THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY MAR 19., 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.

—Subscribers to the Reporter, changing their post-office address this spring, should give us notice, so that the paper can be mailed accordingly.

—The citizens of Potter twp. will please bear in mind that the Audit meeting has been postponed to March 25th.

—Geo. W. Tate and Wm. V. Hughes, of Bellefonte, have the contract for putting up a school building for Pottsville, at a cost of $55,000.

—Wrestling is often attended with serious consequences, and instances are not rare in proof. On the day of James Forster's sale, as we are informed, a young man received such internal injuries from indulging in this kind of sport, that his physician thinks he may be crippled for life. We also learn from the Watchman that a son of John Cerman, of Benner twp., had a leg broken while wrestling on Saturday two weeks ago.

—Messrs. Jacob Yearick and Henry Wirth have purchased the Brumgard farm in Sugar Valley, for over $24,500.

—The Lutheran congregation in the lower end of Haines twp., think of erecting a new church. The Methodists of Centre Hall congregation also talk of building a church.

—The Phillipsburg Journal advertises for a "good girl to do general housework." When that identical personage is found, will the editor please let us know?—*Watchman.*

Just couple with it an offer of marriage and there will be no end to applicants—willing to serve "during the war" (life) and without the "*wages.*" That's what's the matter.

—The man who takes corns off of people's toes, travelled through here last week. He don't appear to be in partnership with the fellow who takes corn out of cribs—wish he'd travel too.

—Senator Waream has our thanks for a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand Book, a valuable work for references.

—Rev. S. G. Shannon has been holding a pretracted meeting in the Lutheran church at Millroy, which has thus far resulted in the conversion of about sixty persons, and is continued with unabated interest.

—At Oceola, on Thursday morning a week, a man named Jacob Cruthers, a "setter" employed at Wells & Himes, saw mill, whilst engaged in repairing some of he machinery, was accidentally caught by the saw and his body severed in twain.

—Centre county now has seven Granges.

—Dr. Runkle has finished his medical studies at Philadelphia, and we are pleased to see him in our midst again.

—Mr. Porter, the deputy who organizes the Grangers, honored the REPORTER office with a visit the other day. He thinks a heap of the REPORTER. He kindly left with us a copy of the Granger By-laws and Constitution, we think with these we will be able to organize Grangers at half price. Any onethat can't say "whoa whoa, Poll" with the proper accent for a plow-horse to understand, can't be initiated by us.

—A Grange was organized in Gregg twp., on 10th with the following officers: Master, John Rishel; Overseer, J. Wells Evans; Lecturer, John Caldron; Steward, J. R. Lawyer, Assistant, J P Grove; Chaplain, Mich Hettinger; Sec'y, W F Barick; Gatekeeper, Wes Sweetwood; Ceres, Barbara Lawyer; Pomona, Phoebe Krumerine; Flords, Rose Rishel; Stewardess, Flora Farion.

—The following are the names of the officers of Harris twp, Grange, organized, March 10: Master, G W Campbell; Overseer, J H Keller; Lecturer, G R Baker; Steward, D P Weiland; Assistant, H Swab; Chaplain, R H Potter; Treasurer, Chr. Dale; Secretary, W S Sellers, Gate keeper, Henry Tressler; Ceres, Mrs M N Potter; Pomona, Sallie E Keller; Flora, E M Campbell; Stewardess, L F Baker.

—The Central Pa. Conf. Evangelical Church, met at Carlisle, last week. The stationing committee made the following report for the Williamsport district:

S Smith, P E Williamsport station, A Krouse; Williamsport mission, I M Pines; New Berry mission, S T Buck; Lycoming circuit, P H Rishel and L K Harris; Liberty circuit, H N Greninger and supply; Jersey Shore circuit, A Rearick and N B Sherk; Sugar Valley circuit, D P Rumberger and H S Bowers; Centre circuit, W H Stover and P M Coup; Centre Hall, R Young and E M Beaver; Nittany Valley circuit, M Sloat and S R Smith; Lock Haven mission, U F Swengle; Canton circuit, S M King; Duboistown circuit, J Archer; Seneca station, R J Derrick; Altoona mission, to be supplied; A Longsdorf, member of Sugar Valley quarterly conference; E Stambach, member of Centre circuit, quarterly conference.

—The Grangers of Ferguson Twp., organized 9 inst, with the following officers: Master, J W Krumreine; Overseer, Albert Hoy; Lecturer, H B Hartwick; Steward, C H Struble, Assistant, Isreal Corl; Chaplain, O E Houseman; Treasurer, Dan Dreibebis; Secretary, D H Young; Gate keeper, P Lanich; Ceres, Sallie S Struble; Pomona, K E Krumrine; Flora, Adaline Meyer; Stewardess, Susan R Krumreine.

—Public institutions, corporations, societies and associations generally have a very funny notion about publishers of newspapers. They think we ought to print, puff and publish all for nothing; that it is free gratis. In other words they seem astonished if we ask half price only for publishing an obituary notice, card of thanks, tribute of respect, a personal communication, or anything else that only interests a few persons and not the general reader. They think it is nothing to advertise and puff gratuitously. They forget that it takes money to pay the compositor, to buy ink, type and paper; and lastly, they sometimes even forget to thank us when we are generous enough to work for nothing by gratuitous puffing their business or serving the public. Did you ever hear of an association or corporation ever thanking the publisher for what he had done? And yet, if a man had to live on "thanks" there would not be nearly so much poverty in the world.

The above we copy from "an exchange," and give it as our experience. We have constant applicants who ask us to do such work "for nothing" notwithstanding *we* must pay for every type set in this office, for every sheet of paper, every drop of ink, rent, light, fuel, &c., &c. We never think of obtaining anything from anybody "for nothing," and without being willing to render a just equivalent for the same. We like to get things as cheap as we can, but we never ask to have anything for nothing.

—Mrs. Kate Shaffers's sale, household furniture, at Potter's Mills, on Saturday, March 28th, at 1 o'clock.

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

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

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

—Complain of high prices! go and buy your goods at Hoffer Bro's, and you will have no cause for complaint.

—A Pennsylvania man tried to work a pass out of Tom Scott by writing him that he used to know him when he, Scott, peddled apples, but the pass didn't come.

Well the only difference is that Tom Scott peddles on a larger scal now, apples, potatoes, and sich, by the car load.

—A letter from Laurelton to the Journal says:

Business has been somewhat dull here this winter but is beginning to assume a more lively appearance since work on the L. C. & S. C. rail road has commenced. Contractor Moore started work last Monday, and other contractors have since commenced work. The general superintendent and officials were over the road on Saturday, Feb. 28. They intend putting a depot on the lands of Samuel Weidensaul, one mile south of Laurelton.

The people of Laurelton have agreed to erect the depot buildings.

—The Aldine for March is an exceedingly beautiful number. It is the handsomest magazine published. $5 a year, Jas. Sutton &Co., publishers 58 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

—The great Model Book store, of Jas. Welch & Co., Bellefonte, has been removed to the new bank-building, thus occupying the snugest quarters in that town. It is headquarters for Books, Stationery, Toys, Fancy Articles, &c., of every description, for men, women and children. It is a perfect museum. Go and see their magnificent display, not excelled this side of Philadelphia. Go and see—and don't miss a sight, alone worth a quarter.

—FIRE.—The house of Mr. Samuel R. Gettig, near Farmville, Va., was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., also some of the household goods, caused by sparks from the chimney. Loss estimated at $1500. It is but a short time since Mr. Gettig left this county to make Virginia his home. We are sorry for Mr. Gettig, and his many friends here sympathize with him in this sad calamity.

—A splendid chance to go into the Hardware business; either at Millheim or Milroy, is offered in our advertising columns. We know both these establishments to be paying ones, and there is no risk in either.

—The revival in the Methodist church, in this place, is still going on, and the seekers after pardon are still presenting themselves at the altar. Rev's Leckie and Galbraith are the attending ministers.

—Again, on Tuesday of last week, was the old Mifflinburg and Old Fort turnpike fight had over again, at the annual election for managers, held at Woodward. This time "the other" party got a black eye, and Bob Duncan comes off victorious. For the last two years Christ Motz has been victorious, but now Bob is again uppermost, and, of course, we expect a toll-house to be demolished and a toll-gate to be abolished. With one party it is to build toll-houses and gates, and with the other it is to demolish them again—this has it been going for some years. The election for managers resulted as follows: D O Bower, R V Glover, Jacob Wolf, George Korman and Jacob Bitner, each had 177 votes. Robert Foster, Samuel Hartman, J C Motz, David Krape and George Krape, each had 46 votes. The five first mentioned being elected managers. The board organized by electing Robt. Glover, president, and Jas P Coburn, secretary.

Since the above is in type, we are informed that the new regime will not interfere again with the gates, herhaps, it is whispered, may put one up at Woodward. Mr. Motz was caught asleep this time, next year he'll keep wide awake, sure.

—We'll bet a cucumber that Centre Hall can turn out more boy's who smoke cigars than any other town of its size. Some of our youngsters are as accomplished in the art as any city dandy that ever sucked a Havana. We know it, for we've watched 'em doing it, and we're proud of their accomplishment in a practice which must be *divine* for every puff has its *skyward* tendency. Yes, our urchins, who have not yet got over saying 'dive' for give, and "toot" for "tool," can bring a 2½ cent cigar to a stump as handsomely as Gen. Grant, and not feel the least vomity on it, and they do it with the most astonishing nonchalang. Our boys are scienced smokers too—we've often watched 'em—they have all the styles of holding a "toby" between the lips, that confirmed smokers, over 20 years of age, in any civilized country, ever practiced, and we're as pleased with their proficiency as our little fellows are proud of their whiffs. You see the toby nicely steadied at an angle of 45 degrees between the lips of the one, in a horizontal position from the mouth of another, in the left corner of the mouth of the third, and in the centre of the lips of a fourth, and so on through the various styles of doing it. The style that we admire most, is the 45 degree style, it is fancy and shows an air of independence that every son of this fourth-of-July country ought to cultivate, and then, in cold weather, it has a beneficial service in serving to warm the nasal organ—only it requires a little more caution as a few degrees more of elevation would bring the hot end of the fiery monster in contact with the boy's smeller, when his proficiency in profanity would be laid bare. Then again, they can blow as big a volume of smoke into big peoples faces, as folks who you'd think had bigger mouths. This part of the performance is admirably done by any cigar smoking boy of Centre Hall. It don't matter that some of these boy's can't repeat the ten commandments, that is atoned for by their ability to smoke ten cigars between the time they are washed for breakfast and put to bed again by their ma's at night. Any boy that can smoke, of course, is a smart boy, and the one that knows how to steady his toby between his lips at an angle of 45, is smarter. Why we have boys,—and we almost forgot to mention this—who can actually talk to big folks while holding the weed in their little mouths. Just think of that! We always thought it was only the politicians and ignorant college graduates that could do that, but we were mistaken, for we've had the pleasure of seeing these boys do it. These boys smoke, no doubt from patriotic motives too, it brings in revenue to pay off the war debt.

There is only one thing wanting with these boys, and this is from negligence on the part of their dear ma's—they have no cigar pockets in the sides of their jackets and wamuses like some of the big smokers have—the boys lack only this one little matter as smokers, they are adepts in all the rest, we can assure the fond parient.

Now if any town can say more for its "young America," let us know, and we'll send the Reporter one year free out of charity's sake to any little boy whose training in the art of puffing a toby has been neglected.

—"An exchange" says that the prospects are that the annual meeting of the Grand Commandery to be held at Bellefonte on the 13th of next May, will be one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in the State. Our resident Knights Templar are busy perfecting arrangements to give them a hearty welcome. Our citizens generally appear to be determined to have our town as handsome as possible, and we heartily commend them for it. If Bellefonte, in her every-day attire, is classed among the handsomest towns in the State, what will be the verdict when every street and residence within her limits puts on a holiday attire?

—The institution of Bellefonte at present is the Glass Works. The right men have now got hold of it and are making it pay, while new life has been put into that end of town.

The Union passenger depot, Adams express office, at Dennison, Tex., and thirty freight cars loaded with lumber, were burned.

The following debate took place between Messrs. Orvis and Wolf, in the House, on 28th ult.:

Mr. Orvis. I notice by the proceedings of this House during the time of my absence that a private note addressed to me was sent to the clerk's desk by the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe] and read. It was a proceeding that I do not remember ever to have occurred before in any legislative body. I remember some instances where members of the House have sent private letters addressed to themselves to the clerk's desk to be read in explanation of votes that they had given or expected to give upon bills pending before the House.

Im very much obliged to the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe] for suppressing the name of my correspondent, and I will say that if that gentleman or any other member of the House desires to read my private correspondence, I have no objection, on condijion that they will do as the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe], suppress the name. I have no right to give to the public the names of my correspondents, without asking their consent. I do not know—I have not had time to read the debate on that day—it has not been published how the gentleman came into possession of the note, nor do I care. I do not know how he came to know the contents of it even after it came into his possession. I never thought it necessary heretofore, even to inform the pages that it was improper for them to read any of the notes that might lie on my desk or drop upon the floor. If they have a curiosity to do so, I shall not object, nor to any member taking that liberty, although I did not know it was the custom for members to do this. I believe I have never since a member of the House, received a letter or note from anybody that I was afraid or ashamed to let any member see and have it read, if they deemed it necessary, before the House. And if any one for any reason, either to inquire into my motives, or for information or amusement, desires to have my letters read, I am perfectly satisfied they shall be read. I never supposed it necessary, among one hundred gentlemen, not to leave my desk without seeing that all my private papers were under lock and key, so that they could not be picked up or blown off or fall off, but if it gratifies this particular member or any other one to pick them up, and after having picked them up to possess himself of their contents, I shall not object, with the one qualification that they will not expose the writers. I do not know what else occurred in that debate that it would be right and proper for me to refer to; but I thought it was necessary, in order that my correspondent in that particular instance might not imagine that I had betrayed his confidence by giving this note to the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe], that I should call the matter to the attention of the House, by simply saying that I am not aware how that note came into his possession. I may have left it lying upon my desk, or it may have fallen off or been blown off by the wind, upon the floor. But I did not give it to him, and the author of it need not blame me if it has come into the possession of the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolf]

MR. WOLFE. I would like to state that in the account given in the press of my statement made a few days ago, there is an error. I did not pick this note up myself. It was picked up by another gentleman, and handed to me without any preliminaries. I did not know what it contained until I read it, and I read it because I supposed the gentleman who handed it to me desired I should read it. I then asked him if he had any objection to my retaining it. So if the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis[means to insinuate that I removed the note from his desk or picked it up from under his desk, I desired to correct him in that particular. It came to me from a third party, who sits in this House—an honorable member of this House—and consequently my reading of it, as will be seen, was perfectly legitimate I was not told not to read, but rather to read it. If it has been unfortunately the means of betraying the motives that actuated the gentleman who wrote it, I am sorry, so far as he is concerned, but very glad, for my own sake that I was not wrong in my suspicion.

MR. ORVIS. So far as the motives that actuated me on that day are concerned there is no secresy about them. I rose in my seat on that occasion, as I supposed, to occupy but five or ten minutes. I rose at twenty minutes of one o'clock. I might have finished all I had to say if I had not been interrupted by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Talley], in offering a resolution fixing an afternoon session, and by the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe], who seemed to be exceedingly irritated by by some things I said, and who, with the gentleman from Cambria [Mr. Henry], were the only two gentlemen on the floor of the House who persisted in forcing the minority into placing themselves on record on that bill before the investigation authorized the previous day could be had and before it could be known whether there had been corrupt means used, or attempted to be used in securing the passage of the bill. When the gentleman from Bradford [Mr. Meyer] offered his motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, I went to him to explain that he had no right, being of the majority, to force the minority to a direct vote, on that day, under the circumstances. We had been advocating the bill in good faith, and were in favor of the principles of it, but none of us wanted to vote for it while it was rumored that it was to be passed through the House by corrupt means. I told him we did not wish to vote until the matter was settled. He saw the propriety of the course I suggested and withdrew his motion. It was immediately renewed by the gentleman from Cambria [Mr. Henry], and seconded by the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe], two gentlemen connected with banks. If my remarks irritated the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe], he cannot charge them to anything but his own want of generosity manifested on that occasion in attempting to force us a to a direct vote, notwithstanding the cloud that rested upon the bill at the time. When I received the note I was upon my feet. It was laid by a page upon my desk, and I glanced at it hastily. That part of it which alleged that the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe], was preparing to call the previous question was true. And I did not propose to be forced or have the minority forced to a vote if I could prevent it. I did speak with the purpose of reaching the hour of adjournment, in order that this might not be done. I will add, that the intention of the gentleman from Union [Mr. Wolfe] was sufficiently repudiated by the vote taken after the previous question had been called, when, upon the question being, "Shall the main question be now put?" the yeas were only 20, while the nays were 55.

MR. WOLFE. I stated further, few days ago, that I desired to give the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis] full opportunity to correct any statement I might make. I desire to ask him one or two questions; but, previously, I desire to say that instead of it being twenty minutes to one o'clock when he rose to speak it was twenty minutes after twelve o'clock. The gentleman was about to rise when the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Talley] offered his resolution. This caused the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis] to sit down, and brought to my attention the fact that he was going to speak. I then turned round and said to him, How long do you want to speak? He said, Not more than five or ten minutes. I then said to him that I proposed at a quarter to one o'clock to call the previous question. He said to me that the gentleman from Montour [Mr. Amerman] desired to speak on the question. I then went back to the gentleman from Montour [Mr. Amerman] and asked him how long he wished to speak. He said, Not over five minutes, I rejoined, Then there will be plenty of time; I propose to call the previous question at a quarter to one o'clock. I then came back to my seat, and, the House will remembrr, gave notice that at a quarter to one o'clock I would call the previous question.

Now, the House will see that I am correct in this, because I had made my calculations, giving the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis] ten minutes and the gentleman Montour [Mr. Amerman] five minutes, and yet I remember distinctly that there was a margin of ten minutes. The gentleman from Centre [Mr. Orvis] was notified of this fact that I was going to give notice I would call the previous question, and he saw me rise to give notice I would call the previous question.

DEATH OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Sumner died at 2:48 p. m. He passed away quietly and without a struggle. A large number of his personal friends were in attendance.

During the last two hours of his illness his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of morphine which had been freely administered to him this morning. His sufferings towards the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed: "I want quiet. I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hear, of Massachusetts, to whom he said: "Take care of my Civil Rights bill."

About a quarter before three o'clock, he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around his bed at the time were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson of this city, Major Perley Poor, Geo. T. Downing and James Wormley. Other friends, who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day, had left just previously, not anticipating that death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just before he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative that Mr. Sumner has is a sister, wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death.

During the day the house was visited by a great number of members of both Houses of Congress and other prominent citizens, and hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom were Fred Douglas. The sidewalk in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the time of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made, the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartfelt exclamations of grief and weeping.

Sergeant-at-arms French, of the Senate was sent for immediately, and that official, in connection with a committe, will have charge of the funeral arrangements, though, of course, no time has been fixed therefor. The funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber. Sumner's age, at the time of his death was 63 years, 2 months and 5 days.

CONVULSIONS AND EXTRAORDINARY MEANS OF CHECKING THEM.

I pass now to a completely different kind of phenomena of arrest. That is, the stoppage of convulsions of various kinds. The first I will speak of is a kind of convulsions which we call eclampsia. Very frequently in this case, on irritation of the skin in children, may produce a cessation of the fit. Dipping a child in very hot water, or throwing very cold water on it, may stop convulsions. In other cases the introduction of acupuncture needles,—which the Japanese have employed for centuries, and which we unfortunately do not employ enough—may have an immense power on our nerves. By what mechanism they act is unknown. It is certainly not through chemical process, since they are of platinum, and have no chemical action. An irritation of the fauces or top of the palate by nitrate of silver may stop convulsions.

Ducros, a court physician for whom the Princess Adelida had a great fancy, was an ingenious man if he was not altogether honest. He succeeded in the presence of the physicians in stoping fits or convulsions in children or men, merely by pressing the skin in the neighborhood of the ear. A pressure in the neighborhood of the nostrils may do this. If we are seized with cramps, and can put one foot flat on a very cold floor, the cramps may disappear at once. Or a drawing of the muscles so affected may act on the nerve-cells or spinal cord and stop it.

Hysteria is one of the most singular affections we are subject to. I say we, because even men are so attacked sometimes. A remarkable and successful treatment of this, which I witnessed in Paris, is so peculiar and strange, that if it were not before such a trustful audience, bold and daring as I am, when I am sure of the truth, I should not dare to mention the fact. The daughter of a friend of mine was attacked with a fit of hysteria every morning. I succeeded for a time in breaking up the fit by the use of violent means for a half an hour before the paroxysm was due. But after a time the means I used completely failed. My friend then went to see a gymnast in Paris, named Triat, who was far more daring than I am, and was in the habit of treating hysteria in a very bold and unique way. He used to take his patients, as he did this lady, up a ladder after having bandaged their eyes so that they could see nothing. After they had ascended to the height of about 20 feet, he made them walk very carefully on a plank that was about seven or eight inches in width. He, of course, was a gymnast, and accustomed to walk there, so that he could easily lead the person forward. When the young lady had reached the middle of the plank, which was pretty long—for it was a large gymnasium—he said to his patient, "Now, you are perfectly safe, and there is no possibility of your fit coming on again." He had previously assured her that this means was infallible; had referred to hundred of previous cases, and exaggerated his success in order to act on the mind of the patient. "Now," said he, "after I have left you, you will not try to lift up the piece of cotton-wool that is fixed on your eyes until one minute has elapsed." He started away and left the patient there in great danger, as you may imagine, of falling. After a minute had passed the patient removed the bandage and opened her eyes. Fortunately for Mr. Triat no accident has ever occurred there. How many patients he cured that way, I don't know, but I know the daughter of my friend was certainly cured. The next day there was no need of taking her up there. She had enough of it. [Laughter.]

There are many other means that may cure an attack of hysteria. The great point to be remembered is, that faith in the patient in those cases is the principal medicine. Placing the arms in very hot water, as Dr. Cerise has found, will stop the fit. Other means, such as the application of ice on the back of the neck when the patient does not expect it, will also succeed. A ligature tied very tightly around the limb may stop the attack. All the means of counter-irritation may be tried also. But in those cases where it is not through the mind that the attack is begun, it must be through a direct influence exerted by the transmission of nerve force to the cells that were active, thus causing an arrest. Catalepsy may be stopped in the same way. Dr. King found that by drawing on the finger of one of his patients he always succeeded in stopping one of her fits. I have seen one case of the kind myself. Many other means may be successfully employed in catalepsy as well as hysteria.—*Dr. Brown-Sequard's lecture.*

THE HONORED DEAD.

Funeral of Millard Fillmore.

Buffalo, March 12.—The people here to-day exhibited in a marked manner their veneration for one of the nation's most illustrious statesmen, and heartfelt sorrow for one of the oldest and most belcved citizens, Millard Fillmore, ex-president of the United States. Flags were flying at half mast on all public and private buildings, and from shipping in the harbor. Business was entirely suspended, and all the main thoroughfares and private residences along the line of march of the funeral procession, were profusely decorated in a mourning garb.

At nine o'clock this morning, the family of the distinguished dead and a few intimate friends assembled at the late private residence of the deceased, where solemn religious exercises were conducted by Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss of the Baptist Church and Rev. John C. Lord of the Presbyterian Church.

At the conclusion of the services, eight non-commissioned officers of Company D, of the Buffalo City Guards, detailed for pall bearers, entered and bore the remains to the hearse, and under escort of the full company conveyed the same to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they lie in state.

Description of the Casket.

The casket containing the body was of rosewood, covered with white silk, with eight silver handles and silver trimming On the lid was a solid silver plate containing the following inscription: "Millard Fillmore, born January 7th, 1800, died March 8th, 1874."

While the body was at the family residence, it was deposited in the west front room. At the head was a crown of flowers composed of camelias, rosebuds, &c. On the lid was a beautiful floral wreath, and two large crosses; on the right, a large star, and on the left boquets and cut of flowers. On reaching the Cathedral, the casket was deposited in the vestibule of the church on dais, covered with a pall of black velvet, trimmed with white crape and silver stars with vases, exotic flowers at the head and foot. There it laid in state with Company D, as a guard of honor and notwithstanding the cold, raw day, from ten o'clock until the hour for closing the casket, thousands of citizens and strangers thronged the vestibule to take a last farewell look at the distinguished dead.

Shortly after two o'clock, the doors of the Cathedral were opened to admit the United States Senatorial and House Committees, Legislative Committees, members of Gov. Dix's military staff, the Mayor, city authorities and committees of council, of the University, Buffalo bar, of the Erie county board of trade and representatives of other civic societies. At a quarter past two o'clock, the family, having entered the Cathedral, six sergeants detailed from the first United States infantry stationed at Fort Porter bore the casket from the vestibule into the Cathedral headed by the Rev. Dr. Shelton and the Episcopal clergy of Buffalo and followed by Wm. A. Bird, Noah P. Sprague, E. K. Jewett, O. H. Marshall, O. G. Steele, Judge Geo. W. Clinton, Henry Martin and Warren Bryant, pall bearers, eight of the oldest and most influential citizens and friends of the deceased and deposited the same in front of the chancel.

The Funeral Obsequies.

The ceremonies in the Cathedral were of a solemn and impressive character, including a brief resume of the life of the illustrious deceased, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector of St. Paul's, and a life-long friend of Millard Fillmore.

The casket was then borne to the hearse, and the procession moved in the following order:

Major General Howard and Brigadier General Rogers and staffs.

Company D, Buffalo City Guards.

Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments of National Guards.

Companies A and C, First United States infantry, under Colonel De Russey, as a guard of honor.

The hearse was decorated with National and funeral emblems, and was followed by a long line of carriages with bearers, mourners, National, State and City Representatives and citizens, to Forest Lawn Cemetery where, after final services of the Episcopal Church, the remains were deposited in the stone grave in the family lot adjoining the graves of Millard Fillmore's former partners, Hon. Solomon G. Haven and Judge N. K. Hall.

THE DEAD SENATOR.

FUNERAL SERVICES IN THE CAPITOL.

Washington, March 13.—The remains of Senator Sumner were removed from his late residence to the Capitol this morning. The casket containg the remains was placed in a hearse drawn by four white horses, and this was followed by one hundred and fifty colored men on foot, including Fred. Douglas, Pinchback of Louisiana, and John F. Cook, register. The District Congress committee and the Massachusetts delegation, with their families as mourners, and others, took their places in the carriages, and countermarched to the Capitol.

The procession having arrived at the Capitol, the coffin was removed to the rotunda and placed upon the dais, and covered with flowers. The face of the distinguished dead was visible through the glass and it was somewhat discolored, particularly near the nose. There was an immense crowd on the west side of the Capitol, composed mainly of colored persons, and many of the females were in full mourning.

At an early hour General Sherman, accompanied by his staff, General McDowell and other high officers of the army, and Admiral Lee and other prominent officers of the navy, entered the Senate chamber in full uniform and were assigned seats behind the bar. Shortly after, twelve o'clock the Diplomatic Corps, in citizens' dress, made their appearance and were conducted to reserved seats on the floor of the Senate.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain, then addressed the throne of Divine Grace.

After the prayer, Mr. Buckingham said that the burial of the late Senator would take place on Monday next. He moved, when the Senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet on Tuesday. Agreed to.

At twenty minutes past twelve the House of Representatives was announced, and that body entered the Senate Chamber, headed by Speaker Blaine and the Clerk and Committee on the part of the House to follow the remains to Boston. As the House marched in, the Supreme Court was announced and the Justices entered the Chamber. The Justices were attired in judicial robes.

At half past twelve o'clock, the President of the United States and Cabinet were announced and every one arose as they entered the Chamber.

The body having been placed upon the catafalque, a cross sent by Miss Nellie Grant was placed upon the casket. This cross was composed of calla lillies, camelias, white rose buds and other delicate flowers. All being now ready, Mr. Carpenter announced that religious services appropriate to the occasion would now be performed.

Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the House of Representatives then read from scriptures and offered a fervent prayer. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, chaplain of the Senate, who also read from Scripture and followed with the Lord's Prayer.

Their Arrival in Boston.

Boston, March 14.—The remains of the late Senator Sumner, in charge of the Congressional delegation, arrived at 7 o'clock to-night. Ten thousand people were at the depot. The committee, composed of the mayor, aldermen, members of the Legislature, and Board of Trade, received the body, and escorted by a detachment of the first battalion of cavalry and sixty policemen, conveyed it to the State House, and deposited it in Dori Hall, which is heavily draped. A detail from the Shaw guard of the colored battalion will form a guard of honor while the remains lie in state until Monday afternoon, when they will be removed to Kings's Chapel, selected for the funeral services.

At the railroad depets in Springfield and Worcester immense throngs had gathered. When the train arrived at the former, the Congressional committee was introduced to the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and at the latter place a delegation of colored citizens took the train and accompanied the remains to Boston.

THE CASSVILLE SCANDAL.

Close of the Investigation.

HORRIBLE DETAILS ELICITED.

Evidence Against Guss Overwhelming.

Harrisburg, March 9, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges into the alleged immoral and indecent conduct of Rev. A. L. Guss, Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' school, returned from Huntingdon on Saturday night, having been in session since Thursday morning last.

The Committee, during the three days' session, examined about one hundred witnesses, fifty of whom were boys and fifty girls. The names were furnished by Guss himself, and the young people were found in the several counties adjacent to Huntingdon, and from the first to the last the testimony was of the most debaslug character. The graduates, all of whom were permitted to remain in the room during the recital of the details, never flinched a particle, but at length the evidence became so disgusting that Senator Anderson, who is conducting the investigation, had them removed from the room.

Testimony of Miss Handcuff.

Miss Handcuff, the young woman who is such an important witness in the case, was recalled, and her examination and cross examination served only to corroborate the former statement, as to the attempt of Guss to outrage her person. An effort was made to break her down, but it proved unsuccessful. She also testified that her absence from the last meeting of the Committee at Cassville, was occasioned through the inducement of a relative, who came to the house of the guardian and sought her company to Altona. They afterwards visited Huntingdon, and on arriving there were taken to Cassville. Here she was told that money would be given her if she would go upon the stand, and take back all she had said, that is, retract her testimony as to the alleged immorality of Guss. Instead of doing this, however, she maintained her integrity to the last, and as I have said, every attempt to break down her testimony proved futile.

Mr. M'Eldowney Testifies.

Mr. M'Eldowney, a bricklayer who had been employed to repair a range at the Orphan School, testified that in doing this work he was assisted by Guss, who after awhile left him and went into the ironing room. The witness' curiosity was aroused at his continuous absence, and on going around to the other side of the house, and looking into the ironing room, he observed Guss in the practice of gross indecencies.

Guss here took the stand, after a vain endeavor by his counsel, to break down the testimony of Mr. M'Eldowney and made an effort to prove an alibi, but failed

Corroborating Testimony.

The corroboration of Mr. M'Eldowney was deemed the most important by the Committee, and when Guss had concluded his evidence, one of his own witnesses, a graduate named Miss Thompson, was called to the stand. This young girl had not heard any of the testimony in Guss' favor, nor in fact any of the evidence against him, and she innocently told her story as to the conduct of Guss, in the ironing room on the occasion when Mr. M'Eldowney was repairing the range. She was washing her little brother in the wash room, which adjoins the ironing room (M'Eldowney had said he thought there were other girls near the ironing room at the time), and when she was through, she had to go to the ironing room for a towel to dry the little fellow. As she opened the door she saw Guss chasing a girl into the corner, as described by M'Eldowney. Miss Thompson was gruffly asked what she wanted, and on replying, got the towel and hastily departed.

Guss Confused.

Of course the swearing of the unexpected witness and the testimony she disclosed, confounded Guss, and an effort was also made to rob her of the bleaching truth contained therein, and during the examination as to the positivenes of Mr. Guss being present, she innocently replied: "Don't you remember, Mr. Guss, helping to tear down the range and how you were all covered with soot?" But Mr. Guss was not just then prepared to say that he remembered the little circumstance—it would never do—as he had already sworn he was in Philadelphia at the time.

Further Horrible Details.

The evidence of the boys showed the licentiousness of the debased wretch, and only added page upon page to the testimony already adduced in this respect.

This testimony appalled the Committee to such an extent that after they had left the stand and everybody else gone, members of the Committee called them aside and privately interrogated them as to these charges, when each boy maintained his position unflinchingly.

The Evidence Closed.

The Committee concluded its labors Saturday night, having examined in all, nearly four hundred witnesses, whose testimony will cover one thousand two hundred, pages. The committee, while keenly realizing that the public should know the extent or enormities of the crime of this clerical scoundrel will, in all probability, prohibit the publication of the testimony, feeling that enough has already been published to stamp Guss as one of the worst wretches in human form. From beginning to end the witnesses have detailed a succession of crimes and gross indecencies, which have shocked to the utmost the sense of the committee.

MILLHEIM FRAGMENTS.

MR. EDITOR:—How often may a teacher be drunk per week, and yet retain the "good moral character" required by law? Will three or four times do?

Strategy. The manner in which Jim conducted the turnpike election campaign. Why Christ, I am really ashamed of you. Go buy yourself a bran new grindstone, for personal use. Rumor has it that Jim will build a splendid new stone bridge at Millheim, fix up the pike tip top, spend all the monies derived from tolls, and run the Co. some $2,000 in debt as a surplus for *next year's dividends.* That will do Jim. Trap the whole class—go head at once. My opinion is that Yawkup will be as good a manager as Dauphid.

Fishy Decision. Namely, when the law fixes a specific sum as a penalty for an offense—to divide that penalty by the number committing such offense. To illustrate, as for example, supposing, ten men would murder one man. Now according to a late decision, (not by the Supreme Court) each of them would have to stand one tenth of a full hanging, or, each would have to hang long enough to make one good, No. 1 hanging in the aggregate. Now, would not that be exact justice to all?

Good Subject. I know of no living subject so fit for a chromo, as the pleasant, smiling face of our gentlemanly cashee, Alf, just at the moment one gives him—say $10,000 on deposit. Writer hereof has experimental knowledge on this point in a *negative* sense.

Unfortunate. It is to be regretted that our bungling President was so hasty in filling the chair of Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court. In our secluded vallies we have material that would honor such a position. Of this we have abundant proof in the profound arguments, learned decisions, scope of Intellect, and breadth of thought of one of our Squires, in a certain *Hog-Warrant-Controversion-Case.* More anon.

UNCLE JOHN.

Judge Louis Dent, a brother-in-law of President Grant, is lying danderously ill at his residence, in Washington.

The grand jury of Pomeroy, Ohio, adjourned on Friday night after finding 200 indictments against liquor dealers.

For the Reporter.

From Boalsburg.

MR. EDITOR:—What they do, and what they say, in any particular locality, generally comprehends the news of that section. Here, like elsewhere, less can be written of the former than of the latter, since more is said than done by a great deal. We do not care to admit that this is particularly true of Boalsburg. Three leading topics appear to engage the attention of our citizens just now. The prices paid at Vendues for live stock,—the practical working of the proposed farmer's Grange,—and that most tenacious and irrepressible of all questions, the railroad. The ruling prices for all kinds of live stock, seem to be considerably above what many supposed would be offered, for it was predicted on all sides, that the depressing influence, of the late panic, would undoubtedly affect the sale of everything this spring. But the spirited bidding at the numerous sales in this neighborhood, completely sets at naught all those gloomy prognostications. It is said, that the Farmer's Club of this township is fast becoming metamorphosed into one of those most mysterious of organizations, called a Grange, what purpose such an organization is to subserve, or how it is to affect the farmers interests, we confess we are at somewhat of a loss to know. If the object is, as stated by some, to absolutely fix the prices of both what the farmer has to buy, and to sell, regardless of what the natural law of supply and demand always has, and always will effect, then we cannot but think that it is the most ridiculous infatuation that ever gained possession of the minds of men. But if, according to other more liberal, and we think reasonable interpretations, their intention is to form a league against the rapacities of a class known as middle men, who vampire-like, have been feeding upon the credulity and industry of the