THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY MAR 5, 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages, ¢.

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

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

——It won't be long until the women and hens want to scratch in the garden.—*Tuten Republicans.*

They do it for the same reason that the Tuten's scratch their heads—they're after vermin.

——"As soon as we can make the necessary arrangements we propose to deliver a Lecture in every township in the county."—*Brown's Republican.*

To the above the people of the county may well exclaim, "Eli, eli, lama, sabacthani."

——Jacob Ort, formerly of this place, died at Bellefonte on Tuesday of last week, aged 102 years.

——Brown's paper says, "Centre Hall, at its election last week, presented five candidates for justice of the peace. This is a mistake, there were only two candidates—Keller and Shannon.

——GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—A magazine we always prize, not only for its choice literature, but enterprise in furnishing everything to make it welcome in a household, is upon our table for March.

——Haag, of Pleasant Gap, has put up a new building to be used as a distillery.

——Daniel Derr, of Bellefonte, is agent for Bartlett's Adjustable Spring Bed. The arrangement is a true luxury and any one having tried one, will never do without it. We have tried it. For durability, cleanliness and adjustment it cannot be excelled.

——Cyrus Sankey, formerly of Millheim, and who died at Hughesville, a short time ago, had his life insured for $10,000 for the benefit of his little daughter.

——Henry T. Harvey, of Lock Haven, is an applicant for U. S. District Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania.

——Mr. Geo. O'Bryan has removed his furniture store to one of the large and fine rooms in the Conrad house, which is crammed with an assortment of furniture hard to excel. His stock is complete, and such as to enable him to furnish a house from first floor to garret. George is a fair dealing man, and purchasers will get bargains from him, as he sells at the least possible profit. He also keeps a supply of wool, husk and other mattresses, which all, who wish a comfortable bed would do well to go and see. Give Mr. O'Bryan a call.

——Mr. W. H. Kreep, writes us, Feb 26, from Osceola, Wells county, Indiana: Wheat looks bad—it is frozen out of the ground. There was no sleighing here yet this winter.

——The Auditors of Potter give notice of township settlement in another column.

——In 1860 the population of Centre county was 27,000—by the census of 1870 it is 34,418, an increase of 7,418, or 27.48 per cent. This rate of increase will soon bring us up to 40,000, when, under the new Constitution, we would become a separate judicial district.

——Dr. Sahm will preach his farewell sermon at Aaronsburg, on the 15th inst.

——Maj. I. Stover, of Aaronsburg, informs us that he has shot 12 foxes this winter. Deer as well as foxes stand a poor chance for escape, when coming within range of the Major's rifle.

——John Horner, on Nittany mountain, killed 32 foxes this winter. Poor Raynard.

——The M. E. revival, which commenced some three weeks ago, in this place, is still going on.

——If you want the best seed potato, read Benj. Arney's advertisement. He has the finest lot, and best kind, we ever saw.

——Don't fail to read the advertisement and prices of the new Granger store, of Is. Greneble, at Spring Mills. He sells at small profit for Cash at 30 days, or in exchange for produce. He intends introducing a new system of doing business, which will amount to a cash trade, hence offers as inducement to customers, his goods at reduced prices.

——The order of United Amer. Mechanics, of Millheim, intend building a new hall, and have already made contracts for the material. So says the Berichter.

——S. S. Wolf wishes the public to take notice that, in order to further reduce his stock, so as to make ready for a new supply of spring goods, he has made another reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. on all dry goods—this, with his previous low figures, will make his present stock the cheapest in Centre county. Persons needing goods had better call at once, and satisfy themselves that this is a bona fide offer, and that firstrate bargains are to be had. Don't forget, a further reduction of from five to ten per cent. at the store of S. S. Wolf, Centre Hall.

——Gregg township farmers have determined to organize a grange, in a few days.

——Who will be the first to send us the solution and answer to the following:—A has 50 per cent. more goods than B, and B has 50 per cent. more than C. How much per cent. less has C than A? X.

——A gentleman has written to the editor of the REPORTER that he will soon be around to organize grangers. We suppose he expects a good fee for such work. Now if any one wants to know who he is, we'll tell for a "V." We don't know whether he's a bogus "deputy" or not neither do we care.

——The weather was very fine and spring-like the forepart of this week, but the roads are terribly muddy. On Tuesday night, rain and storm, Wednesday cloudy and cool.

——NEGLIGENCE.—A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used the printed form, and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after passing it as negotiable paper somebody inserted "and fifty" after the one hundred and before the printed word dollars. The note, thus altered, got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the written word "hundred" and the printed word "dollars." Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave the note for one hundred must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note to show that it had been altered." Evidence of the alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. Let this be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes. No one can be too careful in such matters.

——Sale of O. P. Rarick, Spring Mills, March 17, farm stock and household.

Henry Broon's sale, Harris twp., March 27.

——Jacob Dinges' sale, of farm stock, Centre Hall, March 14.

——Mr. John M. Miller's sale of personal property, at Spring Mills, March 21.

——Sale of real estate of Nich. Decher, March 7th.

George Jordan's sale, Potter twp, farm stock, March 24.

——Sale of personal property of Mrs. Johanna Kurtz, at Aaronsburg, Saturday, March 14th, 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT CENTRE MILLS,
500 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN, for which FIFTY SIX CTS. per Bushel in CASH will be paid, by
10-4t J F. THRONE.

For the Reporter.

TROY, Ohio.

Farmers, look to your interests—look out for tree pedlers; the grangers have driven them out of the west, and now they are flocking to the east; they are the biggest swindlers out. All papers friendly to farmers please copy. JACOBUS.

For the Reporter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.

Mr. Kurtz.—I see a statement in the Reporter of Feb. 5, that the farmers club of Potter township has turned into a grange and there were some 20 initiated one afternoon as grangers. I can't see how they get along so fast in there, as there are four degrees in this state, and one degree is taken every time of meeting. The first degree is, you are to stand on your head two minutes. A man has to pay five dollars and a woman three. Yours truly,

CLARK COUNTY.

For the Reporter.

The question as to the existence of iron ore in the vicinity of Boalsburg, in paying quantities, is no longer one of doubt. Heretofore the evidence on the subject was insufficient to convince the many minds that were sceptically inclined. But now it has assumed a shape at once tangible and business like. The Stover Brothers have contracted with Howard Iron works to deliver 250 tons of their ore at Bellefonte at $5,25 per ton. This ore is of very fine quality, and the supply is believed to be almost inexhaustible. It will be a source of great profit to the proprietors, and of immense advantage to the community. The ore is raised on the South Western extremity of their farm, being distant only about 200 rods from the line of the L. C. & S. C. R R. as located by way of Boalsburg and Pine Grove. Recent developments also in other localities, near said railroad route, give promise of rich reward to capital and enterprise properly directed. P.

For the Reporter.

The Harris twp., Farmer's Club met at Oak Hall school house, on Saturday, 21st Feb. On motion Sam'l Gilliland was appointed President, Pro tem. Committee reports a constitution which was read and adopted; subject for discussion, raising and care of different kind of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Horses were touched lightly, as Decker's opinion was that they should not be fed too strong, when not working during the winter. J. S. Foster, C. Dale, F. Decker, J. H. Keller, Wm. Thompson, D. T. Weiland, T. Dale, George Dale, and others took part in the discussion; in the feeding of beef cattle, there did not appear much difference—all feeding two parts shelled corn, one part oats chopped and fed dry three times a day. Some fed hay, some corn-fodder, some straw and watered once a day. Foster and Weiland were of opinion that there was more profit in raising lambs, than fat sheep. J. H. Keller stated that Henry Meyer, D T Weiland and himself purchased a lot of sheep last fall jointly, and divided the same, giving each 44 sheep at an average weight of 123 lbs. Weiland fed his two parts corn, one part oats whole, and hay—Meyers two parts corn, one part oats chopped, and fed dry same as to cattle, sheep run in corn stocks. Keller fed two parts corn, one part oats chopped and mixed with chaff and fed wet, same as chopped to horses and no other feed, with the following result: Weiland's sheep gained 194 lbs., each—Keller's 24, and Meyer's 13. Neither Meyer nor Keller kept any account as to the quantity of food fed. Weiland fed 55 bushels shelled corn, 70 bushels oats and a ton of hay.

Adjourned to meet at Lemont school house, on second Saturday of March, 14th. Same subject to be continued.

JOS. BAKER, Sec'y.

"TOO THIN."

EDITOR REPORTER:—In your issue of Feb. 19th, I noticed a report of the Stoverville school, Miles township, the same being presided over by my jolly friend, and good teacher, John H. DeLong. He stated that he has 28 pupils enrolled, and that his average of attendance for the month was 28, and yet his percentage of attendance was *only* 98. The mistake may have been made by the compositor, and not by John, yet upon the whole, I am inclined to the belief, that he has put too much tension upon the truth; in fact, the whole report looks too d—long, and won't take worth a continental among normalites.

A NORMALITE.

——Our Loop Correspondent sends us the following:

BREVITIES.—A certain good minister not far from here, a few evenings ago, advised two love-sick swains who were seated in the congregation, and leaning up to each other like sick kittens to a warm brick, to please do their courting at home. .....The warm weather has completely knocked the poetry out of sleighing..... Warm weather is coming, and the boys who are compelled to do their sparking over the yard fence, on account of the "old man," are growing exuberant..... Some one tells of a snake in mid-winter. That is nothing, we know a man who has had snakes in his boots, off and on, all winter.....Old croakers are already predicting a failure of crops for next summer. How wonderfully accurate these old chaps can prognosticate! almost as accurate as the Adventists, who have several times predicted the end of time, but, somehow, the fellows who are to run the machine on that occasion, never felt disposed to mix in, and so we have yet to see the end of the string of time.....The protracted meeting at Zion has at last closed, after a successful continuation of about six weeks .....What next?

MILLHEIM FRAGMENTS.

Mr. Editor, are you good on solving suppositions? If so, I would ask you how you would like it if your letters were taken out of the P. O. by others, opened, read and returned to you, with a "beg your pardon, it was handed to me in a mistake." Do you not think that under such circumstances a subscription should be circulated to raise funds for new specks for somebody? "And so you all say."

Vot a Bitty, namely, to have no native country, *i. e.* to have been born on the sea! Alas! poor Ben, you cannot say, even under the inspiration of a 4th of July celebration, "This is my own, my native land." And for that other reason, vot a bitty!

The Berichter man begins to look dilapidated. Half rations, no tobacco, boots unblacked and hair unkempt, all the result of a rash resolve—don't seem to agree with his fastidious tastes. Here, George, is our cue. Our *thympasies* you have long since.

Now Gentlemen, don't let your "angry passions rise," just for, on account of, because for, a township election. It is for no use. Progress is progress anyhow, whether Dooty or Sawerbox is road master. We will all be satisfied in the end. Finally, it does a fellow good, to see how good old Sam feels since the election. More anon. UNCLE JOHN.

For the Reporter.

U. S. S. CONCERT.

The Manor and Earlystown Sundayschools held another "union concert," at the former place, on Sunday last, and, if a crowded house is any criterion of the popularity of these concerts, then, surely, the one in question was a decided success. Rev. Crittenden, assisted by the Supt's. of the above schools, conducted the exercises The programme was as follows: The pupils of the former school, repeated in concert, the names of the twelve Apostles, together with the six divisions into which the Bible is divided,—a subject rather new, and not generally understood. The pupils of the latter school, repeated the "Parables," a task at once difficult, on account of the many arbitrary names to be remembered in their commitment. Both schools acquitted themselves very creditably, and showed a degree of proficiency seldom attained by those little ones, for whom these concerts are expressly gotten up. "Union concert:" that has the right ring in it; it does not smack of sectarianism, but all can meet there, and commingle with each other on the broad and catholic platform of social union. God speed the Sunday-school work! G

HOW THE PROSTRATE STATE IS RULED.

[Charleston News.]

That the people of the country may see for themselves what kind of men conduct the fortunes of South Carolina at this time, we make some extracts from the debate on the Salary Appropriation bill on Wednesday last, as reported in our Columbia correspondence. The Speakers were the leading members of the House of Representatives, and the question was whether the House Appropriation bill or the Senate bill should be passed:

Bowley, (the colored Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.) Every year the Senate has managed to get the House under their control, by holding the Salary Appropriation bill in their hands. As matters stand, the House rather has the Senate at a disadvantage, and I propose to keep them so.

Green (colored)—The members of the House are needy and can't go into a fight with the Senate, which is composed of men of means, and who could afford to fight it out on this line if it took all summer.

Humbert (colored)—I dispise such a wishy-washy way of doing things.

Smith (colored)—I want my money, and am ready to compromise with the Senate in order to get it at once.

Mackey—What is the cause of the wonderful change in the opinion of certain members? It can be readily understood, when it is remembered that the Senate bill provides for nearly $45,000 for incidental expenses. The bill is nothing more than a grand larceny schema.

After some further debate the House took up the appropriation for the penitentiary, which Mackey moved to reduce from $65,000 to $45,000. This led to a general indulgence in Billingsgate.

Minort (colored)—The proposed appropriation is not a whit too large.

Humbert (colored)—The institution ought to be self sustaining. The member only wants to grab at the money.

Hurley (coming to Minort's relief)—Mr. Speaker, I rise——

Humbert (to Hurley) You shet you mouf, sah. [Roars of laughter.]

Greene (colored) that thief from Darlington. (A delicate allusion to Humbert.)

Humbert—If I have robed anything I expect to be Kukluxed by just such highway robbers as the member (Green) from Beaufort. If I get in the penitentiary I won't ask for $65,000 to support me.

Green (to Hurley)—You know as much about it as you do of the Governor's contingent fund.

Hurley—At least no one has been able or ever attempted to refute any charges against the Governor, and his Excellency will not dare deny them.

Green (colored)—No! But if the Governor were not such a coward he would have cowhided you before this or got somebody else to do it.

Hurley—If the gentleman from Beaufort (Greene) would allow the weopon named to be sliced from his cuticle, I might submit to the castigation.

On Thursday, Greene, who had probably seen his Excellency in the interval, proceeded to explain that he did not mean to say that Moses was a coward, thus:

Green (rising to a question of privilege)—It was not the Governor to whom I referred, but his aids. What I said was, that if the Governor's aids were not cowards they would have cowhided Hurley, and if I were a member of the Governor's staff I would have done it before this.

Hurley (rising to counter-question of previlege)—Nobody on the Governor's staff, nobody he could put on there, not the doughty gentleman from Beaufort nor the valiant Governor himself, dare to undertake to cowhide me.

This is the usual style in which the business of law making and money grabbing is conducted in the South Carolina Legislature. The Radical members call each other thieves, liars, and rascals without any provocation, and do not appear to have any idea that they are insulting anybody or that they are not telling the Gospel truth. Roars of laughter on the part of the House and an increased consumption of pea-nuts follow these outpourings of fish-fag rhetoric; but for the honest citizens of the State the farce threatens to have a tragic ending.

PARDONS.

The Board of Pardons under the new Constitution has made the following regulations:

1st. The board shall be furnished with proof that notice of application for pardon has been published once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county or city in which conviction was had.

2nd. That notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the cause and to the district attorney who prosecuted.

3rd. All applications for pardons must be accompanied with the following papers, written in a clear and distinct hand:

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of the court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based, setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on the trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed.

4th. No application will be considered if presented to any individual member of the board.

5th. All applications and correspondence must be addressed to or filed with the recorder of the board, at Harrisburg, so that the same may be prepared for presentation to the board at its next session; and no application unless the same, and papers upon which based, have been filed at least five days before said session.

6th. The foregoing rules will be strictly enforced, and relaxed only when good reasons shall be furnished for so doing

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK,
Attorney General.
By order of the Board.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Recorder.

A special dispatch to the London *Time* from Calcutta says 280,000 persons are distressed from want of food in the districts of Tirhoot and Boglipoor, Presidency of Bengal. The same despatch says it is estimated that, but for the aid furnished by the government, 500,000 persons would have perished.

——In Butler county, recently, a young man who had "courted" to a late hour, after the girl's father had told his daughter that she must never sit up later than ten o'clock, discovered, as he was leaving the house, that the old man's barn had been fired by an incendiary. He succeded in extinguishing the flames with little or no loss. And now the natural inference would be that the owner of the barn would invite that young man to sit up with his daughter until a late hour every night to guard against a renewal of the incendiary attempt. But he didn't. On the contrary he accused his daughter's lover of setting fire to his barn, and supplemented his remarks with a warning that if he came fooling around his Maria any more he would break his neck. The disconsolate lover says man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.

MEXICAN BARBARITIES.

FIGHT BETWEEN RIVAL TOWNSMEN.

Indiscriminate Slaughter of Children.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION OF WOMEN.

City of Mexico, February 15.—A terrible affair is reported in the state of Vera Cruz. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huascalecan resulted in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. It is reported that the infuriated Huascalecans afterwards went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women. The neighboring town of Chalchicomula has sent a detatchment to the scene to put a stop to the atrocities.

The Police have arrested forty-seven bandits, who were implicated in the kidnapping of Senior Silvatierra. A large ransom, demanded for the prisoner, was not forthcoming and the unfortunate man was murdered.

The English capitalists refuse funds for the recently organized railway construction company.

The insurrection in Yucatan continues. The remainder of the republic is tranquil.

THREE HUNDRED MEN ON FLOATING ICE, FEARS FOR THEIR SAFETY.

Detroit, February 23.—A heavy wind to-day has driven the ice from the mouth of the Saginaw river into the bay. It is reported that about three hundred fishermen are on floating ice, and at last accounts they were five miles from land. Great fears are entertained that the ice will break up before a man can be rescued, and that fearful disaster will be the result.

THE LAST OF THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Stephen Lowery, the only Survivor of the Notorious Robeson county outlaws, killed.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 23—The Star has just received the following special from Laurenburg: Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious band of Robeson county outlaws, was instantly killed in the upper part of Robeson county by three citizens, named Patterson, Sutton, and Holcomb. He was tuning his banjo, preparatory to playing for some wagoners, when three shots were fired at him, taking effect in his head and killing him instantly His body is now at Lamberton, the county seat of Robeson.

One by one the band of Robeson county outlaws, the famous swamp angels of Carolina, organized with the war of the rebellion, have dwindled down until there is not one left of the entire formidable gang. Two years ago this band of daring outlaws and murderers ruled the Dismal Swamp region of Scuffletown, N. C., and consisted of five persons. These were Henry Berry Lowery, the leader; "Boss" Strong, Andrew Strong, Steve Lowery, and Tom Lowery. From the visits of newspaper correspondents to the terrorized neighborhood, one of whom penetrated the swamp and met the bandits themselves, the thrilling story of their long fight with the peculiar civilization around them was given to the world. Large rewards have long been offered for their bodies, dead or alive. As a proof of their complete desperation it may be noted that Henry Berry Lowery was killed by the bursting of a shotgun. "Boss" Strong was shot in his cabin through a "cathole" by a man named McLaughlin. Neither of the bodies was recovered. Tom Lowery was shot about fifteen months ago by a relative of one of the victims of the gang, and a few weeks later, Andrew Strong was killed by a young man named William Wilson. And now Steve Lowery has met the same violent death. With him ends a band of desperadoes whose names will long be remembered in North Carolina.

THE INDIAN FAMINE—TERRIBLE DISTRESS.

London, Feb. 24.—A correspondent of the London News, in a letter to that paper descriptive of the Indian famine, says: "The scarcity spreads over a wide track along the foot of the Himalayas boundaries of Nepaul, stretching from Oude to near Darjeeling, remote districts removed from the railroads and other means of communication and difficult of approach. Lord Northbrook informs me that the most serious distress is threatened in fifteen districts in addition to the Texas, comprising a total population of 26,000,000.

"This is not all. Twelve other districts, with 14,000,000 people, are threatened, and are described as almost entirely without roads and water. The coolies and laborers feel the pinch most, owing to the total suspension of work in the rice fields. The government contemplated, prior to the outbreak of distress, certain public works. First, irrigating canals; secondly, the Northern Bengal railroad; and lastly, the embankment of the Gunduck river. In the first named 32,000 laborers have been employed. Their wages were paid, and money exchanged for food at the adjacent government store. Lord Northbrook says the government has arranged for sufficient food till May, with large reserves to meet any contingency.

"The calculations are based on former famines, but it seems doubtful whether they will prove adequate, owing to the fact that in previous famines large numbers died without asking for relief. The district at present is more remote, and transportion is growing difficult for want of food for the cattle." The correspondent concludes as follows: "From what I have seen since my arrival in India I believe: First, that neither the government or people can tell the precise actual position, nor prognosticate the future. Secondly, the government is most fully alive in its responsibility, and measures have been taken to fully cope with the difficulties. Thirdly the absence of railroads in the remote districts is mostly dreaded, as the government is thus without means for the avoidance of grave obstacles."

THE WICHITA TRAGEDY.

Confession of the Murderer.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24.—M'Nutt, who, with Winner, murdered and burned a painter named Saviers, at Wichita, Kansas, in December last, has confessed his crime. He says Winner persuaded him long ago, in Kansas City, to enter upon a course of crime, and planned the whole affair.

M'Nutt was to have his life insured for five thousand dollars, and then kill and burn some victim and palm off the body for his, so that the money could be collected. At first they intended to commit the crime in Kansas City, but finally concluded to go to Wichita, thinking their escape would be easier there. Being painters, the men started business and soon built up a fine trade.

They were delayed, however, from carrying out their plans for want of a victim, but Winner at last came to Kansas City and engaged Saviers to work for them, and sent him down. They met him at the depot on his arrival at Wichita, and took him to the shop, no one knowing anything about it. They made him drunk, and then gave him ether until unconscious. They then put his face over the fire and burned it until it could not be recognized, and laid him on a bed saturated with coal oil.

M'Nutt then cut a gash in Winner's arms with a pair of scissors, and opening a vein in Savior's arm, took out a quart of blood and sprinkled it over Winner to make it appear that he had bled a good deal. M'Nutt then left his vest and empty pocket book back of the house, where it would appear that robbers had dropped it, and took a train via Atchison, for Missouri. Winner then set fire to the building, which was burned, and reported that he had been robbed and M'Nutt killed and burned.

AUTOPSY OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Philadelphia, February 25.—The second edition of the Medical Times states that the autopsy of the Siamese Twins was continued on Friday last, resulting in some interesting disclosures. The commission found that the two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood vessels, were really one body, the parenchymatous tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the bodies and placed on the table they formed one mass. The so-called tract of portal continuity is therefore liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng. When the liver was removed, however, an upper hepatic pouch was found also, proceeding from Eng, so that the band contained four pouches of peritoneum besides the liver tissue. These disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would in all probability have proved fatal.

COOMASSIE CAPTURED.

The British Troops Enter the Ashantee Capitol.

London, February 26.—The despatches received yesterday reporting a reverse to the Ashantee expedition caused great excitement. The grave fears which were entertained for the safety of General Sir Garnet Wolseley's army have, however, been dispelled by the receipt to-day of the following despatch, which was immediately furnished to the papers, and published at noon, in extras:

Coomassie, February 5.—We reached here yesterday after five days hard fighting.

The troops behaved admirably.

Our casualities are under 300.

The King has left the town, but is close by. He promises to visit me to-day and sign a treaty of peace.

We hope to start on our return to the coast to morrow. The wounded are recovering, and the health of the remainder of the army is good.

(Signed) WOLSELEY.

A CRAZY BOY'S FREAK.

Swaying Sixteen Hours on a Frail Limb in a Tree Top—Slowly Freezing to Death—Efforts at Rescue—The successful Ruse.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

The usual quiet neighborhood of Decker's Run, a settlement four or five miles back from Cochranton, last week proved the scene of an exciting occurrence which created a deep sensation throughout the district. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a young boy of sixteen years named Hallebaugh, who had for some time previous exhibited symptoms of insanity, suddenly conceived the idea that his friends intended to kill him, and rushed from the house toward a brush at a little distance. His grandfather and uncle vainly pursued the poor fellow. He reached the woods, and with the energy of frenzied despair began climbing a large poplar tree. In a few moments he reached the topmost branches, where he looked down from the dizzy height of seventy feet upon his baffled pursuers. The weather was bitterly cold; the fugitive had neither coat nor mittens, his clothing being rather scanty at best. How to extricate him from his perilous situation quickly became a perplexing question.

At length his relatives determined to make an effort to bring the demented youth safely to the ground, and a couple of men ascended the tree for that purpose. But the frightened boy frustrated this scheme by climbing still higher and crawling out almost to the end of a frail-looking limb, that swayed and bent under its unaccustomed burden. From this dangerous elevation he defied all further attempts at affecting a rescue, threatening to throw himself headlong upon the earth if not let alone. By this time many of the neighbors had gathered; however, none could suggest any plan of relief that might hope for a successful issue.

Hours passed away without changing the scene or terminating the organizing suspense of the assembled scores. His coat was taken up the tree and left as near the unfortunate boy as possible. He finally decended far enough to clutch the garment, put it on, and again resumed his position on the fragile branch. To the horrified spectators it seemed as if the limb must break every instant, in which case they shuddered to think of the fatal consequences. The moments appeared like hours in the duration, while the reckless movements of the cause of all this anxiety continually intensified the fear of a terrible fall, a mingled corpse, and a stricken household. A human life hung by a slender twig, liable to snap without the slightest warning.

It became painfully evident the boy would perish from cold if not extricated, and as the last alternative it was decided to fell the tree. Stout ropes were fastened high up to let it come down slowly, willing hands took firm hold, and the saw was briskly plied. The monarch of the forest succumbed at length, amid the wildest demonstrations of insane delight from the dazed occupant. The next minute was pregnant with supreme interest as the tree gradually inclined from the perpendicular and its top started toward the solid earth. In spite of the exertions of the men holding the ropes it struck against a huge maple, but ere the collision took place the boy gave one frantic yell, sprang upon a limb of the maple, ran to the trunk with the speed and agillity of a squirrel, and in a few brief seconds had climbed higher than before. Here was an unlooked-for circumstance, night was near at hand, and hope almost died out in each bosom.

The moon rose clear and bright and beautiful, the air was crisp and the night bitterly sharp. Midnight came on apace, and still the distracted youth remained among the highest branches of the leafless tree. Vainly the crowd implored him to come down and receive food and shelter. He continued deaf to the entreaty, laughing with all the glee of a maniac at their earnest appeals. A happy thought eventually loomed up, which no time was lost in putting into practice. The throng dispersed with the exception of a small number of men who secreted themselves behind trees and logs to be in readiness for whatever emergency might demand their assistance. Then a young playmate of the crazy boy, to whom he had always been much attached, stood at the foot of the tree, presenting dishes of food, and begged him to come down and get something to eat. This measure finally succeeded; the boy yielded to the temptation, and in a little while once more stood upon the ground, some of the men quietly stepped from their concealment, secured and carried him home. The poor fellow's hands and face and feet were badly frozen as the result of his fearful exposure for over fifteen hours during the rigors of the coldest day and night of the season. The joy of the friends denouement may be imagined. Every attention was paid the poor sufferer that affection could devise, and he is progressing favorably, though his intellect is yet as clouded as before he underwent the dreadful experience of the eventful Saturday, which none who participated in the exciting scene will be likely for man years to forget

WOMEN'S WAR ON WHISKEY.

The Crusaders in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 28.—Demonstrations by temperance crusaders were made here to-day, but the women were not admitted to any saloons, and the police have been instructed to keep the sidewalks clear. The saloons visited yesterday were in full blast to day, but the women held a meeting in a house in the vicinity, and attracting a crowd by singing and praying the saloons were soon closed.

Cleveland, Feb. 28.—The temperance war has been started at Oberlin, Akron, Warren and other towns in northern Ohio, but as yet has made but slight progress.

Serious Threats Made by Liquor Dealers.

Ripley, Feb. 28.—The crusaders spent the day at Levana, two miles below here. One saloon located there, and one at Hillsboro Pike still hold out. The Levana dealer locked them out, and with the aid of a few German neighbors kept up songs and carousal indoors. Property-holders have been notified that their houses will be fired if the crusaders continue work at Levana.

A Prosecutor Surrenders.

Cincinnatti, Feb. 28.—Brandesberg, a liquor dealer at Oxford, Ohio, who has a petition pending to enjoin women from praying in front of his saloon surrendered to-day, poured out his liquor and signed the pledge. Bells were rung and great rejoicing ensued.

All Saloons ordered to be Closed.

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day ordered the Sheriff to close the saloons of Lagonda and Murray hotels as nuisances till the proprietors give bonds not to sell spirituous liquors. At Lebanon, as the ladies of Marrow filed into the court house to the hearing of the injunction against them, all bells in the town were rung.

Chicago, February 28.—This afternoon a number of ladies went to the saloon under the Gault House on West Madison street, and after informing the proprietor of their purpose knelt down and offered several fervent prayers and afterwards sung a number of hymns. No indignity was offered them and they proceeded to the saloon on the corner of Lake and Halsted streets, where a similar programme was gone through with. Beyond attracting considerable crowds, idle men and boys, there was no perceptible effect produced by the demonstration which appears to have been rather an impromptu affair.

Jeffersonville, Ind., February 28.—The women's determined and persistent war upon the saloon keepers of this city continues. Every day they are but re-visiting them, singing hymns, praying and pleading with them to abandon the business. Two weeks have passed since their warfare began, and yet not one saloon has been closed. The ladies, however, believe they are arousing a moral sentiment that will reap a rich reward before long.

San Francisco, February 28.—The women of this city connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, have resolved to inaugurate a praying crusade, and will open the campaign at the Chamberlain saloon, on California street, the place of resort for stock brokers.

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTER—EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.

London, March 2.—The bark Grace Darling went ashore on the Scottish coast, near Aberdeen, during the late gales, and became a wreck. The crew took to the rigging, but fifteen of them were washed off and drowned before help could be sent.

Four men belonging to the life-saving station, who went to the rescue of the wrecked men, also lost their lives by swamping their boat.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA—1,000,000 PEOPLE STARVING.

Dispatches have been received at the Indian office from the lieutenant governor of Bengal, giving the most alarming report of the condition of the people in that presidency. He says fully 1,000,000 persons are starving to death in the districts affected by famine, and that all the poorer classes are beginning to feel the want of food.

A BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

Bayonne, March 2.—Five thousand republicans, who were encamped near the village of Somorostro, fifteen miles northwest of Bilboa, were surprised by the Carlists and a bloody engagement took place, in which 1,000 of the former were killed. The remainder took to flight and were closely pursued by the royalists. All of them were either captured or drowned in an attempt to cross the river in the way of their return.

A MINISTER IN DEFENCE OF DUELING.

A short time ago a duel took place at Rastatt between two lieutenants belonging to the regiment in garrison at the fortress. One of them, Lieutenant Meyer, was shot through the head and died on the spot. He was burried with all military honors, three generals, all the officers of the garrison, and a large concourse of people being present. The chaplain of the division, Dr. Bauer, preached the funeral sermon, in which, according to the *Badishe Landeszeitung*, he said, among other things, "that honor was also by Christianity declared to be a high and valuable good, that its defence was often absolutely commanded by the manners and customs of the time, and of certain social positions." The *Badish Landeszeitung* remarks to this: "A defence of the duel, an act made penal by law, on the part of a clergyman, and on those ground, has never been heard of before."

STILL FIGHTING IN ACHEEN.

The Hague, Feb. 23.—In their last fight the Dutch troops in Acheen captured an important fort, killing two hundred of the defenders. The loss of the expedition was only six killed and fifty-six wounded.

AN HONEST MAN.

Mr. Peter A. Dey was the engineer who surveyed and located the first hundred miles of the road. He estimated its cost at not over thirty thousand dollars a mile. When this estimate was shown to the Directors, it was returned to him with orders to re-touch it with higher colors, to put in embankments on paper where none existed on earth, to make the old embankments heavier, and to increase the expense generally; and then he was requested to send in his estimate that it would cost fifty thousand a mile. When Mr. Dey found that this part of the road was to be let to Hoxie at $50,000 per mile, for work which he knew could be done for $30,000,—this difference of $20,000 a mile, amounting to two millions of dollars on the first hundred miles, and to five millions on the two hundred and forty-six miles,—he resigned his position as chief engineer, with a noble letter to John A. Dix, president of the road. He closed that letter with this statement:—"My views of the Pacific Road are, perhaps, peculiar. I look upon its managers as trustees of the bounty of Congress. * * * You are, doubtless, informed how disproportioned the amount to be paid is to the work contracted for. I need not expatiate on the sincerity of my course, when you reflect upon the fact that I have resignad the best position in my profession this country has offered to any man!"—"*The Credit Mobilier*;" *Scribner's for March.*

HOW THE BULLFINCH IS TAUGHT TO SING.

Boys and girls are not the only little folks who attend singing classes, as you shall know when you hear about the piping bullfinch.

In shape and size this bullfinch is somewhat like the sparrows in our city parks, but he has a very different head. The sparrow, you know, has a trim, quick little pate of his own. Not so the bullfinch. *His* is a clumsy affair—in fact, he has a sort of "bull" head and neck; so, you see, he is well named. Besides, his body is nearly as black as a coal, and his throat is as red as if the coal were on fire. He is not naturally a singer, nor is he half so clever as our American mocking-bird. In fact, he seems rather stupid, but he is willing to learn; and so it happens that if you persevere long enough you can teach him to sing a tune.

The country people of Germany have found this out. There the peasants take great delight in training bullfinches. Their pupils, not being very bright, as I said before, are stupidly hopping about their cages, when suddenly they hear a tune played upon a violin. They prick up their ears,—or would do so if they could,—and begin to listen, quite unconscious that that very same violin has been playing that very same tune for about a week without their noticing it. But it is something to catch their attention. Day after day, for months, the patient teacher goes over and over the same tune to the listening birds until human listeners begin to wonder which will get crazy first, the bullfinch or the player. But by and by the birds begin to pick up the air, piping the simple parts at first, and taking up note after note until, at last, they know the whole thing by heart. Sometimes a rustic father spends half his time all winter teaching one little patient bird, and the children look on with the greatest interest. Or a boy will undertake the task, and when he at last succeeds, his sisters look upon him as the most wonderful fellow in the world; and they cry in real earnest when the wonderful boy carries his pupil to town to be sold; for sold these bullfinches are sure to be as soon as they are taught, or else exhibited by their owners as street singers. Sometimes bird-teachers are known far and wide for their skill and success; and at Freiburg, in Baden, and small villages on the outskirts of the Black Forest, bullfinch-training is practiced as a regular business. In such cases a small hurdy-gurdy, or "bird organ" is used, as being less difficult and tiresome than the violin; and, instead of training one bird, they teach the same tune to a class of ten or a dozen.

Generally, the birds are sent to London or Paris, where, if they have learned their lessons thoroughly, they are bought by rich folk, put into beautiful cages and treated as pets, whilst other bullfinches, having trifled away their school-days and only half learned their tune, live a vagrant life around the markets, belonging to nobody, and picking up their dinner as best they can.—*R. E. Hale, in St. Nicholas for March.*

There has been a rumor that the Duc, d'Aumale, the most energetic and ambitious of the Orleans princes, was to be made commander-in-chief of the Army of Paris. This which would resemble the putting of the wolf in charge of the sheep-fold is now denied; but it is declared, for certain, that he is to be placed at the head of the general staff, which is to be reorganized on the model of the Prussian general staff. The personal unpopularity of the Orleans princes, and particularly of D'Aumale, is very great, and has lately been much increased by their grasping procedure, in various instances, as regards money and property. The Parisians, who profit by royal prodigality, have a contempt for royal covetousness or meanness.

A Murderer Hanged.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Christ. Rafferty convicted of murdering Policeman Omesra in this city about two years ago, was hanged in the jail at Waukegan, Ill. He died without a struggle.

——A subscription paper is circulated to raise funds to purchase a bell for the Ev. church, in Centre Hall.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday Feb. 25th, at Oak Hall, by Rev. Robert Hamill D. D., Mr. John J. Osman to Miss Laura E. Leighty, all of Harris twp.

On Feb. 26th, by the Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Frederick Kaup of Oak Hall and Miss Sarah S. Rudy of Houserville.

On the 28th of Jan., at the residence of Mr. William Crapo, by Rev. J. Keller Miller, Mr. Cornelius Nearhood of Beavertown