THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 28, 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.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

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*.

The champion campaign-opener, Senator Morton, will be at Dayton, Ohio, Monday next to open the campaign in the Buckeye State.

So says the Pittsburg Dispatch, radical—it might also have added that he is the great champagne guzzler of the country, as well as sham patriot.

The Tuten Republican asks the democrats to give them one of the Commissioners, arguing that both parties should be represented. When their party has the power it takes all the offices, and forgets totally the principle of having both parties represented. They hold the state government entire, and are unwilling to let a democrat have the smallest corner in it. They hold the national government, and from Grant down to the most insignificant postmastership, all are republicans, and if the radicals get into power in Centre county, they will not let a single democrat, no matter how worthy have a crumb. When did the radicals carry out such magnanimity as they are now begging for at the hands of the democrats? Never, and never will.

Democrats dont be misled by that kind of coaxing. Stick to your ticket—it is made up of unexceptionable men. Stick to John G. Sankey, your nominee for Commissioner, he is an honest, upright, Christian gentleman, and has done nothing that should drive from him the vote of any honest man. The rads have held all the national and state offices for twelve years, to the utter exclusion of democrats, and now are begging for a Commissionership, in Centre county. Democrats will be fools if they listen to such radical cooing. Dont do it—stick to that unflinching democrat, John G. Sankey.

The Tuten Republican admits that the nominees upon the democratic county ticket are all good men. So they are. Orvis is one of the ablest as well as most upright democrats in the state. Mitchell is one of God's noblest works—an honest man. Sankey has been tried and not found wanting, hence we can safely re-elect him, we know what he was. Grove, Frank, and Greise, are as good men as could have been placed in nomination. No charge can be brought against any of these gentlemen that they used any unfair means to get the nomination. Democrats, the rads are attempting to divide you, so they may slip in some of their men, and then crow over a victory, and laugh at you for being caught napping—dont afford them any such opportunity. Stand by your excellent ticket.

The condition of the District of Columbia is a pitiable one—it is not only the tax-payer who is suffering from plundering rings and extravagant officials, but the effect of the kind of rule they have there, is now to tell upon the children, who are to be deprived of their schools; there are no more funds, hence the houses must be closed; even the teachers have not been paid for the last three months. There was money and enough of it—but it has been squandered and gone into the pockets of men who have no right to it. The school funds have been misappropriated, and now the children must run at large and receive their education upon the streets. There was a time when there was a surplus of school funds—that was in the good old days when such things as salary grabs, Credit Mobiliers, and Seneca Sandstone and Paving Rings were not known at Washington.

The indications are that there is something wrong in the management of matters and things by the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia. A report comes from Washington that the trustees of public schools of Georgetown have resolved that it is inexpedient to open them this fall, as there is no money to pay teachers' salaries and other expenses to be incurred in carrying them on. The appropriations made for school purposes have been used by the Board of Public Works to pay contracts for paving streets. Former friends of the board have become dissatisfied at the reckless manner in which the public funds have been expended and the small amount of good that has been done. Shall we have another investigation?

The District is under radical rule, and the above does not tell one half the story of corruption practiced there. The debt has been swelled to an enormous sum, and plundering of the worst kind has been practiced in every department of its government. The rings have it under their heels as completely as they could wish, and taxation then is very oppressive in consequence of the shameful frauds and extravagance practiced by the rings that hold sway.

It would seem that another panic was in prospect—all over there are rumors of preparation for strikes, and of men being discharged from their employment. We are told the Penn'a R R. Comp., has lately discharged 800 hands from its Altoona shops alone, and from other quarters we have similar announcements. The tightness in financial affairs is given as the cause.

Advices from England, of a late date says: The iron masters of Manchester have determined upon a lock-out of one tenth of their men, to commence on Saturday next, and to be followed every two weeks by a lock out of one tenth of the men they employed. It is probable that the movement thus inaugurated at Manchester by the masters will extend throughout the country. The iron-workers of Bolton urge the men at Manchester to meet the lock-out on Saturday by a strike of all hands. The aspect of affairs excites great interest in this city, as an extensive strike is apprehended. The points in dispute between the masters and men have reference to rates for piecework and overtime. The Society of Engineers have on hand a fund of $500,000 with which they will assist the iron workers.

REPUBLICAN SALARY GRABS.

It is a singular fact, and one worthy of notice, that the Republicans since they came into power at Washington have three times increased the pay of members of Congress. The first Congress in which the Republicans had a majority elected N. P. Banks Speaker, and before the adjournment increased the pay of Congressmen. Up to that time the compensation was $8 per day, and the Democrats held that it was ample. But the Republicans were not satisfied with this and increased it to $3,000 per year in gold. In 1866 the Republicans again went in for an increase and raised it to $5,000 per year. This was after the close of the war, when the country was trying to get back from the inflated prices.

Now comes another Republican Congress of 1872 and 1873, which votes another increase, and not satisfied to apply it to only future sessions provide for back pay for the entire term expiring when the bill passed. Thus we have the first and the last Republican Congress devoting itself to the business of salary grabbing. It was the first impulse of the party when it came into power and has settled into confirmed habit, a sort of second nature. Republican rule has added a heavy debt upon the nation, enormous salaries are extorted, three times increased, closing with a back-pay grab. The people have paid dearly for Republican rulers.—World

The contest over salary-grab Butler in Massachusetts grows more and more spicy and interesting every day. The Charlestown (Mass.) *Chronicle* (Republican) warms up in defense of Butler, and assails his accusers for working against Grant and the measures of the Republican party. It says, "If any one man shall be stamped with the infamy of it [the salary-grab], stamp Grant then. If there is any one person responsible above all others for that measure, let those preachers of righteousness shout aloud and spare not, 'Thou art the man, Mr. President.'" This is bold talk, and means that Butler and his friends do not intend that he shall be made the scapegoat for the sins of the Republican party, nor be slaughtered because he went to the front and advocated and defended the measures of the Republican Administration. The *Chronicle* further notifies the Republicans of Massachusetts that they cannot repudiate Butler and sustain Grant at the same time. It says:

"If some one must be thrown to the pack, let President Grant be chosen as the victim. It is his right. He has earned the honor of the martyrdom. He got the chief benefit of the bill, and he alone could have defeated it, and he therefore is its best representative. It was a Republican measure, passed by Republican votes, and approved by a Republican President. The party, as such, is as much responsible for it as for any act that they claim the credit of passing since Lincoln was elected. Face the music, gentlemen! Only—if you are too cowardly to do so—don't imagine that you can swim Grant and sink Butler. They are in the same boat—and so is the Republican party."

The Republican party is called by itself the party of progress. It has been nearly thirteen years in power, and in that time the government in nearly all the States in which that party has been in the ascendency has been transformed from one in which the people rule to one in which the corporation rules. Two of the Vice-Presidents of the party have been debauched by these corporations, the chairmen of the most important committees of Congress have been subsidized by the rings, and half a dozen Senators claiming to be Republican Christian statesmen are tarred with the same brush. The controlling power of the Republican Administration and of the Federal Government has made such progress that its action is controlled by the size of Credit Mobilier dividends and the spoils of contracts, ending in back salary grabs. Those who were the deepest in all these are foremost in that party and the highest in the confidence of the Republican Administration. This is progress—in one direction.

The Creation, According to the Modocs.

Mr. Joaquin Miller, in his book entitled "Life Among the Modocs," has given some picturesque sketches of Indian life and traditions. Among much other interesting matter, he tells us that the idea of the creation of the world, as it was entertained by the Modocs, now verging on extinction, in accordance with the demands of modern civilization, was this: "The Great Spirit made Mount Shasta first of all. He pushed down snow and ice from the skies through a hole which he made in the heavens by turning a stone round and round, till he made this great mountain; then he stepped out of the clouds on to the mountain top, and descended and planted the trees all around by putting his finger ot the ground. The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made the rivers. After that he made the fish for the rivers out of the small end of his staff. He made the birds by blowing some leaves which he took up from the ground among the trees. After that he made the beasts out of the remainder of his stick, but he made the grizzly bear out of the big end, and made him master over all the others." Having done that, the Great Spirit converted Mount Shasta into a wigwam, [illegible] and its volcanic eruptions are the outcome of [illegible] fire that he lights in the center of the mountain. The development of man was a later occurrence. The daughter of the Great Spirit, venturing too far, got astray and fell into the power of the grizzly bears, and she was forced to marry one of them, and the red men were the fruit of the marriage. These red men were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit; but the grizzlies were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked on two To this day the grizzly bear is never slain by the red man, who recognize in him a sort of kinsman.

We must quote one short anecdote from this book:

I had a pocket Bible with me once. I was young, enthusiastic, and anxious to do a little missionary business on my own responsability. I showed it to the chief, and undertook to tell him what it was.

"It is the promise of God to man," I said, "His written promise to us that if we do what he has commanded us to do, we shall live and be happy forever when we die."

He took it in his hand upside down, and looked at the outside and inside very attentively.

"Promises! is it a treaty?"

"Well, it is a treaty, perhaps; at least it is a promise, and He wrote it."

"Did it take all this to say that? I do not like long treaties on paper. They are so easy to break. The Indian does not want his God to sign a paper. He is not afraid to trust his God."

"But the promises?" I urged.

He pointed to the new leaves of the trees, the spears that were bursting through the ground, handed me the book gruffly and said no more.

On Mr. Miller's showing, Christians might learn a good deal of religion from the Modoc Indians.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT BELFAST.

Belfast, August 25.—By the fire yesterday afternoon almost the entire water front of the city was destroyed. About 125 buildings were burned, and an equal number of families turned out of doors. Many of the buildings destroyed were of wood, but several fine houses were among the number.

The loss sustained approximates $500,000. At this point the fire crossed the street to the south side of Front street at its junction with Federal, and taking a southerly direction took every building on both sides of the streets from Harden's shops.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

FALL OF A GABLE WALL IN NEW YORK.—EIGHT MEN KILLED AND TWELVE INJURED.

New York, August 22. Ten minutes before seven yesterday the west gable wall of a building in course of reconstruction at No. 321 West Eleventh street, about 100 feet from Hudson street, fell without previous warning, tore in its descent the joists of three floors which were approaching completion, and buried twenty workmen in the jagged, dusty debris of bricks, mortar, and timber. The noise this avalanche of timber, stone, and brick made, coupled with the shrieks of those unfortunate enough to suffer, and the cries of terror from those who witnessed the disaster created an excitement that in a few minutes spread over the entire west side.

A heavy wind blew yesterday almost directly west, and its full force fell on the west gable wall. The rainy weather lately had washed away the mortar between the wall in question and the wall of No. 323, and rendered it unstable, while the long posts on the third floor, on which were piled a quantity of building materials, had a tendency to further loosen it. The accident was undoubtedly due to heavy wind, which ten minutes before the time the men went to lunch was very violent, and a fatal ten minutes, too soon a sudden gust toppled the seventeen feet of wall above the third floor over on the joists below. The timbers snapped like reeds. Down crashed the debris to the second floor, and finally the joists of the first floor proved frail and precipitated timbers, bricks, and materials and half a dozen maimed workmen into the cellar, in which were over a dozen others, making mortar and preparing for dinner.

Eight men were killed and twelve were wounded.

ANOTHER FUSION TO OPPOSE THE BOURBON FUSION—ALL CONFUSION.

Paris, August 22.—At a meeting of the members of the Left to-day it was decided to seek the support of the Left Centre to prevent the success of the plans of the fusionists and legitimists for the re-establishment of the Bourbon monarchy.

SUICIDE AT SUNBURY.

Sunbury, August 18.—Perry Haas, convicted of the murder of Martin Oberdorf about two years ago, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor last night in the county jail in this place.

Dr. P. R. Waggonseller, of Selinsgrove, was killed by a saloon keeper named Wenrich on Saturday. Dr. Waggonseller had accused Wenrich of selling his hired man liquor, and the latter denying it and calling the doctor a liar the latter hit him across the mouth. Wenrich then plunged a knife into the stomach of Dr. Waggonseller, from the effects of which he died.

The religious controversy in Brazil, according to late advices this morning, is assuming a dangerous aspect, blood having been shed and the people wrought up to a fearful state of excitement. That is a poor way to serve Him who said: "Blessed are the peace-makers."

PETER CRAMER'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

[Correspondence of Utica Observer.]

On Wednesday afternoon, July 23, Mr. Peter Cramer, a farmer owning a fine and valuable farm of over 200 acres near Hallsville, Montgomery County, met a sudden death as follows: He was driving before the machine a three-year-old colt and a six-year-old horse, the latter being very quick to start. On turning a corner ready to descend a declension on that side of the piece, he saw that the right hind shoe of the older horse, which was being drove near the grass, was somewhat loose, and thought best to remove it lest it should come off and get in the knives. He therefore stepped before the knives and was about to take up the horse's foot when, for some reason unknown, the team started on a run. Before he was able to catch the reins or get out of the way, the knives caught him and nearly severed both of his feet from his legs above the ankles. The cords and bones being thus cut off, and he being in an advancing movement, fell immediately forward on his face before the bar. The knives being thus in the flesh, slid up the bones, stripping them bare to the knees, slicing the flesh as can only be imagined. Above the knees they continued to strip the bones, cutting that of the right leg off once and that of the left several times. But when they reached the large bones of the hip the pitman crank of the machine broke and the knives tore through the flesh, causing the body to swing parallel with the bar. At this time he, by his shouting to the horses, attracted the attention of one of his hired hands, who first saw him rolling before the points of the guards like a log. In an instant the guards caught in his clothes, raised, and passed over him. At this time Mr. Synder, a neighbor, at work in an adjoining field, saw him and ran to his assistance, reaching him before the hired hand, as he was beckoning for other aid. When Synder arrived, Mr. Cramer first told him the particulars as to his getting hurt and then called for water, to which Synder replied: "I cannot give you any, for I have none here, and I can't leave you alone." But, seeing Bulger (another hand) approaching, he bethought himself that he had some in his own lot in a jug, which he ran immediately to bring. When Bulger arrived he found the agonizing man praying his last prayer, first for his wife and child and lastly for himself. Seeing his condition Bulger was so scared he dare not go near him, but ran and called Mr. John Zoller, Mr. Cramer's nearest and most intimate neighbor, and with whom he had been joking as they went out from dinner to their respective fields. When Synder came with the water he drank all the jug contained and asked for more, and then said: "Tie up my legs, bind up my gashes; take my suspenders and tie around me;" but all were so frigtened they did scarcely anything to prolong the dying man's life. By this time the team had run to the barn and around in the road before the house, and back in the yard on the other side of the barn, where they were caught. This gave the first alarm to his wife and several others, who ran as soon as possible to the fatal spot, arriving just in time to hear him call "Oh, Libbie! oh, Libbie!" for she had been hindered by some not wishing her to see her husband thus mangled. Hearing her voice among the others, he said, "Come round before me, Libbie, so I can see you," which she was helped to do. He then said, "Libbie, there is enough for you and the child, all you will ever want. All your earthly wants are abundantly provided for, and now I hope you will meet me in heaven. Let me shake hands with you once more." By this time he was fast going, but revived enough to ask some one to set up his leg, which, when being done, he said, "Set it up higher;" to which some one said, "'Tis useless, 'twill only hurt him," hearing which he said, "Hurt or not hurt, set it up." Mr. John Cassler did as he requested, which caused him to sink back on the grass. He then threw up his eyes so as to see his wife, and thus quickly breathed his last, gazing steadily in the face of her who has been his companion for little more than four years.

THE YOUNG DIVORCE CASE.

Dismissal of the Suit, the Court Having no Jurisdiction.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 22.—In the suit of Ann Eliza Webb, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, against her husband, the Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction and that the case must be taken before the Probate Court. This is in direct opposition to the opinions of Judges McKean and Hawley, and virtually of the Supreme Court of the Territory. The matter came up for final hearing to-day in the United States District Court before Judge Emerson. It will be remembered that when the case came for preliminary hearing on the 11th inst., the counsel of Mr. Young demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court. The Judge refused to order the defendant to pay the plaintiff anything, and said the settlement of the matter would depend upon his decision as to the jurisdictiou of the Court. Three causes of divorce were alledged by the counsel of Mrs. Young—first, desertion; second, inability of the parties to live together in peace; third, the failure of the defendant to properly provide for her adequate support. The plaintiff asked $1,000 a month pendete lite, $20,000 attorney's fees, and $200,000 as her portion.

On the calling of the case, the courtroom was crowded to suffocation, and excitement ran high. The very prevalent opinion that the whole affair is a plan concocted to blackmail Brigham led many to hope that the Judge would dismiss the suit on those grounds. One of the great difficulties of the case has been that when similar suits have been instituted previous to this the decisions have varied so that no precedent could be taken as a guide.

Amidst the most perfect silence Judge Emerson announced his decision. The case will come up again before Judge McKean at the October term of the District Court.

AN ALLIGATOR ON THE RAMPAGE.

A rather singular but well authenticated story comes from Baker county concerning the queer conduct of an alligator which inhabited a large pond, called the Goose Pond, near Lomax, on the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad. A gentleman was going to the sawmill with one or more logs drawn by oxen, when he was attacked en route by one of the many alligators which it seems inhabit that curious spot. The gentleman, who was a plucky fellow, showed fight, and, as an earnest of his hostile purpose, threw a polo-ax at his alligatorship, which the latter disposed of as a hungry man would dispose of a choice sandwhich. In plain English, he swallowed it, and then, as an earnest of what he proposed to do, made for his assailant, who, fearing that he might follow the ax if he remained, fled for dear life. The alligator then attacked the oxen, and had succeeded in killing one, when the gentleman, having secured reinforcements, returned to the assault. An immediate attack ensued, which resulted, after much effort, in the death of the amphibious brute. It measured seven feet in length; and was regarded as a fearful object even in death. The goose pond in which this interesting family yet reside, is on the premises of Colonel J. W. Hughes, of this City. We are informed that a petition is now being circulated among the citizens of that vicinity, the essence of which is a request to the Colonel to remove his little pets to Montgomery, or some other place beyond the limits of Baker county. The people say that the alligators have very open countenances, but that not even a Yankee clock peddler can take a man in quicker than they. Hence it is that they so earnestly desire and request their removal. We protest however, against their being brought to Montgomery. A judicious alligator might do the State some service, especially during a session of the legislature, but the unrestrained animal might be indiscriminate. We can do without him.

MUZZLING THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 18.—Thus far during the month the Government has suppressed or forbidden the sale of twenty Republican newspapers in the provinces. The leaders of the Left intend to publish a protest against these suppressions, and to question the Government on the subject when the Assembly meets.

Among the resolutions adopted by the National Republican Convention in 1872 was one pointing with pride to the support given by the party to the Pacific Railroad enterprise, and assuming that support to be worthy of special admiration. It also declared that "the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted." The Republican leaders in Congress have voted away the public money, and the ring in the railroad have refunded a large amount to these very congressmen. And now comes the rumor of a like division on the part of the western division of the Pacific road. Those enterprises were generously aided by the Republicans, who in turn received a generous share of the aid. They have successfully conducted a large amount of funds into the pockets of the Republican statesmen, besides furnishing a corruption fund to elect United Senators and Congressmen. There are good reasons, solid reasons, greenbacked reasons, and coupon reasons for the Republicans to declare that those enterprises have been successfully conducted.

TEN THOUSAND SQUARE YARDS OF EARTH SLIDE FROM A MOUNTAIN—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Havana, Aug. 19.—Late advices from Lima, Peru, report that a serious accident occurred sixty miles from that city. A body of earth, estimated at 10,000,000 square yards, fell from the mountain side into the valley, severely injuring a number of persons and damning up the river the water of which had risen 100 feet above its usual height. Engineers were of the opinion that the water would soon burst its barriers, when it would rush towards Lima sweeping everything before it and submerging the lower portion of that city.

A disastrous fire has taken place in Valparaiso causing a lossing of $500,000.

The towns of Petorca, Quillata, Ligna and Lirnache, in Chili, have been greatly damaged by earthquakes.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."

"The Graphic" recently gave an illustration of the new chromo issued by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East Twenty-eighth Street, from Bispham's painting—"Throw Physic to the Dogs." The subject is a little girl physicing various specimens of the canine race. The scene is a laughable one, and the different attitudes of the dogs are exceedingly pleasing.

It was designed to illustrate Dr. Foote's aversion to drugs, and accompanies each copy of his well-known work, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense." The Doctor's practice is thoroughly "New School," and in this way he stands prominently out from the profession a successful practioner.

The book is a volume of 912 pages and 200 illustrations, filled with facts and reason relating to mankind, and their social and physical status. The Graphic says of it: "It is an encyclopedia of useful knowledge." A noted clergyman of this city testifies to its merits, remarking: "It is a library in itself." The Franklin Repository, of Chambersburg, Pa., speaks of the picture as "a beautiful chromo, very pleasant, and so enjoyable as to be almost good company."—New York Express.

A VERY BAD BOY.

Max Adeler mentions a report that the chief astronomer at the Washington observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy, whose Sunday school experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly and stuck it with the aid of some mucilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more was, that it would give a couple of splurts and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then he began to do sums to discover where in the heavens that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look, and found that the new star had moved about eighteen billion miles in 24 hours, and upon examing it closely he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs. When he went on the dome next morning to polish up his glass he found the lightning bug. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bill for telegraphic dispatches amounted to $2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.

ADDRESS BY HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS BEFORE THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Richmond, Va., August 18.—Hon. Jefferson Davis addressed the Southern Historical Convention, in session at Montgomery, White Sulphur Springs, to-day. He was introduced by Governor Letcher, and was received standing amid great applause. He returned thanks for the hearty welcome to Virginia, where he always felt welcome, and whose brave men were only excelled in their deeds by the bravery and devotion of the women, whose zeal and heroism throughout the war he highly praised. He spoke of the objects of the Historical Society, and said that to write a true history it must be done by Southern men who knew the facts, and that all the material must be gathered for the purpose South. The action of the South in the war and the causes that brought it on ought to be fairly before mankind. He spoke of old Jubal Early as one who was ever faithful throughout the war, and as being the proper man to carry out this great object. He said we had been more cheated than conquered by the declaration of the Federal President, Congress and Generals, for there never could have been a surrender had we anticipated what followed, and we would to-day have been free. He still had hope of the South because whatever the men might be he never yet had seen a reconstructed woman, and while the men of the day, mightier than the principles for which they had struggled he yet hoped the children who succeed them them would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them and redeem all that we had lost.

Mr. Davis' remarks contain no sentiment of hostility to the Federal government.

Ex-President Johnson, it is reported, is preparing to run for Governor of Tennessee as a stepping stone to a seat in the United States Senate.

ASKING EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY FOR THE MODOCS.

A number of letters have been received from Quakers and other friends of the Indian peace policy throughout the country asking executive clemency in behalf of the Modoc Indians lately on trial for the murder of General Canby. Many of these letters raise the question that the trial of the offenders was illegal, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case; that civil courts being open a military tribunal had no jurisdiction. Another question raised is that General Canby was killed while acting as peace commissioner and not as an officer of the army in war.

These questions will come directly before the President for his action, as the court for the trial of the Modocs was organized in pursuance of the opinion of the attorney general that a military court had jurisdiction in the premises. The judge advocate general of the army takes the same view as the attorney general and will approve the findings of the court, as will also the secretary of war. The President, however, must approve and order the execution of the sentence, and upon him will be a pressure to set aside the findings.

The friends of the peace policy declare that when all the arguments are presented to the President he will not order the execution of death in view of the doubtful legality of the tribunal before which the trial took place. On the other hand old army officers declare that the Pre siden will be guided by the opinion of the attorney general, already rendered, and his own sense of justice; that the prisoners were guilty of every violation of civilized warfare by violating a flag of truce, and therefore were subject to trial by military law.

AFFECTION OF MONKEYS FOR THEIR DEAD.

From James Forbes's Oriental Memoirs the following interesting account is extracted: One of a shooting party, under a banian-tree, killed a female money and carried it to a tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack their aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling-piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed and appeared perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously; the sportsman, who perhaps felt some little degree of compunction for having killed one of the family, did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would suffice to drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gesture seemed to beg for the dead body. It was given to him; he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions. They who were witnesses of this extraordinary scene resolved never again to fire at one of the monkey race.—"*Nature and Science*," *Scribner's for Sept.*

THE EYES IN DEEP-SEA CREATURES.

In his "Notes from the challenger," Wyville Themson says: The absence of eyes in many deep-sea animals and their full development in others is very remarkable. I have mentioned the case of one of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, *Ethusa granulata*, in which well developed eyes are present in examples from shallow water. In deeper water, from 110 to 570 fathoms, eye-stalks are present, the animal is apparently blind, the eyes being replaced by rounded, calcareous termination to the stalks. In examples from 500 to 700 fathoms, in another locality, the eye-stalks have lost their special character, have become fixed, and their terminations combine into a strong, pointed rostrum. In this case we have a gradual modification, depending apparently upon the gradual diminution and final disappearance of solar light. On the other hand *Munida*, from equal depths, has its eyes unusually developed, and apparently of great delicacy. Is it possible that in certain cases, as the sun's light diminishes the power of vision becomes more acute, while at length the eye becomes susceptible of the stimulus of the fainter light of phosphorescence?—"*Nature and Science*," *Scribner's for Sept.*

THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

London, Aug. 20.—Bombay dispatches report that destructive floods recently afflicted the province of Agra. Thirty-five hundred natives' houses have been swept by the waters. There had been some loss of life, the extent of which no estimate had yet been furnished.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Full Particulars of the Slaughter of the Sioux by the Pawnees.

Washington, D. C., August 20.—The following account of the recent fight between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians has been received at the War Department through General Sheridan, from the Superintendent of Indians affairs at Omaha, and dated at Pawnee agency, Nebraska, August 9. This morning, John Williamson, sub-agent in charge of the Pawnee hunters returned and said that after a successfull hunt, in which they had killed a thousand buffalos and being heavily laden with meat and hides on their return home, they were surprised in camp by the Sioux, supposed to be one thousand strong, and before they could escape or make a successful resistence, nearly one hundred men women and children were slain and scalped. The wounded, dead and dying, women and helpless children, were thrown into a heap and burned in the most barbarous manner possible. Comparatively few of the women and children of the tribe were with them, but nearly all who were there became the victims of ruthless and unprovoked slaughter.

Sky Chief was killed. Williamson made his escape on horseback, but lost his packhorse and all his goods. Young Platt, Companion of Williamsod also lost his horse. They met a few soldiers from Fort McPherson, and gave them the particulars of the massacre of the Pawnees. Sorrowful and disheartened they are returning home as fast as possible. Williamson brought six badly wounded Indians on a train to Silver Creek station, and Doud Davis with teams has left to bring them home. Much excitement prevails and a spirit of war is running at fever heat. Williamson runners report only two Sioux killed.

KANSAS LAWS.

A Town in possession of a Mob—Threats to Burn the Town and Hang the Sheriff—The Object to Lynch a Murderer.

Fort Scott, Kansas, August 20.—A special dispatch to the Monitor from Les Cygnes, the county seat of Lyons county, states great excitement exists there. A mob of four hundred men have taken possession of the town and arrested the sheriff. They declare they will burn the town and hang the sheriff unless he delivers up to them the person of Keller, the man who murdered his wife and two children and his wife's sister at Twin Springs last Sunday night and afterwards burned their bodies. The sheriff has been keeping the prisoner hid since his arrest and still refuses to tell where he is concealed. The mob are most determined and trouble is apprehended.

A THREE CORNERED DUEL-THREE PERSONS KILLED.

New Orleans, August 20.—On Monday morning last Dreux Guideray and Felix Poilloux, who had quarreled at a ball, met in Old Grand Prairie, St. Laundey parish to settle the difficulty by a fist fight, to witness which about one hundred persons assembled After the fist fight a fight with pistols, growing out of an old feud between Guideray and others present, resulted in the killing of three men and mortally wounding one of a fourth.

HOW THE LITTLE ITALIAN MUSICIANS ARE TREATED.

New York, August 20.—Vicencio Mete, an Italian padrone was arraigned before the United States commissioner to-day on the charge of keeping Italian children in a state of servitude. One of his victims testified that Mete decoyed him from his home in Italy, brought him here and compelled him to go out with a musical instrument, bringing him a stipulated sum daily under penalty of brutal chastisement. The children were beaten, kicked and tied up whenever they failed to satisfy Mete's requirements. They were fed on bread and cheese only. The examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

Send for Catalogues of
NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.
Novello's Glees, Part Songs, etc 6 to 12cts
Novello's Church Music .....6 to 12cts
Novello's Octavo Edition of Operas. Price, $1; or $2, bound in cloth, gilt edges.
Novello's Octavo editon of Oratorious. In paper from 60 cents to $1; cloth with gilt edges $1 to $2 each.
NOVELLO'S CHEAP EDITIONS of Piano Forte Classics.
Bach's 48 Preludes & Fugues. Cloth $5 00
Beethoven's 38 Sonatas. Elegantly bound. Full gilt..... 3 50
Beethoven's 31 Piano Pieces. Elegantly bound. Full gilt..... 2 00
Chopin's Valses. Stiff paper cover.... 1 50
Chopin's Polonaises " " 2 00
Chopin's Nocturnes " " 2 00
Chopin's Mazurkas " " 2 00
Chopin's Ballads " " 2 00
Chopin's Preludes " " 2 00
Chopin's Sonatas " " 2 50
Mendelssohn's Complete Piona Works. Folio Edition. Full gilt. Complete in 4 volumes.....26 00
The Same. 8vo. Full gilt. Complete in 4 volumes.....14 00
The Same, 8vo. Paper, complete in 4 volumes 10 00
Mendelssohn's Songs without words. Folio Edition, full gilt..... 6 50
Octavo Edition, full gilt 3 50
Octavo Edition, Paper covers..... 2 50
Mozart's 18 Sonatas, Elegantly bound, full gilt..... 3 00
Schubert's 10 Sonatas, Elegantly bound. Full gilt..... 3 00
Schubert's Dances, complete Elegantly bound, full gilt..... 2 00
Schubert's Piano Pieces, elegantly bound, full gilt..... 2 00
Schumann's Forest Scenes. 9 easy pieces. Paper covers..... 80
Schumann's Piano Forte Album. Elegantly bound. Full gilt..... 2 50
The Same. Paper covers..... 1 50
MOTHER GOOSE.
Or National Nursery Rhymes.
Set to Music by J. W. Elliott, with 65 beautiful illustrations engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Boards, $1 50. Splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, $2 50.
ASK FOR NOVELLO'S EDITIONS.
J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y,
1jul72m Agent for Novello's Cheap Music

NEW GOODS
AND NEW
PRICES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
at the
BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.
Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.
Call and See Us!
No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
A. W GRAFF,
CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Spring Goods!
Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS!
LOWEST CASH PRICES!
Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,
engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, in the corner building, opposite Hofler's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.
$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.
HATS, CAPS
and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.
Gent's Furnishing Goods
all directly from their own manufactory. Also.
Jewelry, Watches, &c.
They have engaged their old clerk, Mr A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. apt8f.
Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

RETAIL PRICE LIST
JOBBING AND COMMISSION HOUSE
OF BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
Bellefonte, Pa.
2 good Cigars for.....5cts
White sugars per pound.....13cts
Demarara sugar per pound.....13cts
Rio coffee..... 25cts
Arbuckles brown coffee per pound.....30cts
Best washing soaps per pound...6, 7 & 8cts
Best starch per pound.....10cts
Best bright Navy tobacco per pound..50cts
Best Black Navy tobacco.....50cts
" double thick and bright and black 35cts
Fine cut chewing tobacco per pound..80cts
Best sugar-cured Hams per pound.....17cts
No. 1 black pepper per pound.....30cts
Molasses per gallon.....60cts
Large size dairy Salt per sack.....15cts
Molasses per gallon.....60cts
Coal oil in 5 gal. lots 35cts. per gallon best article.
Mackeral without heads and all kind of mackeral and Herring at city prices.
Double X X white, drips 80cts per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5cts a gallon less.
1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Men's stogies, heavy shoes at $1,35 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want to
SAVE 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS
opposite the Bush House. All kinds of whole packages at less prices.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

P. R. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.
HARDWARE STORE!!
WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.)
Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, c