THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Wm. W. Eaton, democrat, was elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut, on 20 inst. Mr. Eaton takes the place of Buckingham, radical.

Candidates for the different offices are becoming numerous, and wearing pleasant faces and with it very hand shaky.

The next general election, which will be held in November instead of October, will be an important one for the people, particularly of this county—it will be the first under the new Constitution. On the state ticket will be a judge of Supreme Court, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Lieutenant Governor. Besides, these, the people of Centre county will vote for a Congressman, Senator, Judge, two Assemblymen, and other county officers.

Democrats will see that the election will be an important one, and we trust they will also see the necessity of nominating good men, men of honesty and integrity, who are clear of rings, cliques and above intrigue. It is not every man who runs the county over seeking support for an office, who is fit for the place. Our party has not a large majority to boast of in this county, hence bad and unpopular men on ticket will only tend to weaken it more, or what is worse, defeat the entire ticket.

Let the citizen not be too hasty in his promises to candidates—the good of the party demands of each and every one, having the future of the democratic party at heart, that he be cautious and circumspect, and that he throw his preferences solely to the selection of men of good standing, and who will give strength to the ticket. Let us strive, by the nomination of good men, to bring back the democracy of old Centre to the proud position it once held in the shining galaxy of democratic counties. Put your feet upon intrigue, rings, and selfish combinations and select standard bearers from among the host of good men which the party can boast of in this county.

Washington had a big wedding last week—the daughter of the President was married to Mr. Sartoris, an Englishman of high birth, anda father with no little pile. He is 23, and Nellie is 19. After the wedding the bridal party started for Europe. Many presents were given the bride by the rich guests at the wedding; the President gave his daughter $10,000—more than he had when he became President, but you know he got his salary doubled and draws 50,000 a year. As some of the fair readers of the Reporter may be a little "wunerfitzig" about this affair, we copy, for their benefit, some of the more important particulars, hoping each one may fare as well, and even be happy, which latter we intend for Nellie too:

Punctual to the hour, the invited guests entered the East Room, and arranged themselves in full view of the platform. The toilets of all the ladies were of the richest descriptions, and there was a profusion of point lace, variously worn. The scene was unusually brilliant, and a large display of flowers, with their fragrance, added to the charm of the interesting occasion. The bridal party, passing through the Blue Room, entered the East Room. Their presence immediately hushed the company to silence. The approach was announced by music from the Marine Band.

First came Mr. Sartoris and Col. Frederick D. Grant, in full uniform, the only groomsman. Next the bridesmaids, and two by two the President and Miss Grant, Mrs. Grant, and her two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. These were followed by relatives of the family.

On reaching the platform the President transferred his daughter to Mr. Sartoris, who, with the bride ascended the platform, where the officiating minister was in waiting to receive them, and took a position under the floral wedding bell.

The bride wore a white satin dress elaborately trimmed, with a point lace tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms.

The dress of the groom was in the latest style, with the conventional white necktie.

The bridesmaids were Misses. Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white corded silk, covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings, caught up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same material as the dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other four by blue flowers.

All things being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The ceremony over, the minister was the first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father, who embraced her and kissed her. Then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride and numerous relations and female friends. The newmade husband enjoyed his share of handshaking, and orally expressed congratulations.

Less than two hundred persons were present, including the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling, Logan, Morton, Stewart and Boutwell; Vice President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commodore Ammen, Geo. W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Judge Pierpont, Generals Arthur, Porter and Babcock, and Sir Edward and Lady Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Smith cousins of Miss Grant from Washington, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. Waller of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Mr. Luckey Private Secretary of the President, and C. C. Sniffen Assistant Private Secretary.

Among the most costly gifts was a desert set of eighty-four silver pieces by George W. Childs; a complete silver dinner service by A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the combined value of them being probably $4,500. Secretary Fish gave a silver tankard; General and Mrs. Sharpe, of New York, a ring with a stone cameo, set with diamonds; Postmaster General Cresswell, a very handsome silver ice creame service; Ex-Senator Cattel, a diamond ring of five stones; L. H. Morton, of New York, an emerald and diamond ring; these two rings are probably worth $1,000 each; Secretary Robeson, a toilet set, size pieces of brass, elaborately finished, of the style of Louis XIV; A. T. Stewart, of N. York, the largest size lace handkerchief, such as sell for five hundred dollars; General Babcock, an elegant Valenciennes lace fan with smoked pearl frame, with a monogram of the bride in gold.

Following are additional presents without the doner's name:

A silver card case and portemonaie from Denver of native ore and manufactured in that city; the workmanship is very fine; a pair of moonstone earrings, both handsome and curious; several superb point lace handkerchiefs; a flounce of valenciennes lace, two point lace fans, a venetian antique mirror with carved frame of highly burnished brass with monogram at the top. This is for a toilette table; two antique candlesticks to match with a wax candle in each; flowers are painted on the candles. There were several handsome gold necklaces and many lockets. A superb bracelet of wrought gold; an innumerable number of silver punch bowls, ladles, salt cellars and spoons; glove boxes of fine gilt and carved wood.

The full name of Nellie Grant's husband is George Charles Wylliam Frederick Algernon Sartoris. Nobody can reasonably object to the name.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The tenth annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will be held in the First Presbyterian Church on Washington Avenue, in the city of Scranton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1874. You are earnestly invited to be present. The Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, will be present and take part in the proceedings. The singing will be conducted by Prof. Wm. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Whatever arrangements may be made for reduction of fares will be made hereafter. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates who will notify Wm. Hadden, Esq., Chairman of Local Committee, Scranton, Pa., on or before the 1st day of June.

The World publishes a carefully prepared table showing the losses of the Radical party since the presidential election of 1872. Grant had a popular majority of 702,271 votes. It then gives the votes in 1872 and 1873 in the states of California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin, and the total vote shows an opposition majority of 188,965 votes, a net gain of 658,356, or within 43,915 votes of reversing in these eighteen States Grant's majority in the whole country. The World appropriately adds: "It is almost unnecessary too add that 98 per cent. of these opposition gains are Democratic gains, and equally unnecessary to state what the elections of the past few months have demonstrated with absolute certainty, that the Democratic party must eventually and speedily attract to its ranks all the straggling opponents of Radicalism who, under one name or another, are attempting to wage a sort of guerrilla warfare against the Radical party."

Tennessee seems to be powerfully stirred upon the "mixed school" question. The feeling against any legislation securing that object has been strong enough to turn so old and zealous a friend of the negro as Senator Brownlow against it, and the few Republican journals of the State are almost as emphatic as he is in their opposition to it. The State organ of the Republicans, The Nashville Bulletin, says it is now generally the case that the colored children are granted equal educational facilities with white children, and that during the past two years the progress of the former has been wonderfully rapid. "But," it adds, "if the mixed school system be adopted by Congress, the system throughout the South, now in operation, will be overturned, and few now living will see one equally good adopted in its place. Indeed it is not a question of mixed or separate schools, but it is a question of whether we shall have separate schools or none at all; and those who are engaged in crippling or destroying our present educational facilities are guilty of one of the greatest of crimes."

The yearly meeting of the Friends is now in session in Philadelphia. We copy from a report of the proceedings two paragraphs relating to the experience of two Indian missionaries:

Deborah Wharton then related that, notwithstanding the prejudice existing against the Indians in Nebraska, an editor in that State had acknowledged that since the Quakers had taken charge of them there had been a wonderful improvement. First day schools had done much good among them. Much difficulty was experienced in teaching them at first. A woman Friend who went to do it said that they were as wild as squirrels, and if she was not very watchful would jump out of the windows and run home. No punishment was possible, as it would prevent them from returning to school.

The missionary, Mary Lightfoot, being present, related some very amusing instances of the difficulty experienced in teaching the Indians cleanliness. At first, if one of them was given a clean shirt, he would put it on right over his dirty clothes. Nearly the whole of them now dress like white people. They are about five hundred in number. Mordecai Bertram, a Friend who has kept store among the Indians for two years, bore testimony to their honesty. During that time he has sold them thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods, of which he had only lost five dollars. After the meeting a woman Friend told those near her that whereas four years ago, beads, yellow paint, and brass wire were staple articles at Indian stores, now they are not kept at all. Friends wish it understood that the women deserve a large portion of the credit for what has been done for the Indians by this association.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY—*Narrow Escape from Imprisonment.*—on the 17th of April, 1873, a laborer named Thomas F. King entered into the employ of Mr. A. B. Hanna in Lock Haven as a farm hand. In October of that year he hired a horse from Mr. Hanna and with his wife visited his friends at Aaronsburg, Centre county, remaining away only two days, when he returned to his employment, and continued at it till the 28th of Feb. He then settled with Mr. Hanna, and went to Hartleton, Union county, to which place his wife had preceded him. A few days after his arrival, he learned that a warrant was out for his arrest on the charge of stealing a horse and carryall on the 11th of July from a Mr. Beaver, a hotel keeper of that place. He presented himself to Mr. Beaver, who failed at first to recognize him as the man to whom the horse and carryall had been hired, and who never returned with them. But soon after Mrs. Beaver recognized King in a crowd as the man and he was arrested and held for the theft. His trial came off on Monday at Lewisburg before Judge Bucher. Beaver and his wife swore positively that King was the man and two servants and a lady boarder also recognized him as the man who got the horse and carryall, and so swore. At this stage of the case it looked as though King would surely be convicted, but Messrs Valentine, A. B. and Miles Hanna N. B. Dorey, Henry Harvey, and Jesse Beerly had been summoned from here to prove an alibi for King, and they did this so completely, fixing it beyond a doubt that he was not the man who got the horse and carryall, and that he was here when Beaver and others swore he was there, that Judge Bucher closed the case, said an alibi had been proved, and a verdict was taken accordingly, and King was discharged. It was a "close call" for him, and the case is an interesting one of mistaken identity, where the evidence was very strong against the accused.—*Democrat.*

THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia, May 20.—At a meeting of the United States Centennial Commission this morning, a financial statement was made showing the total subscriptions made to be $4,405,200; total expenses to May 1st, including plans and work on grounds $144,712, and estimate of total cost of building according to designs $8,750,000.

The report of the Executive Committee in relation to the refusal of Congress to pass an appropriation for the Centennial says: Profoundly impressed with the responsibility resting on the commission, and being conscious of having performed to the best of our ability the duty imposed on us by an act of Congress, we respectfully submit that without government aid which has been requested, it will be impossible to render the celebration creditable to the nation, and worthy of the occasion it is intended to commemorate. The responsibility therefore for the success of the Centennial International Exhibition now clearly rests with Congress.

Persons visiting the Capitol in Washington have noticed the telegraph office near the main door of the House of Representatives. It now appears that the messages sent over the wires from that point are often copied by persons hearing them ticked off, or by some other process, and the usual remedy of an investigation has been applied on motion of Mr. Pierce, of Boston. It is alleged that during the fight for collector of that city the despatches to and from Boston in regard to Mr. Simmons, who finally got the place, mostly fell into the hands of General Butler, and it is alleged that this resulted either from carelessness or dishonesty on the part of persons connected with the office. During the war both sides occasionally got possession of important telegrams simply by attaching another wire to the main cord, and, by a knowledge of the sounds, securing what was sent from one point to another. Some very remarkable feats of this kind have been accomplished. An expert need only seat himself near a battery to be able to collect everything that is going on. Verily, the secrets of Congressmen are hard to hold.

Wednesday, August 19, is fixed as the time, and Harrisburg as the place, for the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, to serve for twentyone years; a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and an Auditor General. August 26, is fixed as the time, and Pittsburg as the place, for the Democratic State Convention, which will place candidates for the same offices in nomination. Both the candidates for the Supreme Court will be elected on the principle laid down in the new constitution as explained in article 5, section 16, as follows:

Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

This section puts in practice for judicial elections, in the particular cases mentioned, the system known as the limited vote. It insures the election of the nominee of each of the two great parties, and would do so even if a third party not having greater strength than either of the other two were to place a candidate in the field. The principle is just, since it is manifestly fairer that the minority party should have one of two judges chosen at the same time than that, it should be left wholly unrepresented by giving both to the majority. The minority are entitled by their numbers to say three-fourths of a judge in such a case, and, judges not being divisible, they must be accorded either a whole one or nothing.

Truly the unfortunate white people of the South deserve all our commiseration. After having been unmercifully plundered by myriads of carpet baggers, upheld in their thieving operations by the whole influence and power of the national Government, in most of the reconstructed States the administration of the public affairs remains in the hands of the most ignorant class of the population, who continue to dispoil them and grind them to the earth under burdens of oppressive taxation. Along the great water courses millions of acres of the richest and most productive lands in America are covered with water. And now from those portions of the South that have escaped the floods which have hopelessly ruined so many thousand people in the regions of the Mississippi and its tributaries, we receive the most discouraging accounts of the prospects of the cotton crop. There were heavy rains in April, followed by frosts, and the results have been disastrous. In large tracts of country the crop has been entirely killed out, so that the planters have been compelled to begin anew and do their work all over again, provided they can obtain the requisite seed, which in many instances they are unable to do. In Florida the stand of cotton is reported to be in a terrible condition, being thrown backward fully one month where it has not been totally destroyed. The Charleston News and Courier says that the cultivation of Sea Island cotton this year, irrespective of losses by frost, would have been at least one third less than last year, and that much of that which was started has been destroyed and will have to be replanted. It is impossible to refrain from an expression of admiration for the undaunted pluck and perseverance which the whites of the South exhibit under the manifold misfortunes which have overtaken them. From all quarters we hear that, with few exceptions, the former men of wealth who have been brought to want by the events of the past fourteen years bear their hardships with fortitude, and have gone to work with sturdy energy to repair their broken fortunes. Some of the best lands in the Sea Islands are worked entirely by their owners, while all over the South the young men, as a rule, are exhibiting the highest qualities of manly self-reliance.

A COMBATIVE SNAKE.

John Gwinner, a young man, while traveling through Powell's valley, saw the supposed track of a wild turkey recently. Determined to satisfy his curiosity he followed the trail, but before he had proceeded very far a monster black snake, measuring nearly twelve feet in length and twelve inches in circumference, disputed his further progress. The young man drew his revolver and fired at the reptile. But slight injury was inflicted on the snake, and it made for him furiously, raising itself in the air about four feet and making a desperate spring. The young man retreated and repeated the fire, which took effect in the reptile's back. Two more shots were required to kill the monster.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

PROF. SWING WITHDRAWS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Chicago, May 21.—The Times will publish to-morrow morning a dispatch from Prof. David Swing authorizing it to announce his withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church. The dispatch is dated at Oxford, Ohio, and says: "I cannot endure further theological war. Please announce my withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church." The event is very significant in the history of Chicago Presbyterianism, and the consequences, proximate and remote, are of the greatest importance to that church. It is declared by leading Presbyterian divines, such as Dr. Robert Patterson and the Rev. Arthur Swazey, to be the beginning of a conflict which divide the church anew; and finally, it is essentially the same dispute which caused the original division into the Old and New Schools, which were reunited in 1869.

The National Conference of Dunkards met at Girard, Illinois, Sunday, and is the largest gathering that ever occurred in this country. It is estimated that 10,000 persons were present. An enormous tent was erected for their accommodation capable of holding 5,000 persons, but it was found to be too small, and various religious services were then held under the trees. The meeting yesterday was preliminary to the conference to day. About 2,000 delegates are expected to be in attendance this morning. A dining hall has been erected capable of seating 900 persons at one time. The brethren invite all to partake with great cordiality, and over 4,000 sat down to dinner on Sunday.

READING FOR TOWNSHIP CLERKS.—Township clerks are required, within sixty days after the annual spring elections, to make out and publish a full and complete statement of the financial condition of their township under a penalty of fifty dollars. In several counties in this state, where this law was disregarded, suits have been brought by the taxpayers and the penalty collected. By observing the law township clerks may save themselves and friends the trouble and expense of litigation.

A CHINESE TALE OF HORROR.

[Shanghai Evening Currier, Mar. 14.]

Yesterday morning the presiding magistrate of the quiet city of Chinhai was arroused from his dreamy slumbers by the appearance of a wife-deceived and avenging husband, who produced from a cloth wrapper two human heads, which represented his wife and her guilty companion. One vision of this tragedy runs thus: The injured husband had, through his employment upon a steamer, absent from home for long periods of time, during which the cause of evil was contracted, and at the close of the old year the husband returning home to enjoy the usual festivities found his neighborhood all alive with the story of his wife's unfaithfulness. These live coals of tale-bearing gave additional heat to his anger, but he contrived to conceal his feelings from his wife, and hurriedly left home under the pretence of going to Hankow, but instead of leaving, he, with a few trusty friends, secreted themselves in the neighborhood, prepared to obtain a cruel redress before the fire of his anger cooled down. The unfortunate man, ignorant of the fatal trap, entered the house of the woman, and both being surprised were secured by the watchers, who spedily severed their heads from their bodies, and carried the former to the district magistrate. There will be a trial, but the whole piece of legislation is a mockery. The guilt or innocence of the murder will be decided by a test. Both heads will be put in a large tub of water, and set in motion by vigorous stirring. If the heads meet face to face, behold a clear proof of guilt! If not, then all the worse for the avenger. Such is the power of custom. Custom more cruel than raw—for it demands the death of both. It is said that if the man had but killed the intruder he would be liable to punishment for murder. But having affected a double murder, he escapes with a mere formal whipping, and receives 20,000 cash. The ditrict, to purge itself of such evil, destroys the bodies by cremation and the very piece of ground rendered unclean by the evil must be ploughed up before the virtuous will venture to dwell there.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS OWN FATHER.

Wilksbarre, May 16.—John Kilpatrick, a miner, during a drunken fit last night, shot and killed his only son. Kilpatrick came home about 9 P. M., and when he ascertained that his wife was visiting at a friend's house, he took his son's watch and sat on the door-step, swearing that unless she returned in fifteen minutes he would blow her heart out. The son aged 19, who had retired, heard the threat and asked the father to put up the pistol, but received a threat for a reply, and on repeating the request the father fired and shot him in the left temple. The murderer was arrested a few minutes afterward, but to-day denies all knowledge of the affair.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has ruled that a demand for payment of note must be made at a reasonable time of day, if at a private residence, not an hour when it may be presumed that the family is in bed; and if at a place of business within business hours

THE NEW EXEMPTION LAW AS IT NOW AWAITS THE GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

The following is a copy of an act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes and places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, as the same has passed the Senate and House:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That all churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated worship, with the grounds thereto annexed necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, all burial grounds not used or held for private or corporate profit, all hospitals, universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, associations, and institutions of learning, benevolence, or charity, with the grounds thereto annexed and necessary for the occupancy and enjoyment of the same, founded, endowed, and maintained by public or private charity and all school-houses belonging to any county, borough, or school district, with the grounds thereunto annexed, be, and the same are hereby exempted from all and every county, city, borough, bounty, road school, and poor tax; provided, that all property, real or personal, other than that which is in actual use and occupation for the purposes aforesaid, and from which any income or revenue is derived, shall be subject to taxation, except where exempted by law for State purposes, and nothing herein contained shall exempt the same therefrom.

A Raleigh, N. C., newspaper contains the advertisement of Smith, "the great American house movist."

THE INFLATION VETO.

Chicago, May 13.—The Tribune this morning publishes replies to a circular sent to the press of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, asking how each stood on the question of the President's veto of the currency bill. The summary shows that of the 993 papers answering the circular 514 sustain the veto, 408 oppose it, and eleven are non-committal. Of those sustaining the veto 295 are Republican to 217 Democratic, and of those opposing the veto 234 are Republican to 174 Democratic. Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas are the only States where a majority of the papers oppose the veto.

A modest young husband sent the following message over the wires to friends in Brookville the other day: "See 9th chapter of Isaiah, 6th verse." The dusty old Bible was hauled down and found to explain all. The verse reads: "For unto us a child is born—unto us a son is given."

LOSS OF THE STEAMER MAUCHU

San Francisco, May 18.—The steamship Mauchu, from Nagasaki for Shanghai, was lost March 17 in a heavy gale. Captain Lowell, Dr. Spedding, and three others were picked up March 19 by the German brig Otto and are the only persons known to be saved out of fifty crew and passenger.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

San Francisco, May 18.—The steamer Japan brings news from Yokohama to April 23d. A fire at Metta destroyed two hundred and twenty-one houses. Many of those who were burnt out died from starvation. A fire at Gifu destroyed four hundred houses.

SWIFT JUSTICE IN DELAWARE

Wilmington, Del., May 14.—James Robinson, from New Haven, Conn., who came to this city yesterday morning, and at noon attempted to commit a rape on a little girl on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and who was arrested a few minutes afterwards and committed to New Castle jail, was to-day arraigned for trial. This afternoon he was convicted, and sentenced at 5 P. M., the time between the commission of the crime and conviction being just twenty-nine hours. He will be flogged with thirty lashes on Saturday, stand in the pillory one hour, and be imprisoned for ten ten years.

SIX HUNDRED HOGS BURNED.

Chicago, May 21—At a late hour last night Tobey & Booth's packing house, at Grove and Eighteenth streets, was burned with its contents. The building was valued at about $80,000, and was stored with a large number of dressed hogs, over 1,000,000 pounds of bulk meats, and several thousand pounds of lard. In addition, there were on the premises 800 live hogs, of which not more than 200 were saved. The total loss is estimated at not over $120,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER

The correspondent of the Tribune gives the following graphic description of the terrible calamity in Massachusetts:

About seven o'clock the watchman at the dam discovered a small leak near the base but such things had been seen before and caused no great uneasiness. In a few moments, however, the trickling stream began to run faster and wider; a considerable gap appeared, and the guard suddenly realized the imminence of the disaster. He started on a run for Williamsburg. Long before he could traverse the two miles of downhill road, a loud rumbling noise went up behind him, the whole embankment gave way, and the waters swept down the valley from hill to hill. The motion of the great mass was not so swift but what the watchman could save himself by escaping up the hill side, and thence he watched the progress of the destruction against which he was powerless to utter a word of warning.

In the little village below, the operatives had fairly begun their work for the day; the mills were alive with busy workmen; there were the monotonous whirr of wheels, the buzz of spindle and loom, and all the multitudinous sounds that go to make up the monotone of industry in such a hive of activity and energy. In that busy little community of 2,500 souls were few who were not up and abroad at this hour of the morning. For none of them was there any warning of the peril which, back of them on the hills, was sweeping down bearing ruin, destruction and death. For until the tremendous wave 30 feet high and of the width of the valley, throwing up spray like smoke and bearing a great mass of timber, earth and stone in its teeth, was in sight and fairly hovering over them did they apprehend their danger. Looking up at it then in the horrible moement of agony that was left them there was no escape. Toward the coming flood there was no possible outlet. Only death in that direction. On either side toward the hills—oh, so far away—they looked in vain. The hill of waters flanked them, and hope on either side was cut off. Down the valley there was no chance for the fleetest rider to outrun the hungry monster that came roaring after. It was a moement of the deadliest terror. Hemmed in, surrounded, overwhelmed, what could they do? There was nothing left but to raise white faces and imploring hands to heaven, and to God's mercy leaving their fate.

And the tremendous power of this vast volume of water can hardly be conceived. The great stones in the dam and in the foundations of buildings were tossed about by it like pebbles. It seized deep rooted trees and whirled them out of the ground as a man might flirt a half shrub from its place. It plunged against massive walls, and as they tottered and fell; it caught blocks of masonry and flung them far and wide in the track of its fury. It burrowed under the heavy boilers that with derricks and jackscrews and powerful machinery had been slowly but laboriously set in their places; it tossed them up like feathers, and using them as battering rams, carried them aloft in its arms with a great sweep of destruction and death as it went. It lifted buildings from their foundations, and crushing and destroying them; it rolled before it on its great curling front large blocks of stone, masses of timber and iron which it seemed to handle as weapons of destruction, dashing them down upon whatever stood in its path.

A more awful spectacle than that of this devouring wave thirty feet high with streamers of spray above it, and all the tokens of the death and destruction it had caused plunging along with it, and with the fear of an earthquake accompanying it, could hardly be imagined.

WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.

London, May 1.—Occasionally one finds treasure in the Blue Book, just as one occationally finds a diamond in the straw at the bottom of a cab, or a £10 note in the dust-bin. Here, for example, is a Blue Book just published, containing the reports of the inspectors of factories for last year. Parts of this sober and official volume have all the interest of a sensational romance—yea, more than that, since its statements are not only founded on fact but are fact. One of the inspectors goes to examine the brickmakers, and he finds them to be

Almost barbarous, semi-civilized, ignorant set. Men and boys look like red Indians; the sand used in brickmaking being burnt red their bodies are covered with it; they work bareheaded, baretooted, with exposed breasts, and with wild looks. Drinking all day Sunday; Monday and Tuesday, dog fighting and man fighting. They resume work on Wednesdays, when the poor little unfortunates (that is the children of both sexes, who are made to do the hardest part of the labor,) are made to toil away, stamping and carrying, and pressing a fortnight's work into three or four days. One man who last week earned in four days 28 shillings ($6.50 in gold) took his wife home a loaf of bread and six pence.

The rest of the money had been spent in beer and dog fighting. The law is that children under twelve years must not be employed at work; but in the Black Country and in other places this provision is continually violated. One man who earned by his own work $600 a year made his son of twelve years old work all night—every night from six P. M. to six A. M. During the night the boy had to go to school, and out of the twenty four hours he had only seven for meals and sleep.

But all this bad as it is, is nothing compared with what goes on in the salt works of Droitwich. There the custom is for men and women to work together through the night; and as the heat of the works is great and the evaporation of the salt spoils the clothing, the men and women strip off their clothing and work together all night long with no covering above the waist and with none below save a single petticoat or a pair of trousers. The scenes nightly enacted at these works are horrible beyond description, and chastity, morality, and decency among the workers are words destitute of meaning.—*World.*

The bricklayers of San Francisco want $5 for a day's work of eight hours.

Reading, Penn., had a dog addicted to drinking lager, but he is dead, and no wonder

Miss Wells, only 12 years old, has received a school-teacher's certificate in Wapello, Iowa.

A RAILROAD UNDER THE HAMMER.

The Sunbury and Lewistown Mortgage Foreclosed.

The following account of the sale of the above road will be read with interest in this county:

The purchaser bought the road as the agent of a pool that holds $800,000 of the $1,200,000 of the mortgage bonds. All the owners of the bonds who bought them of Lancaster bankers, we understand are in this pool; those who were at the head of it were under the impression that they could purchase the road for a couple of hundred thousand dollars, but some one who had gathered up a lot of bonds at a low rate, and heard of the agreement made among those in the pool by which they were bound to buy the road at any price which it would bring, up to the par value of the bonds, was hard-hearted enough to spoil this pleasant anticipation, and bid property up to $551,000. The $400,000 of bonds that were not in the $800,000 pool will get about 46 per cent. in cash for their bonds, which have to be made up to them by a pro rata assessment among the holders of the "pool" bonds, who are now the owners of the road. Of course the stock-holders have lost all their money and the "income" bonds are worthless, the purchase money not reaching to pay the first mortgage on which the road was sold.

The trustees of the bond-holders having brought suit to recover on the mortgage held by them, and the court having ordered the sale of the whole line of road with all its appurtenances; at 12 o'clock exactly, No. 1, a side-room in the Philadelphia Exchange building, was crowded with the bondholders and other persons interested in the sale. There were present, noticably, ex-Governor Pollock, Fredrick Carroll Brewester, David W. Sellers, and a number of prominent interior Attorneys. The notice of the foreclosure was read by Mr. Freeman, the auctioneer. When he had finished reading the notice, a number of gentlemen, each rapidly following the other, gave notice of claims for land damages pending against the road. In all, these claims aggregated about $30,000. As Mr. Freeman was about to invite a bid, another gentleman raised his hand.

"Notes?" asked the auctioneer.

"A few," was the answer; whereupon he went on to state that one Christian Gross had three claims which had never been satisfied.

A voice—"They have evidently paid no damages."

"Not many," was the answer.

Governor Pollock—"I instruct the auctioneer to say that none of these claims affect the title of the road."

"Now, gentlemen" said Mr Freeman, blandly, "what do I hear. Is $500,000 bid?"

No answer.

"Is $450,000 bid?"

Still profound silence.

"Is $400,000 bid?"

A pause.

A voice from the crowd—"Four hundred thousand."

There was a sensation, and every one wanted to see the speaker.

Mr. Sellers—Mr. Auctioneer, do you know the bidder?

Mr. Freeman—"Yes sir, I've got my eye on him."

"Keep it there."

"Gentlemen, $400,000, is bid."

Mr. Malcolm Campbell took a position near the stand, and said "401."

The man in the crowd said "ten."

Here the bidding, like a shuttlecock between two battledores, darted back and forth between these two gentelmen, Mr. Campbell always seeing the unknown and going just "one thousand" better. The latter made a desperate leap.

"$500,000," he cried.

"One" answered the inpurturbable Campbell.

Then the two contestants parried each other's blows until the unknown attempted a *coup de grace.*

"$550,000," he exclaimed.

"One" answered Campbell.

Mr. Freeman repeated the bid, $551,000, three times, giving a long pause between each, to allow the unknown to collect himself and then knocked the road down to Mr. Malcolm Campbell.

"Sign the book, please," said the auctioneer, "and pay over the $20,000; if you don't [*sotto voce*] we'll have to go over the affair again."

This was not necessary, as Mr. Campbell announced that he acted as trustee in bidding. Five gentlemen, attorneys for certain of the bondholders, then stepped up and signed their names to the books as follows.

Samuel M. Zullick, Josiah Hart, Daniel Buck, W. Bud Deacon and Thomas D. Thornton.

As Mr. Zullick signed his name he handed over his check for $20,000, and the crowd dispersed.

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