THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY SEPT. 3, 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.

—SEE.—The Brazilian and Diamond pebble glass spectacles, the best in the world, and which can be worn many years without change, can be had of M. Strouse, who is traveling over the county, and is the only agent for them, and has no pedlars employed. These glasses have the highest recommendations. Price from $1.50 upwards. 27 aug 4t

DEM. STANDING COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte, N. Ward—H Y Stitzer.
do S "—Joseph Fox.
do W. "—O Meek.
Milesburg—Jas F Weaver.
Howard—John W Gardner.
Philipsburg—C A Faulkner.
Unionville—John Blair.
Benner twp—A Y Wagner.
Bogg—Wm Marks.
Burnside—Bernard Veidehoffer.
Curtin—Henry Tadd.
Ferguson—W H Fry.
Gregg—J B Heckman.
Haines—John C Grover.
Halfmoon—J H Griffin.
Harris—John Meyer.
Howard—Samuel B Leathers.
Huston—H G Cronister.
Liberty—Jno. A Stover.
Marion—George Hey.
Miles—Harvey Korman.
Patton—P E Sellers.
Penn—D A Musser.
Potter—George Stover.
Rush—G M Gaffey.
Snow Shoe—J H Holt.
Spring—John H Barnhart.
Taylor—Samuel Weaver.
Union—G L Peters.
Walker—John Divens.
Worth—Owen M'Cann.

J. H. MORRISON, Chairman

—Saturday, 12th of September will be the Jewish New Year.

—Wm. K. Alexander, of Millheim, went Missouriward this week.

—Mr. Hasel, of Madisonburg informs us that he has six acres of ground from which he averaged 28 bushels of wheat per acre this year. Pretty good.

—Sternberg, of Bellefonte, good, jovial fellow, was in this valley last week, and readily disposed of thousands of cigars, of his own manufacture. His cigars are of the finest and best quality.

—Rev. S. G. Shannon, Secretary, gives notice that the Central Pennsylvania Synod, will hold its twenty-first annual Convention at Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Pa., commencing on Thursday evening, September 24th, 1874.

—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan will deliver the address at the reunon of the surviving members of the 125th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Altoona, on Sept. 17th.

The Clearfield Republican learns that the dwelling house and saw mill, together with 400,000 feet of sawed lumber, belonging to John T. Rishel, of Brady township, Clearfield Co., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss is not less than from six to seven thousand dollars.

—The second Camp Meeting to be held on the grounds of the Pine Station Camp Meeting Association, for this year, will begin on the 3d of September. Tents rent as follows: lower tents, $3.50; upper, $3. Boarding for term of one week $5; per day, $1; per meal, 40 cents; children under ten and over four, half price.

—The campmeeting near Millheim, was very largely attended on Sunday last. There seemed to be no end to vehicles coming from all quarters. 164 vehicles passed one way through the toll-gate this side of Millheim. Good order was maintained considering the number present, although there were some drunks.

—Mr. Sam'l Gilliland has a calf of Devon and Durham grade, which, one hundred days old, weighed 394 pounds, thus lacking only six pounds of weighing 4 pounds to each day of its age.

—The cattle thief was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, and Judge Orvis in his sentence apprised the prisoner that he had a credit of two years more for him if he ever returned to this county. Baer, who passed forged papers on Wm. Harkins, dec'd, confessed and will be taken to Clearfield to be used as state's evidence against some of his partners, in locality. Haag, the Pleasant Gap landlord, was fined $90 and sentenced to 15 days in the county jail for violation of the liquor laws. A large batch of Philipsburgers had the penalties of the law pronounced upon them for similar offences.

—A campmeeting will be held at Pine Glen (on land of Wm. Hipple,) commencing September 2d and continue one week, under the auspices of Messiah's church.

—An organization to be known as the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Practical Union, is to be organized in Bellefonte.

—The Veteran Club of Centre county—which includes all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors within its borders—will hold their first re-union on the 17th of September, in the grove on the borders of Milesburg.

—The Board of Directors of Miles School District have appointed the following teachers for the term of five months, commencing in November, at salaries from $33 to $45:

Rebersburg High School, Henry Meyer; Primary, A. E. Wolf. Gramley's School, C. O. Mallory. Wolf's School, Noah Korman. Brungart's School, J. C. Morris. Stover's School, Jasper Brungart. Madisonburg High School, John C. Burket; Primary, no selection. Harter's School, E. Weirick.

—The friends of Captain Griffith Davis will regret to learn that he was conveyed to the asaylum at Danville, on Friday last. It is hoped that careful treatment under good medical advice, will restore him in a short time to a natural state of mind. Business troubles are assigned as the cause of his mental infirmity.—*Watchman.*

—The Grange picnic at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., on 27th of August, was a gigantic affair. As near as could be ascertained ten thousand persons were present. Speeches were delivered by prominent Patrons, and a series of resolutions passed expressive of the objects of the order. Nine bands of music were on the grounds, and people were present from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia.

—The season will soon be upon us when every one should see that he is made comfortable against the mud, snow and slush by purchasing from Burnside & Thomas, the most desirable and improved boots and shoes which are now in the market and manufactured especially for their trade. They are superior to any other boots and shoes, and are guaranteed water proof and will not leak, break or crack like the inferior and cheap articles that are now thrown upon the market. Burnside & Thomas should receive the thanks of the whole community for furnishing first-class goods which are winning their way to popular favor.

—The Board of School Directors of Northumberland have done a sensible thing, which should be followed by every body of that character. They have passed a resolution to expel all boys who persist in chewing tobacco or smoking in the school room or on the grounds. In the name of decency and health, we thank this Board for setting so good an example.

☞Subscribers owing one, two or more years on the Reporter, will oblige by remitting all or part. Our paper-man, hands and collectors look to us for Cash.

—Read the notice of Henry Rossman, Undertaker. He is prepared to furnish Coffins and attend to funerals, and we know will render satisfaction.

—Msj. Fisher's stock of stone-ware is unexcelled for quality and variety, by any thing of the kind in Central Penn's.

—Rev. E. J. Wolf, Professor of Homiletics, Penn'a College, Gettysburg, and a native of this valley, is spending a short vacation, in this place, with his brother Wm. Wolf.

—His Honor Judge Mayer arrived safe at New York on Saturday, and is expected home to-day, 3d. There is strong talk of giving the Judge an appropriate welcome home.

For the Reporter.

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

The teachers' examination at Millheim was well attended on last Saturday.

Mr. Benjamin Kerstetter, while hauling manure one day last week, had occasion to drive across a pretty steep bank the wagon was overturned and Mr. Kerstetter hurt badly. It was supposed at first that one of his arms was broken, but on examination proved not to be so. Notwithstanding Mr. Kerstetter's accident he was to camp on Sunday.

Mr. Condo from Brushvalley and one of the hack drivers had a little race to find out who had the fastest horses, the consequence was their rigs came in contact with each other, badly smashing Condo's buggy, and severely injuring his lady. So much for fast driving.

It seems as though Sunday had been an unlucky day indeed. One of the hacks in attempting to pass a buggy was upset and all its contents spilled out without even hurting any one or breaking the wagon either.

A certain young rooster from Potter township, who was found lying under the preacher's stand at camp on Sunday eve dead. What did I say? dead! certainly dead drunk, wearing a countenance equal to a pig's (hogs.) Where his plug hat was at that time we could not say, but he had it on next morning, and did not look so bad either.

Some one who made it his business to find out how many rigs were at Camp on Sunday last, stationed himself at Mr. Wert's barn where they all passed to go in (that is all those that did not go in by a road leading from north Millheim to the camp ground.) Some in the neighborhood of eleven hundred rigs passed in through Mr. Wert's lane. It is supposed that no less than two hundred went up by way of Texas, (north Millheim) making in all about thirteen hundred rigs. I think I am safe to say that on an average there were about four persons to each rig which would make fifty two hundred, besides those that walked. It was decidedly the largest crowd ever witnessed at any similar meeting in Centre county, and notwithstanding the large crowd the order was very good. 10 S. C.

For the Reporter.

NITTANY VALLEY GLEANINGS.

Improvements. Mr. Henry Brown, the accommodating merchant, in Hublersburg, has dressed his store and dwelling house in an entire new white suit, the blinds however are painted green; the old porch in front of the store has been torn away and a good stone one has taken its place. And then to "cap the climax" he built an iron fence in front of his house. A little farther down street lives Mr. Brown's neighbor, Mr. John Diven, the celebrated "ore digger." He seeing Brown's new fence, was determined not to be behind the times, so now there are two iron fences in Hublersburg. Good for Brown and Diven! Would that there were some more such enterprising men in Nittany Valley. Won't some one please put an iron fence around 'Squire Geary's property? Poor squire can't afford it.

Quite ill. Father Jacob Struble at Zion is quite ill. He has been poorly for some 4 weeks past. The physician has poor hopes for his recovery.

Died. Little Sallie, only daughter of Rev. J. A. Bright, died of whooping cough, in Hublersburg on the 13th of August. She was buried at Snydertown, on the 14th. Rev. W. H. Diven, of Salona, officiated, assisted by Rev. Sloat, of the Evangelical Association. Little Sallie was beloved by all who knew her, and was followed to her grave by a large number of weeping friends. Peace to her ashes.

On a visit. Mr. Pontius, son in-law of father Jacob Struble, and formerly merchant at Zion, is at present visiting his aged, afflicted father-in-law and his friends at Zion. Judging from the appearance of Mr. P. the west must be a healthful country.

Gone home. The city ladies who had been visiting Hublersburg for some weeks have all returned to their homes with rosy cheeks and good appetites. (We don't mean that they went away from Hublersburg hungry.) The best wishes of many warm friends accompany them to their homes. Come soon again ladies.

Peaches. It is said that Mr. Bechdol, living a few miles below Clintonville will have over four hundred bushels of peaches. Who among the Pennsvalley farmers can beat that? ZACCHEUS.

For the Reporter.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

Confectioneries cheap at J. Smulls.

First class Tailor, S. Hackman.

Waste Timber-Books for sale; D. Strayer's.

Wash Stands cheap at M. Halls.

Our congenial friend C. C. Ziegler, who left us over 4 years ago, has returned from Iowa City University to pay his relatives and former associates a short visit. Welcome thou disciple of wisdom.

The Lutheran Parsonage underwent a general repair. It affords us pleasure to say that it presents as fair a front as any edifice in Town.

It is to Messrs Morris and Weirick near Wolfs Store, where such go that are in want of first class furniture. To make a long story short, it is one of the few establishments where they refer you to their works for recommendation. Give them a call.

We are happy to learn that the Belle (Bell) of our neighborhood did not hurt herself seriously when she fell out of the buggy, while out riding with another man at Clintonville Camp.

Some body is of the opinion that Flour, Powder and Paint will be very dear after the Camp Meeting season has subsided. "Why so?" "Because an awful site has been used by the feminines, and 'ye' know the hunting season has commenced, flies will leave us shortly, then our houses must be coated, and to carry on business on that score we must have bread to feed the laborers."

Part of "Little Egypt" is under repair, may her borders be extended also.

Good bye until we meet at Camp Meeting just one mile North-west of Millheim on the 20th inst. HEW MOR.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER offered to the public, with the full assurance of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the profession that they would supersede all metal of other Instruments in use, for the relief and cure of Hernia, Prolapsus Uteri, and all Abdominal Weaknesses. The great number of radical cures they have effected, fully justify the confident prediction made, and has demonstrated the fact that rupture can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of incuring Spinal Disease or Paralysis, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. ZELLER & SON, Druggists, Bellefonte, Sole Agents. Aug 27 3m

LIABILITIES OF SURETIES.—The Legislature, at its last session, passed the following act, which was also approved by the Governor:

Section 1. That from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1875, the surety or sureties in an instrument of writing for the forbearance or payment of money at any future time, shall not be discharged from their liabilities upon the same, by reason of notice from the surety or sureties to the creditor or creditors to collect the amount thereof from the principal in said instruments, unless such notice shall be in writing, and signed by the party giving the same.

A fire in Cambridge, Mass., destroyed McKay & Myers' currier shop. Loss, $3,000.

EIGHT HUNDRED NEGROES IN ARMS.

Shreveport, La., Aug. 29.—Letters to-night, by couriers, state that 800 armed negroes had assembled below Coushatta, and were constantly receiving re-inforcements from all quarters. The town is guarded by two hundred white men, who call for help. A courier has also arrived at Murat, Webster Parish, who brings substantially the same information. Forty men left Colton Point at daylight this morning, for the scene of conflict, and seventy men left here this evening. To-night reinforcements have also gone from Meridine. A letter from Mr. Stringfellow, at Robinson's place, states that a conflict is inevitable, and thinks it cannot be delayed longer than to-night. The black population of the Redriver Parish, outnumber the whites three to one. Coushatta is fifty miles from the nearest telegraph station, and it is not possible that further particulars can be had before to-morrow.

Arrest of Parties.

SP. M.—A courier, just arrived from Coushatta, reports one hundred and fifty white men there. All is quiet, and no further trouble is apprehended. The white people have effected the arrest of the leaders, and have them in jail. The arrests left the negroes, without leaders, and their company was immediately dispersed. Two negroes and one white man were killed, and one man seriously wounded. There is great rejoicing over the peaceful termination of what threatened to be a bloody race conflict.

THE GALLOWS.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, August 27.—A soldier named McHand was hanged this morning for the murder of young Brown in June last. The execution was private.

San Francisco, August 27.—At Shasta to-day, John E. Baker, aged twenty-six years, and Charles Crouch, aged eighteen years, were hanged for the murder of Geo. Kline, a mule rider, in December last, the latter for the murder of Mrs. Radler in January.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTO RICO.

Havana, August 26.—Advices from Porto Rico of to-day's date report that there was a terrific earthquake on that island this morning. The houses rocked to and fro for two minutes, and the inhabitants rushed from them in the wildest alarm.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—The Democrat will publish about nine columns regarding the corn and hog crop in the several western states, which will show that Iowa has an excellent corn crop; but only 75 per cent. as many hogs as last year, and the weight of these is greatly reduced. The Illinois corn crop will be about one-third less than last year, and the hogs one-half less and much lighter. Missouri will have a poor corn crop and a large fallling off in hogs. In Kansas and Nebraska there will be great reduction in both corn and hog.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

A terrible accident occurrred at Toronto Ont., on Sunday night. While the Rev. Mr. Day was preaching in Holy Trinity Church his eldest daughter, Mary, about 20 years of age, and a young son, 10 years of age were at home. The young boy picked up a gun which had been carelessly left loaded in a bedroom, and pointing it at his sister, said: "Do you want me to shoot you," at the same pulling the trigger. He literally blew the side of the young lady's head off.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Calcutta, Aug. 24.—The latest estimates in regard to the extent and effects of the famine show that 8,000,000 natives are still dependent on charitable relief. Further distress is threatened in Tirhoot, where the wheather has been excessively dry. Unless rain falls soon the harvest will prove a failure.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

London, August 24.—An explosion occurred in a colliery nenr Hanley, Staffordshire, this morning, causing the instant death of eight miners. As is generally the case on Monday, the number of men at work was small. Had the full force been on hand no doubt many more would have been killed.

INDIAN WAR.

A special despatch from Fort Sill gives intelligence of a lively fight at the Wichita Agency between the military and a band of Kiowas, who acted in the affair with their usual treachery and cowardice. Three soldiers were shot and and a number of Indians killed. Four citizens were also killed near the agency by the Indians. These are some of the blessed fruits of the Indian "policy" in the pursuit of which Indian agents have been nowhere more extravagantly sentimental than in the region whence the encounter is reported, and which has nowhere else had a more decided effect in nourishing the insolence and encouraging the treachery of the Indians.

MOULTON OUT IN A CARD.

New York, Aug. 29.—Frank Moulton prints a card to-day, stating that he notified the Beecher Committee that he was ready to be cross-examined at any time, but the Committee took no notice of his offer, and consequently he went to Plymouth Church last night, having a right there as a member of the congregation, and his wife being a member of the church. After hearing the misrepresentations in the report he sent a note to the moderator, requesting to be heard, but was not so permitted. Moulton says he has in his possession a letter from Beecher, stating that Raymond, who made the attack on him (Moulton) last night, knows nothing about the case, although Raymond himself publicly stated last night that he knew all about it. Moulton says he will have all the letters printed, and concluding his card as follows: "I will add that the hearing which was last night denied to me in the place where I had the best right to demand and expect it, I shall not fear from the public in a few days. The only delay in the publication will arise from the preparation of facsimile copies of the letters and papers, including Beecher's written certificate of Mr. Raymond's case. I have sought for four years, for the sake of the innocent children of two families, to shield Beecher from the exposure of his crime of adultery; but Beecher, his committee and his church, have wanted to compel me for my own self-protection to reveal him to the world as I shall shortly do in a still worse light than that in which he now stands. H. W. Sage, chairman of the Beecher committee, considers their labors now over. He says the testimony taken makes 800 printed pages in pamphlet form, but there was much testimony which the committee would under no consideration give publicity to, as it would compromise ladies who are now respectably married. Moulton publishes in the Brooklyn papers this p. m. that he will prove Beecher an adulterer and a liar, and will prove all other charges he has made against him. He also stated that he had heard Bowen charge Beecher with adultery. Mr. Moulton declared that Mr. Beecher made a confession to him of having had carnal intercourse with a lady in his congregation, but this lady was not Mrs. Tilton.

New Orleans, La., August 26.—Within the past twenty-four hours there have been two suicides and three homicides in this city, besides which three persons have been dangerously wounded with razors and pistols in affrays.

Salt Lake City, Aug 31.—The Mormons at Beaver are greatly excited over the arrest of Shepp for polygamy. Federal officials have been threatened with violence.

Millions of grasshoppers have appeared on the plains, causing general alarm among farmers.

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DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN WOODLANDS.

[*By Prof. Wm. H. Brewer.*]

This is a paper to be published in the Statistical Atlas of the United States, now in progress of publication. It is an exhibition of a map, and a description of the methods by which the map was colored. Then follows an analysis of the trees of the tree flora in the 10 districts into which the United States was divided. The flora of the United States, the author said, is believed to contain over 800 woody species, and over 300 trees. Of these trees about 250 species are somewheres tolerably abundant, about 120 species grow to a tolerably large size, 20 attain a hight of 100 feet, 12 a hight sometimes of over 200, and a few—perhaps 5 or 6—a hight of 300. The speaker analyzed the districts, adding: New England I consider to contain 80 or 85 species, of which 50 may reach a hight of 50 feet; Maine is the great source of pine and spruce lumber, but as a whole, the hard wood species predominate. Without going into the details of this flora, it is sufficient to give the author's remark that the area of woodland in New England is not perhaps greatly diminishing, but the amount of timber capable of being made into sawed lumber is lessening. The Middle States have about 100 to 105 species of trees, 65 to 67 of which sometimes reach 50 feet in hight. Here were originally very heavy forests. There are still large areas heavily timbered, but the timber for all purposes is unquestionably rapidly diminishing, and there is no compensating influence going on for increase.

But in the Middle and New England States various hard woods attain their greatest perfection as to strength and durability; and as a consequence here we find the manufactures that are dependent on those woods. In the South-Eastern region—that is, extending from Virginia and Florida—we have about 130 species. In each case these form the conspicuous elements of the landscape. Seventy-five attain a hight of 50 feet or more, and about a dozen species a hight of 100 feet. A belt of pine timber extends the whole length of this region, which is the great source of the hard and yellow pine. The author described the ornamental trees of that beautiful region, and resumed: The North-Western region, from Ohio to Minnesota, and north of the Ohio River is represented by about 105 to 110 species, 68 or 70 of which may reach a hight of 50 feet. That is the district furnishing at present the largest production of sawed lumber within the United States. Michigan alone furnished in 1870 of the 12,750,000 of M. feet, 2,250,000: Wisconsin furnished over 1,000,000—the two States thus producing more than one-fourth of the whole yield returned in that year.

The author alluded to the rapidity of the destruction going on in that region, also of the diminution of sawing lumber in the forests, and the increase in woodland over the prairie region as it becomes cultivated. The south-western region, extending from Kentucky to Texas and the Gulf, has about 112 to 118 species, 60 or 65 of which attain a hight of 50 feet, which the author also analyzed. West of these last two districts, this treeless belt, extending entirely across the continent from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, is described, and its characteristics within the limits of the United States are mentioned. It is 350 miles wide in its narrowest part, between latitude 36° and 37°, and 800 miles wide on our northern border. The Rocky Mountain region is next considered. This consists of from 28 to 30 species, but a vastly smaller number making up the timber region. Perhaps not over a half a dozen species constitute by far the largest part. No hard woods are abundant in any of the forests west of the Great Plains, although hard wood occur, particularly in the southern and western part, as scattered trees rather than as forests. Between the Rocky Mountains in the Sierra Nevadas is a deserted and sparsely-wooded region, which extends southward to Mexico, uniting on its southern part with the treeless expanse which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific along our Southern frontier, and throwing out a spur entirely across the Rocky Mountains near the Pacific Railroad, connecting it with the treeless plains on the eastern side. This great treeless district varies very much in its different regions, has quite a large number of species of interest to botanists, and some few of economic value. The only forests within it are forests of evergreen, occurring on the mountains, of which the largest one is in Arizona and is 400 miles long, the limits of which have recently been demonstrated by Lieut. Wheeler's Expeditions. Here followed an analysis by the author of the flora of the region west of this Desert of California, Washington Territory, and Oregon, where were found the grandest forests perhaps on earth, and the noblest trees. The number of species of these latter is quite large, but in any one region the number of species is small. With one single exception all of the trees within the United States which attain a hight of 200 feet are found in this district. The forests are entirely of cone bearing trees and the number of species is large, the number of timber trees being very large and their size and value also being great. In Washington Territory official reports state that the land will produce from 25,000 to 300,000 feet per acre, and that there are vast tracts "that would cover the entire surface with eight-foot 10 feet in hight." Then follows again, an analysis of the trees of California and Oregon, including the many forms there that have been of interest in the world.

In Alaska, the tenth region or district, the data are insufficient for the map, but there are heavy forests there that are well known. The author rapidly discussed the original disposition of forests, showing what variety of causes have controlled this. Then the economic value of some of the industries directly dependent on them were alluded to, and the author ended his paper with some conclusions regarding the future supply, and suggestions regarding the planting of trees.

THE END OF THE EARTH.

Interesting Narrative of Travel in Norway.

[Alta California.]

Hammerfest, June 26.—We arrived here on the longest day of the year after a passage of fourteen days from Christianstand, Norway. We had a rough passage part of the time when outside of the Islands—rain almost every day, and cold as Greenland; we shivered in overcoats when on deck in the latter days of June. The scenery, however, is grand, surpassing that of the Alps and the castled Rhine. There are thousands of mountains covered with snow, and more picturesque than any we have ever seen. Some are more than a thousand feet high, and have many waterfalls, fed by the melting snow. A part of the way there are mountains on both sides. As for islands, there are thousands of them, with a vapor hanging over them, morning and evening, which is very beautiful. Our first landing in Norway was Christianstand. Mrs. K and myself took a prominade through the city. We found the streets clean, broad and straight, and the houses very neat. The population of the place is 11,468. Many of the ladies are beautiful; most of them are blondes, and all have good figures. Our next stopping-place was Bergen, a city of 30,252 inhabitants. Its principle trade is fish. A professor living there told me that last year it rained eleven months and seven days. A Norwegian gentleman who passed through Bergen nine years ago during a heavy rain, when on his way to America, has just returned and artlessly inquired if it had been raining ever since. We all came to the conclusion that it had. There is at Bergen a museum with the best collection of fish that I have ever seen, comprising the skeletons of three whales, from seventy five to eighty feet long; large sharks, and many varieties of the finny tribe. Every day at noon a military band plays on the promenade—that is, when it is not raining. There is one good wide street in the city; the stores are small. There is a large fish market. The city lies on a steep hill, some of the streets being as steep as Clay street. We next stopped at Throndhiem, a city of 20,858 people, founded in A. D. 997 by King Olaf Treygvason, upon the seat of the old Scandinavian city Midoros. It was the seat of government and remained the capitol of Norway down to the time of its union with Denmark, when Christiania was made capitol. The city is prettily situated on a bay at the mouth of the Nid. There is a fine old cathedral here, which, according to an article of the constitution of 1814, is to remain the place of coronation of the Norwegian sovereigns. The Bishop of Throndhjem performs the ceremony. Last year Oscar II. and Queen Sophie were crowned here. The churchyard contains many old monuments. The graves were nearly all decorated with artificial or nature flowers, the latter being grown in the houses on account of the cold. There is a railway, of a gague of three feet and six inches, running to Storen, the trains making a speed of ten miles an hour. There were two beautiful and rapid cascades three miles from the city, one 99 feet high and 413 feet wide; the other 82 feet high and 122 feet wide. There are a number of mills below them; also, furnaces for smelting copper, and chrome works. There is a museum, with a small collection. The streets are wide and stright. After leaving Throndhjem the coast continues exceedingly mountainous. As we approached the Targhalten there was a rush to the deck, but the fog was so dense that we could not see the top. It was a curious rock, a thousand feet high, perforated 500 feet above the sea by a hole seventy feet high and forty wide. Soon after we passed Horseman's Island, which has the appearance of a giant on horseback swimming through the water. Next we visited Hammerfest, the most northerly town in the world. It has a population of 2,067. There are many laplanders and finlanders in the town. The principle business is in cod-liver oil and fish, and the odor from the oil makes it very disagreeable. Reindeer and goats abound here, while there are but six horses in the town. I have never before seen so many children in so small a town. I don't know whether it is because of the fish diet the long winter nights, but any disconsolate childless couple had better come and spend a season here. The sun sets here on November 17, and does not rise again until January 28. Children go to school with lanterns for about six weeks. In summer the sun does not set from the 1st of June till the 22d of July. There is no chance for hotel-keepers to make any money on candles, as they do in Germany and France. I had my photograph taken by the midnight sun. You get demoralized here. Mrs. K. has already. She sits up to 1 and 2 o'clock knitting socks, waiting for night to come. On the 27th of June, the Laplanders brought many children to town to have them babtized or confirmed. Reindeers you can see fifty at a time on the side hills, and goats by the hundred. On June 23 (called here St. Han's Day) or midsummer Day, they kindled bonfires on the sides of the mountains around the town, and had a jolly time. The weather is horrible. The thermometer stands from four to five Reaumur. There is one hotel here, and its management might be easily improved, although the landlady is kind and obliging. We have fish and reindeer for breakfast, and reindeer and fish for dinner, and for supper some more fish and reindeer. The jumping-off place is in latitude 70 4011. 3. This is cut in a granite pillar, surmounted by a bronze globe, with projecting axis, indicating the plane of the celestial pole; and on two sides of the pillar are inscriptions, in Lantin and Norwegian, that this is an important station, though not terminal; that it is on the north cape of the great European arc of meridian, the southern termination being on the meridian. It was undertaken by the sovereigns of Norway, Sweden, and Russia in 1816-52. On the same spot, or nearly so, General Sabine made an important series of pendulum experiments in 1823. Fughenaes was one of the chain of stations extending nearly from the equator to the pole, at which pendulum observations were made for obtaining the variations of gravity on the earth's surface. Yours, &c. A. KOHLER.

ANN ELIZA'S SUIT AGAINST BRIGHAM.

Salt Lake City, August 26.—Brigham Young's answer to the complaint of Ann Eliza, his nineteenth wife, for divorce, was filed last evening. He denies that she is his lawful wife, alleging that she is the lawful wife of James L. Lee. He says his lawful wife, Mary Ann Angle, claims that he and the complainant were members of the church of Latter Day Saints, and by the doctrine of that church the members can enter into plural marriages. Such ceremony was performed, but complainant knew she could not claim his society in the ordinary relation between husband and wife. He denies her charges of cruelty, neglect, etc., and says he amply provided for her.

Westward the star of empire continues to take its way. California, whose history dates back only about twenty-five years, promises soon to take her place as one of the greatest States in the Union. Her population in 1850 was only 92,000, but since that time it has increased more than 700 per cent., or at the rate of about 30 per cent. each year. She possesses every element of growth and prosperity. Besides her precious mines, her excellent climate makes her one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. Last year she exported $21,600,000 worth of wheat to Great Britain. She can raise enough fruit for a whole nation, and a scheme is said to be now on foot for extending her trade in dried fruits to Europe. She expects to make from ten to twelve million gallons of wine this season, the present number of grape vines in the State being 50,000,000. She also adds this year an immense crop of hops to her sum of wealth. This product is for exportation but it is not unlikely that within a few years the manufacture of those hops into ale and porter will be carried on within the State. This would enhance the value of the hop crop by so much, besides the increase in population resulting from this new industry. The quick-silver mines and the coal mines are also beginning to pay great profits to their owners. In the midst of all this natural wealth the people are beginning to live better and the demand for the finer luxuries is increasing. Fine residences and costly public buildings are springing up everywhere, and one of the latest undertakings is the building of an entire new suburban town in San Mateo county, to cover 11,000 acres, and not a single lot of which is to be sold sold until the town is all built.

The Ebensburg Herald says: A story reaches us to the effect that a fine looking young lady, who resides in one of the townships of this county, was compelled to marry a low villainous scoundrel, the other day, under the following circumstances: The young lady was on a visit from home at the time, when the man who was determined to be her worst half made his appearance. The young lady positively refused to entertain the proposition of marriage, but was afterward forced to give her consent by a third party, who threatened to shoot her if she did not. The ceremony of marrying the twain was gone through with, the young lady having to be held up during the time. It is likely that the matter will be settled in our court

The Spanish War department has resighed a contract for 130,000 Rennington rifles.

A VOICE FROM THE OTHER WORLD.

A KENTUCKY WIDOW WARNED TO FLEE FROM THE WRATH TO COME—HER HUSBAND'S GHOST APPEARS AND SPEAKS TO HER.

From the Springfield Kentuckian.

Mrs. Eliza Green, aged about thirty years, now living in this place (Springfield, Ky.), a lady of irreproachable character and of decided nerve and courage, having a fair English education, and in possession of only tolerable good health, details the following curious incidents as having occurred with her and at her residence since the death of her husband last spring:

On the 18th of March, 1874, Mr. Green died after a protracted illness, leaving Mrs. Green with a family of six young children with little or no means of support. A short time after Mr. Green's death, say about three months, Mrs. Green heard singular noises about the house after night and sometimes in the day time, heavy breathings and moans resembling a person in the agonies of death; at one time she heard a noise under the house like a horse rolling about and pawing violently as though in the agonies of death. Again she saw frequently in her room at night after the lamp was lighted, a shadowy figure resembling the head and shoulders of a medium-sized man moving around the wall next the ceiling, and uniformly as the shadow reached the lamp the flame was extinguished, and this phenomenon happened as often as four or five times in a night. At one time when she and her family with some visitors were sitting quietly in the room, the front door, without any visible cause, was seen to fly violently open and shut again as violently, and so violently as to jar boxes of flowers placed in the window out of it. At other times when the lights were burning footsteps were heard by her in the room, as though a grown persen in slippers were walking over the floor, and yet no object could be seen. At one time she thought she heard some person noisily approaching the front door as if about to enter. Upon opening the door, however, no one could be seen. Again near the steps of the back door she thought she saw, after dark, a small white dog, resembling one she knew in the neighborhood; that she approached it with the view of taking it up and carrying it in the house, but it eluded her grasp and mysteriously passed away. At another time the back door of her room seemed half filled with a white, gauzy cloud, not resembling anything only a white figure, which alarmed her, and she ran out of the house. The apparition disappeared.

Other persons, friends and relatives, have been present on some of these occasions, and corroborate Mrs. Green's statements.

The most mysterious and crowning development related by her is said to have occurred on the 30th ult., about 11 o'clock A. M. She was in the celler of the house getting kindling wood, and in stooping down thought she saw the lower limbs and feet of Mr. Green standing by her, and immediately felt the pressure of a cold hand upon her shoulder. She turned and looked, and reports that her husband stood before her just as he appeared when she last saw him in his burial clothes. When she exclaimed, "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, who redeemed me, Dick, what do you want?" and that he spoke audibly to her in his natural tone of voice and language, telling her that the sufferings of this life were in no way to be compared to those of the other world, and that he was permitted to come back to her to advise her of her neglect of duty, and to urge her to act otherwise. He also sent by her messages to his brother Charles Green, Mrs. Rachel Walker, and to Miss Edgerton, all living here. He further requested to have three masses said for the repose of his soul; one on the first Saturday of this month, and the others on the two following Saturdays. He further informed her that he would not visibly appear to her again, but could have appeared twice more had he desired to do so, but not to her but to other persons named by him—his kindred. Then repeating the word "friend" three times he vanished from sight. Mrs. Green says she has heard loud knockings on the floor, and heard groanings, as of persons in extreme distress, since, but has seen nothing more.

A report, probably well-founded, says that on the first of September that portion of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal division of the Penna. Canal above Lock Haven Pa., and that portion of the Juniata division above Petersburg, Pa., will be abandoned. Boatmen have been notified to have their boats out of those portions of the canal by that time. If we remember aright, there was some provision in the law for the sale of the main line authorising the abandonment above Huntingdon, and we presume it is under this the company is acting.

Two Berks county girls ran off with attaches of Howell's circus.

Ledru Rollin, the eminent French historian and scholar, is reported to be seriously ill.

H. B. Burnside, brother of General Burnside, committed suicide by hanging himself, at Fairland, Ind., on Thursday.

A little girl died in great agony, last week, at Hyde Park, Luzerne county, from hydrophobia. She had been bitten by a dog about the 1st of June.

If you wish to peasonally comprehend the completeness of the old adage—"A fool and his money are soon parted"—buy a lottery ticket.

Zenas M. Crane's barn at Dalton, Mass. was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance $6,000.

Dress neatly. A well clothed man commands favor and respect, while one in slovenly attire can hardly borrow his neighbor's saw-horse.

The man is always most honored who is most excellent in what he undertakes. It is betterto saw wood well, than plead law poorly.

Fifty cents for good lecture, is better than half that sum for a circus.

The poverty of childhood is more frequently than otherwise the stepping stone to wealth.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 15 Red 110.....Rye..... 80.....Corn 80 ....Oats 45.....Barley 80. 70.....Cloverseed 4.50 .....Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15 Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buck wheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retails, 50... wholesale 7,25 to 7,50

DEATHS.

On 27th Aug. near Boalsburg, Mrs. Margaret Goheen, aged 57 years.

PUBLIC SALE. On Saturday September 12, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of Em. Smith, near Farmer's Mills, the following personal property of Israel Smith dec'd. 2 Hogs, 1 Corner cupboard, 1 Sink, 1 table, 2 Tubs, 1 Wood chest, 1 Lounge, 1 Doughtry, 1 Wash-stand, 6 Chairs, Carpenter tools, 1 Cookstove & utensils, and other articles too numerout to mention.

JOHN RISHEL, Adm'r.

CAUTION.—Sportsmen are hereby notified not to enter upon the lands of the undersigned for the purpose of shooting squirrels &c., they will be dealt with according to law.

3 sept 3t. JAS. DUCK. H. E. DUCK