THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 16,, 1874.

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John T. Johnston, of Bellefonte, is mentioned for Lieutenant Gov. We have nothing against Mr. Johnson, he'd do right well, but we think that it is only a scheme of the enemies of the great and good Wm. W. Brown, the greatest of all radicals. There's no show for Johnston as long as Brown is on the track. Let Johnston withdraw and pronounce in favor of Brown, it would be the brightest page in his post-office report.

The Elections.

The elections last week were productive of democratic thunder all around. The democratic party is still alive, and giving trouble to its old opponents.

In Connecticut there was a clean sweep—the democracy elected the governor, and have a large majority in both branches of the legislature, thus securing a democratic U. S. Senator in place of Buckingham, radical. Connecticut covered herself all over with glory, and the radical route is complete.

In Dayton, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Kansas City, and other towns, the democrats carried the day.

Mr. Orvis Appointed Judge.

Gov. Hartranft, as we intimated in last week's Reporter, appointed Hon. John H. Orvis Judge of this, 25th, judicial district, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate on 10th.

Mr. Orvis being the member of the lower house, from this county, sent in his resignation the same day. The appointment of Judge Orvis will give general satisfaction throughout this judicial district, and a better and more fitting gentleman could not have been selected by the governor.

As the legislature may adjourn by end of the present month we hardly think it necessary to go to the expense to elect a membe. to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Orvis, yet an election may be ordered, particularly if the legislature should prolong its session.

The richest man in the World may be U. S. Senator Jones, of Nevada. A Washington correspondent gives one the following idea of his wealth:

He is the owner of a silver mine more productive than any on earth, his part of the profits of which, a short time ago, was $250,000 a month, but which is now at least doubled by the discovery of a new vein. He was a Broderick Douglas Democrat, ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket a few years ago, and was defeated, and is bright, keen, generous, and quick-witted. He lives in the house of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, 1325 K street, and entertains with great hospitality and munificence, without the slightest ostentation.

THE NEW LIEN BILL.—The following is the full text of the lien bill, for the better protection of the working classes of this State which has passed the Senate, and has passed the second reading in the House:

A supplement to the act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the proviso to the fourth section of an act entitled "An act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others," approved on the ninth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and shall not hereafter be so constructed as to in any manner apply to coal lease, mortgage or mortgages, or to make the same a lien preferred to the lien of the wages of labor mentioned in said act, but that such claim of wages shall be a lien preferred thereto.

Sec. 2. That the last proviso of the first section of said act, which is as follows: "No such claim shall be a lien upon any real estate unless the same be filed in the Prothonotary's office of the county in which such real estate is situated, within three months after the same becomes due, and owing in the same manner as mechanics' liens are now filed," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

According to Prof. Wickersham each scholar attending the soldiers' orphans Schools costs the State six hundred dollars, the whole number of orphans cared for since the Schools were instituted being 7,000, and the expense for the same was $4,300,000. Rather expensive school teaching, but then it must be borne in mind that it was carried on by radicals, and they have never been known to practise economy in handling the people's money.

The senate on 11th inst., suspended its rule which requires appointments by the governor to lie over for five days before confirmation and confirmed the nomination of Hon. John H. Orvis as additional law judge for the Twenty-fifth judicial district by a vote of twenty four to one. Mr. Orvis has resigned his seat in the legislature and received his commission at the hands of the governor. The action of the senate in singling out his nomination for prompt approval is a gratifying tribute to an unyielding political opponent.—*Patriot.*

——We have not yet heard a breath of opposition to Col. Brown as the radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Such singular unanimity is without a parallel in the politics of this country.

Bald Mountain, in North Carolina, only had a head-ache.

Are the Tutens for or against Brown for Lieut. Gov. They can no longer remain neutral, who is not for him is against him.

Connecticut has unloaded.

Action of the Democratic Members of Legislature.

The democrats in the state legislature have determined to insist upon their rights—we trust that they will show back bone enough to stand up to the bitter end to the resolution they formed at a caucus held on the morning of the 8th, at which it was agreed that the democrats of both branches of the Legislature would oppose the Centennial appropriation bill and a bill for the increase of the debt of Philadelphia, until the republican majority in the House agreed to pass a fair apportionment bill for the State. This action may endanger the Centennial bill which needs only to pass the House, it having gone through all the preliminary stages in both Houses, but the action of democrats may have the effect of making the Centennial bill a party measure in which case, there will be enough republican votes in the House to pass it.

Unfair apportionment bills have too long been imposed upon the democracy, and they are justifiable in the use of any honorable means in their power, to defeat a gerrymander of the state.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

CONNECTICUT.

A SWEEPING VICTORY.

New Haven, April 7—1 A. M.—The election has resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Returns give Ingersoll a majority of 5,796 over Harrison, (Republican,) and a plurality of 1,699. Smith, the Prohibition candidate, received a little over 4,000 votes. The Senate stands 16 Democrats to 5 Republicans, and the House is heavily Democratic.

The election has been made by the people, and a heavy Democratic majority in the General Assembly renders the choice of a Democratic United States Senator an easy matter.

THE ELECTIONS—DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET ELECTED AT DAYTON.

Dayton Ohio, April 6.—The election was quiet. An extraordinary vote was cast especially in the Seventh and Eighth wards, Democratic, which cast 365 votes more than ever before, giving nearly 900 Democratic majority. Butz was elected for Mayor and the Democratic city ticket was elected by fully 200 majority.

THE DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

Cincinnati April 7.—The Democratic majority in Cincinnati will be about five thousand in a vote of about twenty-eight thousand. The full vote of the city is about thirty-three thousand. The Democrats will have a majority of about fifteen on joint ballot in the City Council.

The Fall election in Pennsylvania this year promises to be of unusual interest. It takes place on the first Tuesday of November, instead of the second Tuesday of October, as heretofore, and will be the first general election held under the new Constitution. Among the State officers to choose are a Lieutenant Governor and two additional Judges of the Supreme Court—one by each party. Members of Congress are to be chosen throughout the State, as in other States. Allowing twenty-two State Senators to hold over, whose terms have not expired, there will be twenty-eight Senators and 200 members of the House to choose to make up the full complement required under the new Constitution. The usual number of county officers are also to be elected, some of them (commissioners and auditors, for instance), on the cumulative plan of each elector voting for only one person where two are to be chosen.

The cost of the Ashantee war is officially certified at $4,500,000, which is at about the rate of $9,000 per nigger killed. This is dog cheap, as wars go. In addition the expeditionary force have burned up several clusters of palm-leaf huts and captured King Koffee's big umbrella, which is now in the British Museum, with guards walking round it day and night. The commander-in chief is pronounced a new Miltiades, and his victory is as much talked about in Great Britain at present as Thermopylæ was in Athens. There was no particular reason for the war except that the niggers were thought to be somewhat weaker than they were, and when the pæans of victory are all sung and the lamps of triumph gone out in smoke, the stricter class of economists will doubtless deem that the $4,500,000 might have been laid out to better advantage.

The Vicksburg Herald puts it thus: Vice-President Wilson goes to the Hot Springs in Arkansas for the benefit of his health. It is a hopeful sign of the times when men like Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, and Oliver P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana, are compelled to come down among the rebel secession Democracy of Arkansas in search of health. We shall be glad to know that they have not only recovered their health but that they have lost their politics.

Governor Dix on 7th, sent a message to the New York Legislature calling the attention of that body to the action of Congress on the financial question, and recommending the Senate and Assembly to enter a protest against the adoption of measures looking to an inflation of the national currency. The Legislature adopted resolutions in accordance with the Governor's recommendation.

Washington, April 8.—The uppermost question in Washington just now is, Will the President veto the inflation bill? which will be laid before him possibly this week. The expansion Senators, who claim to know the views of the President, give a very emphatic negative, while the anti-expansion Senators expressed the greatest confidence this evening that if the House passed the Senate bill tomorrow without any amendment looking to a future retirement of the greenbacks he would certainly veto it. These opinions, from equally authoritative quarters, do not give a very definite idea of what the President will do with the bill, and the truth doubtless is that he does not now know himself. He is getting, however, a pretty good idea, of public sentiment. To-day he recived half a bushel of letters and numerous telegrams appealing to him to veto any inflation project submitted by Congress. The better sense of the country seems thoroughly aroused over the vote in the Senate, and according to advices received here the course of Governor Dix and the Chicago Board of Trade will be supplemented from all quarters.

Power of Oxygin, Strychniue, and the Will

[From Dr. Brown Sequard's recent lecture]

What now is the agent of production of nervous force in our blood? It is clear that blood itself must be necessary to the production of nerve force. Still for a time the oxygen alone which is carried by the blood may suffice. Oxygen, even when the blood seems to have been taken away altogether from the part, can give some nerve force to the nervous system; but there is a medical agent, which has immense power in producing nervous results. When the spinal cord of a frog has been washed of every drop of blood, when injections of pure water so as to carry away every particle of blood, if Strychnine is put on the spinal cord, in a short time the amount of "reflex pewder," which is a manifestation of nerve force, is very much greater than it was before, showing that strychnia has increased that power. This is the only fact we know, which clearly proves that a medicine putting aside oxygen, can have such a power indeed, which ais very great.

What is the power of our will on the nerve force? This is a question which a great many patients every day ask themselves. There is no doubt that nerve force is very little under our will. It may be an admirable provision of nature. It may be that we would spend it very foolishly, as we do spend many other things. Still, there are many circumstances when the deficiency of will-power is really painful and in patients in whom the amount of nerve force is immense. I have tried to measure the amount of nerve force in a frog. I have found that a frog could lift a weight of twenty grammes to a point which was about a line and a quarter 600 or 700 times in an hour and a quarter. This is an immense amount of nerve force, and manifested, too, when the spinal cord was no more receiving blood, when there was no more circulation. In this case the frog was beheaded. Compare this with the case of a frog having its head. The frog with a head, after a short time could not move at all willfully; while still the reflex action, as we call it, an irritation of the skin, determined a strong movement. There may be, therefore, in certain circumstances, an immense amount of nerve force accumulated in the system. I would not say that there is no more production immediately after the cessation of circulation. I had not washed the vessels. There was blood left there; still there was not much of it, and it was not charged with oxygen after a time,

I have for a long time tried to prove that there is unity in nerve forces. If we spend force either in the way that I am now doing, by mental more than by physical labor; if we spend force by the pen in hand, when we are studying quietly at a table, we find, that after having been at work three or four or five hours, that the nerve force that remains for physical exercises is diminished. We have drawn force from a focus which is the same that gives it for mental action and for physidal exertion. If, on the other hand, we walk twenty miles and find ourselves physically tired, we find then that very little force remains for mental action.

These are facts, however, which seem to be in opposition to this, and those facts will be fully explained in the last lecture, when I come to explain the two laws of production and expenditure of nervous force. I may say this much, however, just here, that it is perfectly well known contrary to what I have said that we can do better with our brain if we have had some exercise than if we have had no exercise at all. But it is simply that a certain amount of exercise has led to the production of a nervous force by improving the circulation, improving the secretions, improving respiration, and improving in fact all the great organic functions through which the secretion of nervous force takes place, so that we have become richer in our force because of the exercise we have taken physically. There is no doubt, therefore, that moderate exercise will lead to a production of nerve-force and facilitate the exercise of our brain power; and there is no question that if we draw too much of the nerve force of our system, if we draw a great deal more of it than can be reproduced during a certain time; if we walk, for instance very fast for five or six hours, we are then unfitted for work; and for a good many other things. Our respiration becomes difficult. Our heart, after having beaten with much rapidity, comes to beat very slowly. We are weakened in every organ whose action depends on nervous force. There is no doubt, therefore, that there is a common focus of nerve-force on which we draw for any of the activities of our system employing nerve-force. Looking through a microscope for several hours, as micrographers know full well, is a cause of great fatigue, and will render mental work or physical labor thereafter more difficult.

Interesting Insurance Suit.

In the case of the Home fire insurance company of New York against the Pennsylvania railroad company for damages alleged to have been caused to Dr. Rutherford's barn near Middletown by sparks from a locomotive, a verdict for $2,300 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The company insured a barn and contents on the line of the defendants' road and on a windy day in October, 1867, four trains of the defendants passed within fifty feet of the barn. Within a few minutes of the time a fire broke out in some straw in the barnyard, which communicated with and destroyed the barn and contents. The plaintiff had insured the same property and paid the loss to the owner of the barn, and sued the railroad company for its negligence. The defendants claimed, first, that they did not set fire to the barn; that their engines were of the most approved pattern; and, second, that if they die cause the fire it was because the straw and other drye inflammable stuff was scattered negligently around the barn, and this should defeat any recovery on the ground of contributing negligence on the part of the owner of the barn; and finally, that no suit could be brought in the name of the insurance company for a part of the loss, but that the action must be in the name of the owner of the barn for his entire loss. The case will be carried to the supreme court by the Penusylvania railroad company.

On the confirmation of Mr. Orvis all the senators but Mr. Ermentrout voted for the confimation. His opposition was the result of an opinion that the appointment was not constitutional, Mr. Orvis being a member of the present legislature.

THE INDIAN FMINE.

London, April 9.—A special despatch to the *Times* from Calcutta reports that 500 natives have died from disease and starvation in Hatcoul. The mortality from the famine is sensibly abated by the relief measures of the Government.

AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

SEVERAL MILLS DESTROYED AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Williamsport, Pa., April 12.—A destructive incendiary fire was started at one o'clock this morning in the piling yard of Brown, Early & Co.'s sawmill, destroying all the lumber, amounting to about 20,000,000 feet, piled on thirty acres of ground between the above named yard and White's sawmill.

In its course it consumed Filbert Otto & Co.'s sawmill and C. H. Krouse & Co.'s brick planing mill, and also fourteen frame dwelling houses on Filbert street. The fire was got under control at eight o'clock.

The wind blew a gale during the first part of the fire. It is reported that one man was burned to death in the brick planing mill. Assistance was promptly received from Lock Haven and Sunbury fire departments, to whom the city is under many obligations for their efficient services.

The loss is estimated at $500,000; insurance, $150,000.

The following are the principal sufferers: Brown, Early & Co., P. Herdic & Co., Filbert, Otto & Co. Filbert, Otto & Miller, C. H. Krouse & Co., S. N. Williams & Co., and R. K. Howley & Co.

NO LOCAL OPTION LAW REPEAL THIS SESSION.

The following appears in the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, in Saturday's Harrisburg Patriot:

Mr. Welsh offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Vice and Immorality be discharged from the futher consideration of the bill entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. Not agreed to.

This resolution if carried would have brought the bill out of the Committee, and before the House for its consideration, but defeated it virtually, and defeats the repeal of the local option law for this session.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Baltimore, April 9.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central railway to-day the proposition to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central at six per cent. on the capital stock was rejected by a large majority.

A committee of five was appointed to investigate thoroughly the affairs of the company and report at a future meeting.

The board of directors are authorized to negotiate $10,000,000, $6,000,000 of which are to be applied to meet maturing bonds and the balance to pay off the floating debt and for repairs and equipments, and necessary current expenditures.

LOST—A POLITICAL PARTY.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Some of the most serious men in this country are getting agitated over the disappearance of a great political party. This party had a directors' meeting in Philadelphia in June, 1872, at which it was voted unanimously to continue business upon the plan of our currency and finance—to wit, the issue of promises—and to continue also the organization, which was upon the plan of the Credit Mobilier—to divide the profits among an inside ring of stock or office holders. This party has either strayed or been stolen. A number of Christian statesmen and two or three State conventions have expressed the opinion that it is only a case of estray; it will return and redeem its promises and make everybody happy before 1876. Others, and of these a considerable portion are residents of Massachusetts and in a large degree citizens of Boston, have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that it has been stolen. They go so far indeed as to describe the unlovely appearance of the thief, his suspicious action around headquarters, and the swagger with which he stalked off with the limp legs of the Civil Service hanging loose out of his coat pocket. And a few are going about making inquiries about their investments in 1872, in a large-eyed wondering way seeking in congress and elsewhere the party that made them such fair promises. They fail to find it anywhere. It is has disappeared.

There may be fragments of this organization scattered about in various States of the Union—indeed there is no difficulty in finding the name and sign in many localities—but the difficulty seems to be to find anybody willing to take up the outstanding obligations, and Congress is anything else but a clearing house for them. To promote the search, we give publicity to a description in detail. The missing party promised to return the civil service. That reform was never more needed. The persons now in possession of the government have driven out the chairman of the civil service board, disregarded the rules, turned over the reform to the tender mercies of its enemies, and made everything blue in Massachusetts by appointing Simmons Collector. The missing party promised "a speedy resumption of specie payments." The leading statesmen now running the government, Messrs. Morton, Butler, Logan, Cameron and Kelley, are opposing resumption with all their might, and trying to increase the volume of irredeemable currency. The missing party promised to abolish the franking privilege and here is the only trace of it can can be found for eighteen months. The privilege was abolished by last Congress, but the leading statesmen made a desperate effort the other day to restore it, and it is by no means certain that they will not yet succeed. The missing party promised to protect the purity of the ballot box. It never needed protection more than now, when repeaters are pardoned and usurpation sustained by the Federal Government; but nobody can be found to redeem the promise. The missing party said that subordinate positions in the government should not be considered rewards for mere party zeal. Massachusetts is looking for the party that made that statement, to call its attention to the Boston custom house, and say to it with a lengthened hiss, "Simmons." The missing party promised to abolish the evil of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position. Everybody is looking for the redemption of that promise; but there's nobody to redeem, even in sums of five dollars or less. The missing party said it "accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time." The people, who are tired of a party that shirks the solemn duties of the time, and that does not even come up to the solemn duty of summoning witnesses, but "vindicates" its leading statesmen with a word of testimony, are looking around anxiously for the party that accepts with grand courage the duties of the time—and they look in vain. Nobody seems to meet the solemn duties of the time but Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, and the solemn duties of his time is to look out for Number One, which he does with such grand courage that Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Dawes and the rest just lay on their oars and look at him while he does it.

One more thing the missing party did. It believed that "the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the incorruptible integrity, and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people." The party has disappeared utterly. Mr. John M. Forbes, chairman of a delegation of citizens of Boston, who recently visited Washington, is looking for it with a lighted candle, and as he goes about he whispers, "There's a mystery about it We don't understand it." The Springfield Republican assisting the search, says the legs of the lost party may be seen sticking out of Butler's pocket; Mr. Forbes and the rest of the delegation go about singing in a melancholy strain, "Not there, not there, my child."

Should this party turn up anywhere no special reward is offered for it, but a great many people would like to know where it is, just to present their claims and find out when it will be convenient for them to come again.

Chicago, April 9.—During a heavy gale yesterday a boat containing nine fishermen, who were setting seins in the lake about fifteen miles south of this city, was capsized and seven of the men were drowned.

Galveston, Texas., April 10.—It is reported that frost prevailed last night as far south as Houston, and at many points in Central and Northern Texas. The extent of the damage is not ascertained.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN TEXAS

Galveston, Tex., April 8.—A special despatch from Austin to the News, dated today, says: Last night, about dusk, the stage carrying the mail and eleven passengers, of whom three were ladies, was stopped about twenty-three miles from here by three armed men, who cut the front horses from the traces and took all the passengers' money and jewelry and broke open their trunks and gutted the mail bags taking off one of them. Among the passengers were Bishop Gregg and Mr. Breckinridge, President of the National Bank of San Antonia, from whom they got $1,000. They secured about $3,000 from the passengers.

Henry Bergh being invited to express his opinion on the subject of cremation says: It might be asked would I consent to a personal application of this ancient custom. I unhesitatingly answer yes, for I infinitely prefer that my ashes should be made of some immediate and practical utility, even though they be used as the great bard has it, "to stop a crack to keep the wind away," rather than that my body should be subjected to the buffetings and jostlings incidental to the other system and which are as sure to ensue as May-day movings.

EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER TIGRESS.

Twenty-Two Persons Killed.

New York, April 10.—The following special dispatch conveys intelligence of a terrible accident to the steamer Tigress, which became so well known to the public in connection with Captain Hall's ill-fated Artic expedition:

"St. John's, N. F., April 9.—The steamer Tigress, of the Polaris expedition, while seal fishing, exploded her boiler. Two engineers and twenty of the crew were killed. The ship is under sail for this port."

DEAD LETTERS.

During the month of March there were received at the Dead Letter division of the third Assistant Postmaster-General's office 354,967 dead letters, classified as follows: Ordinary letters which failed to reach the parties addressed, 218,994; drop letters, 54,044; held for postage and misdirected, 40,457; hotel and fictitious, 20,466; registered, 167; originating in this country and returned from foreign countries, 21,231. During the same month 185,942 were ordinary letters, 2,717 contained money, 1,939 valuable papers, such as drafts, checks, notes, &c., and 1,347 property of various kinds. The average number sent out per day was over 7,500.

WHAT GEN. GRANT OFFERED TO JUDGE BLACK.

[Wash. Cor. of the St. Louis Republican.]

One day during the late unpleasantness concerning the Chief Justiceship, when among the wild rumors that were flying about the Row and the hotels, was one to the effect that after Cushing would come Jere. Black, I met the famous Pennsylvanian pacing up and down a corridor in the Ebbitt House, as is his wont after dinner. Said I: "Judge Black, is it true that the President has signified his intention of nominating yourself for Chief Justice in case Mr. Cushing is rejected?"

The Judge raised his hat, adjusted his wig, and proceeded to say: "The President has tendered to me and I have accepted the highest and most honorable position that can be held under his Administration."

Here I waited expectant—

"The proud position of a private citizen," pursued Judge Black, imperturbably.

"Oh," said I.

"Yes," said the Judge.

"Ah!" said I.

Well, this reminded me of a small boy. The small boy was at a Methodist revival, and the minister at the close of a fervid exhortation asked everybody who wanted to go to heaven to rise up. All rose except the small boy. "Now," said the man of God, with awful solemnity, "if there is any one here who wants to go to hell, let him rise up." Instantly the small boy became perpendicular. A groan sounded over the sanctuary.

"Poor boy," said the minister, "do you really want to go to hell?"

"Well," replied the small boy, "I can't say that is my main object; but I don't fancy this crowd, and I am bound to get out of it if I have to go to hell to do it."

THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL SUMMARILY CLOSED.

There has been considerable excitement created by the report that the children of the Cassville School were leaving the institution without authority, under the belief that they were to be forcibly taken as far as possible from their homes and associates. Some one had insidiously contrived to convey such an idea to the children. To check any such feeling, Professor Wickersham promptly sent his assistant to remain at the school until the different propositions for the disposition of the children could be inquired into by the Governor, and a plan determined on that would allay any dissatisfaction. It was thought that the children might remain safely at the school, as the principal at present in charge, Professor Kendlehost, was determined to use his best efforts to prevent a stampede. He was promptly discharged by Prof. Guss, but refused to leave the school until directed to do so by the State Superintendent. The farmers around Cassville refused to hire their wagons to carry the children to the railroad depot, and the country had to be scoured for miles around for conveyances, but a sufficient number of them will be obtained by this afternoon, and enable the children to be removed to-morrow morning, and the school will be immediately closed. The Governor and Superintendent Wickersham have determined to grant the children a furlough for two weeks, to enable them to return to their homes and consult with their mothers and guardians as to the choice of a new school in which to remain until the expiration of their terms. Twelve or fifteen children straggled off under the first excitement, but several of these have since returned, and it is confidently expected that all will promptly report at the expiration of their furloughs to the schools of their choice. Those having no homes will be properly cared for in the interior.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

San Francisco, April 1.—A despatch from Austin, Nevada, to-night, gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smoky valley in that state. It appears that Christopher Reckstein had been for a long time jealous of his wife, in consequence of attentions paid to her by a young man named Norton, and they had frequent quarrels about him. Yesterday a man named Osterhaus went to Reckstein's house, and, receiving no responce to his demands for admission, broke open the door. On the floor lay the naket body of Mrs. Reckstein, cut into pieces, and her head split open. At her feet were the bodies of their two little girls, their heads nearly severed from their bodies, and near by were the dead bodies of Reckstein and young Norton, grangled as in death struggle. Reckstein grasped in his right hand a large bowie knife, covered with blood, and in Norton's right hand was a dragoon pistol, two chambers of which were discharged. There is no living witness to this terrible affair.

A RACE OF MEN WHO HAVE NOT YET LEARNED TO TALK.

[From the Siam Weekly Register.]

On the Island of Borneo has been found a certain race of wild creatures, of which kindred varieties have been discovered in the Philippine Islands, Terra del Fuego, and in South America. They walk, usually, almost erect, on two legs, and in that attitude measure about four feet in height. They construct no habitations, form no families, scarcely associate together, sleep in caves, feed on snakes and reptiles, eat snails' eggs, and on each other. They cannot be tamed or forced to any labor, and are hunted and shot among the trees like the great gorrilla, of which they are a staunted copy. When captured alive one finds with surprise that their mouth jabbering sounds are like articulate language. They turn up a human place to gaze at their captors, and females show instincts of modesty. In fine these wretched beings are men and women.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 9.—The Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 to erect a Centennial building in Philadelphia passed the House to-day by a vote of 60 to 34. It now goes back to the Senate for concurrence in an unimportant amendment, but it is understood the bill will not be sent to the Governor for his signature until the Legislature has passed two other bills to raise the necessary revenue by taxation of corporations.

FIFTY-TWO YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

New York, April 10.—Julius Spero, of Jersey City, convicted for receiving stolen goods, was sentenced in the Hudson county court to fifty-two years imprisonment in the state prison. Spero fainted when sentence was pronounced.

FIGHT WITH APACHES.

Twenty-five Warriors Killed.

New York, April 11.—A dispatch from San Diego says that Lieut. Bache had attacked an Apache camp in the Pinea mountains, Arizona, killing twenty-five warriors and capturing about fifty women.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

Louisville, Ky., April 9.—A heavy snow-storm, a very unusual occurrence in this latitude at this season, has been prevailing here all day. It is feared it will prove very disastrous to fruit throughout the State.

Memphis, April 6.—About eleven o'clock, a. m., a snow-snow set in here and lasted for two hours.

Little Rock, Ark., April 9.—It rained all last night and until ten o'clock to-day, at which time it began to snow, continuing about an hour. The snow melted as fast as it fell, It has been clear and cool since one o'clock, p. m.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

London, April 10—5 a. m.—The boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded yesterday. A large portion was driven several hundred feet through the air and crashed into a school house full of children. Three of the children were instantly killed, and thirty are reported more or less injuaed.

Three thousand colliers are on a strike in Somersetshire.

A FAMILY MURDERED—THE VILLIAN LYNCHED.

Galveston, April 9.—Turner Ardazol, an Italian captain of the sloop New Louisiana, entered the residence of Mr. Jett, three miles from Orange, Texas, during Jett's absence and murdered Mrs. Jett and two children. A daughter nearly grown made her escape and gave an alarm, when Mr. Lyons and other citizens arrived, who found Ardazol endeavoring to burn the bodies. He was immediately arrested.

LATER.—Last night, soon after the Sheriff entered the jail to give the prisoners supper, a crowd of armed men rushed on and overpowered the officer, took the murderer of Jett's family outside the prison and literally riddled him with bullets.

Map of Virginia Free, with Descriptive Pamphlet, sent to any one enclosing two letter stamps to W. B. Robertson, Commissioner of Immigration, Lynchburg, Virginia.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Toledo, O., April 9.—A special from Ottowa, Putnam county, Ohio, says: A horrible double murder was committed in the western part of the county last night. A man named John W. Goodwin, murdered an aged man and wife, named Haywood. The murderer obtained about two hundred dollars in money. There is great excitement, and it was with difficulty that the murderer was prevented from being lynched.

TROUBLE FOR THE CRUSADERS.

Cincinnati, April 9.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg says the Mayor has been instructed by the police commissioners to arrest any women crusading against saloons, together with the persons following them, on account of their interference with business and disturbing the public peace.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Jas. C. Williams,

(Successor to B. F. Rankin & Co.)

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety]

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

9mar74tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE. COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES

5feb. y.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook, the Eclipse Cook, the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Penhsylvaltey that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. M'f'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,

2sep70y 'Centre Hall

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice.

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan22-1y. Centre Hall.

FURNITURE.

J. CAMP & SON,

MILROY, PA.

We beg leave to inform persons going to house keeping, and others in need of Furniture, that we have a large assortment of Furniture on hand which we are prepared to sell cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere. Come and be convinced.

BEDSTEADS,
TABLES,
SINKS,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, CHAMBER SETS, WOOD SEAT CHAIRS, CANE SEAT CHAIRS, &C. jan22 3m.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS.

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

IN THE CONRAD HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,

Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, Parlor and Chamber Sets, *SOFAS, LOUNGES,* BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22 tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c. writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c. may15

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
marl5 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Fall Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS!

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,

PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

Ho! Attention! SAVE MONEY!

by purchasing Cheap goods at

WOLF'S,

who has just unpacked a large and splendid stock,

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS:

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wool Flannels. Ladies'