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Lamar and Conkling.

The interchange of hot words that took place in the Senate chamber of the United States, between Senators Lamar and Conkling, on last Thursday morning, seems to have been wantonly provoked by the latter. Conkling, with his sneers and supercilious airs, is nothing unless abusive and insulting, and since the beginning of the present extra session the country has been regaled by almost daily exhibitions of his pompous and reckless assaults upon members on the majority side of the Senate.

Towards the Southern Senators he has, throughout the entire session, pursued an extremely harsh and ungentlemanly course of conduct, with a view probably to foment personal strife and keep alive sectional bitterness, and the wonder is that his indecent assaults, exasperating innuendoes and cruel taunts have been borne so long with patience and moderation.

Whether the severe rebuke he received from Mr. Lamar will do him any good remains to be seen. We fear that he is indulged in bad manners so long that he is incorrigible. The scene Thursday morning is well described by the Harrisburg Patriot. That journal says: "In the midst of the debate Senator Conkling broke out in a violent and wholly unprovoked tirade against the Democratic majority in which he denounced them as sneaks and frauds, and especially charged that Mr. Lamar had been guilty of bad faith in getting up the Mississippi Levee bill and then voting against an adjournment.

The tone and manner of Senator Conkling are described as having been wild and violent in the extreme, the inspiration doubtless having been largely drawn from the basement of the capitol. When Mr. Conkling sat down Senator Lamar very calmly arose to deny the charge of bad faith, and accused Conkling of a falsehood which he repelled with all the contempt which he felt for its author.

To this Conkling retorted by denouncing Lamar as a "blackguard, a coward and a liar" if the language was meant to impute to him a falsehood. Lamar's prompt reply was that Conkling had understood him correctly, closing with the stinging remark: "My language was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear."

Such was the scene as faithfully recorded by the reporters. There was not the slightest provocation for the violence of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Lamar had a perfect right to call up the bill which he had in charge and he had a perfect right to vote against adjournment as long as he chose without being called to account for his action. Conkling was a wanton aggressor and for provoking this quarrel he will obtain little sympathy for the blow which he received from the quiet and courteous Senator from Mississippi. Like a braggart he rushed into the quarrel and he can now get out of it at his leisure. Mr. Lamar is one of the last men in the Senate to violate the rules of parliamentary propriety, and his excuse will be found in the suddenness and violence of this assault. The truth is that two or three Republican leaders of the Senate have

been unable in this extra session of the Senate to accommodate themselves to the change in the political situation in that body. They cannot realize that they are in a minority, and they are as insolent and overbearing as when they led the majority of the Senate. Conkling and Blaine, as rival leaders and enemies, have vied with each other in efforts to excite partisan applause by violent appeals to sectional animosity and prejudice. While accusing their political opponents of the worst designs they have been the fomenters of sedition and violence from the beginning of the extra session when they found themselves no longer at the head of the majority of the Senate. They have sought out every occasion to provoke a personal conflict with Southern Senators as a means of ministering to the hatred of ignorant and stupid partisans. At last Mr. Conkling has swaggered without provocation or pretext into insulting a fellow Senator, and he has met with the rebuke which he deserved. This lesson may have the effect of improving his manners.

Federal History of the Past, in Contrast with the Present—Hayes' Vetoes.

Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

The object of the American Constitution was to perpetuate the liberties of the people who established the Union of States. The framers of that instrument well knew that when a State is divided into parties, what political impositions may be committed even in the name and under the assumed authority of a majority of the people, and therefore endeavored to prevent them—they understood human nature. The language they have used is plain, simple and perspicacious. There is no occasion to resort to the rules of construction to fix its meaning. It explains itself. But a usurper may be placed by his stalwart conspirators in the Presidential chair and permitted to officiate in that capacity by the indulgence, if not cowardice of a timid people, who should have contended for their political rights and liberty in choosing their President. If they had, Mr. Hayes never would have been the acting Executive and dictator. In the gubernatorial contest in our own State in 1838, between Gen. Porter and Gov. Ritner, the people by a decided majority of their votes, elected David R. Porter as their Governor. The ballot-box proclaimed that the people had triumphed, but a conspiracy had been entered into by the leaders of the Whig, now Republican party, before the election, and after the election there existed a fixed determination to deprive the people of their Congressmen, Senators and Representatives of the City and county of Philadelphia, and the Democratic party of its elected Governor, and place in their stead men who had been defeated by the people. Thaddeus Stevens, the leading chieftain of this plot of treason against the rights and elective franchise of a majority of the people, expected every member of his party in the Legislature to sustain him, and we find him writing secret letters to certain members previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and among others, the following to John Montelius, a Whig member from Union county:

"HARRISBURG, October 29, 1838. Dear Sir—I am much gratified at your election. I hope you will be here the Friday before the meeting that we may all act together. We shall have turbulent times at the opening of the House, but we must be determined not to give an inch. Please come then and let us consult with friends. Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS."

This was followed by a circular from Thomas H. Burrows, Secretary of State under Gov. Ritner, "to the friends of Joseph Ritner," concluding in these words: "Let us treat the election of the ninth instant, as if we had not been beaten, and in that attitude abide the result."

"No one can fail to see how strikingly analogous these reasonable proceedings are to those resulting in placing Hayes in the position to perpetuate the power of treason by the veto."

Gov. Ritner we find sustaining this revolution, issuing an order as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the State, to General Robert Patterson, dated 5th December, 1838: "You are ordered and requested forthwith to call out from your command, &c. and march them immediately to the seat of government." Gen. Patterson complied with this order and marched the 1st Division P. M., to Harrisburg, and on arrival, reports to Gov. Ritner the presence of the 1st division at the seat of government awaiting further orders. In the meantime Gen. Patterson made a thorough examination of the position and on the 10th December, 1838, wrote to Gov. Ritner as follows: "I take pleasure in stating from my own personal observation that there was tranquility during the night and not the slightest impediment thrown in the way of the troops in discharge of their duties. I am also gratified in being able to report to you, that from information communicated to me, I believe the citizens of all classes will use every exertion to preserve that order that now exists," and asks permission "to order a portion of his command to return to Philadelphia." Gov. Ritner answers this of the same date and says: "I will accordingly consult with the

members of the legislature on the subject, and if they concur with you in believing that a part of your command may be dispensed with, I shall gladly issue the necessary orders." Gen. Patterson in reply to Gov. Ritner of same date says: "In regard to the latter part of your letter, in which I am desired to state 'as an officer and citizen of Pennsylvania,' the number of men which I shall undertake to 'preserve the public peace at Harrisburg.' I beg leave to reply that my official station at present under the Constitution and laws, is a military one. In that capacity I am subject to the order of the commander-in-chief, and ready to quell an insurrection. Allow me respectfully to state that mere violations of the public peace should be prevented or punished by civil authority; until it is ascertained that they are unable to accomplish those objects the military should not be called on to perform that duty." Here Gen. Patterson found no riot, no rebellion, no insurrection, no disturbance of the public peace among the citizens gathered at Harrisburg. He found them quiet and peaceable, yet firmly protesting against the usurping conduct of Ritner, Stevens, Penrose and others invading and subverting their rights, abrogating and disfranchising their chosen representatives. At this important crisis, the Democratic citizens at Harrisburg, with characteristic regard for the rights and liberties of the people, when menaced either by invasion from without or encroachments of degenerate sons from within, manifested at the outset a proper, but not less determined spirit of resistance against the consummation of intentions so revolutionary and daring, like their fore-fathers of 1776, formed themselves into a "Committee of Safety" to defend their constitutional rights as freemen. Gen. A. Diller was chosen chairman and the result of the peaceful and firm attitude of that committee will ever present the gratifying fact that as champions of the people, they successfully maintained the sacred principles of republicanism and liberty against the combined efforts of usurpers and conspirators, aided by the strong hand of military power. They saw these insurrectionists organize their spurious Legislature, erecting their government in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. At this important crisis, John Montelius, a Whig, but an honest and fearless representative from Union county, who upon the invitation of Stevens, attended some of the meetings of the political insurgents, was dissatisfied with their revolutionary proceedings, left, and on 15th December, 1838, called to see Gov. Ritner, and there met Stevens, who reported to Gov. Ritner, "that some of our men are turning traitors." The Governor replied and said he would not give way. Mr. Montelius left, and informed Gen. Sturdevant and Mr. Butler, Whig members from Luzerne county, what had taken place, and these three men appeared and were sworn in as members of the duly elected Legislature. The "Committee of Safety" did not lay aside that vigilance which is necessary to guard the people in possession of their constitutional liberty from the bold depredation of the artful spoiler and intriguer on the watch to encroach on popular rights, until they saw Ritner, Stevens & Co. foiled in their attempt to overawe and intimidate the free electors of the State. Thus ended what is termed the "Back-shot war," leaving the people in the full enjoyment of their State rights. See Report of Committee of Investigation—Montelius' Evidence, page 92.

In 1870 we find President Grant stealthily sending United States marines to attend the election polls at Philadelphia to assist the Republican party, intimidate the legal voter, and aid the ballot-stuffer to carry the election in favor of his political partisans in contempt of State rights. This is one of the precedents Mr. Hayes adverts to in his veto messages, a violation of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. At this time John W. Geary was the Republican Governor of the State, and as soon as he was informed of this insult and outrage to the State sovereignty—infringing the exercise of constitutional privileges unprecedented in the history of our State, exercising arbitrary power without right, grievous and insulting to free citizens, dangerous to the common liberties, and incompatible to the Constitution of the United States and of the State, entered his protest and demanded their removal. Gov. Geary, like the Representatives before referred to, besides being a partisan, could not forget that he was also an officer of the Commonwealth, under oath, to see the Constitution and laws faithfully executed, in his message to the Legislature of the 4th January, 1871, calls the attention of the Legislature to this attempted invasion of the State by the military power of the Federal Government in the following well chosen words: "The employment of United States troops at elections, without the consent of the local and the State governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the general government, and if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration, and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, 'He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature,' and, what is especially pertinent to the case in

point, 'He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil powers.' The alleged authority for the use of troops, at our State elections, is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled 'An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes,' which authorizes United States marshals to call to their assistance, 'such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.' But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results—but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully; a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still, competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene, will be, when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required."

PATRICK HENRY. The Pocomoke Tragedy. LILLIE DUER FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER. SNOW HILL, June 19.—The jury in the case of Lillie Duer for the homicide of Ella Hearn came into court at 9:15 this morning. The court house was crowded, but the stillness of death prevailed when the prisoner entered, leaning on the arm of the sheriff. The panel was called, and in reply to the question of the clerk the jury announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. Granville Stokes, the foreman, when called answered "guilty of murder with recommendation to the mercy of the court."

Judge Wilson informed him that the verdict must be formal, and the reply must not be guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. The formal answer was made, but before the clerk recorded the verdict Mr. Crisfield, of counsel for defense, demanded a poll of the jury. The panel was then called and the formal answer of guilty of manslaughter until the name of Edward F. Causey, the eighth juror, was called. He answered distinctly, "Not guilty." That reply created a sensation in court, and appeared to afford relief to many in the court house. Judge Wilson then said as the jury had not agreed they would again have to retire to further consider. The jury then retired to one of the jury rooms in the court house, and subsequently to their room at the hotel. Lillie Duer occupied the same seat within the bar where she sat since the trial began. She remained apparently calm, but was suffering severe mental emotion, and a few tears trickled down her cheeks. Her father and sister Matilda sat by her, as they have since the trial began. The jury notified the court the tan agreement had been made at 11:10 a. m., and they were summoned into court. After the panel had been called, and in reply to the usual question, the jury answered that they had agreed, and the verdict was "Not guilty of murder and guilty of manslaughter."

Mr. Purnell demanded the poll of the jury, and they answered as their foreman had answered. The sheriff then took charge of the prisoner, and the court took a recess until 2 o'clock. At 2:10 p. m. Miss Duer was brought into court for sentence. The law permits either imprisonment or fine, and in view of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the court and the fact of the prisoner's previous good character, the court imposed the highest fine which the law provides, which is \$500. Miss Duer sat like a statue while the judge addressed her, and the only emotion visible was a rapid contraction and relaxation of the muscles of her face. After sentence the sheriff took charge of the prisoner, but she was not taken to prison. Her friends will at once pay the fine, when she will be discharged.

Anticipating Called Bonds. AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR ISSUED YESTERDAY FROM THE TREASURY. The following circular was issued Thursday from the Treasury department: "Notice is hereby given that the department will redeem, without rebate of interest, the outstanding 5-20 bonds of the United States, consols of 1867 and consols of 1868, embraced in the 94th, 95th and 96th calls maturing July 3 and 4, next. These bonds embrace all the outstanding unmatured six per cent. called bonds." The amount of bonds embraced in these calls is \$64,072,100. The amount of five per cent. 10-40 bonds, maturing between July 9 and July 23, is \$184,260,100. After this period the entire refunding operations of the Government will be brought to a close, and unless the holders of the sixes of 1881 will voluntarily offer to exchange their bonds, no more bonds can be called in until the sixes mature in 1881. When the present refunding operations are completed, which will not be later than August 1, the amount of the four per cents. outstanding will be \$711,022,000. The four per cent. bonds outstanding January 1, 1879, amounted to \$198,700,000.

A Tour of the World. AN EVANGELIZING PARTY WITH A BIG TENT TO PREACH THE GOSPEL EVERYWHERE. From the Philadelphia Record. Some time next spring a party of preachers and exhorters will leave this city on an evangelizing tour of the world. The movement is being engineered by a number of Methodist preachers, at the head of them being the Rev. J. S. Inskip, editor of the Christian Standard. The movement, however, is intended to be purely denominational, and representatives of all religious faiths are to be invited to join with the party. The evangelists will take with them a tent capable of accommodating some two thousand worshippers. From here they will go to Great Britain, where they will visit all the prominent towns. Thence they will visit several continental cities, pass through Egypt and the Holy Land, on to India, where they will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Osborne, an American minister who is now laboring in that country. From Italy they will come to California and hold meetings across the continent back to this city. The necessary funds are to be raised by subscriptions.

The Trade Dollar. THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL FOR ITS CHANGE FOR THE LEGAL DOLLAR. Special dispatch to the Times. WASHINGTON, June 19. Alexander Stephens' bill to exchange the trade dollar for the standard dollar was passed by the House to day after a short debate. Mr. Stephens, who is chairman of the coinage committee, made the closing speech. He argued that the government would be benefited by the exchange, as it would receive a dollar containing 420 grains of silver for one containing but 412. The bill as passed reads as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the Treasury and at all sub-Treasuries of the United States legal tender silver dollars for trade dollars, at par, provided the weight of said trade dollar has not been reduced below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece; and shall receive the said trade dollars into legal tender dollars as now provided by law; and shall stop the further coinage of trade dollars; provided, that trade dollars received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by act of February 28, 1878; and provided further, that trade dollars that have been 'chopped' or restamped for circulation in China or other foreign countries shall be excluded from the provisions of this act."

On a Par With the Members. From the Lancaster New Era. Some of the clerks hanging about the late State Legislature seem to have been about on a par with a portion of the members of that body themselves. Through the carelessness of one of them the President Judge of Lackawanna county was deprived of three months' salary, simply because the clerk who transcribed the bill neglected to insert an amendment covering that amount of pay. Another one of these inefficient left a bill in his desk that appropriated \$70,000 to an insane asylum at Pittsburg, instead of taking it to the House, as he should have done. Four years ago this same institution suffered from a somewhat similar blunder, the messenger who was conveying it from one chamber to the other having lost it. It seems to have become necessary to keep as vigilant a watch on the clerks as on the members themselves, and even then they manage to do a good many things that display a plentiful lack of efficiency.

Washington's Headquarters. THE DEDICATION AT VALLEY FORGE. VALLEY FORGE, June 19.—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the old headquarters occupied by Washington at this place during the memorable winter 1877-8, opened at sunrise this morning with a salute of 100 guns. At an early hour trains began to arrive with excursionists from the interior, and though the crowd is not so great as at the centennial celebration, it is a perfect jam in and around the headquarters. The military display was very fine. Quite a disappointment was felt on account of the non-appearance of Senator Bayard, who had been selected as orator of the day, but who could not come on account of Congress still being in session. Ex-Governor Pollock was thereupon chosen to fill the position, which he did in his usual creditable manner.

Kansas and Her Senators. From the Atchison Patriot. There was Jim Lane; he fills a suicide's grave. There was Pomeroy; a thousand years will not efface his memory. There was Ross; he dared to do right, and—well, Ross was spurned by his party, and died a political death. There was Caldwell; driven in disgrace from the Senate, he rests now in deep oblivion. There is Ingalls; he is on trial, and the end is not yet. There was Harvey, poor old Harvey, so far below mediocrity the world has forgotten him. And there is Plumb; a current story of him goes to fill up the measure of our unenviable fame given us by our Kansas senators.

The Heaviest Man on Earth. From the Reading Eagle. John Powers, aged 20 years, and whose weight is over seven hundred pounds, drove up to the Eagle office at noon to-day and desired this paper to state that the report now in circulation throughout the country that his sister, weighing eight hundred and eight pounds, is dead, is erroneous. Mr. Powers states that his sister is just as well as she ever was and is gaining steadily in flesh, and he is confident that both himself and sister will tip the beam at 2,000 pounds in the course of a couple of years.

What there is left of the National party will meet in State convention at Altoona on the 15th of July.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS. In the Grove. Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT. Dedicated to the youthful lady and gentleman who frequent picnic excursions and wander off by themselves all day, making love beneath the trees: When the Solar King of Day Beams from Heaven's high archway; Casting down a burning glare, Quivering in the heated air, Then beneath a shady bowler We would linger for an hour. Overhead refreshing shade By the fairy leaflets made; Through the sunny day to bask Nothing more can mortals ask; Lounging there we can defy The sun when he's raging high. No too fast can language flow For the praise we would bestow; Thankful thoughts our bosoms fill, Through and through with bliss we thrill; Ah, this is the hidden spot Where happiness has cast her lot. Year by year they loving grow Just as if the trees should know That in glowing youth let life Be their beauty, and the chief Reason why we'd with them stay And adore from day to day. Year by year and day by day Richer beauty they display, Adding to their verdure green Till all things beneath they screen, Through the leaves the soft wind floats Making melodious noise. Who may tarry 'neath this bowler Care not what may be the hour; As time flies we only see Cupid's arrows in each tree. On one thing we can agree— 'Tis in love and so is she.

Democratic County Convention. Pursuant to the call of the chairman, the Centre County Democratic Convention met at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, June 21, 1879. William Hamilton, Esq., in the chair, called the convention to order at 1:45 o'clock p. m., and announced that the first order of business would be to call the roll and make substitutions. There were present in person, and by substitutes, forty-seven delegates. The chairman then announced that the convention would proceed to nominate and elect two Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg. The following nominations were made: Cyrus Brumgard of Miles township, Joseph Ross of Spring " T. J. Dunkle of Rush " J. A. McClain of Boggs " P. F. Butter of Ferguson " Before the ballot was taken Mr. T. J. Dunkle, of Rush withdrew his name. The result was as follows: Cyrus Brumgard received.....33 votes Joseph Ross " " 9 " J. A. McClain " " 34 " P. F. Butter " " 12 " T. J. Dunkle " " 2 " Whereupon J. A. McClain and Cyrus Brumgard were declared elected. The Convention then nominated the following persons as Senatorial Conferees to choose a Senatorial Delegate to the same Convention: Frank Kennedy of Harris township, F. P. Musser of Penn " E. C. Woods of Spring " John G. Sankey of Potter " A. J. Griest of Unionville Borough J. H. Dobbins of Bellefonte The ballot resulted as follows: Frank Kennedy received.....8 votes, F. P. Musser " " 35 " A. J. Griest " " 33 " J. H. Dobbins " " 37 " E. C. Woods " " 10 " John G. Sankey " " 18 " Whereupon F. P. MUSSEY, A. J. GRIEST and J. H. DOBBINS were declared elected. The Convention then adjourned sine die. The delegates were not instructed by the Convention. JAMES A. McCLAIN, } Secretaries. WILBUR F. REIDER, }

PLANTING TREES BY THE ROADSIDE.—The following very important law passed both branches of the Legislature at its late session: SECTION 1. That any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to the side of a public highway, on his own premises, any fruit, shade or forest trees of suitable size, shall be allowed by the Supervisor of roads, where roads run through or adjoin cultivated fields, an abatement of his road tax, one dollar for every four trees set out; but no row of elms shall be nearer than seventy feet, no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than fifty feet, except locust, which may be set thirty feet apart; and no allowance, as before mentioned, shall be made unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement, and are living and are well protected from animals at the time of such demand. SEC. 2. Any trees transplanted to the side of the public highway as aforesaid, in the place of trees which have died, shall be allowed for in the same manner and on the same conditions as in the previous section. SEC. 3. No person shall be allowed an abatement of his highway tax as aforesaid more than one quarter of his annual highway tax, and no one shall receive an abatement of tax for trees planted previous to the passage of this act. SEC. 4. Any person who shall cut down, kill or injure any living tree planted as aforesaid, shall pay to the supervisor of roads as aforesaid, fifty cents for each and every tree cut down, killed or removed, and to be collected as other taxes are now collected.

—The semi-annual inspection of Company B, Fifth Regiment, National Guard, made last Friday somewhat lively. The "bold soger boys" walking about in their blue uniforms reminded one of the time when "Johnnie came marching home." Eleven came in from Woodward "with their startling drum and life, waking the living to fiercer life;" while members of the company came from Curtin and Howard. We understand the company numbers seventy-five in Bellefonte.