THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY JULY 30, 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.

Democratic Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for each district on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1874, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 11th day of August at 1 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices to be filled at next general election.

The said delegate election beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day and continuing until 5 o'clock p. m. JOHN MORAN,
Chairman Democratic County Com.

—A fine rain on Tuesday afternoon.

—Charlie Ross, the stolen child, has not yet been found. The Mayor of Philadelphia offers $20,000 reward for the kidnappers and child.

—Hay Solt, of Gregg, has tall oats for this year—he sent a lot of stalks to this office measuring 5 feet 3 inches.

—About half dozen of communications were received too late for this week's paper.

—On account of a large demand for extra copies of this week's Reporter, we are obliged to send half-sheets to our exchanges.

—A field trial for the championship of cultivators on rough ground, occurred near State College, July 18th, resulting in a grand triumph for Wm. P. Dale's Acme Cultivator. P. P. Mast & Co's cultivator quitting the contest, broken and disabled, before it had completed its second round.
W. H. S.

—The man, named John Barr, who amused himself last fall in making and palming off forged promissory notes on a number of our citizens, and some of our Centre county neighbors, was finally captured at his home, near Bigler Station, on the 16th, and taken to Bellefonte and locked up in prison.

The above is from the Clearfield Republican. Barr was arrested on complaint of the son's (adm'rs of) Wm. Harkins, dec'd, of this place, for passing forged papers upon Mr. Harkins.

—Rev. Miller, of this place, lost a valuable cow on last Monday night. The animal broke through the floor of her stall going down some four feet and being tied, was strangled to death.

—A horse belonging to Jacob Hickernel, which had been levied on by the constable one day last week, and was to be up for sale on Wednesday became so disgusted that he died on Sunday night. Mr. Hickernel says the hoss cost him three dolyers.

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

The Millheim hardware store is in a flourishing condition at present. The new firm is composed of honest, reliable men, full worthy of a liberal patronage.

Our friend, S. G. Gutelius who goes round to break the peoples' jaws, is always as busy as a bee, and jolly as you please. Sam knows how to take out old achers with satisfaction, and his work is beyond criticism.

The Millheim band improved very much of late. They discursed music on our streets one evening, last week, and we were surprised at the well trained musical talent they displayed.

Mr. A. S. Stover had in his possession a common hen egg, that weighed 3¾ ounces, measuring 7¼ inches one way and 6¼ the other.

On Saturday eve when the fight occurred, there was a larger crowd collected in ten minutes time, than there appeared in the churches on Sunday morning, notwithstanding the bells had been rung two hours before services commenced, as well as at the commencement. My brethern, these things ought not so to be.

The Millheimers were anxiously awaiting the arrival of Meek and daughters on Saturday evening, but they did not come, why not we cannot say, but the entertainment was postponed to some future time.

One day last week, a colt belonging to Christ. Alexander, received a severe cut in the middle of the neck, and a cut right up over the top of the neck, the cut being about 3 inches deep, inflicted by a scythe.

Two young Americas, of near this place the other day, caught two eels which together weighed 5¾ lbs.

Millheim, has again lost one of its best citizens, Dr. Stemm migrated to Snyder county, on last Tuesday. Success to him is our wish.

10 S. C. and E. S., have consolidated their locals, and hereafter will write them under the head of "Spawls."

Millheim had two fights on Saturday evening, and is now supremely happy. Constable Otto, had a red-hot time of it, and came out of the fracas minus half a coat. He now wants to know, whether old coats are re-tailed in Millheim.

It has been decided not to hold a campmeeting, in the Evangelical church of this place, as stated last week, but in Swartz's woods south of town. It is to commence on the 27th of August. E. S. & 10 S. C.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE AND SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.

The President of the L. C. & S. C. RR. Company, Hon. G. F. Miller, of Lewisburg, publishes the annual report of the doings of the Company, which is full of interest to many of our readers. The President shows a substantial progress in the building of the road. There was much delay encountered in the beginning, but it seems now, that not a very long period of time will elapse before Penns Valley will have egress by rail. It appears by the report that the part of the line from Penna. Furnace to the Western terminus on the Penna. road, near Tyrone, is ready for the railing, being a distance of over 18 miles. The 16 miles of route from Penna. Furnace to Linden Hall, nothing has been done with, owing to financial difficulties. From Linden Hall East to Beaver Dam, a distance of 18 miles, the road is nearly ready. Of the sections east of Beaver Dam, including 16¼ miles, but four miles are finished, and here the work should be pressed more rapidly. The Beaver Dam tunnel, 260 feet long is all through, save about 40 feet. Another tunnel at Paddy's Mountain, 320 feet long, has simply been worked at the approaches. From Mifflinburg to Laurel Run, eight miles, the road is finished. The greater part of the work from there to the 16¼ mile sections, is completed. The cost of the whole road from Lewisburg junction to Tyrone, 87 miles, is put down at $2,206,602.39. There has been paid for right of way $18,567.78. The subscriptions to the capital stock of the company amount to $346,700. The President says: "Of the $2,000,000.00 of the first mortgage seven per cent. bonds authorized by law $1,500,000.00 have been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at what was deemed a reasonable discount, and $45,000.00 were paid over to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, as part of the amount that company had advanced in the construction of the line between the Junction and Lewisburg leaving $455,000.00 of these bonds undisposed of. The balance due P. & E. RR. Co. was paid in stock at par."

The total earnings of the road from the Junction to Mifflinburg (11 miles), last year, were $26,729.45; the expense $19,745,571. The net earnings (or profits) in 1871, were $2,566.10, and in 1872, $4,035.-79, whilst in 1873 they were $6,983.94 Thus it will be seen that the road pays.

The Treasurer's report attached, shows the following.

General Account.

Cr. by capital stock, $249,710.40; cr. by first mortgage 7 per cent bonds $1,545,000.-00; cr. by bills payable, $67,742.26 amount due Centre County Banking Co., $467.21; total $1,862,919.87. Dr. to construction, $995,239.04; dr. to profit and loss, $499,767.37; dr. cash in bank, $10,405.00; dr. amount due by Pennsylvania Railroad Company on account of purchase of bonds, $338,153.83; dr. amount in hands of country bankers, $19,354.63. Total, $1,862,919.87. Which we could not attempt to explain.

For the Reporter.

J. L. Spangler, Esq., and the District Attorneyship.

Correspondence between the Bellefonte Bar and J. L. Spangler, Esq., relating to the eligibility of that gentleman to the office of District Attorney. If any one desires to have an opinion from any attorney omitted on this paper, he can have it by application to Mr. Spangler.

BELLEFONTE, July 8th 1874.

TO AUSTIN O. FURST, C. T. ALEXANDER, ESQS., AND OTHERS:

GENTLEMEN: Being a Democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney, I am met with the objection before the people by one of my opponents, J. F. Potter, that even if the democrats should see proper to nominate and elect me, I could not hold that office, because I lack the requirements of law necessary to the assumption and exercise of the duties of District Attorney, having been admitted at Jan. Term of court, 1872. Will you be kind enough to examine the law and say whether, in your opinion as lawyers, I could LEGALLY hold the office of District Attorney, if the people should see proper to elect me.

Very Respectfully,
J. L. SPANGLER.

BELLEFONTE, July 27th, 1874.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

My attention having been called to the several acts of Assembly relating to the office of District Attorney by J. L. Spangler, Esq., with special reference to his eligibility under the same, I am of opinion, after a careful examination, that Mr. Spangler is eligible to the said office. The qualification impressed upon the office by the act of 24d of May 1850, requiring two years admission to the bar was repealed by the act of 11th of February 1852. The only qualification now imposed by law is one years' residence in the county, it being understood that the candidate is an attorney.

JAMES A. BEAVER.

BELLEFONTE, July 8th, 1874.

JACK L. SPANGLER, ESQ., Dear Sir: Your letter of this date, asking our opinion, as to your eligibility to the office of District Attorney, arising out of the fact that you have not been a practising attorney of the Courts in the county, for the full space of one year, and will not be until a few days subsequent to the time when the District Attorney elect, is required by law to enter upon the duties of his office, has been duly received.

We have examined the law, relating to the office and duties of the District Attorney, and we are satisfied, that there is nothing therein contained, disqualifying you from holding the office in the event of an election.

By the act of 3rd of May, 1850, "the qualified voters of each county, are required at the general election once in every three years, to elect one person learned in the law, who has been two years admitted to the Bar, and who shall have resided in the county for which he is elected for one year next preceeding his election, who shall be called the District Attorney of said county."

This act, so far as it required an admission to the Bar for TWO YEARS was repealed by the act of 11th of February, 1852, which enacted, THAT ANY PERSON ADMITTED TO PRACTICE AS AN ATTORNEY IN COURTS OF THE COUNTY, IN WHICH HE HAS RESIDED ONE YEAR NEXT PRECEEDING, SHALL BE ELIGIBLE TO THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR SUCH COUNTY.

By this latter act, which is the law relating to said office, the only requisites are, that the person elected, shall have resided in the county for one year prior to the election, and shall have been admitted to the Bar. Under the law, therefore, any attorney who has the necessary qualification as to RESIDENCE can legally fill the office of District Attorney, and it is perfectly immaterial whether he has been an attorney of the Court for ONE DAY or for TEN YEARS.

It is that part of the law requiring an Attorney to have been ADMITTED for a fixed previous period, that was repealed by the act of 11th February, 1852.

Yours, &c.,
A. O. FURST, ALEXANDER & BOWER,
D. G. BUSH, D. F. FORTNEY,
H. Y. STITZER, S. H. YOCUM,
D. S. KELLER, ISAAC LYTLE,
W. H. BLAIR.

For the Reporter.

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR.—The time is almost here for the democratic party to make nominations, and we would introduce the name of J. Newlin Hall, of Howard township, as a candidate for the office of county Commissioner. Mr. Hall is a practical farmer, a gentleman, and a scholar, who would give not only strength to the party, but command respect in the position, besides having good business qualifications, he is a life long democrat, and has been an active worker in furthering the interest of the party.

We want men for the present contest on whom we can rely. For moral worth no man stands higher in the community, than Mr. Hall, and for the office of Commissioner no man in the county would make a more trustworthy and efficient officer. We speak from a personal knowledge of the man from boy-hood to the middle-age of life. BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

Assembly.

MR. EDITOR.—I fully and cordially endorse all that "A Democrat" says in your last issue in regard to our fellow citizen, the Hon. Sam'l Gilliland. His name among all parties at home is the synonim of honesty. We all know him to be possessed with sound judgment and intelligence, that fits him for any position, and I trust the democracy will honor themselves by nominating him for the Legislature. In returning to the county Treasury his share of the salary grab at the time he represented this county before, he only carried out his native, in-born honesty, and no man, or set of men can command money enough to buy his vote on any question. *That* is more than can be said of *every* man who represented us at Harrisburg for the last ten years.
HARRIS.

The communication of "Potter" in favor of J. W. Krumrine for commissioner, will appear next week.

THE BRAVE KLINESMITH GIRLS.

Towards the close of the Revolution, there lived near where the town of New Berlin now stands, a family named Klinesmith. A small party of Indians coming upon their dwelling, whilst the males of the family were busy in the harvest field of a neighbor, plundered the house, and carried away two of Klinesmith's daughters, one sixteen, the other fourteen years old. The party retraced to a spring north of New Berlin—now called the Still House Spring—where they halted, and, not satisfied with the trifling mischief they had done, left their prisonars and booty in the care of the oldest man in the party, whilst the main body proceeded to the harvest field, in the hopes of getting some scalps to carry home as trophies of their success.

The old man lighted his pipe, and sat down at the foot of a tree, keeping an eye upon his prisoners. After some time the rain began to fall, when Betsey, the oldest girl, intimated to the sentinel that she meant to cut down some branches from the trees, and cover a small bag of flour which the Indians had brought from her father's house. The Indian, little suspecting her real intention, assented, and permitted her to take one of the axes or tomahawks. She pretended to be very busy occupied with her task, but contrived to get behind the old man, and buried the axe in his head.

By this time the scalping party, finding the harvesters too numerous and well armed for their purposes, were on their return, and had already approached near enough to hear the groan or cry of the old Indian as he fell. The girls fled—the savages pursued and fired. The young girl, just as she was in the act of springing over a fallen tree, was pierced with a bullet, which entered below the shoulder blade, and came out at the breast. She fell, and immediately rolled herself under the log, which at that point was raised a little from the ground. The savages sprang over the log, in chase of her sister, without observing that any one lay under it.

Betsey being a strong and active lass gave them a hard run, so that the harvesters, by the firing, came to the rescue in time to save her, and change the pursuers into fugitives. They found the little girl under the fallen tree, much terrified and weakened by the loss of blood, but fortunately not dangerously wounded, the ball having passed through her body without touching any vital organ. She recovered, and afterwards married a man named Campbell. Becoming a widow, she married again. Her last husband's name was Chambers. Betsey also married, and, with her husband, removed to one of the West-States.—*History of the West Branch.*

BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Continued from 2nd page.

ply to one or more of the most gloomy charges touching the feigned sorrow of my husband for compulsery revelations.

I solemnly avow that long before the Woodhull publication I knew him, by insinuation and direct statement, to have repeated to my very near relative and friend the substance of these accusations which shock the moral sense of the entire community this day. Many times, when hearing that certain persons had spoken ill of him, he has sent me to chide them for so doing, and then and there I learned he had been before me with his calumnies against myself, so that I was speechless.

The reiteration in his statement that he had persistently striven to hide these so called facts is utterly false, as his hatred to Mr. Beecher has existed these many years and a determination to ruin Mr. Beecher has been the one aim of his life.

The shameless charges in articles seven, eight and nine are fearfully false in each and every particular. The letter referred to in Mr. Tilton's tenth paragraph was obtained from me by importunity and by representations that it was necessary for him to use in his then pending difficulties with Mr. Bowen.

I was then sick nigh unto death, having suffered a miscarriage only four days before. I signed whatever he required without knowing or understanding its import. The paper I have never seen and do not know what statements it contained. In charge eighteen a letter of mine, addressed to Mr. Francis Moulton, is quoted to prove that I never desired a separation or was advised by Mr. or Mrs. Beecher to leave my husband.

I reply, the letter was of Mr. Tilton's own concocting, which he induced me to copy and to sign as my own act, which in my weakness and mistake I thought would help him. I have done so too often during these unhappy years.

The implication that the harmony of the house was unbroken until Mr. Beecher entered it as a frequent guest or friend, is a lamentable satire upon the household where he years before laid the corner stone of free love and desecrated its alters up to the time of my departure, so that the atmosphere was net only Godless but impure for my children, and in this effort and those of agony I would fain lift my daughters and all womanhood from the insidious and diabolical teachings of these latter days.

In summing the whole matter I affirm myself before God to be innocent of the crime laid upon me; that I never have been guilty of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher in thought or deed, nor has he ever offered to me an indecorous or improper proprosal.

To the further, charge that I was led away from my home by Mr. Beecher's friends and by the advice of a lawyer whom Mr. Beecher had sent to me, and who, in advance of my appearing before the committee, arranged with me the questions and answers which were to constitute my testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf. I answer that this is again untrue, having never seen the lawyer until introduced to him a few minutes before arrival of the committee by my stepfather, Judge Morse.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's letter in answer to Dr. Bacon, I had not known nor suspected, when on Wednesday evening he brought home the Golden Age handing it to me. Looking down its columns I saw well nigh with blinding eyes that he had put into circulation the almost daily threat of his life. That he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher and that the god of battles was in him.

He had always been Mr. Beecher's superior and all that lay in his path—wife, children or reputation if need be, should fall before this purpose. I did not read it, I saw enough without, rending my spirits within me as never before. Theodore, I said, "tell me what means these quotations from Mr. Beecher. Two years ago you came to me at midnight, saying, "Elizabeth, all letters and papers concerning my difficulties with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen are burned and destroyed; now, don't you destroy me, for I have nothing to defend myself with.'"

"Did you believe that," said he, "I certainly did, implicitly," said I. "Well then let me tell you they all live, not one is destroyed." That was said to intimidate me. It had quite the contrary effect.

I have never been so fearless nor seen so clearly before with whom I was dealing. Coming to me a little later he said, "I want you to read it; you will find it a vindication of yourself. You have not stood before the community for five years as you now do, roused still further by the wickedness hid behind so false a mask."

I replied: "Theodore, understand me, this is the last time you shall call me publicly to walk through this filth; my character needs no vindication at this late day from you. There was a time, had you spoke out clearly, truthfully and manfully for me, I had been grateful, but now I shall speak and act for myself.

"Know also that if in the future I see a scrap of paper referring to any human being however remote, which it seems to me you might use to further your own ends, I will destroy it."

"This means battle on your part, then," he said.

"Just so far," I replied.

I wrote this because these words of mine he has since used to my harm.

The next morning I went to my brother and told him that now I had decided to act in this matter; that I had been treated by my husband as a nonentity from the beginning—a plaything to be used or let alone at will, and that it had always seemed to me that I was a party not little concerned.

On going home I found my husband reading in bed. I told him where I had been, and that I did not conceal anything from him, as his habit was to conceal from me.

He asked who the gentlemen were, and said no more. He arose, dressed himself and bade me goodbye forever.

The following morning I was awakened by my husband standing by my bed. In a very tender voice he said he wished to see me.

I rose instantly, followed him into his room, and sitting on the bedside he drew me into his lap, and said he was proud of me and loved me, that nothing ever gave him such real peace and satisfaction as to hear me well spoken of; that meeting a member of the committee he found he had been mistaken as to my motive in seeing the committee, and had hastened to assure me that he had been thoroughly wretched since his sharp statement to me the night before, etc.

Then and there we covenanted sacredly our hearts and lives, I most utterly renewing my trust in the one human heart I love.

The next day how happy we were. Theodore wrote a statement to present to the committee when they should call upon him; to all of which I heartily acceded.

This document God knows was a true history of this affair, completely vindicating my honor and the honor of my pastor.

In the afternoon he left me to show it to his friends. He returned home early in the evening, passing with me the happiest hours I had known for years, renewed by assuring me that there was no rest for him away from me.

So in gratified love to the dear Father, I slept. Oh, that the end had then come; I would not then have received the cruel blow which made a woman mad outright.

The next morning he called upon our friends Mr. and Mrs. Ovington and therewith a shocking bravado began and a wicked tirade, adding with oaths and violence the shameless slanders against Mr. Beecher of which I now believe him to be the author.

This fearful scene I learned the next day. In the afternoon he showed me his invitation from the committee to meet them that evening.

I did not then show my heart but carried it heavily within, but calmly without, all night till early morning.

Reflecting upon this scene at Mrs. Ovington's convinced me that notwithstanding my husband's recent professions to me his former spirit was unchanged.

That his declarations of repentance and affection were only for the purpose of gaining my assistance to accomplish his ends in his warfare upon Mr. Beecher.

In the light of these conclusions my duty appeared plain. I arose quietly, and having dressed, roused him only to say, "Theodore, I will never take another sleep by your side; the end has indeed come."

He followed me to Mrs. Ovington's to breakfast, saying that I was unduly excited, and that he had been misrepresented, perhaps, but leaving me as determined as before.

How to account for the change which twenty-four hours had been capable of working in his mind these many years past I leave to eternity with its mysteries to reveal.

That he is an unreliable and unsafe guide whose idea of truth loving is self loving it is my misfortune in this sad hour to discover.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON.
July 23, 1814.

MR. BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

I do not propose this time a detailed examination of the remarkable statement of Mr. Theodore Tilton made before the Committee of Investigation, and which appeared in the Brookly Argus of July 21, 1874. I recognize the many reasons which make it of transcendant importance to myself, the church, and the cause of public morality that I shall give a full answer to the charges against me. But having requested the Committee of Investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them that I must look for my vindication.

But I cannot delay for an hour to defend the reputation of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, upon whose name in connection with mine her husband has attempted to peur shame.

One less deserving of such a disgrace I never knew. From childhood she has had my sincere admirtion and affection. I cherish for her a pure feeling, such as a gentleman might honorably offer to a Christian woman, and which she might receive and reciprocate without moral scruple. I reject with indignation every insinuation which reflects upon her honor or my own.

My regard for Mrs. Tilton was perfectly well known to my family; when serious difficulties sprang up in her household, it was to my wife that she resorted for counsel; and both of us, acting from sympathy, and as it subsequently appeared, without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel which tended to harm.

I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton found that his wife's confidence and reliance upon my judgment had greatly increased, while his influence had diminished in consequence of a marked change in his religous and social views, which was taking place during those years. Her mind was greatly exercised lest her children should be harmed by views which she deemed vitally false and dangerous.

I was suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of impending danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness perhaps unto death, of the likelihood of separation, and the scattering of a family, every member of which I had tenderly loved. The effect upon me of the discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings, and the condition of his family, surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that I had ever experienced in my life. That my presence, influence and counsel had brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation, gave in my then state of mind, a poignancy to my sufferiug which I hope no other man ever may feel.

Even to be suspected of having offered, under the privileges of a peculiary sacret relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother, could not but deeply wound any one who is sensitive to the honor of womanhood. There were peculiar reasons for alarm in this case on other grounds; inasmuch as I was then subject to certain malignant rumors, and a fragrant outbreak in this family would bring upon them an added injury derived from these shameless falsehoods.

Believing at the time that my presence and counsels had tended, however unconsciously, to produce a social catastrophe, represented as imminent, I gave expression to my feelings in an interview with a mutual friend, not in cold and cautious, self-defending words, but eagerly, taking blame upon myself, and pouring out my heart to my friend in the strongest language, overburdened with the exaggerations of impassioned sorrow. Had I been the evil man Mr. Tilton now represents I should have been calmer and more prudent. It was my horror of the evil imputed that filled me with morbid intensity at the very shadow of it.

Not only was my friend affected generously, but he assured me that such expressions, if conveyed to Mr. Tilton, would sooth wounded feeling, allay anger, and heal the whole trouble. He took down sentences and fragments of what I had been saying to use them as a mediator. A full statement of the circumstances under which this memorandum was made I shall give the investigating committee.

That these apologies were more than ample to meet the facts of the case is evident, in that they were accepted, that our intercourse resumed its friendless, that Mr. Tilton subsequently ratified it in writing, and that he has continued for four years, and until within two weeks, to live with his wife.

Is it conceivable, if the original charge had been what is now alleged, that he would have condoned the offence not only with the mother of his children, but with him whom he believed to have wronged them? The absurdity as well as the falsity of this story is apparent when it is considered that Mr. Tilton now alleges that he carried this secret of his wife's infidelity for six months locked up in his own breast, and that then he divulged it to me only that there might be a reconciliation with me! Mr. Tilton has since, in every form of language, and to a multitude of witnesses, orally, in written statements, and in printed documents, declared his faith in his wife's purity.

After the reconciliation of Mr. Tilton with me, every consideration of propriety and honor demanded that the family trouble should be kept in that seclusion which domestic affairs have a right to claim as a sanctury; and to that seclusion it was determined that it should be confined.

Every word of my private and confidential letters which have been published are in harmony with the statements which I now make. My published correspondence on this subject comprises but two elements: The expression of my grief, and that of my desire to shield the honor of a pure and innocent woman.

I do not propose to analyze and contest at the time the extraordinary paper of Mr. Tilton; but there are two allegations which I cannot permit to pass without special notice. They refer to the only two incidents which Mr. Tilton pretends to have witnessed personally: the one, an alleged scene in my house while looking over engravings; and the other, a chamber scene in his own house. His statements concerning these are absolutely false. Nothing of the kind ever occurred, nor any semblance of any such things. They are now brought to my notice for the first time.

To any statement which connects me dishonorably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in anywise would impugn the honored purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
BROOKLYN, July 22, 1874.

GREAT FLOOD AT PITTSBURG.

200 Lives Lost.

On last Sunday evening a heavy rain came down upon Alleghany and Pittsburg, suddenly raising the smaller streams which empty into the river at that point. Many buildings were swept away, and 200 persons were drowned by the flood, and the destruction of property was immense.

THE BOSTON FIEND.

The Press despatches of yesterday morning contained the details of the finding of a body of a young girl in a cellar in Boston, another victim of the murderous propensities of the boy fiend, Pomeroy. There are still three other small children missing in the southern environs of Boston, who have undoubtedly been murdered by this young fiend. The history of this boy is a strange one, and reads much more like fiction than the sober truth.

He first came to public notice during the summer of 1872, when he tortured and mutilated some eight or ten little boys in the most shocking manner, and it was only after half the police force was on his track that he was detected and committed to the House of Refuge and Correction. We have conversed with a gentleman who is well acquainted with all the circumstances of his career in 1872, and who had a long conversation with him while he was confined in the Refuge for the mutilation of his little victims.

His mother, Mrs. H. H. Pomeroy, a respectable widow, for a number of years kept a millnery and notion store in Broadway, South Boston, and had managed to give her son a very respectable education. The boy, himself, who is now sixteen years of age, is rather remarkable in his appearance. He has a pleasing and intelligent countenance, while his right eye is very prominent and of a glassy milky color, from which circumstance the victims of his torture in 1872 described him as a "large boy with a white eye." His crimes were of a remarkable morbid character. He would, in 1872, go into the suburban streets of the city carrying a small package, and upon meeting a well-dressed boy of five or six years, give him a sum of money to carry the package to a given point, generally in some unfrequented lane or wood. Young Pomeroy himself would reach the same point by a different route in advance of his victim, and as soon as the boy would reach the place the young fiend would seize and strip him, tie him to a tree or telegraph pole, and begin to torture him systematically. Sometimes he would gash his victim with a knife, and leave him fainting from loss of blood, to be found hours afterwards by some accidental passer-by. At other times he would be prepared with papers of needles, and after tying up his victim, would fill his arms and legs with needles of various sizes, frequently driving them into the bone. Then again he would vary this system of torture by taking a heavy leather thong and slitting it, improvise a cat-o'-nine-tails, with which he would excoriate his captive.

Torture seems to be his sole object, and his victim said that he was in the habit of laughing and dancing with diligh while administering it. The gentleman to whom we have rferred found him to be a boy of more than average intelligence, and quite extensively read. He asked young Pomeroy what books he delighted most in reading, and he responded promptly and with evident delight. "The History of King Philips's War." This book details the circumstances of one of the most terrible Indian wars that occurred during the early settlement of New England. Upon reference to the book itself, it is found that the Indians were in the habit of torturing their captives in much the same way that Pomeroy tortured the little boys who fell into his power.

When asked if he regarded himself as an Indian, he replied that he was a good deal better Indian than King Philip or any of his warriors. After being detected, he confessed to all his crimes, and was sentenced to Seven years confinement in the House of Refuge and Correction. He did not chafe against the restraints imposed upon him, but submitted to them cheerfully, acknowledging the justice of his punishment, and apparently trying to attone for his revolting crimes. He was penitent and tractable, and the result was that in less than eighteen months he was pardoned out of the Refuge.

His morbid nature had evidently undergone a change during his imprisonment, from torture to murder, although he had so skillfully concealed his feelings that he deceived his keepers and the board of examination. Some five month ago, and a short time after his release, five small children misteriously disappeared from the southern portion of the city of Boston within two or three weeks. At length the mangled body of a boy named Johnny Millin was found in a marsh. The peculiar manner of mutilation at once fixed suspicion upon the lad Pomeroy and he was arrested. When charged with the crime, he did not deny it, but said "they ought to put him some place where he could not do such things." He is now awaiting trial for the murder of the child, Millin. On Saturday last the mutilated remains of little Katy Mary Curran was found concealed in the cellar of the store room lately occupied by his mother. The remains of his other victims have not yet been found.

We regard this as one of the most extraordinary cases of criminality and depravity that is furuished in the world's annals. The murderer has no traits of violence or viciousness about him. On the contrary he is physical perfection, with a face beaming over with kindness. A pleasant smile is always lingering about the corners of his mouth, and the peculiarity of his right eye gives him rather a pleasant expression. A person would hardly think him capable of wantonly crushing an insect, much less murdering his own kind by the wholesale.

Of course, the defense in his case will be insanity. And yet it is next to impossible to detect anything abnormal in his conversation or actions while under restraint. He fully realizes the fact that he is guilty of very grave crimes, and yet protests that he is not aware of any motive that would prompt him to commit them. But that he is insane, there can be no doubt, and we think that the key to his insanity is his enthusiastic study of King Philip's bloody exploits among the Colonists. It is clear that he has imbibed the idea that he is King Philip and that the helpless victims of his devilishness are Europeans and Colonists, who are trying to encroach upon his domain. Upon no other hypothesis can his mania for murder be accounted for. Taken altogether the story of young Pomeroy is as interesting as it is terrible, and if we mistake not when his cases comes up for trial before the Boston criminal court, it will excite more speculation and comment among jourists and men of science, than any case ever tried before in the country.—*Post.*

CRIME IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, July 23.—Eastern Kentucky mails to-night bring accounts of several terrible tragedies. In Montgomery county, on Sunday last, Mrs. Stevens met a woman of easy virtue, named Eveline Hubbard, in the fields, and attacked her with a hatchet, killing her instantly. Mrs. Stevens suspected Eveline of too great intimacy with her husband. In Breathett county, recently, Jerry Little attacked two brothers named Jett, killing one and severely wounding the other. The difficulty grew out of a family feud. In Morgan county, on Wednesday last, Johnson Oakley shot and killed Wesley Richardson and severely wounded one George with a stray bullet.

A few days ago a poor printer made application to Deacon Smith of the Cincinnati Gazette for employment, and was told to go up stairs and go to work, whereupon the printers held a consultation and decided that as the man did not belong to the Typographical Union he should join it, before he could get a case, and which the printer refused to do. The action of the men riled the Deacon, who immediately set about securing a force of printers, and on Saturday the Union printers were all discharged, some of whom were taken back after withdrawing from membership of the Union. The good Deacon says that so long as he runs the paper he will not permit others to say who he shall and shall not employ, and he is right.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Rebersburg is right side up.
Labor scarcer than money.
Candidates are shaking hands.
Whortleberries like cherries are o'er,
Our villagers are still improving their homes. Joseph Miller has added a new "portion" to his dwelling. A. J. Grammly has commenced to make brick, wherewith a mansion shall sooner or later be erected in our town. S. Frank, has purchased the lots in the east end of town, formerly belonging to E. Grimes of Tylerville, and has finished fencing the same. He means to add one more brick edifice to our town in due season.

Somebody recently informed us that if work was to be buried, he would almost go as far as Pittsburg to attend the funeral.

A second crop of potato bugs has taken quarters in Brush Valley. Farmers are in hopes that marching orders will soon reach them.

Among the latest was the shoeing of a horse well-rod, and laying upon his back.

At last the sad news of the death of Dr. J. H. Zeigler, of this place, must be announced. He died on the 24, inst., of consumption. Truly in him we have lost a friend, as well as an earnest laborer in the church, Sabbath school and the cause of God in general.

Rebersburg Select school has opened on the 27, inst., as announced. Quite a number in attendance.

HEW MOR.

St. Nicholas for August is an excellent number. It contains "The Affair of the 'Sandpiper,'" a story of adventures on the water, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "A Whaleman's Ghost," a story of the ocean, by J. H. Woodbury, and a poem, telling in a very quaint and amusing way, "How a Little Bird went to Sea," besides a sketch of the life and adventures of a Snail; "The Little Doll that Lied," and many other short stories, and nearly all illustrated with engravings.

—THE GIPSON CHAMPION WASHER.—This wonderful and much needed invention is owned by J. W. Gotwalt, who has been in our place for a short time and has sold quite a number of Machines.

This is the recommendation he gives and for the present inquire of Judge Love, Miss From, John Allen, Mrs. Royer, Mrs. Hissel, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. Philip Durst, Mrs. Hiram Durst, Mrs. Jno. Emerick, and Mrs. Jno. Odenkirk. 2t.

Assembly.

We are authorized to announce the name of Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of S. T. Shugert, of Bellefonte as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. D. Van Pelt, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of John F. Krebs, of Ferguson twp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Philips, of Aaronsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce that S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. Peter Smith, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

District Attorney.

We are authorized to announce that J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for District attorney, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, through your paper, to state that I am a candidate for re-nomination (according to the usages of the party,) for District Attorney.
JOHN F. POTTER.

ESTRAY.—EIGHTEEN EWES and LAMBS, belonging to the undersigned went estray about 3 weeks ago. They all have a blue mark along the back and a black-cross of tar on the side. Persons knowing the whereabouts of the same, will be suitably rewarded for any information. JACOB MCCOOL,
30 July. Spring Mills.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Spangler, late of Potter twp, dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned who request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
WM. W. SPANGLER,
JACOB WAGNER, Jr.
30 July-3t. Executors.

IRON, NAILS & STEEL.

I have on hand a large assortment of BAR IRON NAILS & STEEL, which will be sold at the lowest market price.
NER THOMPSON,
jul16-3m Milroy, Pa.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is the bone fide owner of the following property, now in the possession of Daniel Horner: All the Crops on the premises, all the live stock, 1 hayrake, 1 broadwheel wagon, 1 harrow, and 1 plow, and will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure. All persons are therefore cautioned against meddling with the same. GEO. DURST.
23 July.

SETTLEMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have appointed Saturday, August 8th, next, as settlement day for all accounts in the Estate of Wm. Gentzel, dec'd, late of Gregg twp., where all persons interested will attend.
GEO. GENTZEL,
HENRY GENTZEL,
jul16 Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of Daniel Shuey, late of Oak Hall, dec'd have been granted to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them duly authenticated by law.
SAM'L GILLILAND,
jul16 6t Adm'r.

ORGANS.—The SMITH, RYNDER and JUBILEE ORGANS, are among the best recommended organs now offered. Any of these excellent instruments can be seen by calling on the Agent, Wm. Ettinger, Aaronsburg.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *fieri facias, levari facias, and venditioni exponas,* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Monday, 24th day of August, the following described real estate to wit:

All defendants right in and to the follow-described lots of ground situate in the Boro of Bellefonte, beginning at the south side of Logan street, at a point 240 feet east of corner of Tho's Landregan, thence east, along said street, to the corner of lot of Barnside's heirs, 200ft to an alley, thence by north side of said alley, to a point, 240ft east of the line of Thomas Landrican's lot, thence by lot late of Jno. McAllister's estate, 200ft to Longan st. to the place of beginning, being lot No 186, in the General Plan or Plot of said Boro' of Bellefonte.

All that lot of ground, on Bishop street, said Boro' described as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No 160 thence along Bishop st. 35ft thence along other portion of lot 159, 200ft to Logan st. 35ft to corner of lot No 160 thence along said lot 200ft to place of beginning, the same being the south western portion or part of lot 159 in the General Plan or Plot of said borough. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of B. V. Black as Garnishee of A. Heistand Glatz.

ALSO:

All the right, title and interest of defendant in a certain tract or lot of ground situate in Union twp., Centre county, bounded on the south by the old plank road, on the west by David Underwood, on the north by land of Sam'l Brugar and others, and on the east by lot of Christian Buck, et al, containing about 15 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a