THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 20, 1875.

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"The Times" is the most spirited and readable paper in Philadelphia.

We observe that in many counties the salary of the Co. Superintendent was reduced by the late tri-ennial conventions of directors.

The Gazette and Bulletin suggests that the North and South settle their difficulty by a spelling match. That's a dangerous banter for the Bulletin's party—Covode is missing.

In Massachusetts 1 in 14 of the population is a pauper, a criminal or a person idle and dependent. There are many other potato patches that do not hold their heads as high as that state, which have a better showing up.

William S. King, Congressman from Minnesota, has been indicted for perjury in the Pacific Mail Steamship business, in having on the 23d of February, 1874, sworn before a committee of Congress that he had never received a dollar for the purpose of assisting in procuring an appropriation for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

There are always foolish people who will do some foolish things. We find these in all ages; even long before the people of the United States were foolish enough to fasten Grant upon their necks, there were foolish virgins who did not fill their lamps, and therefore could not be admitted to the wedding feast. But all this foolishness finds company in a couple of Jerseymen, who were fools enough to go into a rough and tumble fight on a scaffold, a few days ago, in Trenton—the affair ending, as any foolish affair of the kind would, in a grand tumble. If we wanted to fight, we would choose terra firma, with plenty of room to run, and nothing in the way to make us stumble—a clean track for leg-bail—that's the way the Reporter would choose its ground, out of purely prudential reasons—and great prudence should be exercised in a matter of this kind, which would save many a licking. We never got licked yet, because we never would misbehave when tother feller was the bigger. But, about fighting on a scaffold, that's what we desire to get at, and we would greatly caution against it, because the following account of a trial of it is not very encouraging:

Edward Clark and Michael Mack, masons, fought on a scaffold on the three-story building in Spring street, Trenton, on Monday. Covert, the foreman, went up to separate them, and in the tussle the three were precipitated to the ground, thirty-five feet. Eight feet of the wall gave way and fell with the men, burying them beneath it. The men were extricated unconscious and fearfully mangled. Mack's right leg was broken above the knee, and he had many cuts about the body and some internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful. Clark's right leg was broken, and he had a fearful gash at the back of his head. Covert sustained a broken arm, many cuts upon the head, and was bruised about the body.

As will be seen by an advertisement in this week's Reporter, the annual election for President and Directors of the L. C. & S. C. RR. will be held at Philadelphia, on June 8. This part of the railroad work—the election of officers—is performed with precision, but the essential and important matter, the pushing forward of our road is done with a speed that is set in the shade by a snail's pace. There is another matter that was promptly attended to—and that was the collection of the stock subscribed along the line, while the money that was to have been furnished by the Penn'a. RR. company to carry the work to "a speedy completion" still remains among the things that did not come up to sacred pledges, although our finest and best farms have been cut up by the construction of a road-bed through them only to be washed by the rains and torn away by the floods. We see no good excuse for this state of affairs. The panic—two years ago—did furnish an excuse for a discontinuance of the work *at that time*, and which our people, whose money has been spent, and whose lands have been rent, were willing to put up with, but we do allege that the "mighty corporation" is in shape now to make good its promises to our people, as the sum needed to secure the running of the cars to Centre Hall, or some point in Penns valley, is but a trifle for the Penn'a. RR. Company. In the name of our injured people we call upon the Penn'a. RR. Co. to perform its promises—promises that might have been and could have been fulfilled two years ago—and put the work under contract with the utmost speed, and thus secure our people the advantages to which they entitled by virtue of the money they have paid and the land that has been taken from them.

The Somerset Democrat says: It is a matter of common remark that more drunkenness has been seen on our streets since the granting of licenses, than was witnessed for the last year. Men who have not been under the influence of liquor for many months, were seen staggering on the highways, and numerous scenes of a disgraceful character shocked the better portion of our community. But it is not in town only where the effect of license is already visable. Men from the country, who heretofore had no opportunity of drinking, were seen returning home so drunk that they fell from the seats of their wagons.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Toledo, May 13.—The Blade publishes this afternoon an elaborate crop report, carefully compiled from statements by competent parties at 150 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. These statements indicate that from one-quarter to one third of a crop of winter wheat has been killed but that has been nearly offset by the increased number of acres sowed, and the quantity of spring wheat will, if everything is favorable, henceforth bring the whole production to that of an average crop. About a quarter of last year's crop still remains in the hands of the farmers. No considerable of wheat ground is reported as having been plowed. The amount of corn being put in this year greatly exceeds that of last year.

The Lebanon Advertiser has a strong leader urging the nomination of ex-Governor Bigler as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It asks where is the Democrat in the State, not swayed by personal considerations, who is not ready, after a moment's thought of the situation, to throw up his hat and admit that Bigler is the man?

HOW CARPET BAGGER SPENCER DID IT IN ALABAMA.

In last week's Reporter we gave a short slice of the astounding political infamy that was practiced in Alabama in order to elect Spencer, radical, and an ex-bartender and carpet-bagger, to the U. S. Senate. Since that the investigating committee has obtained further evidence which makes very interesting reading and furnishes another sample of the foul and iniquitous means used by the Grant regime to retain power. The report, dated Montgomery, May 12, reads as follows:

The Legislative Committee to investigate the means whereby Spencer secured his election to the Senate took a recess to-day. Over 300 pages of manuscript testimony by Republican witnesses prove the following facts:

Before the election Spencer went to Louisville to see Gen. Tracy, and urge him to send troops to Alabama, the purpose being to use the troops as a political machine to intimidate Democratic voters; after the election a separate Court-room Legislature was organized, because it was feared that if both parties met together the Democrats would control the organization and defeat Spencer; Republicans who opposed Spencer were bought over with money and the promise of appointments to office in order to get a quorum for the court-room body; men were sent for and paid to come and represent counties not only without certificates of election, but without any pretense of election, in order to defeat a quorum in the Capitol Legislature. One member was bribed by Hinds, and another was drugged to insensibility. The money used in corrupting members was government funds borrowed solely for that purpose from post office and revenue officials. When a compromise was proposed by Attorney General Williams it was found that, unless one Democratic Senator could be unseated and a Republican placed in his stead, the record would show that the Court Room Legislature had no quorum in the Senate, and that Spencer's election was void. Thereupon one Glass, the Republican Senator for Macon county, was paid from $300 to $500 to pair off with a Democratic Senator in what was known as the Miller and Martin contest, and violate his pledge. The Lieutenant Governor (McKinslay) was to rule, and the Republican Senators were to sustain his rulings so as to settle the contest before notice of the treachery could be conveyed to the absent Democratic Senators. The testimony of Robert Barber, Clerk of the Court Room lower House, and also Clerk of the same House after consolidation, is a sample of the whole mass. Barber being duly sworn testified as follows: I was Clerk of the lower House of the Court Room Legislature, and also Clerk of the House in the Consolidated Legislature. The object of the Court Room Legislature was to secure the organization and elect General Spencer to the United States Senate. We did not think this could be done if we met at the Capitol. After relating the means employed by Spencer to shelve ex-Governor Parsons and Alexander White, who he had heard would be rival candidates for the Senate, the witness proceeded: I have letters from Spencer relative to the use of troops, but as they are confidential I do not propose to introduce them." The committee insisted on seeing the letters, and Barber, after consulting his counsel, introduced them. Letter No. 2, dated Decatur, Oct. 22, 1873, after stating what troops had been ordered to Alabama, and where stationed, proceeded thus: "I wish Randolph, Deputy United States Marshal, would use the company at Opelika in making arrests in Talahoosa, Randolph and Clabourne counties. I wish you would go to Talladego and block the game. I must not, however, be known in this matter. Signed in haste, truly yours, George E. Spencer.

The witness continued: The expression relative to the arrest in Randolph and other counties refers to a letter received by me from Randolph county, in which it was stated that if troops could be sent into counties named to make a few arrests, enough votes could be run out of them to secure the election of the Republican candidates for the Legislature; I informed General Spencer of these facts, and this is what that part of his letter relates to the assistant secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee; I was familiar with the plan of Spencer and the Republican party; J. J. Hinds was Spencer's confidential man, and represented him in every particular; he had control of every movement; in our conferences I was informed that all the money needed to secure Spencer's election was provided and in the hands of Hinds; it was said that the Lowndes county delegation, except Major Hunter, were disaffected, and this would defeat Spencer's election; we were informed that $2,000 had been raised to disaffect these members; I interviewed several of the delegation, and told them that Spencer had made up his mind to give each of them an appointment, and Spencer, who was present, promised them route agencies; Bryant, another member, arrived the next day, and, as I understood, received $300 from Hinds; this seemed to fix the Lowndes county delegation all right; the Legislature convened that morning; the Lowndes county delegation were present and voted for Spencer; many members from other counties were promised offices; I was authorized by Spencer to promise members as many offices as I might think necessary to secure their support. After testifying to the drugging of a member, the witness proceeds to detail how Baker and Chisholm, two men from distant counties, generally known to have been not elected, were sent for and induced by the promise of office to enter the Court-room Legislature as Representatives of their respective counties. The witness further testified that pending the campaign Internal Revenue Assessor Low H. Mayer wrote him a detailed plan of campaign with the troops, which he communicated to Spencer, and which was finally adopted. The troops were to be sent whenever needed ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the revenue officers and breaking up illicit distilleries, but really for political uses and purposes.

On all important points the testimony of the other witnesses, as also the records, sustain that of Barber, and is cumulative merely, except in the matter of the use of government funds, about which he knew nothing. The investigation causes a profound sensation here.

The Harrisburg Car works have resumed work on a contract for two hundred cars. This employs only one-third of their force.

The workmen at the railroad shops at Renova have commenced working ten hours per day, after working on short time since 1873.

The York county court has ruled that no licenses will be granted to applicants who have been convicted of violating the license law within one year.

The main building of the Tuscarora Academy, at Academia, Juniata county, was burned down recently. It was four stories high and built of brick.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The United States Isthmus Exploring Expedition has returned to Colon, and reports that its labors were eminently successful in running a line for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. There are now three routes designated for passing ships from ocean to ocean and all of them have their advantages. The most northern route is the Tehuantepec, the middle the Nicaragua, and the southern crosses the Isthmus of Darien. From one of these locations engineers declare that a practicable path can be chosen to shorten the distance from ports on this continent to those of Asia. At the present time all ships starting from the eastern side of North or South America have to pass far south around Cape Horn before they can run either north for ports along the coast or start sheets for islands in the Pacific or points in Japan, China or other parts of Asia. This is a ruinous waste of time, especially when the Cape of Good Hope has been practically blotted off the nautical charts by the Suez canal, which is now in working order. In a short time all the facts in relation to the three projected routes will be laid before the country in an official shape, and the next Congress may be asked to take some steps in regard to the matter. That a canal can be cut from ocean to ocean is conceded. The opinions of engineers settle that point. Of course, there are impediments of no trifling character in the way, but they can be removed by the hand of science. The Suez canal has been constructed; there is a tunnel beneath the Alps; the telegraphic cable speaks with "most miraculous organs" from under fathoms of deep sea waves. In a few years it is expected that cars will be speeding from France to England with a depth of water above them sufficient to float the largest man-of-war. If these works are possible, why not a ship canal from ocean to ocean across the waist of this continent? The croakers declared the Suez canal could not be built. It was built. They predicted it would soon be choked with the shifting sand of the desert. They have proved false prophets. The same men put in print their estimates to convince the public that the Suez canal would make no returns of a satisfactory financial character. The business foots up in a totally different direction. In the year 1873 the working expenditures of the Suez canal amounted to twenty-three per cent. of the gross receipts. The net revenue for that year was $3,830,000, of which the preferred charges absorbed $2,345,000, leaving $1,485,000 for a share dividend, which is three and three-quarters per cent. In 1872 there were 1,082 vessels passed through the canal, representing 1,439,000 tons. In 1873, the vessels increased to 1,173, and the tons to 2,085,000. Again, in 1874 there was an advance both in vessels and tonnage. The former amounted to 1,264, and the latter to 2,424,000. The British standard of commercial growth is applied to the advance of the canal's business, which is "a minimum increase of five per cent. per annum." Less than this would have added one-half of one per cent. each year to the dividends of the company. If the affairs of the Suez Canal Company exhibit such results as those given from official sources, there need be no fear for the cash returns from a work that would pass vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. If the Suez canal is a success, its parallel enterprise will not be a failure. These facts are sufficient to draw attention to the report of the Darien expedition, which will soon be made public, and induce a more careful consideration of the whole subject.—*The Times.*

THE WHISKEY RING.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES—COLLUSION OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Washington, May 10.—To-day the movement against the whiskey ring, in which the Secretary of the Treasury has been engaged for two months past, culminated in the seizure of some thirty distilleries and rectifying houses in the cities of St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. The evidence collected is of a character to insure the present destruction of the whiskey ring. It having come to the Secretary's knowledge, before he set his investigations on foot, that all official information of action affecting the ring in any part of the country was promptly communicated to it in advance by some person or persons in the Internal Revenue office, it was decided to prosecute the entire inquiry through the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury. The work was entrusted to Major Bluford Wilson, and no feature of it was communicated to Commissioner Douglass or any of his subordinates until the real work was completed and orders of seizure alone remained to be made. As the law provides that such orders shall come from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the details of the work accomplished and the evidence collected were placed in his hands, and some of the facts were entrusted to his subordinates, through whom they were almost immediately in part made public, as the disconnected statements regarding the movement, which have appeared during the last week, sufficiently attest. The President throughout has sustained the Secretary most vigorously, and the moment the main facts of the frauds perpetrated were called to his notice he cordially co-operated in indorsing every movement necessary to secure success. It has been ascertained that about two-thirds of the whiskey shipped from St. Louis for the last year has been what is termed "Crooked," as whiskey which has not paid tax is called. The amount of fraud in St. Louis alone will not fall below $1,000,000 annually for the last two years.

The developments at Chicago and Milwaukee are also on a great scale. Illicit whiskey has been traced into all the prominent Eastern and Southern cities. Duplicates and even triplicates of stamps on packages bearing the same serial numbers and the same stamps have been discovered, and with several houses it has been the usual thing to enter on the stub of the stamp issued only half the amount of whiskey actually shipped under the detached stamp. All the different methods have been discovered, and such transcripts taken in addition, as will, when compared with the returns made to the office of Internal Revenue, make it possible to trace the larger part of all the illicit traffic which has been carried on for the last year.

The collusion of a number of Revenue officers at the points named is established beyond question, and a number of changes will follow this development. Suit will be immediately entered against all the property seized and against the parties and their bondsmen, and the prospect seems fair that the Government will be able to establish so strong a case as to recover from the property seized an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to the sum total of the frauds perpetrated. No move upon this scale has ever before been undertaken. It has proved most successful in everything, and the results are in every respect of the highest importance.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

THREATENING SPEECHES BY THE LEADERS.

BLOODSHED INEVITABLE.

Fisher And Whiteheads Mine Attacked and the Employees Carried Off.

Huntingdon, May 12.—The force of men who left here yesterday morning with Fisher and Whitehead succeeded in running the blockade and reached their destination. John Siney, of the antracite region, was addressing a mass meeting of miners when it was announced that three car loads of blacklegs had arrived. The meeting broke up in confusion and about 900 men and women armed and equipped, repaired to Fisher and Whitehead's mines. They were met by Fisher and Whitehead, who forbid them to come upon their property. The mob halted and sent a delegate in person of John Siney, to confer with Fisher and Whitehead. He said it was a peaceable strike and asked that a committee might go to the men and try and induce them to leave the region. The request was granted and the committee passed on to the mines to confer with the men, but failed to induce a single man to return. A second committee was sent but succeeded no better, as not one would consent to return. One man suggested to shoot Mr. Fisher if he stood in the way.

The mob then fell back and consulted. Finding the blacklegs could not be persuaded, under imprudent advice they made a wild and furious charge, sweeping over Mr. Fisher and his party. Men and women brandishing clubs forcibly entered the houses. Some of Fisher's men were seized and dragged out, their baggage thrown out of the windows, the doors broken down, and provisions appropriated. Men who have been working in the mines for weeks, were taken out and marched by the mob towards Tyrone. They marched all night. Fisher and Whitehead arrived at Osceola about midnight, and came to Tyrone on the early train.

The strikers have become wild and ungovernable, and say all new men must and shall leave the region. If the men had resisted blood would have been shed freely. The sheriff had promised to be in attendance to protect the new men, but owing to some cause not fully explained he did not come. The success of the mob for the last two days threatens total suspension of business. They propose to clean out every bank operated.

Arrest of the President of the Miners' Association.

Osceola, Pa., May 13.—John Siney, President of the M. and L. B. A., while addressing a large meeting of excited miners at this place to-day, said that if Capt T. E. Clarke of the police force received any injury, the miners would not be to blame. It would be the fault of persons who sent him here. He also said that there were times when persons were justified in violating the law; that it was robbery, and persons who came now seeking to take the places of those out on a strike were robbing the children and women of their bread, and should be treated accordingly. Siney then sent this infuriated crowd to Pewelton to drag the men from their work as they did at Fisher's works yesterday.

It is the universal belief here among disinterested citizens that if there is bloodshed the blame will rest with Siney and Parks who are under pay of the national organization and who, it is believed, are being paid by shippers in other regions that are now working to keep the strike up. Siney and Parks are both foreigners and have made some very heavy threats against native-born miners and shippers who are all native-born.

President of the Miners' Association Arrested for Conspiracy.

John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, was arrested here last night, on oath of Capt. Clarke, charged with conspiracy.

More Men Compelled to Stop Work.

Tyrone, Pa., May 13.—The strikers, with John Siney at their head, have stopped all work on the Moshannon branch. The Morrisdale miners on the Philipsburg branch, are working with about seventy men and the mine at Powelton is working about seventy men.

Wilkesbarre, May 13.—A straggling fire was kept up by the striking miners from ten o'clock last evening until four o'clock this morning upon the Sheriff's posse at Hutchinson's breaker, by the striking miners. They hope in this manner to frighten the posse away. Four more men went to work for Hutchinson this morning.

Siney Addresses a Large Meeting.

Osceola, May 13.—John Siney, president of the M. and B. L. A. of the United States, while addressing a large meeting of excited miners at this place to-day, said that if Clark (meaning Captain T. E. Clark of the police force) would receive any injury, the miners would not be to blame, it would be the fault of the persons who sent him here. He also said that there were times when persons were justified in violating the law; that persons who came here now seeking to take the places of those out on a strike, were robbing the children and women of their bread and should be treated accordingly.

Siney then sent this infuriated crowd up to Powelton, some three miles south of this place, to drag the men from their work as they did at Fisher & Miller's works yesterday. It is the universal belief here among the disinterested citizens, that if there is blood shed, the blame will rest with Siney and Parks, who are under the pay of the national organization, and who it is believed are being paid by shippers in other regions that are now working to keep this strike up. Siney and Parks are both foreigners, and have made some very heavy threats against native born miners and the shippers, who are all native born.

MEN DRIVEN FROM WORK.

Tyrone, Pa., May 14.—About half of the Powelton mines were compelled by the strikers to stop work last night. No further news has been received from the mines this morning.

THE CLEARFELD STRIKE.

Tyrone, May 14.—Fifty men went to work at the Sterling mines to-day. About 11 o'clock a fight took place between the few police and the strikers, and two of the latter were arrested. There is no police force sufficient to protect willing workmen and the Sheriff is dilatory. L. G. Coutri, editor of L' Italia, who on Monday was captured by the strikers, is at Tyrone with forty Italians, determined to put them to work with proper protection.

General Frank Blair is represented as steadily improving under the effects of the transfusion of blood lately practiced upon him. He has received three operations, in the last of which nearly five ounces of healthy blood were transfused into his veins. General Blair, by the way, is not the only politician who would be the better for some new blood.

A BITTER FIGHT WITH THE WHISKEY MEN ANTICIPATED IN THE COURTS.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary Bristow anticipates a very determined resistance on the part of the whiskey ring to the steps which he will take to get them convicted for defrauding the government. Information reaches here that the whiskey men have directly employed and retained the ablest legal talent in the west to fight their side of the case in the courts, and to beat the government in its interpretation of the law.

The controversy is likely to be a bitter one, but will be carried on vigorously by the government, who will get outside counsel, if necessary, to protect its interests. It is believed here that all the prominent lawyers in the country will be employed on one side or the other, and the legal fraternity is likely to profit by the seizures whether the government does or not.

In the meantime Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson are pushing the investigation into other sections of the country, and evidence is accumulating showing that the ring have not been entirely destroyed. A great many more seizures will be made within the next ten days.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Russia and the Peace of Europe.

London, May 11.—The times in a leading editorial, says: "We believe the Czar is resolved to hold most decided language in favor of the maintenance of peace, and to use every effort to put a stop to the present alarm, A few days will probably bring forth the official disclaimers of the recent reports. It is possible that it will be said that there is nothing to justify the French apprehensions, but there should be no mistake on this point. As long as the present conditions remain there must be uneasiness, even danger."

Satisfactory Assurances from Berlin.

London, May 11.—In the House of Commons this afternooon, Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in responce to an inquiry by Sir Charles Dilke as to the Continental situation, said the government has received to day the most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

Germany and Russia.

Berlin, May 11.—The rumor that Germany and Russia intend addressing representations to France in relation to armament is false.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Taylor's flouring mill, four miles north of Springfield, Ohio, was burned last week. Loss, $17,000, insurance $14,000. It is supposed that the mill was struck by lightning. Two or three dwellings in Springfield were also struck by lightning at the same time but no one was killed.

In Bucyrus the storm blew off the roof of Gormley's block, and an unoccupied dwelling was struck by lightning and badly shattered. In Louisville, Ohio, a dwelling was struck by lightning and badly damaged, the inmates escaping with slight injuries.

Lightning struck and burned a dwelling in Evansville, Ind., on Saturday night. The family barely escaped with their lives. The servant girl was shockingly bruned, and was compelled to jump from her window.

IS LACK OF BRAIN A LOSS?

The Brain is not the Sole Organ of the Mind.

The paper read a few nights ago in New York, at the annual meeting of the Nuerological Society was by Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the subject being "The Brain not the Sole Organ of the mind." We have, said the lecturer, no evidence that the mind can exist independently of the nervous system. Where there is no nervous system there is no mind, and where the nervous system is injured or damaged there is corresponding injury or derangement of the mind.

The capacity of Daniel Webster's cranium was the largest on record, namely—122 cubic inches. That of the Teutonic family, including the English, Germans, and Americans, is 92 inches. In the native African it is 88 inches, and in the Australian and Hottentot, 75. The brain of the idiot seldom weighs over 23 ounces, and in my own experience, I have found it often as low as 15.

Absolutely the normal human brain is larger than that of any other animal except that of the Elephant and the whale. Relatively to the weight of the body it very greatly exceeds the proportion existing in either. By the term mind I understand a force developed by nervous action. All the manifestations of which the mind is capable in its fullest development are embraced in four groups—perception, the intellect, the emotions, and the will; any one of these may be exercised independently of the others.

Instinct?

If the entire brain be removed from a frog, the animal will continue to perform those functions which are immediately connected with the maintainance of life. If the web between the toes is pinched the limb is immediately withdrawn. If the shoulder be scratched with a needle the hind foot of the same side is raised to remove the instrument. If the animal is held up by one leg it struggles. If it is placed on its back, a position to which frogs always object, it at once turnes over on its belly. If one foot is held firmly with a pair of forceps, the frog endeavors to draw it away. If unsuccessful, it places the other foot against the instrument and pushes convulsively in the effort to remove it. Not succeeding, it writhes the whole body from side to side, and always in a forward direction.

All these and even more complicated motions are performed by the decapitated alligator. We have frequently seen the headless body of the rattlesnake coil itself into a threatening attitude, and when irritated, strike its bleeding trunk against the offending body. On one occasion a teamster on the Western plains decapitated one of these reptiles with his whip, and when bending down to examine it more carefully he was struck by it full in the forehead So powerful was the shock to his nervous system that he fainted and remained unconcious for several minutes A natural historian relates that a viper whose head had been cut off determinedly moved toward its hole in the wall.

What is Mind?

Wherever there is gray nervous tissues in action there is mind. I removed the brain of a large frog, and waiting a few minutes for the animal to recover from the shock I pinched the left hind foot with a pair of forceps. The limb was at once withdrawn. I pinched a little harder, and the animal struggled violently to escape, and succeeding, made several leaps of two or three feet each. I then touched the right side of the abdomen with a glass rod on which was a drop of vinegar. The right hind foot was at once carried to the exact spot I had touched, and was rubbed energetically against the skin. The left side was trested similarly and the rod was held in contact with the skin. It was pushed away by the left hind foot. The skin over the left shoulder was then seized with the forceps, and tightly held.

Varying the Experiment.

Efforts were made to remove the instrument with the left hind foot, and these not succeeding, the whole body of the animal was violently agitated, and through the struggle the hold of the forceps was broked and the frog made two leaps. Laid upon its back it immediately resumed the ordinary position on its belly with its hind legs drawn up. I then held the glass rod with a drop of vinegar against the right dorsal region.

"The frog tried to push the instrument away with the right hind foot, and it then made similar efforts with its left hind foot, and not succeeding, it made a leap of about a foot, and then scratched the irritated spot with the left hind foot. Another brainless frog I placed into a tub of water, and it at once began to swim.

"These experiments show that the spinal cordhas the power of perception and of volition.

The newest thing in the presidential stock line, is the entry of Hon. Wm. D. Kelly of Philadelphia for the scrub of '76 on the Radical ticket by the Pottsville Miners Journal. We suggest George Francis Train as the Vice-Presidential nag for that team.

LESSON OF RUTH'S LOVE.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell of Chicago, at the Church of the Covenant, at Park-ave, and thirty-fifth-st. (Presbyterian). His text was taken from Ruth 1, 16: "And Ruth said, Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."

This little book of Ruth consists of only four chapters, but it is well said that "these inclose a garden of roses as fragrant and as full of mystic flowers as those which the modern traveler still finds blooming and twining about the solitary ruins of Israel and Moab this side the Jordon and beyond." The story is not one of public affairs or of man's heroism. A woman—the young widow, Ruth—is the central figure, and it is the story of her which casts such a vail of tenderness and beauty over all the narrative. The incidents are very few and quite familiar. The love of Ruth is the lesson and the charm of the book. It was not a romantic, but an almost reverential love, and yet its language of tenderness and of fervid affection might well be borrowed by romance in its most glowing hours; it was love of the purest, most unselfish, and extraordinary kind.

But while Ruth is rightly viewed as the central figure of the scene, it would be very unjust and strange if we should forget Naomi, the one who called forth such love, who, though of another race and religion, with nothing of youth or opulence or beauty for her aid, and occupying such position in the household, and whose difficulty has been proverbial from the days of Plutrach, and even from days more ancient still, until now, who notwithstanding all these disadvantages, could draw to herself from both her heathen daughters-in-law such warm affections, and from one such a deathless love. Ruth the loving, we may well admire; but therefore all the more we are led to turn and look upon Naomi, the one so beloved. Even Orpah was almost persuaded to follow this beloved mother to the people and to the God of Israel, and Ruth was wholly won. Ruth learned faith in God through love to Naomi. Her faith was gained by the pathway of a human love. Ruth was won of Pagan kindred and from all the foul abominations of Moab's foul idolatry, won to piety and to the more steadfast trust in Naomi's God, by love for Noami.

Life is the greatest power in our world. Words are light. Even religious words from pen to pulpit, or from parents are felt to be easy things. Men are not to be converted by the ledgerdemain of words, of eloquent words, but by the welcome influences of lives, and most of all, by the lives where loveliness is felt at home. Some who seek for usefulness look too far. They look for religious duties. The acts of devotion and of outer charity are precious, it is true, but can there be anything more religious than duties of one's home? Or are there any converts more precious than those whom we may win by loving ways at home? A gentle mother is a missionary ordained by God's own hand. God only knows how many have learned to love Christ, have first learned to see Christ, in a Christian mother. Even if we had not been told that the decision of Ruth was in all its strength a choice of Israel's God, who could help seeing in her wholehearted and unalterable choice the emblem of a heart embracing Christ, and leaving all to Him? The form of this young Moabitess, forsaking father, and mother and native land, is only another portrait in the great Scripture gallery of Faith. Her youthful face may well hang beside that of the venerable Abraham, going out of God's voice from his kindred and his father's house. It was like the faith of the rich apostle whom Jesus called as he sat at the seat of custom, and Matthew left all, rose up and followed Him; like that of Peter, Andrew, James and John, who, when they heard that some call, brought their ships to land and forsook all and followed Christ.

The blessing of the princely Boaz was fulfilled upon Ruth: "A full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust." This is only the prelude of David's rejoicing psalm, "How excellent is Thy loving kindness, oh Lord, therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of Thy wings."

Let no one embrace the Savior or think of serving Him except with the wholeheartedness of Ruth. She had forsaken all and put her trust in God. She would not turn back even at Naomi's words "Go, return to thy mother's house." "You may find rest, each of you in the house of a husband." There could be no rest for Ruth in idolatrous Moab, and she desired no husband from the youth who knew not Naomi's God, the God of Israel. What an example to all young persons in her unchangeable devotion. Let no hopes of improving your temporal condition, either in marriage or in any other way, draw you aside from Him. Renounce all for God, and count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, your Lord. If others turn from the Lord and go back to the world, do not you follow them. Even though they be your near relatives, with whom you have been bound in closest ties, let them not prevail. Be faithful to your God; this will bring you peace at the last. "Hearken, O daughter, and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people and thy father's house; so will the King greatly desire thy beauty, for He is thy Lord, and worship thou Him." The kingdom of heaven is "the pearl of great price." Happy Ruth, who was willing to part with all she had to gain that priceless pearl.

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