Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 28 1878.

It is reported that the Watchman is soon to put out an article recommending Yocum as its choice for Vice President.

"Hard times" are troubling England too—strikes, and men out of employ have been common the past year. From London the cable announces appalling distress and destitution among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffield. The despatch says, a state of appalling distress and destitution exists among the mechanics and laborers of Sheffield, in consequence of the business depression. Hundreds of persons are living in tenements without clothing or furniture, which they have been forced to sell to procure food. They are without fuel and are dependent upon the charity of their neighbors for subsistence. The mayor has called a public meeting to devise measures of relief.

The Clearfield Republican, democratic hoists this banner:

For President: Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

For Vice President: Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Penn'a.

Right good, neighbor, we would like to fight for such standard bearers. With Wallace on the ticket in 1880, Pennsylvania could be counted sure to cast her electoral votes for the democratic nominees.

As to how Jack Kehoe took the signing of his death warrant, the Patriot says:

Jack Kehoe, when informed of the governor's action in signing his death warrant the second time, said: "Well, I am prepared to hear anything; anything is better than the torture of imprisonment. For two years and seven months I have been a prisoner, and if I had my choice between death and life imprisonment I would choose the former. I tell you that a year and eleven months ago I could have been as free a man as you are if I had accepted the proposition to squeal offered me, but I would not. Gowen told Father Gallagher he would hang Hartranft if he didn't hang Kehoe, and I don't blame the governor. Yet how is this? The governor said he never would hang me, and here he issues a warrant after withdrawing one. I never believed he would do it. What would you do if you were me?"

Just what the Reporter says; says also the Clearfield Republican:

Just you hold on until all the forged tax receipts are counted, and the bribes and other frauds are uncovered that have been perpetrated in this district by the Cameron agents, and we will see who will be Congressman.

If the question, "Which is the thieves organ," were submitted to the board of county commissioners, there would be a unanimous opinion that would not please the Watchman.

The Watchman, once democratic, now half radical and Cameron, still puts in sly digs at Curtin and nice puffs for Yocum. Its favor for Yocum springs from the fact that he has no democracy in him, while the great war governor has six years of earnest labor for the democratic party to his credit. This is not the first time Meek betrayed his party.

The war between Afghanistan and England has commenced, and some fighting has been done. The British troops attacked Fort Ali Musjid, and there was a short but spirited conflict. The Afghans evacuated the Fort by night and the English took possession. On the side of the English there were 300 killed and wounded.

The total number of private bankers and banking institutions in the United States other than national banks for the six months ending May 31 last, as shown by the semi-annual returns made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was 4,400, with $205,380,000 of capital and $1,242,790,000 of deposits. On June 29, 1878, there were 2,056 national banks in operation, with a capital of $470,390,000, not including surplus, or greatly more than double the capital of the private banks. The surplus of the national banks amounted in addition to more than $118,000,000, while their deposits were at the date named $677,150,000; Savings banks, 668 in number, having no capital stock, held at the same period $803,290,000 of deposits, so that the total deposits in all banks and banking institutions in June last averaged over $2,723,230,000. During the past year twenty-eight national banks have been organized, having an authorized capital of $2,775,000 and $1,598,800 of circulating notes. Fifteen banks have failed and forty-one have discontinued during the year, withdrawing capital to the amount of $7,912,000. The amount of surplus held by the national banks on June 1 of the present year was $118,178,000, which was a decrease of $3,389,000 since December 31, 1877. The maximum surplus was reached in June, 1875, when the total was $133,169,000, and there has been a steady decrease since, amounting in the aggregate up to June last to about $15,000,000.

That denial of the Big Sandy bribery, Gray, is too thin, and too late now. Two years has the affidavit hung on the record, and no denial of yours, or by your attorney ever appeared. Any one who doubts, go to the courthouse and see the record, and then decide—the Reporter is always careful to state only facts. For the good of the democratic party, and for the wish we have always cherished that your record be untarnished, it would afford us great pleasure to know that it is not true. But that affidavit—it is a nasty thing.

Some of our radical exchanges are making ugly mouths at the Reporter because we said that Yocum's majority should not stand if it could be proven fraudulent. This comes with a bad grace from the fellows who stole the presidency, stole states, and ousted every democrat in Congress, whose seat was contested by a rad, until they stole a two-thirds. We would ask nothing as against Yocum but what can be fairly and honestly proven.

All the democratic papers in the state regret the defeat of Curtin.

All the radical papers in the state and the Watchman rejoice over the defeat of Curtin.

Last week the police of New York arrested 1,174 persons, and 426 births, 166 marriages and 461 deaths were registered.

I. A farmer of Washington county, Pa., aged eighty, married a girl of twenty. II. The bride's elder brother had previously espoused the groom's only daughter. III. The old gentleman, therefore, is his son-in-law, and his wife is her sister-in-law's stepmother and her brother's stepmother-in-law, &c., &c.

Two hundred and nine of the two hundred and ninety-three members of the present Congress are lawyers.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

In the result of the recent election in this state, there is not so much for the republicans to cackle over. Hoyt is a minority governor to the tune of about 60,000! In the legislature the rads have fallen off considerably as compared with last year, and if the state were not gerrymandered in the interest of the rads, there would be no show at all for Don Cameron being re-elected to the U. S. senate.

The next state legislature will stand as follows according to returns received from every district:

Senate, republicans 32, democrats 15, greenback-democrats 1, greenbackers 2.

House, republicans 107, democrats 78, greenbackers 16.

The republican majority over democrats and greenbackers in both branches of the legislature is 27. Last year their majority on joint ballot was 51, 24 greater than now.

KILLING KINGS.

There seems to be a mania among a certain class in Europe to kill kings. This is pretty big game, but about as risky to tackle as a Rockey mountain grizzly. Last week we mentioned the attempt upon the life of Humbert king of Italy, which failed however, as did that some time ago upon the life of William of Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin says a general belief prevails there in the existence of a widespread International plot against the lives of the leading sovereigns of Europe. Among the people the feeling is almost that of terror. Many distinguished men have urged upon the government the necessity of strengthening the guards at the royal palace. The Emperor William and Crown Prince Frederick William are implored to observe the greatest precautions.

HAYES TRIES TO PROTECT A SCAMP.

In the U. S. Court at Indianapolis, in a case of embezzlement in the 1st Nat. Bank of that city, the foreman of the grand jury came into court and reported that President Hayes had instructed the U. S. district attorney not to prosecute the prisoner, and that they had been requested to investigate the matter, and desired to know from the court whether it was their duty to proceed with the case, the instructions of Mr. Hayes to the district attorney to the contrary notwithstanding; whereupon Judge Graham charged them that they were bound "to respect their oaths, and that they could not if they would escape the obligation of this oath by heeding the instructions of Mr. Hayes in this particular case. Mr. Hayes may, if he feels so inclined, interfere even in advance of indictment by exercising the pardoning power. In no other way has he the slightest authority to control your action. He has it in his power to pardon the alleged offender, and unless he is willing to take the responsibility he has no more right to control than the czar of Russia. If you believed Mr. Hayes' instructions to the district attorney were intended to prevent you from making the fullest examination into the matter before you and from returning an indictment against the accused if the evidence should warrant it, you should feel inspired with additional determination to do your duty. The moment the executive is allowed to control the action of the court in the administration of criminal justice their independence is gone."

The Harrisburg Patriot speaking of congressional contest in this district, says:

Gov. Curtin's large vote disposes of the assertion that his renomination was obnoxious to the democracy of the district which is now so freely made by the prophets after the fact. The democracy of the district have evinced their liberal spirit too often to justify the charge that has been made against them. The present member of congress from the district had, when nominated and elected, no older record as a democrat than that of Gov. Curtin. He was scarcely recognized as a democrat when he was taken up and elected by the largest majority ever given in the district. This is sufficient to relieve its democracy from the charge of Bourbonism. It is no disparagement to Mr. Mackey to say that his popularity and influence in the district were never on a level with Gov. Curtin's, yet he was elected by an immense majority, while Gov. Curtin, under essentially different conditions, is defeated.

When Gov. Curtin returned from Europe in 1872, abandoning high position to espouse the cause of the democracy, and was nominated for a member at large to the constitutional convention after the graceful withdrawal of Gov. Bigler, he stood highest on the list of candidates, receiving the full democratic vote of the state with the vote of a considerable number of republicans. In the constitutional convention he was recognized as a democrat, acting and voting with Mr. Buckalew and other democratic leaders to secure the political reforms which the people of the state now enjoy. There has been nothing since then in the career of Gov. Curtin that has lost for him in the slightest degree the confidence and respect of the democrats of Pennsylvania. In 1875 he supported Judge Pershing for governor. In 1876 he took an active part in the campaign for Tilden and Hendricks, contributing greatly to the success of the democracy in Indiana by his eloquent speeches. In 1877 he supported Noyes and Trunkey. This consistent record of democratic service was recognized by his nomination for congress. He was defeated by a dishonest combination of republicans and greenbackers in favor of a "fat money" candidate aided by a handful of false and corrupt democrats who were bent on ruin because they were not permitted to rule. The true and generous democracy of the district heartily supported Gov. Curtin, as the returns of the election demonstrate. The assertion that his person or his opinions were obnoxious to the democrats of the district is the shabbiest of false pretenses.

BULLDOZING NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

But how is it at the North? At our last election the agents, book-keepers and proprietors of factories were at the polls to intimidate workingmen. It was so all over the State. Do "both parties" disapprove of this infamous business? If so, why don't the Republicans who practice it put a stop to it? Intimidation and bribery are practiced at the North, and thousands of voters have seen and felt the one and many have been tempted by the other unlawful practice. We think this wholesale intimidation has not been discussed enough nor received attention enough at the North.

"God bless the people of the North," says the Memphis Appeal.

"Give the solid South h—l," says the New York Times.—Ex.

Hon. Henry M. Long of Allegheny seems to have the best prospect of being elected speaker of the next house at Harrisburg.

SENATOR LAMAR'S VIEWS.

Mr. Lamar, the distinguished senator from Mississippi, was interviewed at Cincinnati, one day last week, upon the political situation. Relative to the recent elections in the south Mr. Lamar said:

"In my State they were as peaceable as any election in the world could possibly be," said Mr. Lamar. "Not a human being was molested or made afraid. As a general thing, in consequence of the fever, the people did not largely turn out in the election. There was but little organization of the democratic party in the State, or rather none at all. The opposition was much better organized in the First and Second districts than we were. The candidates were unable to make a public canvass, and the people went to the polls of their own motion.

"Did the greenback party show much strength?"

"I think not."

"Did not Davis, in the Second district, receive a heavy vote?"

"General Davis is much stronger in that district than the greenback party. He is a popular and able man and received a large vote on account of his popularity."

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

"What are the prospects of the greenback party in the South?"

"Well, as to that so long as the right of the people of the South to self government is made an issue in national politics the people of the South will not and in my opinion ought not, to allow any question as to the currency to divide them. The South is more solid in favor of self-preservation than divided as to national politics."

"How did the republicans vote in Mississippi?"

"In my district they voted solid for the greenbackers' candidates, officials and all."

"Do you mean that the federal officers voted that way?"

"I do."

THE TICKET FOR 1880.

"Will the South be likely to ask for a representative on the national democratic ticket in 1880?"

"I do not think the Southern people cherish any aspirations for the control of the federal government or its honors and patronage. They will support a ticket without a Southern man upon it just as cheerfully and cordially as with one. It will depend entirely upon what the party deems best to do in order to accomplish success, but a Southern man will not be needed on the ticket to give it strength in the South."

"Do you think that if the republicans were to put a Southern man upon their ticket it would bring to that party considerable support in the South?"

"Not the least with the present purposes and organization of that party."

"As a democratic candidate for the Presidency which would the South prefer, Thurman or Hendricks?"

"The South is impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to both of these gentlemen, and would support, with enthusiasm and confidence, whichever the national democracy should determine it most expedient to nominate."

THE PLEA OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

From the Charleston News and Courier, Dem.

The South is ready to be judged by her actions. The South is not willing to be judged by the fears of her friends or the hopes of her foes. Before the next general election shall take place, the South and the Union will have had two years' experience of the solid South. The events of these years will demonstrate, as facts alone can, that the solid South means good order, absolute freedom, justice and respect for the rights of all classes in the South, and, so far as the solid South can accomplish it, concord, peace, honor and public and private faith for the whole American Union. For this the people of South Carolina strive and labor; but they and the people of every other Southern State will find their difficulties increased a thousand-fold by any conduct in the North that will warrant the idea that the South is not wanted, and that her best efforts for the highest purpose are misjudged and even treated as crimes. Such a conviction will make it difficult "to ensure domestic tranquility" and "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The organization of a solid North against the solid South will be a long stride downwards; for its sequences must be aggression in the beginning and military rule in the end.

GROW THE HAYES CANDIDATE.

[Washington Post.]

The Administration candidate for Senator from Pennsylvania is said to be Galusha A. Grow, who, in conjunction with Wayne MacVeagh and Schurz, has enjoyed substantial control of the Federal patronage in that State, and who is more influential at the White House than all the other Pennsylvania Radical politicians put together.

FIRST CATCH YOUR MARE.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The New York Evening Post understands that ex-Senator Grow will be a candidate for the United States Senate "against the Camerons, and will have the support of the Hayes Republicans." It will be necessary first to catch your Hayes Republicans.

Judging from the tone of the Watchman, recently, we look for it to pronounce in favor of Yocum for Vice President soon.

The boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which has led to a demand from Buenos Ayres on Chili for the surrender of the American bark Devonshire' seized by Chili in the Straits of Magellan, has also caused serious riots in Santiago de Chili, in consequence of a published article favoring the Argentine claim. Eighty people were killed and wounded before the riots were suppressed.

SAY!—If the Greenback party in this State did not sell out to the Cameron family, why was there only 3,114 Greenback votes cast for Mason in Philadelphia.

The Phila. Ledger says there are over 18,000 vacant houses in that city.

That's what she gets for going radical all the time.

Doubtless to many persons the year 1878 seems an unprecedented one for murderous attacks on crowned heads; but the year 1852 was signalized by three—on the King of Prussia, on the Queen of England and on the Emperor of France; the following year also by three—on the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, and the French Emperor. Still, in the present year, though only three monarchs have been attacked, the two attempts of Hoedel and Nobeling make the total number of attempts four, which is unprecedented for at least a quarter of a century. Within the past fourteen years Presidents of republics have been attacked by assassins almost as frequently as Kings and Princes as the attempts on President Lincoln and on the Presidents of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Paraguay will show. There were six actual attacks or discovered plots for attack on Napoleon III, during his reign. This year there seems to be a marked panic in the royal house holds of Europe, to which each fresh though futile attempt at assassination adds new tremor.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE IN COLUMBIA.

Panama, Nov. 7.—The valley of the Cauca, one of the most fertile and populous portions of the republic, has suffered from the incursions of grasshoppers. All growing crops have been completely ruined—sugar cane, corn, wheat in the upper portion of the valley, and all sorts of grasses—so that the cattle cannot subsist except in a half-starving condition. The prices of provisions are exorbitantly high and as the sugar estates and large haciendas have suspended work the poor are unable to purchase the necessaries of life. The Government, with a view of furnishing them with means of support, is pushing the construction of the Cauca Valley Railroad, which will give employment to thousands.

THE WESTERN CLIFF-DWELLERS.

Of late, blown over the plains, come stories of strange newly discovered cities of the far south-west; picturesque piles of masonry, of an age unknown to tradition. These ruins mark an era among antiquarians. The mysterious mound-builders fade into comparative insignificance before the grandeur and more ancient cliff-dwellers, whose castles lift their towers amid the sands of Arizona and crown the terraced slopes of the Rio Mancos and the Hovenweep [pronounced Hove-enweep].

A ruin, accidentally discovered by A. D. Wilson of the Hayden Survey several years ago, while he was pursuing his labors as chief of the topographical corps in Southern Colorado, is described to me by Mr. Wilson as a stone building, about the size of the Patent-Office. It stood upon the bank of the Animas, in the San Juan country, and contained perhaps five hundred rooms. The roof and portions of the walls had fallen, but the part standing indicated a height of four stories. A number of the rooms were fairly preserved, had small loop-hole windows, but no outer doors. The building had doubtless been entered originally by means of ladders resting on niches, and drawn in after the occupants. The floors were of cedar, each log as large around as a man's head, the spaces filled neatly by smaller poles and twigs, covered by a carpet of cedar-bark. The ends of the timber were bruised and frayed, as if severed by a dull instrument in the vicinity were stone hatchets, and saws made of sand-stone slivers about two feet long, worn to a smooth edge. A few hundred yards from the mammoth building was a second large house in ruins, and between the two strongholds rows of small dwellings, built of cobble-stones laid in adobe, and arranged along streets, after the style of the village of to-day. The smaller houses were in a more advanced state of ruin, on account of the round stone being more readily disintegrated by the elements than the heavy masonry. The streets and houses of this deserted town are overgrown by juniper and pinon,—the latter a dwarf wide-spreading pine which bears beneath the scales of its cones delicious and nutritious nuts. From the size of the dead, as well as the living, trees, and from their position on the heaps of crumbling stone, Mr. Wilson concludes that a great period of time has elapsed since the buildings fell. How many hundred years they stood after desertion before yielding to the inroads of time cannot be certainly known.

The presence of sound wood in the houses does not set aside their antiquity. In the dry, pure air of Southern Colorado, wood fairly protected will last for centuries. In Asia cedar-wood has been kept a thousand years, and in Egypt cedar is known to have been in perfect preservation two thousand years after it left the forest. The cedars throughout the territories of the southwest do not rot, even in the groves. They die, and stand erect, solid and sapless. The winds and whirling sands carve the dead trees into forms of fantastic beauty drill holes through the trunks, and play at hide-and-go-seek in the perforated limbs until, after ages of resistance, they literally blow away in atoms of fine, clean dust.

On the Rio San Juan, about twenty-five miles distant from the city of the Animas, Mr. Wilson discovered the following evening a similar pile, looming solemnly in the twilight near their camping-place. The scene as described was weird in the extreme. As the moon arose, the shadows of the phantom buildings were thrown darkly across the silvery plain. The blaze of camp-fires, the tiny tents, the negro cook, the men in buckskin hunting garb, and the picketed mules, made a strange picture of the summer's night, with background of moonlit desert and crumbling ruins, on whose ramparts towered dead, gaunt cedars, lifting their bleached skeletons like sheeted ghosts within the silent watchtowers of the murky past.—From an illustrated article in Scribner for December.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GAMBETTA'S DUEL WITH DE FOURTOU.

Paris, November 21.—A duel with pistols at thirty-five paces, between M. Gambetta and M. de Fourtou, arising out of the passage in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th instant, when the latter was unseated, was fought to-day at Plessis-Picquet. Only one exchange of shots was had and neither party was hurt. M. de Fourtou, in his defense before the Chamber, referred to Gambetta's recent speeches as favoring the ostracism of all who are not old Republicans. M. Gambetta said: "That is a falsehood." On the demand of the President, M. Grevy, Gambetta said, "I withdraw the word in deference to the rules of the House."

The official account of the meeting, signed by the principals and seconds, says that M. de Fourtou, considering that Gambetta's withdrawal did not modify the offensiveness of the epithet, requested Deputies Blin de Bourdon and Robert Mitchell to demand satisfaction. Gambetta named Deputies Allain-Targe and Clemenceau as his seconds and refused to make any further withdrawal than that borne on the official minutes. M. de Fourtou won the choice of weapons and named pistols. Both fired at the word and missed.

ENGLAND GOES TO WAR AT LAST.

London, November 21.—This morning's *Standard* announces that no reply to the British ultimatum has been received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, and orders accordingly have been sent to India for the troops to advance.

A telegram from Berlin reports a belief current there that a plot exists for the assassination of all sovereigns. It is stated that Prussian judges, when examining Nobiling's case, were led to believe in the existence of a central organization for this purpose, and investigations are still going on.

During the passage of a procession, at Florence, in honor of King Humbert's escape a bombshell was thrown among a corps of veterans, and exploded. Two men were killed and several slightly injured.

The King of Italy had, previous to the attempt on his life, received two letters intimating that it would be made.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes as follows: "In conversation with an eminent scientific gentleman, who is an intimate personal friend of the inventor Edison, I learned a number of interesting facts bearing on the future of the much discussed electric light. My informant, who has just returned from a visit to Menlo park, assured me that the light was entirely ready for introduction into general use, and that the company was simply waiting for the European patents, which the English solicitor has just telegraphed them will not be ready under twenty days. The apparatus is standing complete in Edison's workshop and I am assured gives a soft, beautiful light of the same strength as gas. The question of relative expense is, of course, yet somewhat a speculative one, but the highest estimate makes the cost one-half that of gas. In answer to my inquiry how this revolution would effect gas stocks, my informant thought that, while gas must ultimately go out of use, the enormous existing plant of gas and the great interest involved would for a long time contest the claims of the new light to popular favor. He thought the gas plant could not be used to any considerable extent in distributing the electric light, but that this work must be practically done de novo, as it would cost as much to adapt the gas pipes and jets to electricity as to supply new apparatus. Edison's jet, he says, is very neat, and all the contrivances are simple. Evan at the same cost, or greater, the electric light will be preferable. In its use there will be a less expensive plant, and there will be an absence of heat and danger, while the running expenses will be insignificant. The attempt to anticipate his light by a rival company does not ruffle him in the least, as he is confident of the superiority of his invention, and, moreover, the two companies will occupy rather different fields."

VOLCANOES IN ACTION.

Izalco and Santa Ana Emitting Terrifying Streams of Ashes and Fire.

Panama, Nov. 7.—Advices from Salvador say that the volcanoes of Izalco and Santa Ana are in a state of tremendous activity. On the latter, from four or five distinct openings, fire, smoke and ashes are pouring forth in vast volumes. It is not known that these are distinct, but they are supposed to be apertures in the old crater of the volcano, which has been silent for some years. For miles around ashes are falling almost perceptibly, and the air is filled with smoke, darkening the day and making the scene gloomy and terrifying. The inhabitants in the neighboring villages are alarmed, and some have fled in terror. Whole communities are seriously contemplating removal to more secure localities. So far no lava has descended from the mountains, although that is a usual accompaniment of eruptions of the Izalco, and no unusual shocks of earthquake have added to the general fright.

The intelligence of the severe earthquake in the southern part of the Republic is fully confirmed. The destruction appears to have been complete and the loss of life and property is great. The Government and public generally have contributed largely to the general relief. Supplies of provisions, clothing, money, &c., have been forwarded from the capital, and the Government has issued orders for the construction of temporary dwellings for the homeless and distressed people.

A severe earthquake was felt in Manizales, the capital of the State of Antioquia on Oct. 9. One hundred and twenty one houses were destroyed, including the church, the hospital, the principal school, the city buildings, and many others. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the shock was long sustained and the principal force was at its termination. The damage done will exceed $100,000.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

Eight Miners Killed and Many Injured—Affecting Scenes.

Sullivan, Ind., November 21.—A terrible coal mine explosion occurred at the Sullivan coal mine, in this place, to-day. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a lamp's flames with gas, and a terrific velocity was added by the fact of there being eight kegs of powder below. There were thirty men in the mine at the time. The scene beggars description. There were eight killed outright, eight or ten wounded and many of the others are suffering so from suffocation that their lives hang by a thread. The excitement is so great that it is impossible at this time to get at the names of the unfortunates. Tom and Sam Hardford, two of the proprietors, are known, however, to be killed. A great crowd of relatives, consisting of women, have gathered around the ill-fated mine, and their lamentations are pitiful.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER.

This is the closing number of the VIth volume of this most admirable periodical, which is conducted with so much ability and liberality as to secure for it a constantly increasing circulation, and we presume that it has now a world-wide reputation. New features and new attractions are announced for the forth coming volumes, and now is the time to subscribe for the year 1879. We suggest that a year's subscription to this popular publication will certainly make a most acceptable and desirable holiday gift. The December number is crowded with good things, and where all is so excellent, it is difficult to discriminate. The opening article is a very elaborate one on 'Afghanistan, England's new antagonist,' by W. S. Chase. This portion of the globe is now regarded with great interest, and the article is replete with interesting information in regard to it. It is illustrated with fifteen engravings. F. L. Benedict's brilliant novel, 'Norman Desborough's Son,' is continued, and there are several completed stories of powerful interest. Among the other prominent papers are, 'The Buried Cities of the East—Excavations around Ninevah and Babylon' (profusely illustrated); 'Richard Brinsley Sheridan,' by Henry Barton Baker, and 'Washington Irving' by R. B. Kimball; 'Glimpses of Old Spain,' by N. Robinson; 'A Frightful Test,' by W. E. McCann, and several others we have not space to designate particularly. The miscellany is remarkably comprehensive, and would seem to embrace almost every conceivable subject.

The annual subscription is only $3, postpaid, and a single copy is 25 cents. Each number contains 128 quarto pages, and the present one has 133 handsome engravings. Beautiful and substantial Binding Cases are ready at the close of each volume, price 75 cents. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

RAFFLING AT CHURCH FAIRS.

A lively controversy has sprung up in the journals as to whether the "raffling system" at church fairs is not "immoral" as well as "illegal." The clergy of different denominations are also taking a hand in it, but without agreement. Thus, while Rev. Father McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephens (Roman Catholic) church, takes the position that "gambling," strictly speaking, is no sin, though it may be contrary to human law, Rev. Mr. Greer, of St Timothys (Episcopal) church, on the other hand, is out with a card characterizing this view of the case as "extraordinary." He also quotes authorities to show that the Apostles chose Matthias by a very different process from the "raffling" now in vogue. The discussion threatens indefinite extension. All this apropos of the games of chance at the Cathedral Fair.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred on the Fort Wayne Railroad this morning 25, opposite Bridgewater by one freight train running into another. The hind car of the train run into was smashed up and the next one to it thrown over the bank. No person was injured.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The Sun will be printed every day during the year for come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past. To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The Sun has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The Sun is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat as against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures accord in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated, as in the outrageous consequency of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains, it speaks out for the right. That is the Sun's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The Sun has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred not less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The Sun will continue to shine on the wicked with unmitigated brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, The Sun does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the prompitest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resources belonging to well established prosperity will be liberally employed.

The present disjointed condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions in Congress, in the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy sentiment of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, according to its well known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth will be an important part of The Sun's work for 1879.

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I. W. ENGLAND,
Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

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1879.
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A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

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Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

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NEW GOODS!!!

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

WM. WOLF.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 2 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 35 a m
"	" Montandon	6 57 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 09 a m
"	" Renova	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila	7 20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 54 a m
"	" Montandon	1 05 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	2 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	" Renova	4 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	3 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 55 p m
"	" Montandon	6 15 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX.	leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	" Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX.	leaves Renova	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	12 00 m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	" Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renova	3 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	" Montandon	12 18 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	5 5 a m
"	arr at Philadelphia	7 55 a m

Kane Mail West Niagara Ex. West, Lock Haven Accommodation West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B RR trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Ex. West and Erie Ex West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Ex. East make close connections at Lock Haven with B E V RR trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L S & M S RR. at Corry with O C & A V RR. at Emporium with B N Y & P RR, and at Driftwood with A V RR.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

A VISIT TO THE CITY

is well repaid by an inspection of the New Dry Goods House of

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Filled as it is from roof to basement with one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Dry Goods ever placed on sale anywhere in America.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT,

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

THE BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT,

And every other department throughout the house is filled with the best production of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LOOMS, all of which are being sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES possible on this side of the Atlantic.

The Ladies' Coat Department,

Shows the largest stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

Ever placed on sale in Philadelphia. We are now able to supply

A POPULAR WANT,

A VERY GOOD COAT FOR A VERY LOW PRICE

Attention is now drawn to

OUR EIGHT DOLLAR COAT,

AS A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS. THIS WITH

OUR TEN DOLLAR COAT,

and our

TWELVE DOLLA