THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 8, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Radical congressional leader, Gen. Garfield, was asked by the radical convention of Warren county, Ohio, to resign, for his vote on the salary grab. In his reply to them he puts it in the following stinging manner. "If the delegates believe the retroactive salary clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the Appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did."

That's it—only, we can't see how Grant could help signing the bill as it doubled his pay. A great many radical organs pretend to be indignant over the salary steal, yet not one of them says a word about Grant who signed the act and made the salary steal a law and thereby doubling his own salary. We think there is a lack of consistency on the part of those virtuous radicals with an abundance of moral cowardice.

South Carolina is now governed, from top to bottom, by ignorant blacks—in the legislative, in the executive and in the judiciary departments of her government it teems with blacks, ignorant, thick-lipped, greasy negroes and some of them barefooted. This is one of the models of radical reconstruction, and the scenes enacted there are a disgrace to the country.

Among the resolutions passed by the Legislature at its last session was one to postpone the election of a State Treasurer for the expired term of Robert W. Mackey, and to extend the term of his office another year. The State Treasurer in this State is not nominated and elected by the people at large, but chosen yearly by the Legislature; but the constitution provides that no person shall be eligible for more than three continuous terms. This year ends Mackey's third term, and the resolution went through both houses against the remonstrances of the Democratic members and of the reputable Republicans. Apart from this act of illegality, the resolution which extends his term does not provide for securities and the liability of the men now on his bonds cease at the end of his present term. He will have the handling of many millons of dollars of public money without giving any security whatever for the faithful performance of his duty. The resolution was never printed, being withheld from the Public Printer to prevent knowledge of its defects by the people, and its effect was not fully understood by one-half the members of either the Senate or House.

Practical Addition, Division and Silence.

[*From the N. Y. Sun, April* 28.]

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, April 8, a speech was delivered by the Hon. John H. Orvis, of Centre county, in which the bold rascality of the Ring which controls the politics of that State was not only exposed in strong and forcible terms, but the official records of the Ring functionaries themselves were brought forward to prove that the most extreme charges of dishonesty that have been brought against these public plunderers fall far short of the truth.

Not only this, but Mr. Orvis proved by a careful analysis of the reports of the financial authorities that these documents have been regularly and systematically cooked and garbled from the time that the State Treasury fell into the hands of the notorious William H. Kemble, best known as the author of the following somewhat celebrated letter, which may be accepted as the moral and political platform of the man and of his political and financial associates:

"*Treasury Department of Pennsylvania.*
Harrisburg, March 20, 1867.

"MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. Yours, W. H. KEMBLE.
"To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. D."

Yet, notwithstanding all the falsifications of records that have been made, Mr. Orvis shows a defalcation of $2,988,164 under Ring management—that is, that this enormous amount of money has been stolen from the state Treasury within the last six years! This defalcation has nothing to do with the profits which the Ring have made by the use of moneys in the Treasury which have been loaned out to individuals or banks in defiance of the laws and constitution of Pennsylvania. The profits of the Ring from this source alone must have amounted to vast sums annually. If all this has been discovered and proved from the garbled figures of the Ring officials, what strange developments may be expected when honest men are put over the Pennsylvania Treasury, if ever that time occurs? No wonder that such desperate means to prevent a thorough investigation were taken this spring by the passage of a law to keep the present Treasurer in office a year after his term had expired.

As to the individual responsibility for the startling defalcations which have occurred during the last six years, this is a question that cannot probably be determined precisely until an honest scrutiny is made into the books and accounts of the Treasury from the time the first representative of the Ring took possession there. Mr. Orvis in his speech refers to this difficulty, saying "that the greater discrepancies, both in the payment of the principal and interest upon the public debt, occur during the administration of the Treasury Department by the author of the new political philosophy, the main principle of which is expressed in his own language, "Addition, Division, and Silence." Ever since he made the addition and division, he and his friends have maintained the most profound silence." And silence he will doubtless continue to maintain, unless by some fortunate turn of affairs he and his Ring should fall into the hands of Justice. By the hands of Justice, however, we do not refer to those of Bill Mann, or any of the crew who practically control the administration of law in Philadelphia!

MR. EDITOR:—In last week's "Watchman" I noticed an article copied from the N. Y. "Sun" of the 28th of April, of no particular interest to the people of Centre county, while the following article in reference to a speech made by the representative from this county, in the last Legislature, was in the same column of the "Sun" and was not copied. Will you tell me why the "Watchman" copies none of the many favorable notices of Mr. Orvis, found in both democratic and republican newspapers, and publishes none of his speeches, not even his last speech exposing the frauds of the "Treasury Ring"? Has the editor of that paper never forgiven Mr. Orvis for having been a candidate in 1871? INQUIRER.

We can not answer our correspondent's questions unless the Watchman man thinks his readers are not interested in figures, and do not care what their representative did at Harrisburg.—(ED.)

The World gives Senator Nye this parting shot, on the occasion of his appearance in Europe:

Nye seems to be the last American statesman whose fame has taken the French capital by storm. He dawns upon Lutetia as morning upon the Appenines—a rosy vison, towering and splendid, Scraps of his biography—sibyline leaves, light fragments from the golden book in which the silver apples of his achievement are pictured—have been wafted thither. They have heard of his wit, of the chaste delicacy of his equivoques, of his skill as a raconteur. But especially they have heard the he franked his linen home to Nevada to be washed; that he once franked a hoe; that he tried to frank a meeting-house; and that he actually *did* frank a houseful of furniture, including a dog churn and a piano. The French adore thrift. Though mostly on pleasure bent, they have frugal mindes. To make a franc do its entireduty is the constant aim in life of every Frenchman, and when, as in the case of Nye, great wit, great personal majesty, and enmomous talents are united with economical ingenuity their highest meed of approbation is accorded.

A man has been discovered in Maine who has twenty-six children, a wife, four grandmothers, three grandfathers, and seven brothers and sisters in his family. Under Butler's distribution of the salary grab there will be a dollar and twenty-six cents coming to him.

He would also do right well to be Grant's successor, the principle of nepotism could be carried on as completely as under Ulysses.

There is honor among thieves and pickpockets even if there is none among radical politicians, as witnesseth the following letter sent to the N. Y. *Tribune*:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Please advise your readers always to leave their names and addresses in their pocket-books. It frequently happens in our business that we come in possession of porte-mennaies containing private papers and photographs which we would be glad to return, but we have no means of doing so. It is dangerous to carry them about—so we are forced to destroy them. I remember an instance where I met with serious trouble because I could not make up my mind to destroy a picture of a gentleman which came into my hands in the way of business on the Third-ave. road. I had lost a baby myself, the year before, of the same age as this one, and I would have given all I had for such a picture. There was no name in the porte-mennia, and no way of finding out who was the owner, so like a fool I advertised it and got shadowed for it by the police. Tell your readers to give us a fair show to be decent—and always leave their addresses in their pocket-books. We want to live and let live.

Yours, truly, A PICKPOCKET.

Will President Grant refuse his increase of salary? That's the next question. Much ado is made about the salary grab congressmen—those who take the increase are held up to public scorn, while the names of those congressmen who refuse the increase are paraded through the newspapers as models of honesty and virtue. Next then we wish to hear from Grant about this matter. What will he do? Will he pocket the increase, or will he follow the example of some of the congressmen and refuse the filthy lucre? What will Ulysses do?

Some months before the meeting of the constitutional convention, the REPORTER pointed out some of the needed reforms, among others a new form of oath which might operate as a check upon venal and corrupt members of the legislature. We see that a few days ago, Mr. Kaine, chairman of the committee on oaths in the constitutional convention, reported on article 8th, which embodies something of the kind, and reads as follows. Members of the General Assembly and all Judicial, State and county officers, shall before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity. And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), nor have I knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth or procured it to be done by others in my behalf. And I do further solmnly swear (or affirm) that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the salary or fees allowed by law.

Any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

Within twenty days after the adjournment of the General Assembly *sine die*, every member of the House of Representatives, and every Senator whose term will expire at the next general election, shall take and subscribe before some officer qualified to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that as a member of the General Assembly, I have supported and obeyed the Constitution of this Commonwealth, to the best of my knowledge and ability: I have not knowingly been influenced by corrupt private solicitation from interested parties or their agents. I have not voted or spoken on any matter in which I had or expected to have a private intrest. I have not done, or willingly permitted to be done, any act which would make me guilty of bribery, I have observed the order and forms of legislation as presented by the Constitution, and I have not knowingly voted or spoken for any law, bill or resolution which I knew or beleived to be inconsistant therewith.

The foregoing oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the Senator or Representative resides; and if any such Senator or Representative shall fail to take and file said oath or affirmation within the time prescribed, unless unavoidably prevented, he shall be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the Commonwealth; and if in taking such oath or affirmation it shall appear that he has kowingly sworn or affirmed falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and also be dsqualified as aforesaid.

A Life Insurance Suit.

Washington, April 28.—The Supreme Court this afternoon decided the case of the Mutal life insurance company, of New York, vs. Ferry, in a case of suicide by taking poison. The court holds that the facts show the reason of the deceased to have been so impaired by insanity that his suicide was not his voluntary, intelligent act. On these facts it is held that the company is liable although the policy provided against suicide.

A Murderer Tied to a log and Starved to Death.

Chicago, May 1.—A Desmoines, Iowa, dispatch says an Indian of a roving tribe of Musquako, and which infested this state a few weeks ago, murdered one of his tribe. The tribe were then and are now encamped on Skunk river, near Colofax, in Jasper county. The murderer was put on trial and it was decided that he be punished by being starved to death, and the sentence was carried out to the cruel letter. The Indian was tied to a log in the woods and severa Indians were detailed to carry the sentance into effect, which took eight days. Other cruelties know only to Indians themselves were added to the torture of starvation.

The Spanish Insurrection.

Paris, April 30.—It is reported in Bayonne that the Carlists in the Spanish provinces of Biscay have surrendered the city of Bilbas, which is almost defenseless.

Another Carlist Victory.

London, April 29.—The Carlist committee here have received telegrams from Spain reporting that on Thursday last a great victory was won by their friends at Vera, in Navaree, 40 miles north of Pampaluna. The Carlist numbering several hundred defeated a republican force of fourteen hundred strong. The battle began at eleven in the morning and lasted until dusk. Bands commanded by the Cure of Santa Cruz fought with great heroism. The republicans were completely routed, with a loss of 80 killed and wounded.

Gen. Nuvillas' plan of campaign in the north has failed.

Madrid, April 26,—The oficial gazette annouces that Don Allonzo, brother of Don Carlos, accompained by his staff crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently in encounters with the republican forces, In one engabement over 100 of the insurrectionists wer wounded.

Rumors of a modification of the ministry are current in Madrid.

Battle with Blackfeet Indians.

Toronto, April 28.—A special dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says reports from the interior state that there has been fighting between the American troops and the Blackfeet Indians and a large number of Americans were killed. It is feared that this is the beginning of trouble in the Blackfeet's country. The Indians of Fort Pelly, are alarmed in consequence of the actions of the Yonton and Tonton Indians, who have crossed the line to the number of seven or eight thousand and threaten the interior settlements and Manitoba.

Fighting Between Monks in Jerusalem.

London, April 30.—Late advices from Jerusalem state that severe fights have occurred in Bethlehem between the Latin and Greek monks. Five of the former and six of the latter were injured.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A bridge gives way, Precipitating over 300 persons into the river.

Dixon, Ill., May 4.—A terrible accident involving a fearful loss of life occurred here this afternoon. The rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches here, at a point in Rock River just below the Truesdale Iron Bridge. About 200 persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathred on the bridge to witness the ceremony. Suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below.

The scene which ensued was indescribable terrible as the struggling victims vainly endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other Large crowds of people on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to rendeniany assistance. Others, more selfpossessed, speedily brougdt ropes, planks and boats, and went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach the bank without assistance, whil others were fortunately within reach of those on the shore, but up to 6 P M. thirty-two dead bodies had been taken from the river, and it is almost certain that there are others still under the wreck of the bridge. Twenty-four were rescued alive, but more or less injured, some fatally.

100 persons are known to have perished in the bridge disaster at Dixon Illinois.

The charges of fraud against the Vienna commissioners, appointed by the administration, have been sustained and a new commission has been appointed. Now let George O. Evans, Cameron, Addition-division-and-silence Kemble and Credit-mobilier Colfax be appointed another commission to watch the new commissioners.

Of all the humiliation forced upon our people by the greed of political bummers, this is the worst, because it puts the nation to shame in the eyes of all Europe. Statesmen and thinking people abroad have read of corruption in the American Legislatures and avarice in high places that stooped to the lowest depths to turn a penny, but no doubt they thought the account exaggerated. With this fresh proof of rascality before their eyes, they will no longer hesitate to believe the worst.

Is there no place of honor in our long list of offices that is free from the taint of corruption? It becomes us to think well before we answer the question. Our claims to greatness are advanced by our orators and writers on all occasions. What shall we say to the claim of excelling all other nations in shamelessness? De Tocqueville wrote of this land of the free a generation ago, "Behold a nation rotten before ripe." Was he the Cassandra of our Troy?

THE NEW CONSTILULION ON RAILROADS.—The Constitutional Convention has agreed to the following section of the railroad article of the New Constitution, a matter which we think will commend itself to the approval of a large majority of the people of the State:

No corporation engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers in or through this State shall make any discrimination in charges in the carrying of either freights or passengers against the people thereof, and such corporations shall carry the persons and goods of the people of this State on as favorable terms as those of other States, brought into or through the States on the works owned or controlled by such corporations, and the charges for freight and fares for passengers shall for equal dtstances in the same direction be the same; and higher charger shall never be made for a shorter distance, then is made for a longer distance; and no special rates or drawback shall either directly or indirectly be allowed, but commutation tickets to passengers may be issued for passengers as heretofore, and reasonable extra charges, within the limits of the charter, may be made in charges for any distance not exceeding fifty miles.

The tenth section provides that any combination or agreement between railroad companies for the increase or rates of transportation for freights or passengers shall work a forfeiture of their charter.

Viiscont Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Italian Government, lately delivered a speech in the Parliament at Rome which is remarkable for several reasons. It is one thing to regard with disapprobation the proposition made "to recognize God" in the Constitution of the United States; it is quite a different thing for the a minister of professedly Christian Government to base his policy upon the idea that God does exist, and to appeal to his colleagues to act with a perfect disregard of "God and of the next world." This is what Visconti Venosta has been doing; and his words, we fancy, will excite some horror in the minds of even careless Christians. This Minister, in the course of a speech urging upon the Parliament to persevere in the confiscation of the religious house in Rome, said:

"The priests are nothing; they have no power to injure us. All they are able to do is to threaten us with the finger of God. Gentlemen, that finger has no terrers for me! I do not waste my time in settling whether there is a God or not; I have something else to do. If he exist, it is not to him that I shall answer for my actions; but to public opinion, history and my reason. All the European powers follow our example; they never trouble themselves about God. If perchance his name is mentioned in diplomacy it only raises a smile. We have to watch more important things; to occupy ourselves with questions that relate to the next world, whose existence many doubt and which nobody has ever seen, would be folly. Since all the European powers think as we do about God and the next world, why, gentlemen, do you allow yourselves to be overwhelmed by imaginary terrors in reference to the issue of the Roman question? This terror is not worthy of you."

A Correspondent writing from Colorado makes some practical suggestions regarding the exaggerated accounts sent from the new Territories in relation to the advantages offered to emigrants. The writer has spent six years in Colorado, and takes very decided exception to many of the statements put forth authoritatively by those who are seeking to build up that country by attracting settlers from the East. Our correspondent falls foul of the much vaunted climate at the outset, and declines to believe it so salubrious as represented, unless snow storms in summer, chilly winds at night, and fierce gales carrying clouds of dust sufficient to blind either man or beast are to be accounted as agreeable and conducive to health. He further says that persons suffering from rheumatism, who wish to see to what an aggravating extent that disease can be developed, may surpass their liveliest expectations by visiting Colorado; while consumptives who desire to shorten their sufferings will find the chilly atmosphere of the Colorado mountains just the place to end their pains. The soil, he says, is undoubtedly fertile, but wheat and oats are its only products; corn will not grow on it; neither can apples, peaches, and similar fruits be raised there. All the farming land has to be irrigated, and until some method is discovered for forcing water to run naturally up hill there are difficulties to be overcome in introducing a comprehensive system of irrigation in a country where the best lands are the high lands, besides which the amount of water flowing from the mountains, used in the most economical manner is not sufficient to irrigate any considerable amount of territory. The pasturage is rich, but when the country comes to be settled up and there is stock enough roaming on it to keep up the grass, then it will have no advantage over the prairies of Illinois and Missouri.

The Lewistown (Mifflin county) Gazette says Judge Bucher, in charging the grand jury, dwelt at some length on the local option law, and gave his hearers a very clear idea of their duty. From the moment it left the legislative hall with the Governor's sanction, the time for dalliance with its provisions had passed away from the court in every county where a majority had voted against license, leaving but one duty to be performed in cases that might come up before the jury and court, and that was to carry the law into effect. He warned all persons that there was no one now in this county who could dispose of liquor as a beverage, and if they did so it would be done at the peril of the law.

Col. John S. Mosby, of Confederate guerrilla fame, it appears, is one of the most influential men in Virginia with the Administration. As a consequence he finds himself overrun with applications for office not only from Virginia, but from other Southern States, The Southern Republican office seekers and not a few of the officeholders have an idea that Mosby is a man of power and they therefore seek to cultivate his acquaintane. He receives a large mail every day from persons begging him to give them letters of introduction to President Grant. Mosby has declined half a dozen good offices. Mosby has become loyal since the war.

A circular issued by the prominent mercantile agencies of the country states that last year there were 4,009 Mercantile failures, the aggregate liabilities being $121,056,000. Compared with 1871 this is a large increase, there having been in that year 2,915, failures; with liabilities aggregating $85,252,000. The increase is said not to be chargeable to the ordinary casualties of business, but caused mainly by the Chicago and Boston fires. Thus, in liabilities, Illinois rose from five and three-quarters to eleven and a half millions, while Massachusetts went from eight to above twenty-five millions; so that in these two states nearly two-thirds of the increase is accounted for, and probably, if we could trace the financial effects of these two fires outside of Illinois and Massachusetts, we would be able to account for the remainder of the increase. New York in each year exhibi about twenty millions and three quarters of losses, her figure thus remaining fixed, while Pennsylvania rose from seven to nine millions. The circular states that in mercantile affairs 1872 was not, strictly speaking, a money making year.

London, April 22.—I am informed that while it is probable we shall hear of the death of the pope in a short time, the news of that event will arrive simultaneously with the announcement that the new pope has been elected. Everything has been arranged to this end under the special direction of Pius IX himself.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

In the Convention, on (Monday) yesterday morning, the President rose and announced the death of Hugh N. McAllister, of Centre county, a delegate at large, whose demise occurred in Philadelphia early that morning. On motion of ex-Governor Curtin, the Convention adjourned.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The bill on this subject, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature, exempts the following property:

All churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated religious worship, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All universities, academies and schoolhouses belonging to any county, borough or school district, or incorporated, erected endowed or established by virtue of any law of this State, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All court houses and jails.

All parsonages owned by any church or religious society, with five acres of land attached thereto.

All burial grounds belonging to any religious congregation.

All burial lots belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to cemetry companies, where the revenues are used solely to improve such lands and premises.

All lunatic asylums, almshouses, poorhouses, houses of refuge and penitentiaries, with lands attached to the same.

All asylums, schools and hospitals, with the lands attached to the same, where the same are supported by State appropriations.

All charitable institutions and lands attached thereto, whose chief revenues are from voluntary contributions.

The repealing clause subjects all classes of property not covered by these descriptions to general taxation.

The majority report of the Committee on railroads and canals was before the Constitutional Convention on 7th, sitting as a Committee of the Whole. After an annimated discussion the following section was adopted, the balance remaining to be passed upon hereafter:

SEC. 1. Any individual company or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points in this State. Any railroad may interset and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons or property passing from one railroad to another and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The legislature shall by general law prescribe reasonable regulations to give full effect to these powers and rights.

GREAT CALAMITY IN S-AMERICA

Peru, April 24.—A great calamity has fallen on the town of Piscobamba, caused by a land slide from the neighboring mountain. Forty four houses were destroyed, and thirty-six persons perished. A great mass which destroyed the town also dammed up the river and the destructive effects of the inundation were expected to be added to the other misfortunes.

THE WAR ON THE MODOCS.

A DISASTROUS ENCOUNTER.

OUR TROOPS SURPRISED.

San Francisco, April 29.—A courier has just arrived and reports that another terrible battle has been fought with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Capt. Evan Thomas and Lieut. Walter Howe, of the Fourth artillery, and Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth infantry. Lieut. Geo. M. Harris, of the Fourth artillery, and others. Particulars will be forwarded soon.

LAVA Beds, April 26.—A reconnoitering party, composed of batteries K and A, Fourth artillery, and Company E, Twelfth infantry, left camp at half past seven this morning, proceeding in a direction known to lead to the present stronghold of the Modocs. Captain E. Thomas, of the Fourth artillery, being in command. A dozen or so Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops having formed in line, the skirmishers advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the lava beds, having meanwhile signalled to the camp that no Indians were to be found. On reaching the bluffs

The Modocs Opened a Severe Fire,

causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in the crevices, chasms, etc. As usual the foe was unseen. The first position soon became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians were able to deliver both a cross fire and an enfilading fire, and the troops were so exposed that up to the present writing (7 o'clock p. m.) only two out of the nine wounded could reach camp.

THE SNOW HURRICANE.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE STORM IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., April 21.—Those who judge of the climate of this section of country by its position on the map would be surprised to feel the keen dry wind which rises on these high plains in a moment and furnishes a taste of the pole with tropical surroundings. But this wind of the plains is a matter of course, and people are prepared for it. Not such a visitation as hat of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 18th, 14th, and 15th. A storm of snow which is unparalleled in well-authenticated local history, coming after a particularly well-developed spring and almost on the threshold of speedy summer, is an event for which no preparation can be made and no satisfactory reason provided. For forty odd hours a wind blew strongly and steadily, frequently with a velocity of seventy miles an hour. It sufficed to carry houses bodily from their foundations, to overturn walls of solid stone, to blow cars from the track and land them beyond the ditches which drain the embankment on either side.

Of the violence with which the snow fell some idea may be formed when it is said that on the Republican fork of the Kansas River, at Scandinavia, the ferry-boat sunk under the weight of the closely-packed drifts. At Wood River, 172 miles west of this city, the stream, which is some seventy yards in width, was choked and covered with snows that rose to the level of its banks probably sixteen feet, and rendered the river bed undistinguishable from the country on either side. This incumbent heap of snow was not a mere wreath or frail arch, but so closely packed that a farmer is said to have driven a loaded wagon across the natural bridge. Many persons certainly crossed it on foot.

The snow fall did not present a less remarkable aspect in the matter of intensity. It not only swallowed up and destroyed all landmarks, but drew before the places where they had been so thick a veil that the keenest eye could not have distinguished them at a rod's distance. At Scandinavia the night was no darker than the day. For the two days that the storm raged the stormbound residents could not see the hitching-posts or garden fences which were only twelve feet from the windows, strong men who were visiting or had gone to the post-office failed to distinguish the way home and were forced to remain where the storm found them till its fury was assuaged, thus adding intolerably to the anguish of their families, who feared them buried under the mountainous drifts. Residents round the public square could not, between the blinding drifts and the violent wind, reach the cistern in its midst, though the distance was less than twenty rods, and so were forced to melt snow for water. At Hastings, people were forced to take refuge in their cellars and burrow there like rats, for the snow drifted in through the walls of the houses and formed piles round every article of furniture. At Grand Island, when the chimney became choked with snow so that fires were impossible, whole families went to bed in their clothing and remained there for two or three days, without fuel, food, or water. At Gibbon twenty-five men, most of whom had gone thither to open a lodge of Odd Fellows, were cooped up in a small house from Sunday afternoon to Wednesday afternoon, unable even to open the door. At Lone Tree a man named Burton, who had gone to the woodshed to bring in some fuel for his family, found it impossible to return, and had fo remain there from Monday morning till Tuesday night. At Kearney another man passed forty hours in a wooden privy in a backyard, to which he had wandered, thinking all the while that he was on the roadway. At Belleville a German named Koch is said to have groped his way from his house to the yard for wood, but to have been overpowered by the snow and wind and never to have returned. His wife, rendered desperate by his absence, at last ventured out to seek for him, but lost her way, and, fortunately brought up at the stable, where she remained from Tuesday morning till the same night, her two children, one three and the other nine, being left in the house all alone.

The brute creation suffered terribly. Those that were corralled or out on the plains were suffocated by the snow; those that were in stables went mad with famine and thirst. Even the wild birds, to whom the storm is a parent and playmate, were overpowered. At Wood River, prairie hens were found under the snow, so benumbed that they could neither fly nor run, and giving no tokens of life when men took them up and handled them save by the pulsation of their scared hearts and the upward glance of their inquiring eyes. At Grand Island they were picked up by dozens, dead, little lumps of ice and touzled feathers. At Stevenson the residents found birds that had broken their necks and wings against the houses and barns in the blind terror of their aimless flight, flung by the hurricane like stones from a sling. At Lone Tree almost every hog in a blockaded cattle train was lost. The weakest were trodden under foot and rent by the stronger. Many more were suffocated.

The loss of stock on the plains must be immense; probably a half of the unsheltered cattle have been suffocated or drowned. Some herds stampeded in the panic caused by the first gale; their members were scattered over the plains; some tumbled into ravines and broke their necks or legs, being killed outright or disabled to linger till they died of hunger or suffocation; others blundered into rivers and were drowned; others roamed about till they were exhausted and lay down panting and sobbing, to be covered ten feet deep by snow before they died for lack of air. "At Gibbon one man lost twenty head of fat cattle by drowning; another lost 200 head, of which only two were recovered." "At Lone Tree several hundred head are missing." "At Grand Island hardly a head is saved." "At Lincoln one man has lost seventy-five horses." So the reports come in from all points, indicating a loss of stock that will go up into scores if not hundreds of thousands of animals.

Among the fatal accidents recorded, the most terrible was one which occurred at Belleville, in Republic county, 150 miles west of Atchison. A prairie fire swept over the country on Saturday, the day preceeding the storm, destroying many buildings and a great deal of grain. Among the dwellings burned was that of M. Crane. He was absent at Atchison, but his wife and four children were in the house. They escaped with their lives and the clothes they wore and took refuge with a neighbor named Burnett. Next day, from a sea of fire the land was a desert of snow. The two families sought refuge in the cellar, fearing lest the house should be carried away. The storm drove in the solid stone gable as a man might drive in the side of a pasteboard box with his fist. The structure tumbled into the cellar. Mrs. Burnett being very badly crused. On Monday morning her husband ventured out for assistance. Ere he returned, the floors, bending beneath the incumbent weight of tons of snow, fell in as a dead fall-trap tumbles on the prey. Mrs. Burnett and her three children were killed instantly; so were Mrs. Crane and two of her little ones.

At Belleville several other buildings were wrecked by the storm, though no other lives were lost. At Gibbon a snow-drift forty feet high is the cenotaph which marks where a house once was inhabited by a newly-married couple, till the wind in a moment made ruin of the house and corpses of the bride and groom. At Scandinavia a flour-mill, 60 by 40, was moved bodily about four feet from its foundations and tilted all askew.

Among the many cases of death reported some are of a peculiarly harrowing or extraordinary character. At Cawker four bodies were found, one in front of a house, and so near the fence that the gate, when opened, smote against his corpse. At Lone Tree a servant in a tavern went into the yard for wood, groped his way into the road, and died. Those who went out to seek him in a lull of the storm stumbled over a body within forty yards of the house. It was not that of the boy they sought but of a trapper, whose woodcraft had not availed to guide him a few steps further to safety. At Hastings a farmer named Marshall went to feed his cattle. The barn was 200 feet from the house, directly in the rear, but the snow was over the fences, and he wandered to one side and was suffocated. At Grand Island two men were lost in a drift, about thirty feet apart. At Red Cloud Mrs. Bent and her child tried to grope their way to the next house, the wind and snow having rendered their own untenable. Five days after the two bodies were found in the road less than fifty yards from the refuge they sought. The child had given way first, and the mother died beside it. Near Tehama they found an unknown man with a dog keeping watch over the dead body. At Grafton Mr. Keeler, his wife and child tried to reach a neighbor's house. They struggled on—it was only half a mile—the feebler ones tired and sat down to rest, "it felt so warm." Only a minute, they said. A childless widower strove desperately through the drifts and reached the house, leaving all who bore his name buried in the highway. At Chapman's a woman is said to have left her two children in the house while she went for wood, and never to have returned. The children only know that she "went out, there," and they "waited and cried so long and so hard."

So by every mail, from every quarter comes the death roll. It is natural that the first excitement and confusion there should be exaggerations and duplications, and that some of the alleged dead should prove to be still alive.

A special from New Orleans says Governor Kellogg has sent the State militia into Tangiahoboa parish, installed the officers, scattered a mob who had collected and restored order. He has secured a steamboat on which is mounted a twelve pound howitzer, for service on the rivers and bayous, and has organized a battalion of cavalry. He has also directed the Attorney General as to the prosecution of Gov. McEnery and others under usurpation act, and also for treason, and has offered a large reward for evidence that will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre at Grant Parish.

—MORE RAILROAD.—The advance pickets of a corps of railroaders were in town for several days last week, says the Clearfield Republican. That they did not tell all they knew was very evident. But this much we did learn. They are locating a road from Milton up White Deer creek, along the line of Lycoming and Union counties, to cut the Brushvalley mountain, strike big Fishing creek, down this stream *via* Mill Hall, thence up Beech creek to Snow Shoe. To this point they have found an excellent route for a road. They are now prospecting between Clearfield and Snow Shoe, and design to go through to the mouth of Mahoning creek, or to Franklin. The movement looks like an extension of the Reading or Catawissa road.

Berlin, April 24.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet was to-day engaged in a debate which lasted 6 hours, on a bill regulating the training and appointment of the Clergy. Bismarck made one of his powerful speeches in support of the bill. He defended the attitude the Government had taken as fully justified by the domineering assumptions of the priesthood. In the course of his speech he took occasion to deny the often repeated report that he instigated the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government.

Frankfort, Germany, Apr. 22.—The rioting in this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of beer. Disorderly demonstrations lasted until midnight, and the troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering. During the conflicts which took place twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. J. & T. Lingle, has been disolved by mutual consent and the business will be continued by J. & T. Lingle, who will settle all accounts of the old firm.
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