THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 14, 1873.

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

Democratic Nominations.

Assembly—JOHN H. ORVIS.
Treasurer—J. B. MITCHEL.
Commissioner—J. G. SANKEY.
Jury Comm'r—MICH. GROVE.
Auditor—SAM'L FRANK, 2 years,
" A. J. GREISE, 3 years.

Our County Ticket.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the democratic county convention. Our ticket is now in the field, and the campaign opened. There is no reason why the democratic majority in old Centre should not be increased this year. We have good men upon our ticket; men of standing and character, and all of them old and well-known citizens.

For Assembly

HON. JOHN H. ORVIS

was nominated by acclamation for re-election. Mr. Orvis is so well known to our own people, that it is needless for us to introduce him to the voters of this county. He is one of the ablest democrats in this commonwealth, and his course last winter, as our representative, was such as not only to attract attention all over the state, but it gave him an enviable reputation outside of our own commonwealth. Mr. Orvis left Harrisburg with a record of which any one might feel proud, and he has been an honor to the people of Centre county who chose him. He has been faithful to every interest of the commonwealth and of his constituents. There is nothing in his record that can be shown unsound, and the radicals will fail to trump up something against him. His course must meet, and does meet, the approbation of every honest voter of this county, republican or democrat. Let the honest men attest their appreciation of a faithful and able public servant by giving Mr. Orvis an increased majority.

For Treasurer

JOHN B. MITCHEL, of Ferguson,

was nominated. The choice of the convention must be acknowledged as a well deserved one. Our nominee for this important office is one of the most respectable citizens of this county. His character is spotless, and his honesty and democracy unimpeachable. He deserves the full democratic vote, in fact he should have the vote of every honest republican who desires to see the funds of the county in safe hands. Democrats, now since the nomination is made, lay aside all feeling that may have existed previously, and surrender cheerfully your former preferences for the choice of our convention.

For Commissioner

JOHN G. SANKEY, of Potter,

was re-nominated. He is also a good, honest man and consistent democrat. He is well qualified for the position, and we know will guard well the interests of the county. He has done noble service in the democratic ranks for many years, and the nomination is well-deserved. Rally to his support, then, democrats, and elect him by an overwhelming majority.

For Jury Commissioner and Auditors we have Michael Grove, of Benner, for the former, and Maj. Samuel Frank, of Meils and A. J. Greist, of Union, for the latter. Maj. Frank for the unexpired term of Hon. John Smith, who refuses to serve, and Mr. Greist for the full term.

They are all good and tried democrats, and men better qualified for the respective position could have been selected. They both sustain spotless characters, and are among the most esteemed citizens in their own homes.

There democrats, of Centre, we have presented to you the ticket nominated on last Tuesday, by your authorized representatives, it now behooves you to ratify their work at the polls, on the 2nd Tuesday of October next.

Democrats, organize, and let every man be a worker; let us determine to give an old fashioned democratic majority in old Centre, at the next election.

As examination of the record revenal the fact that not a single Senator or Representative from the so called Southern States has returned to the Treasury his portion of the back salary. The carpet-baggers all hold on to the plunder; so do all the representatives in both branches of Congress from the Republican States of Minnesota, Nevada, and Nebraska.

Not long ago, says the Age, Representative Wilson, of Iowa, when alluding to the corruption and robbery prevalent among Republican office holders, said, in a pithy, pointed manner: "The people are so well used to these things that they do not mind them." It would seem not in Iowa, for, according to a Western journal, the funds of that State have been handled, cut and clipped by several of the State Treasurers chosen by the Radical party. "Gold has been abstracted from the Treasury and sold when at a high premium, and the advance pocketed by Republican officials, and the boxes which contained the coin filled with sand to keep up the appearance of the presence of the gold. School lands, swamp lands and the school fund have been operated with, even to the extent of forging names to certificates of swamp lands to raise the wherewith to cover the money abstracted from the Treasury." Not one of the Kleptomaniac treasurers have been punished. On the contrary, they live in luxury upon their gains, and more than one of them has represented the Radical party in State or County Conventions. It used to be said that stealing was not so bad, when you were not caught at it. But even when a Radical official is caught with the "swag" in his pocket it does not injure his standing in the party. It rather aids him, as he is looked upon by the "Ring" as a "sharp fellow, one of us." These are the things which have been made so common by the Radical party, that, in the language of Mr. Wilson "the public do not mind them."

Is there an honest republican in Centre county, who can give a good and substantial reason why their party is worthy of further support from them? Is it not true that it is reeking with corruption, that plunder is the order of the day, and that a ring of corrupt men is sucking the treasury dry and running up the expenses of the government? If this is true, and true it is as Gospel, how can you longer be with such a crew, and claim to favor honesty and uprightness? You can't serve God and mammon. You can't cry honesty and then vote the radical ticket.

Democrats of Centre, organize! Your ticket is in the field. The men upon it deserves your support. Not one of our nominees ever flinched in voting. It is due from you to stand by them now with the same steadfastness. Let us increase our majority in this county. It can be done if a a thorough organization is effected, and the people are aroused. Up, then, gallant democrats, for a brilliant victory. Let Pennsvalley determine to go across the mountain with 1100 majority.

Democrats, honest republicans of Centre county, are you in favor of endorsing the Credit Mobilier scandal, the Salary Grab, the Evans steal, the Doubling of Hartranft's Pay, the Doubling of Grant's Pay, and the numberless swindles that have been practiced upon the people by the men now in power? If you wish to show your condemnation of these infamies, then vote the democratic ticket. A vote in the opposite direction is an endorsement of these acts, and no honest man will be found doing that.

Bruce Petriken has carried Huntingdon and Mifflin for Senator. Juniata goes for Crawford and this county for Meek. A pretty prospect for a tight tug and, ahem—! you know.

It is a noted fact that the most corrupt men in the Republican party are its foremost managers and leaders in their respective localities. There is Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who was once censured by a Republican Congress and recognized as the leader of the corrupt ring of Pennsylvania, and yet he is the leader of the Republican party in that State. There is Harlan, who puts up the pretence of Christian statesman, badly mixed up with corrupt jobs in Iowa, yet is now the recognized mouthpiece of the Republican Administration. Then we have Bingham, of Ohio, who is besmeared from head to heels with the Credit Mobilier swindle and back-salary steal, and yet honored with an important foreign mission. Next comes Butler, the organizer of the backsalary grab and the doubling of the pay of the President, not only occupying the position of Administration leader in Massachusetts, but the Administration candidate for Governor of that State. Tom Murphy, whose deeds have from time to time been exposed, has the ear of the Administration, and is at the head of the ring which shapes the policy of the party in New York. So it is everywhere. Not a man loses the confidence of the Administration or his position in the Republican party by corruption. The greater the rascal the higher the position in that party.

Would it not be well to explain to the Soldiers' Convention, called to meet in Pittsburgh in September next, why the sister of exguerilla Mosby can get employment in a department at Washington without passing any examination, while the widows and orphans of soldiers are rigidly examined and turned away if their replies are not satisfactory?

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL EXTENDING TO HALIFAX.

One of the most important railroad combinations of the period is to be consummated in a few days, resulting in a direct line, under a single management, between Halifax, Boston, New York and all the principal American cities of the south and west. The Pennsylvania Central is the chief figurehead in the movement, and all the intervening roads between Boston and Halifax are to be swallowed up by that giant corporation.

A large party of railroad officials interested in the combination left here this morning on a tour of inspection of the line, and their journey will not end this side of Halifax or Prince Edward's Island. The party included the directors of the Eastern railroad, some of the directors of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and others. Along the route they will be joined by directors of the Maine Central railroad, and the whole party will remain in Bangor to-night.

To-morrow morning they will start for St. John, N. B., over the European and North American railway, the officers of which will accompany them, and from thence they will extend their trip the following day to Halifax, via the European and North American railway and the Nova Scotia railway. The object of the tour is partly one of observation, and to this will be added the consummation of the proposed consolidation of the Eastern Maine Central and European and North American roads by the signing of the contracts between them. The presence of the Pennsylvania Central people is significant, from the fact that they are large owners in the European and North American road, and that they and the Eastern management are both largely and directly interested in the New York and New England, formerly the Boston, Hartford, and Erie railroad.

Through trains between Halifax, Boston, and New York will be run at an early day.—N. Y. Herald.

City of Mexico, August 1, via Havana, August 6.—Lozada, chief of the Tepic rebellion, was pursued and captured by Rosales, who formerly fought under him. He was tried by court martial on the 18th ult. and shot on the morning of the 19th. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and kneeling with his face to the firing party died with great courage.

BRIGHAM AND HIS WIVES.

Brigham Young is reported to have expressed himself as follows, in one of his recent "sermons" in Salt Lake City: "I wish my women to understand that what I am going to say is for them as well as others, and I want those who are here to tell their sisters, yes, all the women in the community. I am going to give you from this time to the sixth of October next for reflection, that you may determine whether you wish to stay with your husbands or not, and I am going to set everyone, at liberty, and say to them, "now go your way." And my wives have got to do one of two things, either round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world, and live their religion—that is polygamy—or they must leave; for I will not have them about me. I will go into heaven alone rather than to have scratching and fighting about me. I will set at liberty. What, first wife, too? Yes, liberate you all. I want to go somewhere or do something to get rid of the whiners. I do not want them to receive part of the truth and spurn the rest out of doors. Let every man thus treat his wives, keeping raiment enough to cover his body, and say to your wives, take all that I have and be set at liberty; but if you stay with me, you shall comply with the law of God in every respect, and that, too, without any murmuring or whining. You must fulfil the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoulders to walk up to the mark without any grunting.

As the unctuous Pomeroy ruled the politics of Kansas for years until it would seem that all the leaders of the Republican party in that State had become infected with corruption and lost to shame, so the vinegar-visage Harlan was for a long time the chief fugelman in the Republican ranks in Iowa, where the party has become equally demoralized. Nearly every State Treasurer there since the Republican party has been in power has abused his trust, and new instances of official malfeasance are continually coming to light. The last of these delinquent Treasurers, Major Rankin, is a man who is as remarkable as Harlan himself for his pretensions to piety, and he has turned out about the biggest rascal of the lot. The consequence is that Christian statesmen of the Pomeroy and Harlan school are not so popular as they were in Iowa.

CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.

There is a great repugnance on the part of the President and his immediate surroundings to order a court martial in the case of General Howard, especially as he has just been elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association. Any other officer of the same grade, or indeed, of any grade; who declined to ask for a court of inquiry under the circumstances of Howard's case would have long ago been court martialed and put in coventry. It seems singular that whenever our Christian Statesmen or Heroes come to grief they should find shelter under the benevolent wing of the Y. M. C. A. Why is it? Colfax was in the highest favor when he had $100,000 of stocks and bonds—the price of his venality—lying hid in his trunk while pleading poverty before the public for a defence.

The case of the much married Mitchell, or Hipple, is likely to make a stir when the Senate gets together next session. The fact that he has applied to the Legislature of Oregon to confirm a name which he falsely assumed, and bearing which he was elected to the Senate, is of itself proof that a fraud was committed, and that he is not entitled to the seat. This question cannot be discussed without reviving the whole scandal, and disclosing the personal history of this individual in such a way as will make it lively for the Christian statesman who have been denouncing polygamy as one of the twin barbarisms and turning up the whites of their eyes in holy horror at Brigham Young's government.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Sun.

SADDLING THE RIGHT HORSE.

The grangers of Bureau County, Illinois, meeting in a Republican stronghold, under the presidency of a Republican member of the Legislature, have matched the Ohio platform in the matter of one of its resolutions. Instead of censuring both political parties as joint authors of their woes, they declare that "the political party "which for the past thirteen years has "had perfect and exclusive control of "our State and national affairs, with "ample time and power to remedy all "evils and corect all abuses within "the scope of governmental action, "if it had so desired or intended, is "fully and clearly responsible for the "grievances of which we [they] complain." This is precisely what the Democrats of Ohio said, but coming from the grangers of a Republican county it is one of the most hopeful utterances of the movement. The Republican leaders have been desirous, if they could not retain the grangers within the party fold, of using the movement to disintegrate the Democratic party in the rural districts of the Northwest, trusting to retain power in the scramble. The grangers, however, see plainly where the responsibility lies, and censure the very persons who deserve censure. It was a Republican, not a Democratic, President who packed the Supreme Bench; a Republican President who gave effect to the shameless salary-steal bill; a Republican Secretary of War who consummated the Fort Snelling swindle; a Republican Cabinet that counselled the outrages upon Carolina and Louisiana; a Republican Congress that organized robbery and called it a tariff.

A House Built in a Day.

The newspapers of Lancaster, Penn., publish an account of the building of a brick dwelling house in that city in ten and a half hours, the materials having been prepared and collected on the site previous to the commencement. The house is twenty feet by thirty on the ground floor, two stories in height, and contains eight rooms. There were in all upward of one hundred workmen employed. The cellar foundation was already laid, and at precisely 6 o'clock Friday morning the men went to work. The examiner thus describes the labor:

"Mr. J. T. Reading, photographer, was present with his photographic apparatus, and took views every fifteen minutes of the building and the workmen while in motion, which, of course, produced some ridiculous pictures—men, white and colored, in almost every position, are to be seen represented. At 8 o'clock A. M. the structure was advanced to the height of one story, with two floors—ground and second—laid, partitions in, and lathed and partly plastered, doors hung, stairways up, and a view taken with the Doctor in the midst of his workmen. The scene is a busy and comic one—the bricklayers erecting scaffolding for the second story. Ten o'clock A. M., view taken of western front on Prince street; second story brickwork two-thirds up, with carpenters ready to lay the floor, and plasterers commence lathing; western front painted and brick penciled on first story, and masons run short of brick and then some delay in consequence, but it was remedied in a short while.

Eleven o'clock A. M., the bricklayers are up to square of ceiling for third floor, with corners raised to the height required to receive the rafters for roofing. Tinners waiting. The process of white-coating is now about completed in the first story. 11:18 A. M., first rafter for the roof laid. At 11:21 the last brick was placed upon the chimneys, and the bricklayers are done. Roof sheathed and tinners begin to lay roofing. 12:50, scaffolds all removed from building. 2:30 P. M., sash in windows of first story and painters finished up; washboards down and rubbish cleaned away. At this writing the tinners are leaving the building; roofing and spouting completed. Plasterers still at work in the second story. The building has been insured, and in the course of a few hours will be ready for a tenant."

THE VOICE OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Ohio, says the *Age*, have nominated for Governor one of the old and tried public servants, who so faithfully served the people in former trusts, and at their call quits his retirement to accept a nomination pressed upon him. The office seeks the man and not the man the office, which is Democratic; and no less Democratic is the recognition that the right man owes his service to the people when they need it. Mr. Allen is of the old school of Democratic statesmen. He has honorably served in the House of Representatives and Senate, and more than once his name has been mentioned for the Presidency of the United States. We believe his nomination illustrates another Democratic principle laid down by the Democratic President, Thomas Jefferson, as the test for every candidate for office: "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"

The fidelity to the Constitution is another honor, some call it a reproach, to the Democratic party. While the solemn guaranty of the domestic institutions of the South was in the Constitution, the Democratic principle applied to that just as to any other part of the Constitution. While that instrument declared in the 1st section of the IV. article, that persons escaping from service or labor in one State into another should be delivered up, it was not possible for the Democratic or the old Whig' party to organize on the basis of revolutionary opposition and violence against that part of the Constitution. But it has been cut out of the Constitution by the sword of civil war, and now, dropping it as a past issue, the Democratic party continues its strict adherence to the rest of the Constitution—and it is the interest of every citizen now to respect and uphold it. The principles laid down at Columbus are simply the reiteration of the old Democratic principles to which no American citizen could ever frame an exception, except that they recognized the part of the Constitution that guaranteed a right in some States that had become unpopular in others. But with the determination of the slavery question and the issues growing out of it, the Radical party ceases to have a reason for its existence. It is driven to schemes of consolidation and spoilation and personal government, that no true American citizen can in his heart approve; while the principles of the Democratic party being those on which the liberty and happiness and independence of the freemen of a Republic depend for their security, are to-day as essential as when they were made the corner-stone of the temple of American liberty. If all party names were swept away, the party of the honest man of our country true to popular government would be exactly the Democratic party of to-day; while those who lust after any form of monarchy or despotism or personal government would fall into the ranks in opposition to the principles which called by any other name would still be the principles of Democracy. They are strong everywhere and can only be opposed with lies and force and fraud. In this city, it is the confessed fact that not only a devilish machinery of deliberately concocted fraud enables "a Ring" to triumph by a fraudulent ballot box over the majority of the people, who desire to re-establish honest, frugal, popular government for the many and not for the few—and that is Democratic government.

That was the government which made this land the model Republic of the world, the hope of all nations which groan under any form of government that makes the interest of the few—kings, "Rings," aristocracies, or privileged classes of any sort, paramount to the interests of the many. There is no danger of any party dying out that truly represents Democratic principles—for in the ever recurring struggle against them by the greedy, the selfish and the proud, it is plain that the progress of the world is towards the triumph of Democracy. Nobody, however, can truly call it "a new party." Call it by any new-fangled name you please, it is the same high old party, still.

France has paid the third quarter of the last milliard of the war indemnity to Germany.

The cholera has broken out in Berlin; and still prevails in Terra Haute, Ind.; Shelby County, Tenn.; and Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Ogdensburg Journal (Rep.) states that—

"A Wayne county stage driver who charged a blind woman double fare, and then cheated her in making change, has received an earnest appeal from Niagara Falls to come there and jog a team for visitors."

It is more probable that a man who exhibits such characteristics will be nominated by the Republicans in that locality for office. He has exhibited some of the qualities which have been heretofore prominent among some of the men who have represented Wayne County in the Legislature, sent there by the Republicans.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER IN TENNESSEE.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Last Monday a negro named Dan Calhoun, who had been digging a well near Brighton Station on the Paducah Railroad, lay down to sleep near his work. While sleeping he was discovered by three men, who, thinking to have some fun, as they afterwards stated, poured the contents of a bottle of turpentine on Calhoun's clothes and set them on fire. Calhoun awaking and finding himself enveloped in flames, ran shrieking for help, and before he could be caught by citizens was so badly burned that he died next day. The negroes in the neighborhood of Covington heard of the horrible affair, and in vain attempted to have warrants issued for the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime, who, becoming alarmed, fled. The negroes in armed squads scoured the woods in search of them, and, becoming enraged threatened other citizens, but were quieted by Sheriff Locke, who promised to make every effort for their capture. Believing they had come to this city, Sheriff Locke came here to-day, and with the assistance of the police is seaching for them.

BLOODY INDIAN FIGHT.

About One Hundred Pawnees Killed in Combat with the Sioux.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 8—A despatch from Elm Creek, Neb., states that on Tuesday morning, while a party of Pawnee Indians were hunting near the Republican River, on Blackwood Creek, they were surprised and attacked by a large body of Sioux, and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Pawnees, who lost about 100, comprising some of the best men of the tribe, and most of their horses, arms, and game. The Pawnees were pursued twenty-five or thirty miles, and only escaped when night came on.

THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

As the new trade dollar is expected to make its appearance very soon a description of the same may be read with some interest. The new dollar is a very handsome coin, having on the obverse the figure of a female seated on a bale of cotton, holding in her right hand an olive branch, a sheaf of wheat leaning against the cotton. In her left hand the woman holds a scroll, on which is the word "liberty." At the base of the bale is the inscription, "In God we trust," "1873." On this side also are thirteen stars in an outer circle. On the reverse in an eagle with spears and an olive branch in its talons; in large letters are the words, "United States of America and "Trade dollar." In small letters are the motto of the Union, "*E Pluribus unum*;" and an explanation of the value of the coin, "420 grains, 900 fine." The trade dollar is intended especially for circulation in foreign countries, and is, therefore, made equal in value with the Mexican and Spanish dollars, these coins having been heretofore finer and more popular among foreign nations with whom our merchants are brought in contact by commerce. The American trade dollar will now be eagerly sought after by foreigners.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

It has of late been the belief of a large class of men of science that the existence of the human race on the earth dates much further back than was generally supposed, while the followers of Darwin and Lubbock have claimed that the human race has been in a constant state of progression from barbarism and brutish ancestry. Accounts were given of a human skeleton unearthed by the quarrymen in Neander Valley, near the Dussel, at Elbenfeldt, in Rhenish Prussia. The professors pronounced it to be of great antiquity, and were of the opinion that the Neander man whose bones possessed in general the same qualities which characterise the bones of the mammoth found in neighboring districts, and enclosed in the same diluvial loam, lived together with the mammoth and other extinct animals of the drift period. The skull was the subject of measurement and calculation of brain power. Its capacity was found to be about equal to that of the average Polynesian and Hottentot, and while the the opinion of geologists differed in regard to minor points, all admitted the great antiquity of the skull and bones. A discovery has just been reported in Kansas, which, if verified, is far more remarkable than above described. The Osage Mission (Kansas) Jounal says that a human skull was recently found near that place imbedded in a solid rock, which was broken open by blasting. Dr. J. C. Weirley, of Osage Mission, compared it with a modern skull which he had in his office, found though it was an inch and a quarter larger in its greatest diameter, and much better developed in some other particulars. He says of the human species, of large size, imbedded in conglomerate rock of the tertiary class, and found several feet beneath the surface. Parts of the frontal, parietal and occipital bones were carried away by explosion. The piece of rock holding the remains weighs some forty or fifty pounds, with many impressions of marine shells, and through it runs a vein of quartz, or within the cranium crystallized organic matter; and, by the aid of a microscope, presents a beautiful appearance." If this be a fact, and it seems to bear the impress of truth in the description neither Lyell nor Hugh Miller, nor any of the rest of the subterranean explorers report anything so strange. The Neander man comes the nearest to it, but the Neanderthal bones were found in loam only two or three feet beneath the surface. This skull was discovered in solid rock. If the Kansas discovery be real, it is worthy of a thorough scientific investigation.

THE DEPTHS OF MID OCEAN.

In her voyage from Teneriffe to St. Thomas the British exploring ship Challenger sounded and dredged every other day. The soundings showed that a pretty level bottom runs off from the African coast, deepening gradually to a depth of 3,125 fathoms at about one third of the way across to the West Indies. If the Alps, Mont Blanc and all were submerged at this spot, there would still be a half mile of water above them. Five hundred miles farther west there is a comparatively shallow part, a little less than two miles in depth. The water then deepens again to three miles, which continues close over to the West Indies. At the deepest spots both on the east and west side of the Atlantic; the dredge brought up a quantity of dark red clay, which contained just sufficient animal life to prove that life exists at all depths. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining these deep sea dredgings, and it was merely a question of patience, each haul occupying twelve hours. In depths over two miles little has been found, but that little was totally new.

A man was hanged the other day at San Francisco for murder with a weapon of a peculiarly dangerous and for a long time a mysterious nature. This is a sand club, formed by filling an eel skin with sand. When this instrument was first brought into use the authorities were greatly puzzled by deaths, apparently from violence, yet no marks could be found on the outside of the body. A burglar was finally captured with a sand club in his possession made out of an eel skin stuffed with sand. Being closely questioned, he explained its use. When the victim is struck, for instance, on the head he drops insensible and soon dies from congestion of the brain. Often the skull suffers no injury from the stroke, and if the person struck recovers sensibility he gradually relapses into a condition of idiocy. Sometimes a man struck in the body will be knocked down by the peculiar force of the blow and feel no immediate results from it. In a few weeks, however, the flesh will begin to mortify under the line of the blow and rot down to the bone. Heller, the celebrated pianist, is supposed to have met his death in Mexico from a stroke of this diabolical weapon.

Some years ago a new fire company was organized at Reading, and the members one evening thought they would have a little innocent fun at the expense of Hop kins, their president. They decided to rush round with the engine to Hopkins' house after dark, to throw up their hose, climb on his roof and scare him with the belief that his dwelling was on fire. But that very day Hopkins moved out of the house and a Presbyterian clergyman moved in, without the company being aware of the change. So about eight o'clock they dashed out, and went through all the movements, getting on the roof and splashing water around, and creating a terrific disturbance generally. A rival company, noticing what was going on, also hurried to the scene, and without understanding the joke, attached their hose to a plug, smashed in the front windows, and began to empty a two inch stream on the family of that Presbyterian clergyman. They squirted into all the rooms, split up the window shutters with an axe, broke down the front doors, ran out the furniture, tore off the shingles, and bawled through trumpets until the hired girl had convulsions on the kitchens stairs The first company tried to explain, but the new comers thought an effort was being made to get them out of the way, and a fight ensued, and presently firemen were sliding off the roof, and pelting down the chimneys, and bleeding over the entry carpet, and having boisterous encounters with spanners and brass horns on the stairs. And the next morning that Presbyterian divine and his family moved out. They said the place seemed to be too animated and sensational for a quiet domestic circle. They wanted a house where there was calmness and peace; where they could have more security for their privacy and pianos, and for their front doors and shingles, and peace of mind and window sashes.

BURIED MONEY—A STRANGE CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.

Friday last a resident of Division street, named Burch, received $390 in money, and it being too late to deposite it in bank he placed it in a bureau drawer. He has a daughter about fifteen years old, who has a morbid terror of burglars, and the girl was very anxious for the safety of the money, fearing that some one would enter the house. So great was her anxiety that she could not go to sleep until after midnight. When the family arose Saturday morning, Burch went to the drawer and found both box and money gone. He examined the doors and windows, but found them secured as he had left them the previous night, and of course it was a mystery how the money had left the house. There were no callers the evening previous, the key of the drawer had been left lying on the stand in the bedroom, and was there when he got up and the drawer was locked as he locked it.

What might have been a vexatious case for the detective was solved after breakfast without much trouble. The daughter, on getting up, found that a woolen rag and a piece of salt pork, which she had bound around her sore throat the previous evening had fallen off and disappeared as mysteriously as the cash-box. The father heard her speaking about it, and he passed through a grape arbor in rear of the house he saw the cloth and the meat on the ground. Bending over to pick them up, his foot sank down into soft ground, and as he heard a rattling, which resulted in his pulling up the box safe and sound. While the girl could not, of course, remember anything about it, it is quite certain that her anxiety for the money led her to rise in her sleep, secure the box, unlock the door and go out and bury it in the arbor. A post had been pulled up in one corner of the arbor, loosening the soil, and she had selected this spot. Her fingers were found to be soiled with dirt, and there were dirt-marks on the pillow-slip where she had placed her hand. Then the woolen which had dropped from her neck was still further proof of her somnambulism.

She was as much surprised as any one, and but for the accident, as it may be termed, which led Birch into the arbor, he might have been bewailing the loss of his money a year hence. He claims to be a light sleeper, and yet the daughter had taken the key from the stand near his head, unlocked the drawer, unlocked the back door, drawn the bolt of the woodshed passed out, returned and locked everything and replaced the bureau key, and neither the man nor wife was awakened, and the sleeper encountered nothing to break the midnight dream which led her to leave her bed.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ROMANCE OF A DISHONEST DOG.

[From the Missouri Rep.]

In the rogues' gallery in the New Orleans Police Department there is the picture of "Mollie Waterman and her dog." Mollie was no thief. She was never known to steal anything in her life, and yet she was classed among thieves, because her dog had a habit of stealing. Mollie would go into a store and examine goods, jewelry, laces, &c., and the dog was always at her side. She had a way of telling the dog just what she wanted out of a store, and then she went out, and then the dog hung around. When the shopman's back was turned the dog never failed to lay his teeth on the very article that Mollie wanted. He punctually brought it to his mistress at her rooms. Sometimes the dog took little things that he thought Mollie might want, without any hint from her. Mollie and her dog had a perfect understanding, worked together for several years, and were dear friends, as events proved. One day the dog was caught stealing. Mollie flew to his rescue. She exonerated the dog and actually accused herself of being the thief. The police took her at her word. She said she was willing to do all the suffering, and pay the penalty, but begged her jailors to spare the dog. The jailors had the photograph of Mollie Waterman and the dog taken and hung up among the rogues. They then told her the dog had to die without judge or jury. She prayed the inexorable police to take her life, but spare the dog's They would not listen to her appeal, and, killing the dog before her eyes, they flung his bleeding carcass into her cell and locked her up. The next morning Mollie Waterman was found dead in the cell, with the dog in her arms. There was an instance of devotion! That picture is worthy of a better place than a police-office rogues' gallery. Mr. Bergh ought to look after it.

FRIGHTFUL ATROCITES IN SPAIN.

A correspondent writing from Barcelona on the 11th, says: Barcelona is in a fever of excitement. Early this morning the news arrived that Cabrinety had been killed and his column entirely routed by the Carlists. I at once proceeded to the captain general's bureau and was assured that the news was perfectly true. It seems that after the Carlists under Saballa had taken San Quirce. Colonel Vega advanced to attack him; and Saballa wishing to spare the place the horrors of an assault, retreated to the mountains. Unhappily his movement was of no avail, for Vega's column, notorious among the most advanced liberals for its barbarity, entered the place with fixed bayonets, murdered all they came across, sacked the houses, and violated the women in presence of husbands, fathers and brothers. There is not the least doubt as to the truth of these atrocities.

The disgust excited by Vega's barbarities is so great that many officers and men of ultra republican opinions say they would shoot him like a dog, for it is by Vega's connivance—and, indeed, outspoken permission—that the troops are allowed thus to act. The fury throughout the neighborhood was tremendous. The blood of the Catlans was boiling; and Vega, fearing the outburst, implored Cabrinety to hasten to his assistance. Cabrinety at once set out to comply with his request; but already the *someten* had sounded, and from all the villages and hamlets around armed peasantry issued forth, and combining with the Carlists under Saballa—some reports say to the number of 5,000 men—awaited Cabrinety's approach. As soon as he appeared the fight began. Like an avalanche the Carlists poured down upon them. The troops, before knowing what had happened, saw Cabrinety fall wounded, and without making any stand whatever, fled in all directions, leaving artillery, baggage, and all behind them. Numbers were mown down by the Carlists, and others were put to death by the enraged peasantry, and the cavalry taken prisoners. As may be imagined, the excitement here is intense. Already the walls have been covered with placards to the following effect: "Halt! brother citizens of the federal republic. See what the insane government of Madrid has brought us! It has left us to the mercy of the Carlists. Our valient Cabrinety, the terror of the Carlists, is dead—dead! His bastard colleagues have abandoned him; our soldiers are left without leaders. Arise! Let us drink the blood of the traitors!"

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