CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

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Centre Hall, Pa., July 28, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

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Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding Borough and township elections, on Saturday the 5th day of August, next, between the hours of three and seven o,clock, P. M., to elect delegates to attend a convention to be held at the Court House, at Bellefonte on Friday the 8th day of August, A. D. 1871. Which convention will put in nomination, one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for County Treasurer, two candidates for Associate Judges, one candidate or District Attorney, one candidate for Commissioner, one candidate for County Surveyor, and one candidate for county Auditor.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows, to wit:

Bellefonte, borough 3, Howard, borough 1, Milesburg 1, Philipsburg 2, Unionville 1, Benner 3, Boggs 2, Burside 1. Curtin 1, Ferguson 4, Gregg 6, Haines 4, Half Moon 1, Harris 3, Howard twp., 2, Huston 1, Liberty 2, Marion 2, Miles 5, Patton 1, Penn 5, Potter 7, Rush 3, Snow Shoe 2, Spring 3, Taylor 1, Union 1, Walker 3, Worth 1.

By order of the County Committee.

H. Y. STITZER.
Chairman.

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Tinnie C. Claflin has announced herself as a candidate for Congress in the 8th district, New York city. If we can have negro congressmen, why not white female congressmen. What changes and innovations we have experienced under the fostering influences of radical rule.

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THE RAILROAD.—The board or directors of the L. C. & S. C. R. R., met at Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, for the purpose of examining the bids and awarding contracts. There were some 36 bids, which were handed over to chief engineer Leuffer, for his examination, and to report as to the lowest and cheapest bids. As this requires some considerable time, probably two or three days, we did not yet learn who are the successful bidders.

The board resolved to adopt the three foot guage. It was also further resolved that the work be let from section 36 (Forks) to 56 (Oak Hall). The reason why the letting for the work on the mountains will not be had, is, on account of the change of gauge, the engineer thinks he can make such alterations in that part of the line, so as to make its construction much cheaper than at present located. It will thus be seen that the work is to be completed first in the middle, thus offering our whole valley the use of the road for a western outlet, while the work in the mountains and west of Mifflinburg is being put in shape for the contractor. It was also further resolved by the board that the surveys be completed, and the estimates be made for the balance of the line through from Mifflinburg to Tyrone.

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Radical Defaulters.

The Commercial, says the Pittsburg Post, two days ago undertook to deny that various Radical Internal Revenue Collectors were defaulters to the government to the amount of more than $20,000,000, and claims that all the defalcations amount only to $2,768,367. In support of the charge we refer our cotemporary to the official report of Secretary Boutwell made to Speaker Blaine on the 18th of February 1871. In this report the Secretary furnished "the House a statement of the balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, who are not now in office and the total amounts of the balance so due as they appear on the books of the accounting officers of his Department on the 30th day of June, 1871."

In this report, to which we refer the Commercial, Mr. Boutwell officially certifies that there were then defalcations to the amount of Twenty Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents, shown by the accounting books of the Treasury. He gave the name of each defaulter. In the list we find twenty-nine defaulters in Pennsylvania, charged with nearly two million dollars. We give below the list:

Dist.	Names.	Amount.
1	J. Barclay Harding	$ 3,394 67
1	Chas. Abel	64,565 61
1	W. H. Barnes	309,586 19
1	John H. Deihl	146,689 93
3	W. J. Wainright	72,849 78
3	S. M. Pulick	87,347 16
4	John M. Rilley	141,935 49
4	B. H. Brown	819 95
4	Alex. Cummings	234,978 08
4	John Hancock	1,484 35
5	John W. Colwell	32,293 58
5	A. S. Cadwalader	6,995 39
5	Joseph Barmsley	4,655 10
7	Wm. M. Swayne	752 09
8	Diller Luther	63,807 76
9	A. H. Hood	127,267 61
9	Wm. M. Wiley	4,117 58
11	E. T. Foster	5,118 30
13	H. L. Scott	32,057 46
14	Chas. H. Shriver	34,859 78
16	R. C. Swope	805 56
18	H. R. Gurnsey	18,976 26
18	J. R. Campbell	727 76
19	John W. Douglass	2,777 15
20	W. F. Clark	35,141 27
20	Peter McGough	196,968 59
22	R. L. Brown	1,275 85
24	David Sankey	30,842 11
24	A. Robertson	145,829 22
Total		$1,797,411 52

We desire the Commercial to bear in mind that these are the certified figures of Mr, Boutwell, and if it wants to qarrel with him about their accuracy, it is welcome to do so. The point that we want to impress is, that there has been more than $20,000,000 of the people's taxes stolen, and Grant's administration makes no attempt to recover it, but increases the taxation of the country to make up for the defalcations.

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The Sunbury and Lewistown RR. is now completed fully twelve miles running from Lewistown, and at the other end, Selinsgrove we understand, the rails are being laid as rapidly as at the Lewistown end.

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Terrible Earthquake.

London, July 25.—The Standard of today publishes the details of the series of terrible earthquake shocks which recently occured in one of the Phillipine Islands. More than two hundred persons were swallowed up by the earth, and every one of them almost instantly killed. Sixty bodies of the dead have been recovered. The rest of the inhabitants fled from the Island, which has been utterly depopulated.

ABOUT LIBRARIES.

As just now an electioneering hobby is made of the Law Library, by some who cannot rise above clap-trap and misrepresentation in seeking office; we wish calmly to tell the people of Centre county, that the Library did not take three cents out of the people's taxes, that its revenues come from sources which heretofore added little or nothing to our county treasury, yet it is surprising that some people will permit office seekers to humbug them without giving the subject fair investigation. But as friend Meek lays such great stress upon his repeal of a library act which had nothing in it, and about which he has so much to say, let us next see how he stood upon another library bill, which *did amount* to something, and which *did* take a large sum directly from the taxpayers. We now go to the official source, *Legislative Record*, page 441, March 16th, 1871, on the general appropriation bill, the following section passed, and Mr. Meek never said "p":

Sec. 40. For repairs to gas fixtures in State Library, $100. For additional alcoves, $2000. For painting new and old cases, $993. For moving books, taking up and relaying carpets in library room, $300. For plastering and altering panel work, $820 For miscellaneous BOOKS, $1000. For LAW BOOKS and exchanges, $1500. For reports of Supreme Court 1870, $600. For freight on books, express, cleaning room, etc., $400. For marking books, $100.

Then, salary for librarian $1200 and for his assistant $900. Total of taxpayers money at one pop for this state library, **$9313.** Now Mr. Meek stood by, said not a word, did'nt even call the yeas and nays. Big fuss about a library at home that has nothing in it, and then winking at taking $9000 of our money for a library at Harrisburg where our people never have any benefit from it. How does that do to electioneer on. Some people will be humbugged.

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A special dispatch from London of the 24th inst., says the Pope may leave Rome any day. Preparations are being made for his reception at the Chateau at Corti, Corsica.

There is the movement going on in France to guarantee to a Pope a temporal sovereingty over Corsica. The Pope wishes to publish a syllabus in regard to the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, and declaring that the measures withholding from him all temperal powers are void.

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New Narrow-guage Lines.

The Midland & Mackinaw is the name of a new narrow-guage company, proposing to build a railroad from Midland, Mich., on the Flint & Pere Marquette, nineteen miles northwest of East Saginaw, northwestward about fifty miles to Houghton Lake, and thence, eventually, due north to the Straits of Mackinaw.

The Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad Company contemplates a double-track narrow guage from Terre Haute to Cincinnati, through the counties of Vigo, Clay, and Owen, southeast; thence easterly through the counties of Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew Decatur, Ripley, and Dearborn, to the boundary of the State, with the privilege of constructing a branch southwest from Bloomington through the counties of Green and Sullivan to the Wabash. The capital stock is $4,000,000. Enough has been taken to organize, and a board of directors has been chosen.—*Chicago Railway Review.*

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Narrow Gauge Cars.

(From the Harrisburg Patriot).

As much interest is manifested in the "new departure" in railroads a description of the narrow gauge passenger cars, etc., which passed through here a few days ago for the Denver and Rio Grand railroad, may not be amiss. The passenger cars are thirty-five feet in length, seven feet in width and ten feet six inches in height. On one side of the aisle is a row of double seats and on the other a row of single seats. The seats are as comfortable and roomy as those in use on roads of wider gauge, and there are seats for thirty-four passengers in each car. The smoking cars are quite a novelty in their way, having two elegantly cushioned seats running from end to end back to back, with others of smaller dimensions disposed about the corners. The finish of the cars inside and out is elegant, the seats being lined with fine plush and the panneling and other adornments are highly polished and artistically painted. The centre of gravity is kept as low as that of any ordinary railroad car can be by reducing the height of the sills to twenty-seven inches above the rails, which is eighteen inches less than that on broad gauge roads. The tracks upon which the passenger cars rest are constructed in the most substantial manner, and it only requires an examination to prove to the most incredulous that these cars will be fully as safe as any others—as little liable to upset or to meet with any of the accidents which are customary on railroads. The baggage cars attached to the trrins are models of convenience.

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A Mammoth Enterprise—Changing a Broad to a Narrow Guage Road in Twenty-four Hours.

Chicago, July 21.—Active preparations are going on along the Ohio and Mississippi railroad for the change of grade which will be accomplished throughout the entire line on Sunday commencing at daylight tomorrow. The last broad guage passenger train will leave both Cincinnatti and St. Louis to-morrow morning. The entire line be cleared of broad guage power and equipments by midnight to-morrow, when the road will be turned over to the superintendent of the road and their subordinates for a change of guage as early thereafter as practicable. Men will be disposed along the line to-morrow and everything will be in readiness for the change on the following morning. It is expected that narrow gusge trains will run on Monday morning.

For the Reporter

Millheim July 24th, 1871.

Ed. Reporter:—I noticed a communication, signed "Gregg" in your paper of the 21st recommending me as a suitable person for the office of county surveyor, but I would most respectfully inform "Gregg" and the democracy of old Centre that I am no candidate at present for that or any other office, believing that the party could find older, and more deserving men in the party to nominate than myself.

J. H. Reifsnyder.

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For the Reporter.

Democrats of Centre county, as we have, for the first time in the annals of history, a candidate from the Loop, let us give him our earnest and undevided support. That candidate is H. R. Smith, than whom a more faithful democrat never lived. He has been no "grunter" around the public crib, has never held a county office, and we can truly say he has been urged by many of his friends to be a candidate. It is seldom we get such men as he persuaded to let their names be brought before the public, and as he has now consented, let us support him. He has labored hard for the party, is a Christian and a gentleman, and it is just such men we want and the machinery of government will run smoothly again as it once did.

POTTER.

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For the Reporter.

Hon. F. Kurtz:—As Bellefonte is entitled to the Treasurer, "let her have him" but, as Bellefonte thinks she is entitled to all the offices in the gift of Centre county, Pennsylvania and the United States in general, let, us select some man who has not been designated by the "ring" of that hamlet, as the man to suit their own partisan purposes. In looking over the list of candidates we see the name of Wm. A, Kerlin and where is there a prominent democrat in the county who does not know him. He has never held any office of profit, but has a reputation for honesty and integrity wherever he is known. Always faithful to the principles of democracy he deserves our support.

POTTER.

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For the Reporter.

All the candidates for Associate Judge have held offices previously excepting Col. Love and Capt. Cross, and no democrat dares say that we have any candidate in the field more worthy of support than they. Col. Love has worked diligently and faithfully for the party for a number of years and now, as he asks but this one favor why not give him our earnest support?

The Col. only asks one term while there is a clique of gormandizers who are never satisfied but cry for office all the time. The hewers of wood and drawers of water are not tired, and do not ask pay for their services, but when we ask the democratic party to nominate Col. Love we mean to say that we appreciate his diligence, and feel confident of his ability to fill the office with credit to the party.

LOOP.

For the Reporter.

On the Man for the Assembly.

The approach of the fall nomination and election of a representative, enjoins upon voters the duty of selecting the proper man from the aspiring candidates. As voters and citizens, we cannot too highly value the importance of each such election, as a part of that governmental arrangement which secures the complete representation of our interests and rights.

There are two theories of representation usually adopted and followed by public men. The first enjoins that the representative should simply legislate according to the instructions of his constituency. This applies to home legislation, and does not provide for that legislation which concerns the people of another district concerning which a representative, for instance, of this county, could not well be instructed or authorized by his people.

The other theory accords freedom to the representative, and enjoins that he legislate according to his judgement, ability and peculiar acquaintance with the need and demands of his constituency. It may be needless to say that the adoption of both theories, as the case may require, secures the best legislation.

But the question of good representation may be attempted on the following query; What elements in the representative will best secure the complete representation of the people's rights and interests? I am too well convinced of my own weakness to believe that I can determine a question so grave and important. But it is under the hope that, by my discussion of so grave a matter, others may compare notes and opinions, that I write.

First in order, I conjecture that a well-grounded conviction in democracy is an element. I purposely use the term conviction. It singles out the man who cherishes principles for their own sakes. It means a democrat who has sacrificed something for his faith and party. It excludes him who only believes in the majority, holds to the party in its triumphs, asks for office on account of his labors and speaks of his claims. If a man have convictions, why need he ask for reward and claim an office from the people? Does a political life mean so little? How weak! How viod! If so, are not politics a farce? A party, a myth? A creed, an empty name? Is there no better motive in human nature to beget conviction and produce working and thorough democrats than the hope of office? I underrate not the value of works; but I attach only an importance to them in so far as they are the out grouth of principle and an evidence of sincerity. But how life-long connection with the party and some few years of party labor can lay a claim upon the party, when the aspirant lacks other important qualifications for the office, I cannot possibly conceive. Let his political labors be the external proofs of his democratic convictions, and then demand of the man for the Assembly, that he be a progressive and Centre county man in that sense, which would make him the friend of the county, and not of a section. It is too evident for discussion that the man for the Assembly should be thoroughly imbued with a progressive spirit and a Centre county enterprise. The former will enable him to accept the accomplished facts of our times, and the latter will more than fit him for all needful county legislation. Let him be a convert to the "New Departure," and then ask of the man for the Assembly, that he have the element of *honesty*. But you say, why tell us these old truths? Your article sounds like an echo of the past. It is an echo of the past—the past of Henry Clay, of John C. Calhoun, of Daniel Webster. A representative then meant force of personal character—meant integrity of principle and honesty of life and conduct. I consider honesty—strait forward honesty in our public men, one of the most pressing needs of our times. It is gravely said that almost every public man has his price. When we reflect on the influence and pressure of corporations and organized wealth, can we doubt it? I have it from good authority that, at a sitting of the legislature at Harrisburg last winter, a member arose in his seat and moved that if Tom Schott, the Pennsylvania rail-road operator, had no other business for this legislature that they now adjourn. I have it also from a son of a great Senator, that, during the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, his father was offered an immense sum for his vote. Although a digression, I can say for the Senator that he retired from his office a poorer man than he entered—an honor worth a monument. Political honesty is a rare virtue. But good representation cannot dispense with it. You ask me, How are we to know the candidate's honesty? Granting the difficulty of knowing the inner life of men for public places, would it not be well to prefer him who has religious convictions, and have been known for practising them among his neighbors? Are we always to be represented by men who electioneer by drinks? Are the people blind that cannot see, that they will pay dearly for such liberality? In view of the corruptions of corporations and the senseless expenditure of money for office, I would ask, in the words of Dr. Budington, Have we the virtue, have we the manhood to stand up against corruption and misapplied wealth, as we stood up against the embattled lines of rebellion?

Let the man for the Assembly show, by the purity of his private life, that the people can safely and honestly commit their interests and trusts to his keeping, and lastly ask for his legislative ability.

Let no man go there who does not thoroughly comprehend the genius of our government. It is needless to say that such a comprehension requires a knowledge of the constitution and history of the country. Nor is it less essential that he should understand, in some measure, that net-work system of civil laws which keep in harmony the transactions of a great people.

We must insist upon intellect and scholarship of a high order, as an essential condition upon the bestowal of that important office. Only the man of culture and thought will mean anything at Harrrisburg. Put a thinker there—an actor and author.

Let his eloquence combine with a complete acquaintance with the questions of his people. But let not small differences on small questions prompt you to reject a man of large culture, for, if he be honest and upright, he will solve every question to your satisfaction when you understand it.

To me, legislation means practical statesmanship, and statesmanship is as much a science as chemistry.

I am pursuaded, that if public opinion was fully alive to the importance of these first principles, Old Centre would put on a bolder front. You may say, that such a man for the Assembly cannot be chosen. My standard is high, it is true. But in a county which prides itself upon its beautiful churches, prosperous christianity, public schools and a college a creditable bar and able newspapers, it is not too much to look for a citizen of such sterling worth. If you have him, and I think you have him among your present candidates, select that man. Put him on trial. If he do well, keep him there and make him a statesman. Away with your two year rule. Away with your claims. Away with your location argument. You have few good men that will make legislators in the good old fashion sense of that word.

I speak plainly, and have boldly touched long seated prejudices. But, as a voter and citizen simply, I would have this county, so important in the wealth and enterprise of the state, elect a man for the Assembly, whose *conviction in democracy, progressive spirit and Centre county large heartedness, private honesty and legislative ability, would place him at the front of the House of Representatives.*

May the people in the convention in August speak for such a man for the Assembly, is the wish of, yours humbly.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Grant Ignored in the NorthWest.

The proceedings of the recent Republican State Conventions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa, in regard to the renomination of Gen. Grant, says the N. Y. Sun, are significant and instructive, in the Pennsylvania Convention a resolution was put through in favor of his re-nomination by a discreditable trick of the Federal officeholders. The question had been considered in the Committee on Resolutions, and it was arranged that the subject should be quietly dropped. But at the close of the Convention, after many delegates had left the hall, a resolution recommending Grant for a second term was slipped through amid the noise and confusion of a final adjournment. This shrewd bit of legerdemain will not be likely to help either the State ticket this year, or Grant in the next National Convention.

In the Ohio Convention the same question was fought out to the bitter end by the advocates and the opponents of Grant's renomination. The latter prevailed, and the resolutions reflected the sentiments of the majority of the convention. They approved of certain specified acts of Grant's Administration, but were silent on the subject of presenting him for a second term. They could not avoid the former without seeming to go back on the party, while their refusal to give Grant a personal endorsement is one mode of declaring that a majority of the Republicans of Ohio are hostile to his renomination. Not less significant were the speeches of Gen. Noyes, the candidate for Governor, and of Senator Sherman, who addressed the Convention at great length, each of whom wholly ignored the question of a renomination. This greatly enhances the chances of Noyes's success in October.

Of the like tenor were the proceedings of the Iowa Convention. The resolutians approved of specific acts of the Administration, because this was due to the maintenance of party discipline but they were ominously silent on the vital issue of Grant's renomination. Indeed, so precisely identical was the course of the Ohio and Iowa Republicans on this subject, that one can hardly doubt that the leaders of the party in the two States acted according to a prearranged programme.

In the light of these proceedings we can-not fail to see the drift of Republican opinion in the Northwestern States. The masses of the party are opposed to the renomination of Grant. Whether his army of officeholders will be able to circumvent them in the National Convention remains to be determined. Woe be to him and the Republican party if they should succeed!

Political Fiction Versus Positive Fact.

If the news communicated by Senator Sherman, chairman of the finance committee of the senate, in his speech at the Ohio state convention, were only reliable it would be subject of national joy. He says: "Under the present tariff laws all departments of mechanical industry have sprung into healthy life, diversifying our products, consuming our farm products and extending our railroads."

Is this a correct statement of the condition of the industries of the country? On the contrary, is it not just the reverse? Have not our importations of foreign fabrics and merchandise increased enormously in excess of our exports, choking up the channels of consumption, to the great damage of American manufacturers, draining the country of its coin, transferring our public bonds to Europe, thereby increasing this drain, and adding to the commercial balance against us to such an extent that all our surplus products are not sufficient to pay it? The exports of our manufactories are less than they were ten years ago, and, though the export of raw products has increased, it is at largely diminished prices. So also has the proportion of the articles of a common order of labor increased, superseding, in the home markets, goods which in former times we held the market for without fear of competition from abroad.

Is it not notorious—and can the senator be so blind as not to know it—that in most of our leading industries there is great stagnation? Our foreign commerce is almost totally destroyed. Ship building is likely to become one of the "lost arts" in this country. The President, in his special message to congress on the subject, estimated the amount we have to pay to foreign ships on this account at $30,000,000 a year. The loss of the shipbuilding cannot be less than this sum, making $60,000,000 a year diverted from American labor, and from the consumption of home products. Does not the senator also know a large number of the leading woollen manufacturers of the country have united in a memorial and statement that they are unable, in consequence of the taxes upon raw materials, to compete with foreign maufacturers in any but the coarser kinds of fabrics; that "leading manufacturers of machinery have stated that the tariff, by its burdens on labor and materials at home, enables foreign machine builders to lay down machinery in this country cheaper than they can," and that "the cotton manufacturers complain that the tariff makes machinery so costly that they cannot afford to replace theirs? And it is notorious that American manufacturers of cotton have not kept pace with the improvements in cotton machinery."

Has he read the late memorial of the boot and shoe manufacturers, and does he think that he knows more of their prosperity than they do themselves? What opinion has he of the late statement of Mr. Greeley, that "there are now a million of workmen in the towns in excess of any reliable demand for their labor?" Are not farmers, who were to be directly compensated for the high prices of all that they consume by a better market for their produce, selling their wheat and their hog products at prices less than they were before the war? And many other industries are equally unremunerative. The secondary workers in iron are struggling for an existence. There are comparatively but a few industries that are prosperous, and they are monopolies.

The large expenditures of the war stimulated our manufacturers and they made money, and this prosperity was seemingly increased by the inflation of prices caused by the depreciation of paper money. But it is well known—and if Senator Sherman does not know, his ignorance is inexcusable—that for the last four years our manufacturers have not been prosperous, and are growing steadily weaker under this system which diffuses enormous taxes over all the cost of production, and which practically closes the markets of the West Indies, South America—in fact, nearly all the markets of the world—against us. The chairman of the finance committee of the United States senate is, or seems to be, singularly and inexplicably deficient in the special knowledge which is required for proper exercise of his high functions, and the sooner he examines the subject impartially the better it may be for him and for the country.—Public Record

HAVE WE A KU KLUX.

The Radicals Forced to Abandon the Investigation.

Utter Failure of the Attempt to Vilify the South and Excuse the Bill of Abominations.—Testimony of Judge Dick Busteed Before the Committee

Washington, July 2.—The Radicals will probably be forced to abandon the Ku-Klux investigation. It is demonstrated that it can no longer be made to subserve party purposes and build up a pretext for bayonet rule in the South. The evidence this week has run counter to the hopes of the Republican members of the committee, and a long recess till next fall or an adjournment sine die may be soon looked for. The testimony given yesterday and to-day regarding the condition of affairs in Alabama and South Carolina has been so strongly fortified as to upset three-fourths of the clap-trap and hearsay evidence given by the scalawags and carpet-baggers whom Horace Greely characterizes as thieves and plunderers. To-day Judge Busteed, the Rupublican United States Judge for Alabama, gave evidence confirming the editorial in the Republican State organ of Alabama, as telegraphed from Montgomery, and showing that the stories of ex-Senator Warner and Judge Parsons regarding the condition of affairs in that State are absolutely false. Judge Busteed covered the whole ground. He testified that since 1865 there had been but one instance of resistance to a process of his court, and that came from a Radical Auditor of the State who had refused to obey an injunction issued by the court. There had been no disrespect to the court or the law on the part of the people, and he was perfectly well satisfied that the people of Alabama intended to obey all the laws of the United States and interfere with no man on account of his politics or his religion in Alabama. He regarded life, liberty, and property as safe as in any New England State. He flatly contradicted the evidence of the itinerant preacher, Lakin, given last week, that there were thirty-three indictments pending in his court, and added that he held three terms of court every year in the northern, central, and southern portions of the State, and therefore had good opportunities to learn the true state of affairs. During his evidence he stated that in 1868 Warner was excused from serving as a grand juror on the ground that he was a State Senator in Ohio, and yet the next year he was elected as a United States Senator from Alabama. Judge Busteed spoke of the late Radical State administration as wanting in character and full of ignorance.

Recent Legislation.

The addition and alterations to the "general laws" of the State of Pennsylvania, by the legislature, during the session of 1871, have come to hand in a pamphlet of 104 pages, sent out by Francis Jordon, esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth. Seventy-four so-called public acts were added to the volume of our statue law during the session, but the major part of these are either unimportant like act No. 48, authorizing the purchase of a "fire proof safe," for the prothonotary of the middle district, or virtually local, like act No. 11, relating to the "creeks and rivulets" of the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The session did not pass, however, without changes in some of the more important laws relating to proceedings in our courts. As parties in pending suits are sometimes surprised by the sudden production of these recent and partially unknown acts, whilst their cases are on trial, we follow our usual course in pointing some of them out. There are at least seven such acts worthy of the attention of suitors, executors, guardians, trustees, etc., and their counsel. All of them may be proper enough, but as there have been many instances in which "general" acts have been passed for the sole purpose of effecting some particular case, these had better be looked into carefully. Act No. 40, approved May 17, 1871, relates to residence of trustees, guardians, executors and administrators, and makes it lawful hereafter for them to execute their trusts, whether they be residents of the county where the trust is created, or where the decedent had his domical or not. With the consent of of the proper court they may be residents of other States. No. 41, approved May 17, authorizes executors, administrators, trustees, etc., to deliver property bequeathed under conditions or limitations to the conditional legatee upon the latter giving security, etc. This is of importance to all persons having interest in "remainders." No. 46, approved May 23, relates to sales of real estate in proceedings in "partition," and valuation in orphans' courts. No. 49, approved May 25, empowers orphans' courts to authorize executors, administrators, and guardians, in this State to pay over to the guardians of minors residing in other States legacies, devises or distribute shares, etc. No. 68, approved June 10, authorizes trust funds to be invested in debt of the city of Williamsport.

Of the other acts regulating legal proceedings we note particularly the following: No. 34, approved May 10, which empowers the courts of the commonwealth in all actions now pending, or hereafter to be brought, to permit in "any stage of the proceedings" an "amendment or change in the form of action," if the same shall be necessary for a proper decision of the cause on its merits, the cause to be continued to the next court if desired by the adverse party; No. 2, approved January 30, which extends the "sheriff's Interpleader Act," and No. 39, which affects the law of "replevin" in all cases "now pending," etc., to recover timber, lumber, coal or other property severed from the reality.

No less than seven of the general laws are acts enlarging or otherwise affecting the powers and privileges of railroad and canal companies, and among them there is one which may clear up a mooted point as to the power of the Pennsylvania railroad company under its charter and the law to lease the works of companies in other states. Act No. 25, approved May 3, 1871, extends the powers of railroads to lease or become lessees and to make contracts with other railroad companies, corporations and parties, as conferred by the act of 17th of Februrry, 1870, and the two acts taken together authorize the rail companies of this commonwealth to lease or become lesees of the railroads, canals and works of other companies, whether situated in this or any other state.

Oysters, clams, fish and game are the subjects of seven of the laws of the last session. July and August are now the prohibited months for the selling of oysters and clams, and the same act provides a stringent license system for non-resident dealers in these commodities. Three of the "game law" acts of the last session afford admirable commentaries upon the loose style in which our legislation is carried on in these days of incompetents. No. 21, aproved April 28, occupies parts of two pages of the pamphlet in correcting an error of date in a previous law, approved April 5, 1870, then comes No. 58, approved June 2, which repeals, the act of April 5, 1870, out and out; and then finally we have No. 64, approved March 25, which repeals the first section of the act of April 5, 1870; thus leaving the whole series of legislative enactments on the subject in a profound condition of "muddle." This is not the only curious instance of cross-firing and duplication in a pamplet before us. No. 6, approved February 18, occupies a good deal of space in granting authority to courts of common pleas to charter associations for parks and the propagation of game and fish, and then on the 30th of March, as if to make assurance doubly sure, comes along act No. 12, which in precisely the same words, with two unimportant exceptions, authorizes precisely the same thing. How closely the legislature and the officers thereof, and the governor and all concerned, must watch these queer proceedings, and what an admirable system of legislation and able legislators we have to do these things for us. —*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Orangemen.

The New York World of Wednesday shows from the official documents of the Orange Institution that its members are "expressly bound to the "support of the king and constitution "of the British realms." This country would not be free, however, if these confessed foreigners were not permitted to hold peaceful assemblages in its cities. Yet abusing the protection guarantied by the government, and for the deliberate purpose of creating riot and murder, the Orangemen have used every wanton and malicious provocation to exasperate a portion of the citizens of this country, and stir up sectarian rage. The citizens of the North would not have the bad taste and the meanness to go down South and celebrate the battle of Vicksburg or the capture of New Orleans, and employ the insulting devices adopted by these Orangemen to commemorate a victory two hundred years old. The consequences which would inevitably flow from such folly would rest on its perpetrators.

The World continues to expose the nature of this tory organization which has been transplanted to America:

The first oath taken by members of the order is an oath "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria," after which, as would appear from the statement of the "District Master" they "further declare" that they will obey "the laws," not "bear allegiance to the constitution" of the United States so long as those laws support what they consider civil and religious freedom. What their notions on these points are appears from their solemn "Declaration" subscribed by Chetwode Eustace, Deputy Grand Secretary of Great Britain, in which they say (the italics still being ours:) "It is not less the interest than the duty of Protestant to support by every lawful means the religious and civil institutions of their country. Our religion is menaced, "they continue, "by the arts of Popery and the attacks of infidelity. Our constitution is assailed by fanaticism and impaired by faction. Against this double danger the Orange institution is formed; being so named in honor of the successful enterprise of King William III., Prince of Orange, to which, under Providence, the British isles owe their deliverance from spiritual and political thraldrom, the confirmed establishment of the Protestant religion and the inheritance of the Brunswick throne. No man unless his creed be Protestant and his principles loyal to the throne of Britain can associate with us." The declaration is farther intensified by Rule No. II. of the institution as solemly adopted and put forth under the Grand Mastership of the Tory Lord Kenton, which runs: "No person who has been or is a member of any society hostile to the fundamental principles of Orangeism, or at variance with the constitutional government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its church and state as by law established, can be admitted to our association."

Mr. Joseph Hume in the British House of Commons has truthfully given the history of the Orangemen in Ireland. We quote his language from the World:

"The effect of this Orange institution is to keep up an exclusive association, exciting one portion of the people against another, to increase religious animosity and rancor; by processioes on particular days, with the insignia of the society, to excite to breaches of the peace and to bloodshed; to raise up other secret societies among the Catholics in their own defence and for their protectin against the insults of the Orangemen."

This fearless advocate of equal rights, for these and other reasons, advocated the suppression of the organization. Sir Robert Peel, the great and enlightened British statesman, deliberately said in his place in parliament:

"If I were a private gentleman of Ireland, I declare to God that I would, by my influence, by my example, by every means in my power, endeavor to put down these associations and processions."

Their processions have been suppressed in England and Ireland, but in this country at every recurrance of the 12th of July, they endeavor by displaying taunting legends on their banners, and playing insulting airs, to provoke their Catholic fellow-countrymen to breaches of the peace. These are the Orangemen of New York.

The Thief's Expedient.

There is a fable among the Hindoos that a thief, having been detected and condemned to die, happily hit upon an expedient which gave him hope of life. He sent for his jailor, and told him that he had a secret of great importance which he desired to impart to the King, and when that had been done he would be prepared to die. Upon receiving this piece of intelligence the king at once ordered the culprit to be conducted to his presence, and demanded of him to know his secret. The thief replied that he knew the secret of causing trees to grow which would bear fruit of pure gold. The experiment might be easily tried, and his majesty would not lose the opportunity; so, accompanied by his prime minister, his courtiers, and his chief priest, he went with the thief to a spot selected near the city wall, where the latter performed a series of solemn incantations. This done, the condemned man produced a piece of gold and declared that if it shoud be planted it would produce a tree every branch of which would bear gold.

"But," he added, "this must be put into the ground by a hand that has never been stained by a dishonest act. My hand is not clean, therefore I pass it to your majesty."

The King took the piece of gold; but hesitated. Finally, he said:

"I remember that, in my younger days, I often filched money from my father's treasury which was not mine. I have repented of the sin, but yet I hardly dare say my hand is clean. I pass it, therefore, to my prime minister. The latter, after a brief consideration, answered:

"It were a pity to break the charm through a possible blunder. I receive taxes from the people, and as I am exposed to many temptations, how can I be sure that I have remained perfectly honest? I must give it to the governor of our citadel."

"No, no," cried the governor, drawing back. "Remember that I have the serving out of pay and provisions to the soldiers. Let the high priest plant it."

And the priest said—

"You forget, I have the collecting of tithes, and the disbursement for sacrifice."

At length the thief exclaimed—

"Your Majesty, I think it were better for society that all five of us should be hanged, since it appears that not an honest man can be found among us.

In spite of the lamentable exposure, the king laughed; and so pleased was he with the thief's cunning expedient, that he granted him a pardon.

Incidents of the late Storm.

A Lady Killed While Praying at the Bedside of Her Children.

The St. Joseph, Missouri, Gazette of Saturday gives the following particulars of the death by lightning of Mrs. Lovell and Mr. Blakeman during the terrible storm in that vicinity on Thursday last: The windows of the room having been blown open, she took her children, ran down stairs, passing from the hall into a bed room, put the children on the bed and kneeled at the bedside. In this position the lightning struck her, causing instant death. Mr. Blakeman was in the hall and the same bolt killed him. Several other persons were more or less injured. The two daughters with whom she was kneeling were injured.

A THUNDERBOLT FROM A CLEAR SKY.

Frank Roe, a farmer, while loading hay, three miles east of Norwalk, Ohio, on Friday, was killed by lightning, which came from an almost cloudless sky. The pitchfork in his hand was shivered to atoms. A man on the wagon was knocked to the ground and nearly killed.

THE STORM IN OHIO.

The most destructive storm ever seen in Huron county, Ohio, visited that locality on the 16th. The loss to the county is estimated at $50,000 to $100,000. No lives were lost.

A FREIGHT TRAIN BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

During the storm on the 16th a freight train, near Mumfordsville, Ky., was blown from the switch on to the main track, and a passenger train came in collision with it. Several of the freight cars were smashed, and a passenger car and a locomotive were thrown from the track, but no person was hurt.

Healthful Drinks.

For the benefit of our readers who are compelled to labor in the scorching rays of the sun we append below a few of the drinks said to be least harmful. The practice of indiscriminate drinking is most injurious and should be avoided. The safest of all drinks is cold water, a little at a time, taken at short intervals. Ice water is dangerous, when taken by those who are not accustomed to it. Buttermilk is a safe and wholesome drink. A pint of molasses to a gallon of cold water makes a good drink, as also does a lemon to a half gallon of water, with a cupful of sugar added. A thin gruel made of corn or oats also slakes the thrist and strenghthens the body. A pint of grapes, to a gallon of cold water, make a healthful and agreeable drink. The best of all drinks for the healthy or the invalid is pure cold water applied to the head abates thirst and refreshes. A piece of silk placed between the head and top of the hat is a protection against the sun.

News! See Here!

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

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dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.
also all the
STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY Goods Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of RAZOR STEEL, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and RAZORS.

WALL PAPER IN GREAT VARIETY.

PRESCRIPTIONS, compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pull night bell.
ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte Pa.
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Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office Box 4,586. sep2,1y

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut, Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

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Has been to the extreme end of the market For BOOTS & SHOES to Boston.

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For CLOTHING to Philadelphia.

☞ Each article bought directly from the Manufacturer, with a desire to suit this market. ☜

FINE ALPACAS from 40c to 75c the finest—equal to $1,25 alpacas.

SUITS—from $10 to $18, best all wool Cassimeres.

HE THEREFORE NOW OFFERS BETTER BARGAINS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Carpets at old rates, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, for the best.

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And selling from 12½ to 16 cents, the best calicoes, and muslins in proportion, at rates.

Women's Shoes, common good, to wear all summer, at $1 per pair

Fine Boots from $3,50 to $7,50 for best.

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at the lowest rates, and sold at 1857 price

SUITS,

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CALL AND SEE.

and if it aint true, Sternberg will treat.

They only ask people to come and see even if they do not wish to buy.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at
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GROCERIES! GROCERIES
OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,
On Allegheny Street,
RUHL & GAULT.

Having purchased the entire stock of Goods from Levi A Miller, and ADDED LARGELY THERETO, are now prepared to accommodate all the old friends of the establishment, and hosts of new ones. we keep constantly on hand Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams. Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour Corn Meal, Backwheat Flour, and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store
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PRUNES and DRIED CURRANTS of the very best quality just received a Wolf's old stand

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Ladies Trusses.

This invaluable article for females, is now to be had at Heriacher's store, and no other place in Centre county. Ladies remember that these trusses can be had at Centre Hall tf.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
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Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
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Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

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The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

ALSO, A CHEAP LINE OF
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Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte,
Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

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DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township. mr26,69,1y

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