BELLEFONTE, PA.

#### THE CLOSING SCENE.

B) T BUILINGY BEED

The following is pronounced by the Westminster Review to be unquestionably the finest est American poem ever writteh:

Within the suber realms of leafless troos,
The cusset year inhaled the dreamy air,
Liko some named requer in his hour of case,
When all the fields are lying brown and
bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills, O'er the dun waters winding in the vales. O'er the dun waters winding in the vale Sent down the air a greeting to the mills, On the dull thunder of alternate flails

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds sub-The hills seemed further and streams same

As in a dream the distant woodman hewed His wintry log, with many a muffled blow The embattled forests, erewhile armed with

goid.
Their banners bright with hite burners bright with hite.
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old, Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue. na, bunners bright with every martial

On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight.
The dove scarce-heard his singing mate's

complant.
And, like a star slow drowning in the light.
The village church vanouscemed to pale and faint The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew-Crew twice-and all was stiller than be-

fore, Silent till some replying warder blew. His alien horn, and then was heard no more

While erst the fiv, within the elm's tall crest, Made garabous troubles round her unfledged voung; And when the oriole hung her swaying nest, By every light wind like a censer swung

Where sang the noisy martins of the caves, The busy, swaftons receiving of a noir-Foreboding as the restle mind believes, An early harvest and a plentoons year

Where every hard sthat walked the vernal feast, Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at

morn Towarn the respect of the rosy cast, All now was useless, empty and foriorn Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail, And crosked the crow through all the dreary

lone the pheas int, dritinming in the vile, Made of he in the distant cottage form.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bow-The spiders moved their thin shred night by unght.
The thistle down the only ghost of flowers build plowly by - passeed noiseless out of sight

Annal all this in this most dreary arr,

And where the woodbine shed upon the

porch Its crims in bayes, as if the year stood there, Firing the floor with its inverted torch— Ame all this the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron with menotonous

tread Piled the swift wheel and her joyous mem, Sat like a fate and watched the flying thread

She had known Sorrow. He had walked with her Oftsup: I and broke with her the ashen ernst And in the dead I code still she heard the

While yet her cheek was bright with summer

all
And twice war bowed to her in sable plume—
Regare the sword to rust upon the wall
Regare the sword but not the hand that

drea And struck for liberty the dving blow for him who to his sire and country true Fell imit the ranks of the invading for

Long but not lond, the drooping wheel went Like the low marmur of a hive at noon, ong but not load, the memory of the gone Breathod through her lips a sad and tremu-lous time

At last the thread snapped -- her head was And loving neighbors, smoothed her careful-shroad While de th and winter closed the autumn

# INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH ASA PACKER.

A correspondent of the New York Sun has recently had a long interview! as many extracts a our space permits

Mateu Chiak, Pa Sept 7 Way up in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, where the picturesque Lehigh river forces its way through the narrowest gorge of the Blue mountains, nestles the town of Mauch Chunk

Asa Packer, the favorite of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, is the man of mark who reside in this town. In it, and yet isolated from it Asa Packhome is the home of Asa Packer's home is the home of Asa Packer's family. The one belong to the many, the other to the one. While the home is in Mauch Chunk, it is distinct from Mauch Asa Packer's Chunk -- as distinct from the town as the green each on the broad, sandy plans of Sahara, is from the desert itself. The home is the abode of elegance, refinement, luxury and ease. It monopolizes have any, while the party opposing me a commanding point on the hill-ide, will certainly not fail to make my debuilt terraces and planted rare flowers, and cultivated choice shrubbery, and in the midst of this garden has reared a princely mansion and adorned its inte-rior with costly furniture, capacious shelves lined with books, elegant pletures, es, and frescoes, statuary, and other works of art. This is the home of Asa. Packer, located in the town of coal miners, yet contrasting in every respect so conspicuously with the homes adjoining and surrounding it. And here Ass.

## THE STORY OF THE MAN OF MARK.

But who is Ass Packer? A poor carpenter from Connecticut, leaving his native State in pursuit of employment; a busy, bustling, prosper-old merchant in the wilds of Pennsylvania; an enterprising, pushing, adventu-rous operator in new schemes for the development of his adopted State; a great and successful coal miner; a founder of banks; a railroad king; a man of un-told wealth, the result of honest toil, prudent living, and a sagacity unsure

Such is Asa Packer.

man with his satchel headed toward the depot. "No, I thank you ; I can walk," was

the reply "Better hurry, then," said the driver;

"time's most up."
"Oh, I'll catch the train: there's ten minutes yet."

"Judge, let me carry your satchel,"

said the pompous country squire, rash-ing up and clutching the baggage of the great man.

"Oh, no; I can carry it. It ain't heavy," replied. As a Packer; but the bag navertheless, was wrenched from

"Off again, Judge?" said the affable merchant as he rushed out from his store to shake hands with the domestic

"Yes; I have got to run up the road

"Yes; I have got to the appear "
"Well, good luck to you."
"Judge Packer," said I, abandening
all expectation of securing a more favorable opportunity, "I have made a diligent search for you, and run a long
chase after you, but I do not see as I can run you down in private. Here is a note that will both introduce me and explain my visit." I handed the great man a letter with which I had been fa-

mark.
The Judge—why he is called "Judge" I do not know-read the letter carefully He pondered over it. He studied it He seemed to be weighing the words of which it was composed. Finally he seemed to be satisfied with it, and turning a smiling face upon me he said :
"I am in some what of of a hurry to

vored by a personal friend of the man

catch the 12 o'clock train. It lacks ten minutes of the time now. If you will walk to the depot with me we can talk on the way."

Now, the distance from the centre of the town of Mauch Chunk to the depct of the Lehigh Valley road is not very great, nor is ten minutes much time in which to discuss the great political questions of the day. But as "half a loaf is better than no bread," I accepted the proposition with thanks, determined to make the most of the opportunity, a the same time dispatching a messenge to my hotel with a bank note to liqui date my bill, and an order for my satch-el, so as to be prepared to follow up the opportunity if it promised well

PERSISTENCE OF THE SUN CORRESPON-DENT

"How far north are you going Judge?" I asked in breathless haste "I'm going up into Susquehanna,

"How far can I go on this train and get back in time to catch the New York train to-night?' "To Wilkesbarre:"

"How long does it take to get to Wilkesbarre?" "About three hours "

"Very well, then I'll get on the train with you, and we can talk as we go along"
"As you please," replied the Judge,

(we'll get aboard at once then," and suiting the action to the word, we were both soon seated in a comfortably filled Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust
While yet here heek was bright with summer bloom.
Here country summoned, and she gave here
all

JUDGE PACKER'S BUSINESS VS. HIS POL ITICS

Judge Packer For a number years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance to monopolize nearly my entire time and attention, forbidding me the opportunity to devote to current political questions the attention I would like to have given them, and now I re-enter public life not by my own wish but at a sacrifice of personal interests, in order to gratify my very partial friends, and in obedience to what I conceive to be the demands of my fellow-citizens and the public. For these reasons I must the public. For these reasons I must confess myself not fully prepared to dis-cust the general issues involved in na-tional politics, but such opinions as I hold you and the public are welcome to

DIDN'T WANT THE NOMINATION Reporter .- Do I understand you to with Asa Preker from which we make say, Judge Packer, that you did not as-Judge Packer - Distinctly so I never have changed the position I took in my Chambersburg letter, which was that, I had no aspirations for the office of Governor, yet if the nomination should be voluntarily tendered me by my fellow-citizens, I would feel it my duty to accept, although at the sacrifice of my personal interests. I have always held that the State and my country have claims paramount to mere personal considerations

THE BITTERNESS OF THE CANVASS

, the Reporter Are you devoting much of is in your time to the canvass Judge Packer But very little. The question of my election now rests with my follow, citizens. I suppose that the The party that has placed me in nomination fine-will make all my merits known if I a commanding point on the hill-ide, will certainly not fail to make my de-where wealth has dug out a plain, and merits known. I am somewhat wedded to the antiquated notion that the office should seek the man, not the man the

office Reporter-I observe that the canvass opens with something of personal bitter-

ussa in it.

Judge Packer—If so, it must be wholly on the other side. So far as I am concerned, or my friends who may of a personal nature is and will be rig-orously avoided. We have no desire to nasail the character of the chief executive of the Commonwealth, much less the reputation of a soldier. But the official acts of an administration are legitimate subjects of criticism

THE GROUNDWORK OF THE FIGHT. Reporter-What are the leading features of Governor Geary's administration with which you take issue?

Judge Packer—The financial policy

of that administration has not tended to strengthen the credit of the State to the extent it might have done, as the reports of the State Treasurer during the last as the introduction of Chinamen here three years, in the item of receipts, and there as ordinary emigrants, but as show that at least twice the amount of a concerted and systematized movepublic debt might have been liquidated that has been. The large balance re-A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

"Mr. Packer, will you ride down?"
said the omnibes driver, reining up to the side-walk, as he noticed thegreat

ted to the payment of so much of the public debt. All well conducted and successful corporations, as fer instance, the railroad with which I am identified, the railroad with which I am identified, make it a matter of economy to 'appropriate promptly all their available surplus funds to the extinguishment of their indebtedness, thus saving large sums in interest money; or if that is not needed they use their magnetical their programment of their facilities for business. In my opinion the financial affairs of the Communicatible should be administered by monwealth should be administered by those to whom they are entrusted upon thos are principle that should govern their private affairs. No individual possessed of large means would be considered wise or sagacious did he allow any considerable portion of his money to lid ddle in his hands. Such a policy is not precly generate account upon lustices. is not merely open to censure upon busi-ness principles, but is contrary to the in-junctions of the Scripture, that we should make diligent use of the means intrusted

Repayler.—I understand you to mean, Judge Packer, that the same rule that has governed you through life in your private affairs and ministered to your success, you would apply to the manage-ment of the affairs of the State were they

intrusted to you?

Julge Pucker—Most certainly I do I manage my railroad affairs precisely the same as if they were wholly my own I would manage the State affairs upon two manage the state analyst upon the same principles. The same rule that has given me personal success in life has made my railroad a success, and would and oblively make the administration of the State a success.

DISTRIBUTE THE SPOILS WITH RIGH ECONOMY.

Reporter -But, Judge, you have no party favorites to reward, or party paupers to provide for, in the management of your own affairs, or those of your

Judge Packer—The public service requires numerous officers. It is perfectly proper in filling those offices, for the approinting power to select its own friends and supporters. But in so doing there should be no greater number appointed than is absolutely necessary. Why the State should be called upon to afford sinecures to political drones more than a mere corporation surpasses my compremere corporation surpasses my compro-hension. As I said in my letter of ac-ceptance, the expenses of the State gov-ernment should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, thereby lessening the ourdens and taxation of the people

THE PARDONING POWER—CLASS LEGIS-LATION.

Reporter-Are these the only ques-

tions involved in this canvass?

Judge Packer No. There are two others, which I regard as of paramount. importance to the safety of the citizen and the virtue of the State. I refer to and the virginizate use of the pardoning power and special or class legislation. While the one is an incentive to crime unless cautionsly and sparingly used, the other engenders corruption in the State whereby the name of legislation becomes a reproach Against these evils, reaching a magnitude that has cast a dark shadow over the State, every good citizen should protest

Reporter -- How would you remedy

Judge Packer - I would exercise elemency only where deserved, and upon the clearest showing and would not hesitate to exercise the executive prerogative of the veto against all special legislation that is conceived or enacted in a corrupt spirit, or that can be covered by general laws In your own State of New York you have had some experience of the evils of this class of legislation, and the extent to which it can be carried, and the present emment executive of that State has shown what influence a Gov-

# THE RATIFICAD MONOPOLY

Reporter .- Do not the vast railroad proporations of this State virtually crea great and powerful monopoly, and does not this monopoly exert an undue influence upon the legislation of the State?

Judge Packer -They might create a monopoly dangerous to the State but for the sorrit of competition for the grade of the West and the Pacific coust, as well as that of our own State, which is so great and steadily increasing, tending to a diffusion rather than a consolidation of power. And to this end the State may very properly and safely foster and encourage the extension and completion, by necessary branches, of these truck roads. No other influence can be so potential in the development of the re-sources of the State as such lines of im-provement. Rich as we are in our great mineral deposits, they must avail us little without these means of trans-portation. Being prominently identi-fied with one of these lines of road, it may be supposed that I speak as a railmay be supposed that I speak as a rairroad man, and in the interests of the railroads alone. But I am confident that no consideration growing out of such a relation could warp my judgment.

THE JUDGE DOWN ON THE CHINAMEN Reporter-I observe that the Philadelphia Press, the North American, and other journals, advocate the introduc-tion of each labor into-this country — What is your opinion of the propacts of success of such a movement, and what would be its effect?

Judge Packer (smiling) - Now you are taking me from Pennsylvania over to China. But I have no hesitation in saying that I think the introduction of the labor you refer to would pauperize the white labor of the country. While our white labor is paid so poorly at the best, the influx of such a race as the Chinese would be most disastrous The introduction of such a race among our white laborers would deprive labor of its dignity by lessening its fair remu-neration, breed political dissensions more serious than those created by the Afri-can race, and set up a religious system uttorly at variance with the prevalent Christian sentiment of the country. I do not look upon this question simply as the introduction of Chinamen here a concerted and systematized move-ment to supplant the white labor of the

"Wilkesbarre," shouted the brake-man, thrusting his head into the door of

"Really, Judge," I remarked, "the time has passed more rapidly than I had supposed, and I am not half through with the topic I had charged my mind

"Well, sir," he replied, "I have "Well, Sir," he replied, "I have some business that will occupy me here for a few hours, and then I proceed further north. I do not see how I can spare you more time at present."

spare you more time at present."

"But when can I see you again?" I asked. "I do not like to leave the interview half finished."

"I shall be at home the middle of the week, and will meet you there then and converse with you further with pleas-

"Thank you, sir, I will be happy to meet you, and will wait your pleas-

And so we parted. THE MAN OF MARK IN HIS HOME.

It was several days before we met again. The great man was called hither and thither in utter disregard of his own convenience or his appointment with me. At last I found him alone in his convenient library at Mauch Chunk, enjoying a Saturday evening with his books and his private affairs I hesita-ted to disturb this unusual quietness, but he pleasantly bade me enter and be scated, apologizing for the unexpected-by protracted interruption in our inter-

"But," he added, "I can compensate you for it now by promising an exclusive evering. I do not know that the Sive evering I do not know that the Sim or the world will be greatly benefited by any ideas I may have to offer, but if there are any other topics you would like to discuss I will join you

I read over to him the commencement of our conversation, as given above, which seemed to meet his approval as correctly reported. "Now, what fur-ther questions are there in your cate-chism?"

A VOLLEY AT THE FIFTEENTH AMEND-

MENT
Reporter—The republicans do not refer to the Fifteenth Amendment in their platform for this canvass. Is not that amendment an issue in the con-

Judge Packer - The republican party seem to treat that as a settled question so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, refusing to let it come before the people for their determination. I have my own opinions as to the manner in which that amendment should have been passed upon I think any amendment like this, which virtually changes the Constitution of the State, should have been presented to the people for their approval as provided in our State organic law, and should have emanated from a convention called on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States as provided in the Federal Constitution A question of such vital importance should be determined by the people or by their representatives elected for that purpose. The question of suffrage is one that the original founders of the general Government wisely reframed from delegating to it, jealously retaining it within the control of the several sovereign States there represen-

That control having never been delegated to the General Government, the as tion of it by the National Legislature is an arbitrary exercise of power, subversive of the whole principle upon which the Government was founded, and so the trovernment was founded, and so fearful was the republican party that the people of the Northern States, whose loyalty had never been questioned, would believe that they intended this gross innovation on their rights, that in their platform adopted by their National. Convention at Chasara in 1868, they do ornor may exert in counteracting and their platform adopted by their National checking this evil which is now even Convention at Chicago in 1868, they degrenter with us than with you clared that the question of suffrage in clared that the question of suffrage in the Northern States was to be determined only by the people of the respective States. And yet they never have permitted the people of any State to pass upon the question, except in the South, where they have made the adoption of negro suffrage a condition precedent to their representation in Congress

## A SUIGHT EVASION

parter-The Southern States

bania has no right to interfere with Pennsylvania in determining this matter, Pennsylvania has no more right to withell me a pleasant journey home, the state of interfere with Alabama | One State and invited me to call on him whenhas no right to corresponder into the ever I should be in his vicinity, adoption or the rejection of such a measure, either by the opinion of its people or the votes of its Senators and Representatives in Congress.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE

Reporter-1s female suffrage senta-

Judge Packer - But vert little, and a virtuods woman, that " Strength and honor are her clothing. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She hold, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and caller blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her. Her price is far above

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Reporter -- Are you in layor of the eight hour labor law? Judge Packer-I favor all move ments that tend to the amelioration of

the condition of the laboring man, and they have my most cordial co-opera As I said in my letter of accep tance, "having carned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, and I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess (under the providence of God) to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interests of those with whom my entire life has been associated."

WON'T TALK ON SUNDAY. Reporter-I beg your pardon if 1 trespass on your time, sir.

wen.

Judge Packer—I am perfectly willing to spare you so much time as may be necessary to discuss questions relating to the campaign in this State, and to to the campaign in this State, and to that extent you need not consider your true happiness; but I feared she might responsing. Reyond that I have at present no time to spare, without encoronding on the Sabbath, which I will in this question, and I have answered in the state of the state of

Reporter-I see it announced that General Grant is expected to spend some in this State during the campaign. Will his presence give any considerable inspiration to the republican party? GEN. GRANT'S VIOLATION OF PENNSYL-VANIA LAW.

Judge Packer-If Gen. Grant, unmindful of the dignity of his great office, and the proprieties of his position, comes into this State with the avowed purpose of influencing voters, which I do not believe he will, I believe the good sense of the people will resent the affront. If he comes to seek pleasure and recreation from the burdensome cares and close confinement to the duties of his official position, I know no more suitable place than the valleys. mountains, and sparkling trout streams

of this State.
[The Judge smiled knowingly in this connection, while the reporter thought he saw the keen edge of a ra-

zor somewhere near. Reporter-Is it true, as reported, that Gen. Grant violated the statutes of this State, when here last month, in fishing in the streams of M'Kean county? Judge Packer-It is currently report-

ed; but I know nothing of the fact. Reporter-1s August one of the months in which trout fishing is pro-

hibited by yourstat utes?

Judge Packer--It is. I believe General Grant's friends relieve him from any wilful violation of the law, he being ignorant of any such statutes. If you will pardon the simile, the President was but a fish out of water.

Reporter-Might not Gen. Grant's visit to Pennsylvania have reference to the reconstruction of his Cabinet, rendered necessary by the death of the Secretary of War?

Judge Packer-I have heard it rumored that such was the case, and that Pennsylvania, with no representatire in the Cabinet, was jealous of Massachusetts with two members

THE HALF MILLION DONATION

Reporter -- I ree it seated, Judge Packer that the contribution you made of half a million of dollars to endow the Lehigh University, was contributed of the bonds of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and was the contribution of that company. Will you state to me the facts in the case?

Judgs Pucker—The statement has no foundation in truth. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had nothing to do with the gift, or with my subsequent visit to Europe, nor was the gift made in railroad bonds. It was a personal eash transaction but one from which I never expected any notoriety or praise, nor do I now claim any credit for the act. I was about starting for Europe for my health, and dest something might occur on the journey or in my absence to prevent the fulfillment of this long cherished object, I perfected the transaction on the eye of my departure. It was known only to my wite and the two witnesses of the deed request, organized the plan of the unity which there all incidents of her guillood which colored her whole future, and to which the colored here. versay, previous to my suling. At Aix la Chapelle I first learned that it had been made public. Its publicity was a surprise to me Reporter - When was this?

Judge Packer-In the summer of

Reporter - I Thought it was during the war that you visited Europe? Judge Packer-No, sir . I was not

out of the country during the war Reporter—Do you think of any other points you would like to discuss?

GOOD BYE

ator. I have nothing to suggest

# An Interview With Lola Montez.

Our hostess was apparently in high spirits, and entertained us with many a story of her adventures at sea and on ted to any great extent in Pennsylva- | shore, but particularly with accounts of her late visit to California: The pe culiarity which struck me most forciwith no apparent carnestness. The bly in her manner was want of repost, women of this State, so far as my knowl- She seemed constantly on the alert, as on this question. They prefer to fill the measure of Solomon's description of the measure of Solomon's description of again; perhaps occupying three chairs in as many minutes. Not only in the parlor but at the table she showed the same uneasiness; she seemed to change attitude and expression almost every moment, while her ready wit, bright sallies, skillfully worded bon mots (some times even tinged with double entendre) allowed no flag in the conversation, and made the hours passlike moments.

When the time came for us to leave the gentlemen to their wine, she said, "Now, gentlemen, pray do not hurry, for I wish to have a good, long talk with Mrs. Sheppard."

When we reached the parlor she turned round to me, and, taking both my hands, kissed me an either cheek; and, as she lowered a blind and shook up the pillows of a lounge, said, "Now we shall have a cozy time."

Sitting down by me, she looked at ne earnestly a moment-the wistful look of last night creeping into her face -and asked, dear?" A litt could not know my happiness) I repli. d,
"As happy. madame, as possible this side Heaven—the only sorrows I have some findebted for this great benefiction."

it, will you forgive me if I tell you that you do not seem happy to me? You appear so restless and disquieted; over and over again to-day you have made me think of your dance last night, and almost believe that you have been but ten by the tarantula."

Rising from the couch beside me, she stood up, stamping her foot upon the matting; and, with a suppressed vehemence, as if endeavoring to control some powerful emotion, exclaimed, "Happy! I happy! No, I never had a truly happy day in all my life. Restless? Bitten by the Spanish spider? Yes; yes, indeed; bitten by despair. Rest or happiness are not for me. I shall not that aither till I among shall not find either till I am so (Closing her eyes and crossing her hands upon her breast.)
"And then?" I asked, softly. I sup

pose she thought it was "cunt, 'or elect some revulsion of feeling came over her, for she turned away hastily with an indescribable shrug, saying, in a sharp, sneering tone, "Then? Bah!

bagatelle !"

"Pardon me, I did not mean to hurt you. God knows I would help you if I could. There is One who can. 'an you not go to Him? He has berne our griefs and carried our sorrous lin knoweth our frame. He remembers we are dust. He is mighty to save

The glitter faded from her eve, but it did not soften, and she answered coldly and hardly, "He never carried my griefs; He does'nt remember me; He never knew me. Come, letus talk of something else. Do you not almost die of ennur here? No women, and the men "muffs?"

I laughed, and said, "you forget that the 'muffs' are all indifferent to me, and that I rejoice in a husband who is Taking the words from my mouth, she said, "Ok, yes, perfect, I dare say!" Well, I know men well, and I think he is good." An hour of pleasant char. concerning art generally, and her art to particular, following, and at the close of it she said, "I know you are not coming to see me dance to night and, indeed, I am glad you are not shall always remember this visit with pleasure. I feel that you are time, and I have seen in your face the loving look I shall never forget it, for I crave lose more than anything under the sun "You have had much of it," I said

Putting her hand out towards me in such a way that I must have been made of stone had I not taken it in both my own, she said, "I think I have myor had any true love in my life. I often wonder what my father would have been to me had he lived -what I should myself have been it I had kizown his love. My mother never loved meshe turned me from her breast to a bired nurse." I was alien from babyhood When I was only five years old she sent me from home to a hard Scotch school. I tell von, inadame, my life has been barren of much good. I never had a real mother a rent home a real lore. It has all been moekery! she told me some of the fact of ler child life and incidents of her guilliond which I have alluded above

While she talked the gestlemen came in, and soon it was time to diess for the play, so Mrs. Shepard and I took our leave, and I never again saw Lola Montez

Two or three days after our meeting. at another station where she was play ing the gave the Commissioner who dined with us that day a most Hard horse whipping for some disrespect. The next I heard of her she was ledon. ring, and as popular on the platform as she had been upon the stage. More times Lasked, can it be possible that Judge Packer -- You are the interrog | God will allow this life to go on bewil | | dered and benighted to the end, and Reporter-I believe we have gone then out into darkness? By and by Reporter—The Southern States having adopted this amendment, as you mittinate, under election, ought the negross over the ground pretty thoroughly, and that the magdalen was in those States to be deprived of their ballot?

Reporter—I believe we have gone then out into darkness? By distingtion over the ground pretty thoroughly, and I have to thank you for the time you have given me.

Judge Packer—I am always willing by at the feet of Him against whom his at the feet of Him against whom ballot?

Judge Packer--The question of suffrage to discuss political questions, especially she had somed, and spending all for those in which the people are directly strength and energy in endeavone to and immediately interested and immediately interested.

And this terminated the interview. fy to the good she did, and to the be on ty of her sparitual life during the latter part of her life. Time passed, and one day I stood beside the grave of bira Gilbert, and knew that, of a surety, get only was the worn, weary body, with closed eyes and folded hands, resting peacefully in the quiet Greenwood grave, but, also, that the purified spirit had passed on into the land - even into the rest that remaineth unto the 149 ple of God .- Packard's Monthly

> Asa Packer as a Public Bester Tor On Thursday, the 9th instather was a public opening of the Lehigh Val-ley, Rulfrend to Towanda, Bradted county. Among the speeches made on the occasion was one from Hon George Lengthern Services. Langdon, ex-Senator from the Bradtord district, who said, in response to the repeated calls, that "speaking to-day was no fault of his; his audience had formed it upon him, but he would speak of the fault within the would speak of the faith within him. For twenty long years he had waited among these rockribbed hills for the coming of the ironhorse; and, to-day, when he saw it and its long train of cars, screaming around the windings of the Susquehanna, he felt like saying, 'welcome, old fellow' Now we are irrovecably linked with the world. There was no politics in it you now send your butter to market before now send your bitter to market heads it grows rancid on the way, and your veal before the horns grow on it, and our farmers to day are worth \$20 more an acre than they were before this enterprise was completed. The man who does me a kindness is my benefactor and I thank him, but the man who adds to the wealth of all, and showers blessing upon a whole valley, is a public benefac-A little sadly (for I knew she
>
> Then let us to-day irrespective of creeds