THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 17, 1875.

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The old and notorious swindling Chorpenning claim is still spooking around Washington, and Cessna director of the late Lancastor rad state convention is still engineering it. It would filch half a million from the public treasury and no doubt honest John would pocket the greater part of it.

How will Grant's appointees take care of this people's money is again exemplified in the stealing of a package, a few days ago, containing $75,000. But who did it? That's the bother now at Washington. This $75,000 is but a drop in the ocean of plunder about Washington, with the boss thieves and plunderers going scott free and so thick and intimate with the man at the white-house as though they were the purest saints. A few of the government thieves have been convicted for their crimes, but Grant's pardon has opened the prison doors, and they are free to try it again. That's what's the matter.

The Wisconsin Grangers have gone back on the regularly-constituted life insurance companies, as they think they detect a swindle about them, and have organized a company of their own. The features of the insurance company, or society, are in many respects similar to those of the Odd Fellows' Life Insurance Company, being on the co-operative plan. Any member of a Grange, in good health and under 60 years of age, is eligible to membership in the company. The fees of membership, when admitted, are: Less than 35 years of age, $3; from 35 to 45 years of age, inclusive, $5; from 45 to 50 years of age, $8; from 50 to 55 years of age, $12; from 55 to 60 years of age, $15. Two thousand dollars is the limit of insurance allowed. At the death of a member an assessment of $1 per member is made.

It is now said by a party that has reached the Black Hills country, that there is no gold there; such is the dispatch received from the Geological Expedition, which further states that the formations thus far discovered are of recent geological age and "not auriferous." Oh, my that's too bad—either the first set that made the "discovery" were a set of asses, and lied out of ignorance, or else these latter parties are lying in order to discourage others from going there, thus leaving the Black Hills a prey for themselves. The thing may be as mysterious as the jewell in the Beecher-Tilton case, and somebody is lying.

The headquarters of the national grange of the patrons of husbandry which even since the organization of the order in 1868 have been in Washington will probably be removed to Louisville, Ky., in a short time.

At the last session of the national grange in Charleston, South Carolina, in February last, the executive committee was charged with the selection of a new point for the headquarters to be located in one of the five western states named, and the change was to be made within six months from the first of March last. The committee it is understood have after due investigation selected Louisville, Kentucky, as the most eligible location, although it was expected that St. Louis would have been chosen. Kentucky stands number five as regards to the number of granges having 1559.

They have brought "reform within the party" says the Times, to a rather painful climax in Washington. The Republican, the admisistration organ, comes with over fifty-two large seven-column pages of advertised property for unpaid taxes, and nearly one-fourth of the property-owners of the "city of magnificent distances" will find themselves homeless in a few days to illustrate the reformatory achievements of Grant's rule. The Republican intimates that "the sale of property will bear hard upon delinquents," but it adds "that in no other way can governments be supported, and the payment of taxes is one of the onerous duties which accompanies the many privileges of citizenship." "The many privileges of citizenship" outside of the Pilgrim-Tammanyites in Philadelphia, and the Grant-Shepherdites of Washington, consist chiefly of paying taxes for officials to squander upon themselves. Elections had to be abolished in Washington by a Republican Congress to escape irretrievable bankruptcy, and in Philadelphia revolution is about to come to protect the people from their own nominally chosen rulers.

The question of having the doors of all public places to open on the outside is being agitated by the press, as it should be. The Chicago Tribune thus makes reference to it:

Since the burning of the Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., it has been remarked that Canada has a law requiring outward-swinging doors in all churches, theatres, halls, schools, and other public buildings. This law affixes a large fine for its non-observance, and it has been rigidly enforced. It is certainly worthy of imitation, and would frequently save life and limbs in case of fire, or false alarms in public halls which frequently produce as much of a panic. Church-architecture is generally liberal enough in its provision of windows, but exceedingly stingy as to doors, notwithstanding churches are usually built at sufficient distance from every other building to admit of egress on all sides. It is the duty of every community to make and enforce careful precautions against the destruction of human life, and the dreadful church disasters during the last few years teaches that it would be well to require that there shall be a certain number of doors to every church, and that they shall open outward.

An outrageous stab at the liberty of the press was perpetrated a few days ago, by a Pittsburg jury, in a libel suit of D. W. Moore against the proprietors of the Pittsburg Post, awarding the plaintiff damages to the amount of $10,000. The "libelous" article was published during a political campaign, and is of a nature for which no other jury on the continent would have rendered a verdict for more than a few hundred dollars at most. This verdict is unnecessarily severe and unjust, and looks more like spitework than the shadow of justice. Such a jury belongs to the days of Jeffries and the bloody assizes, rather than to this enlightened day when we boast so fondly of the liberty of the press. Messrs. Barr & Co., have our, as well as the sympathies of all just men.

CLAFLIN & CO., IN TROUBLE.

The great house of H. B. Claflin & Co., in New York, has got into trouble, charged with dealing in smuggled goods, involving a sum amounting to one million dollars. These Claflin's are shining lights in the radical fold, and they may be innocent—we hope they are—but it is nothing new to find the radical lights guilty of dishonest practices. The dispatch announcing this fact says:

The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court to-day indicted Claflin & Co. for buying and selling smuggled silks, etc. There are three indictments againts H. B. Claflin & Co., the first charging them with concealing six cases of smuggled silks. The second charges them with receiving and concealing at various times during the years 1872 and 1873 quantities of valuable silks. The third indictment charges them with having during the years 1873 and 1874 received and sold large quantities of silks, well knowing that the goods had been imported into the United States from the Republic of France, contrary to law, that is, smuggled into the port of New York. The names of the members of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., who are also indicted, are: Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Daniel Robinson and William H. Talcott. The aggregate amount of goods alleged to have been smuggled amounts to upwards of $1,000,000. Claflin & Co. will publish a card to-morrow, asking a suspension of judgment, claiming there has been no dishonor on their part, and saying they will make an uncompromising defense against any accusations that have been or may be brought against them.

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE—AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

The court of appeals of Maryland, sitting at Annapolis, have decided the case of the Knickerbocker life insurance company vs. Magdalena Peters, under an appeal of the company from a decision of the lower court.

The company defends its action under the clause in the policy which makes it void "if the assured shall die by his own hand or act." The court says it is now too well settled to admit of question that the clause is not to be constructed as comprehending every possible case in which life is taken by the party's own act; for instance, all the authorities concur in the view that an unintentional or accidental taking of life is not within the meaning and intention of the clause. Thus, if by inadvertance or accident a party shoots himself, or takes poison by mistake, or in a sudden frenzy or delusion tears a bandage from a wound and bleeds to death, in the literal sense of the terms he dies by his own act; yet all the decisions agree that a reasonable construction of the proviso, according to the plain and obvious intention of the parties, would exclude such cases from its operation.

The action of self destruction in this case was by hanging, and the court instructed the jury that the clause in question would not prevent a recovery if they found from the evidence, first, that the deceased killed himself in a fit of insanity which over powered his consciousness, reason and will, and thus died from a mere blind and uncontrollable impulse, and that, after they are satisfied he died by his own hand, it becomes incumbent on the plaintiff, on her part, to offer proof sufficient to prevent the operation of the clause, and she does not comply with such exigency by proof merely that he was insane at times. She must prove that he was insane when the act was committed, and in the absence of proof of his condition at the precise time when the act was committed, they must presume he was then sane, and they cannot draw an inference that he was insane from the fact that he destroyed his own life. These instructions, says the Judge, state the law more explicitly and more favorably for the insurer than is found in any of the American authorities to which we have referred, or to which attention has been called in argument. The court say in effect that when the act of self-destruction is done during insanity, it is a death by accident. They have examined the record in the case and cannot say that "there was no evidence legally sufficient to authorize a jury to infer and find that the deceased killed himself in a fit of insanity." The judgment of the court below, the court of common pleas of Baltimore, which found for the plaintiff, Magdalena Peters, was affirmed.

FRESH FOOD FROM PASTURES NEW.

From being eaten up by grasshoppers, the people of the West have taken to devouring their visitors themselves. The other day at a Missouri town the experiment of serving up a dinner composed exclusively of these (in that region) innumerable insects, was tried, and, as we are informed by the local paper, with the most complete success. The courses were not all complete, it is true, and what there were of them were confounded, but, nevertheless, the entertainment passed off very pleasantly; the several dishes were not only palatable but delicious, and as the editor of the Warrensburg News did not write his report until several hours after rising from the table, it is fair to presume that the effects were not unhealthy, and that his digestion is still unimpaired. Soup was first served, of course; "it tasted like chicken," and after a little seasoning—there is nothing like condiments—had been added, the gourmand of an editor detected a delicate flavor of mushroom, upon which most noble esculent the grasshoppers had doubtless breakfasted that very morn. Then came batter cakes, in which grasshoppers were well mixed, and these were so good that this journalistic fine feeder tells us they "quickly disappeared," a remark as full of meaning as the grasshoppers were of meat. Next baked "hoppers," as our facetious feeder, now in the midst of the delights of the appetite, familiarly called them at this stage, were tried, and with the utmost satisfaction. No taint of grease or suspicion of sauce was permitted to accompany this course, which was undressed and unadorned. Like its predecessors, it was pronounced excellent. To cap the climax of the feast desert was brought on—it was the food of John the Baptist when preaching in the wilderness of Judea—honey and wild locusts, and the glutton of an editor, now deep in his dishes, declares that he does not wonder that the great apostle thrived upon the fare, although he seems to forget that it was probably the fruit and not the insect which was referred to in Matthew, third chapter, fourth verse. Finally, to grace the whole affair, the satiated newspaper man of Missouri tells us that henceforth he will esteem grasshoppers as a luxury to be classed with the juicy bivalve, the inspiring mushroom and the seductive truffle.

We have from the first believed that the best way to get rid of the grasshopper was to eat him, and if we ever had any doubts on the subject they are now completely dissipated. He is a dainty insect this agile traveler from the plains, cleanly in his habits and fastidious concerning his food. He prefers the tender leaves of the young plant and the green corn of the fields in that sappy, saccharine state, when the truckmen christen it "sugar." Besides, if the snail is esteemed a delicacy; if a new race of hips pophagi have sprung into existence in France; if there are people who can swallow disgusting-looking little crustacean, yclept the shrimp, and if Dio Lewis can live on two cents' worth of calve's "lights" and a penny worth of Worcestershire sauce, a day, why cannot this last gift of nature, prepared with the skill of a Blot, find a place upon our tables? We take it that the question is already answered, and in a few weeks expect to see grasshopper soup, batter cakes and roast a part of the bill of fare of every first-class hotel. We shall yet live to see man an insectivorous animal. And when the great American insect becomes a regular article of diet, we hope the Missouri editor, who first experimented with it, will not be forgotten, for he who invents a new dish is greater than he who marches to the sea or writes his memoirs.—*Times.*

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC ROADS.

Two cases were decided in our Courts last week which established a principle of considerable moment to land owners in this county as well as elsewhere. And to the effect that the mere permission of a land owner to allow the public to use a road not legally laid out as a public road, does not by time give the public a right to use it without the owner's consent. The cases we allude to were McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten, indicted for malicious mischief and McWilliams vs. Cummings & Auten in a suit for "trespass and damage." In these cases it was proved that McWilliams owns property on the north side of Montour Ridge, near the village of Moorsburg, Liberty township, over which a private road leads from the base of the Ridge to a distance higher up. The defendants were in possession of some land near the crest of the Ridge, off of which they cut the timber and conveyed it to market. To reach the railroad where they desired to convey their timber and bark, it was necessary to pass over this road on McWilliams' estate. The prosecutor warned them not to pass over the road and locked a gate swung across the road to prevent it. The defendants disregarded this warning or the impediment of the gate, and removed the latter forcibly, out of which grew the indictment for malicious mischief and the additional charge of trespass and damage. Cummings and Auten believed they had a legal right to use the road and they founded their claim on the long time that it had been used. It had been there for at least two generations, had been repeatedly used and from the fact of its being so used and for so long a period, they claimed that in effect it was a public highway and could be used as such. On the other hand while the prosecutor admitted that the road had been laid out and used for the length of time alleged, he proved that it was only used by his permission, and that although persons had passed over the road occasionally without asking that permission, they were allowed to do so on suffrance and not by any right they possessed in the premises, and when said owner denied such permission, as he proved that he had done frequently, it dare not be used. Moreover, to prove the right that the prosecutor held bars originally, and subsequently a gate was placed across the road, the latter locked to prevent persons using the road without permission.

The principle involved in these cases was whether the road had become a public one, through lapse of time and usages. The evidence in both the suits was about the same. In the first, for "malicious mischief," its true the defendants were declared "not guilty," but they were mulcted into the costs which was a recognition on the part of the jury that they did not believe that the defendant acted from malicious motives, yet they had no right to pass over the road.

The suit for trespass and damage was more stubbornly contested and much legal ability displayed both for the side of the prosecutor and defense, and a vast number of decisions were brought forward bearing on the case. Mr. Comly, Esq., counsel for the prosecutor, brought a small library of books to sustain his case and his argument was an exhaustive one. Mr. Baldy, on the part of the defendant, also made a clear argument. After a lucid charge from the Judge, the jury went out and soon agreed on a verdict in favor of the prosecution. As we have stated, the principle established is an important one and will be of much benefit in preventing trespass in the future, creating bad blood and in the end protracted and expensive litigation.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

THE THIRD TERM.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF GRANT'S LETTER.

[*Boston Traveller.*]

President Grant, on the 29th of May, wrote a letter to General White, Chairman of the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, in which he disposes of the third term business. Unfortunately, the letter is so worded that it confirms the impression that the writer of it did mean to run for a third term, should he be offered a third nomination for the Presidency. The entire tone of the letter favors the view that he would have broken through the rule of Washington—a rule enforced by the great examples of Jefferson and Madison, Monroe and Jackson—had he been requested to do so; and we all know that a President is uncommonly well situated for obtaining a nomination. It is not an agreeable thing to read; the President's letter, for the language in which it is written is that of a man who thinks he has been ill used, generally, and particularly when he was taken from the post of General of our standing army to be made President of the United States. We must confess that we can't see the ill usage to which he has been subjected, for if he did not wish to leave the place he held in 1864-69, he could have said so—and it is just possible that the country could have found some one else to take the Presidential chair, six years since. As to the rewards for his services, they may not be equal to the value received, for his deeds were great and have won for him immortal fame, which is no light thing in the estimation of all generous spirits. Still, we think the returns for his services have been large, and we know that they are all the country had to give—and whoso gives every thing, gives much. He was made Major-General, Lieutenant-General, and General. He was elected to the Presidency of the United States, in 1868-9, by a great electoral vote, speaking the sense of a very great majority in the popular vote. Then he was re-elected to the Presidency of the United States by an almost unanimous electoral vote, speaking the sense of an enormous popular majority, such as no Presidential candidate ever before had received at the close of a hotly-contested conflict, and such as, in all probability, and under similar circumstances, no Presidential candidate ever will receive again. In respect to pecuniary matters, the Presidential salary was doubled for his benefit, *per saltum*; and though the change thus made was a most proper one, it is certain that it would not have been made for the benefit of any other man. On the whole, we think the President has been well treated, and that he has no ground for complaint.

THE GREAT RAILWAY CONTEST.

A dispatch from New York, 11 ult., says: An important conference of railroad magnates was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night. Thomas A. Scott, president; Mr. Green, assistant president, and A. J. Cassatt, second vice president of the Pennsylvania Central, and John King, Jr., vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio were present. The proceedings were secret, but Mr. King states that the points of difference actual or supposed to exist between these companies were discussed. The meeting was harmonious, and the basis for a permanent arrangement between the companies will be submitted to the respective boards of directors within the next ten days. Mr. King stated that he was under the impression that Mr. Scott immediately after the conference left for the purpose of calling upon Commodore Vanderbilt and Receiver Jewett for the purpose of apprising them of the result of the consultation. This, however, he was not sure of, and he could not see how it would in any way affect the steps just taken. He could not explain or understand the absence of the representatives of two of the trunk railroads, nor did he care much. The probable basis of the arrangement will be the giving back by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Baltimore and Ohio Company the terminal and road facilities enjoyed prior to the railroad war, and the re-establishment of summer freight tariffs such as prevailed last year, and it is also probable that passenger rates will be fixed on the Saratoga basis.

James M. Sweeny, one of the New York Tammany thieves—of the Tweed ring—died a drunkard in Paris the other day, whither he had fled.

Since the $75,000 have been stolen from the treasury department at Washington, the Secretary has concluded to have the buildings better protected. Yes, lock the stable doors now, only take care that you don't lock up the thieves who have been plundering at Washington or the last twelve years.

ORIGIN OF LOCAL NAMES.—The last article ever written by the late Governor William F. Packer was on the subject of the above heading. We were allowed to copy it from the original manuscript and present it below to our readers. It will be of interest to all our readers in this part of the state because it contains much of local interest. We believe it appeared in a Williamsport paper about five years ago:

"A correspondent of the Clinton Democrat, in referring to the origin of local names in Clinton county, states that "Bald Eage creek took its name from the large number of eagles of that species that were formerly found along its entire course attracted thither probably by the large number of fish and wild ducks that inhabit its waters. The mountain along that stream has been known by the same name."

The writer of this article having been born on the banks of the Bald Eagle, more than sixty years ago, and spent his boyhood there is able to give the true origin of the name of that stream, the valley through which it runs, and the mountain which forms their southern border.

Previous to the treaty of Fort Stanwix, by which the title to the Indian lands on the south and west side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna was extinguished, embracing Bald Eagle valley, a celebrated Indian warrior of one of the tribes of the Six Nations, named "Bald Eagle," had his wigwam and his home, on the banks of the stream of that name, near where Milesburg stands now, in Centre county, in the midst of an Indian village, which was called the "Bald Eagle's Nest." He was a noted chieftain, known over the whole country, wherever the tribes of the Six Nations made their appearance, and took an active and bloody part in the Indian warfare against the white settlers along the valley of the West Branch, during our Revolutionary struggle. Bold and fearless as the noble bird whose name he assumed, he with his band of savage followers swooped down upon the defenseless inhabitants and spared neither age nor sex. He led the party of savages, in 1778, that murdered James Brady, son of Capt. John Brady, and younger brother of the brave Sam. Brady, of the Rangers, in a harvest field along with his fellow laborers, a short distance below the present site of the city of Williamsport. Wounded with a spear, tomahawked and scalped, young Brady still lived long enough to describe the horrible scene with great minuteness. He said the Indians were of the Seneca tribe, and were led by Bald Eagle. "Vengence not loud but deep," says the historian, "was breathed against Bald Eagle, but he laughed it to scorn, till the fatal day at Brady's Bend on the Allegheny." Hazzard, in his "Register of Pennsylvania," Vol. IX, page 237, gives the following account of the death of the celebrated chief, Bald Eagle: "Several years after the death of James Brady, a large party of Senecas were marching along the Allegheny river, on their way to "Bald Eagle's Nest. Capt. Sam. Brady recognized the Bald Eagle that day and fired at him When the battle was over, he searched for his body and found it. The ball had pierced his heart, and the blood of the young captain at Loyalsock was fatally avenged by the hands of his brother on the banks of the Allegheny."

"The Bald Eagle's Nest" was a well known locality both to white and red men more than one hundred years ago. The land on which the Indian village stood, as stated before, was near the present site of the flourishing Borough of Milesburg, at the forks of the Bald Eagle, and near land afterwards owned by Col. Holt, one of the first settlers in that valley. So well known was it, that in a warrant issued by the Land Department of Pennsylvania, dated the 3rd of April, 1769, and surveyed the same year, for a tract of land now owned by the author of this communication, the land is returned as "three hundred acres on the north side of Bald Eagle Creek, about five miles below the Bald Eagle's Nest." It was the bird which gave the name to the Indian Chief, the Indian Chief gave the name to the river, the mountain, the township and valley.

Sherman Day, in his Historial Collections of Pennsylvania, referring to Bald Eagle valley, says: "About that time, (1768) or, as same say, a year or two previous, Andrew Boggs, father of the late distinguished Judge Boggs, erected his cabin on the left bank of Bald Eagle Creek, directly opposite to an old Indian village, on the flats near where Milesburg is now situated. At this village was the "Bald Eagle's Nest," a name which has been erroneously supposed to mean the nest of that imperial bird; but it was only the nest of an Indian warrior of that name, who had built his wigwam there, between two large wite oaks. The oaks were standing a few years since. The name was given to the creek, to the mountain which towers above it, to the valley, the township and to the early settlement of the whites along the valley. Mr. Day gives the true history of the origin of the name.

Referring to Bald Eagle township, it may not be uninteresting to the present inhabitants of that township, to know, the source of its revenues.

INTERVIEW OF A HINDOO PRIEST IN INDIA BY A CLINTON COUNTIAN.

Rev. A. D. Rowe of Sugar Valley, now resident as a Missionary in India, writes the following report of an interview with a Brahmin of India. The Brahmins are of the upper and priestly caste, and the interwiew will be found interesting as a brief expression of a pagan's views of certain points in their religion as compared with the christian religion. The writer says:

A short time ago as Brother Unangst and myself were returning from an afternoon service in the chapel, a young Brahmin approached us, and with a profound salaam, said, "good evening." As he spoke English, I turned to Mr. Unangst and asked him whether the young man had been attending our Anglo-vernacular school. He replied that he had come awhile, but that when we admitted Parjahs, he was afraid they would spoil his caste and so he ran away. Then turning to the young man, he said: "Wasn't that the reason you ran away?" At this he gave a hearty laugh, without saying either yes or no. He added, however, that if we had made a rule that the "low people" should not touch the "high people," he would not have run away.

He seemed quite talkative, and said to me, that as I had just lately come to Guntur, he would like to make my acquaintance, and, if I had no objections, he would go home with me and make me a call. I invited him to come along. As he walked to the house, he went on to explain to us, how it was against the ancient customs of this land for "high people" to sit with and be touched by the "low people." We simply laughed at his "venerable antiquity," and told him these were very bad customs.

He had but taken his seat in the house, when Mr. Harpster,s dog "Foots" came bounding up to pay his respects to him. In an instant, and with a shriek, our Brahmin was, feet and all, up on the chair "What is the matter?" said I. "The dog, the dog," said he. "He will not bite you," said I. "But the dog must not touch us," said he. "Why not?" inquired I. Then before giving any one else a chance to put in a word, he delivered himself thus: "You ask why, but you must not ask why. We have laws here in India which we

Must Obey Without Asking the Reason.

For instance, the judge of the court says I come at ten o'clock. I must not ask why. So we have these religious laws. The Hindoos had their law-givers, who said the Brahmins must not be touched by dogs, we do not ask why. They said, too, I must wear a string around my neck and shoulders; I wear it, but I do not know why. They said, too, I must make these marks on my forehead which you see. If you ask me why, I cannot answer. No man knows why. If

The Law-givers

were now living you might ask them. They could tell you the reason. There was a great man called Mahommet. He gave laws for the Mahommedans, but they do not know the reasons. So there was a man called Jesus Christ, who gave you your laws, but you cannot tell the reason for them. Now if Menu and Mahommet and Jesus Christ were living, we might ask them for the reason of their laws, but these men are all dead and we must follow their laws, but we do not know why."

"Then you think Jesus Christ was simply a law-giver, like Mahommet and Menu?"

Brahmin—"These were all great men whom God sent into the world. Menu was sent to give laws to the Hindoos, Mahommet to another class of people, and Jesus Christ to give laws to you."

"You say God sent them. Is there then only one God, and do we all believe in the same?"

Brahmin—"Only one God."

"Is not this God a good being, and do you think He is pleased to see you Brahmins oppressing and despising the lower castes and Parishs?" (outcasts).

Brahmin—"These laws of castes are given for the better regulation of society here in this world. In the next world there is no caste, all who are wise (wholly sanctified) are admitted into heaven, whether they are Pariahs or Brahmins or Christians."

"What if you should die to-night? Would you go to heaven?"

Brahmin—"I do not know; I would go to the judgment of God, and if I should be found wise I would be admitted into heaven, if not I should be cast into hell."

"Will you be kind enough to explain what you mean by the word "wise?"

Brahmin—"I can hardly do that. Our books say that when a man is wise he has no more need of any comforts, and he takes no more notice of anything around him, but thinks only of God."

I asked him then whether he had ever seen a "wise" man. At this he gave a hearty laugh, and said he believed he had never seen one. I then compared with his the doctrines of the Christian religion which teach that not works but by faith we are justified, and that good men should not withdraw themselves from the world, but by contract make all around them wiser and better.

Thus we talked for an hour. Passing from the subject of religion to that of

Female Education,

he remarked that the Brahmins and Sudras of Guntur (the two highest castes) were making an effort to establish a girl's school. "What," said I, "following the example of the Christians?" At this he smiled, and said he did not see why I need look at in that way, for in the old times the Hindoos did educate their women.

Upon dismissing him (what this means, I will explain some other time), I presented him with a copy of the map of our mission field in India—prepared by the Children's Missionary Society—which he appreciated very highly. By way of explanation I may add that the concessions which this Brahmin made in favor of one God, one judgment, one heaven, etc., are not strictly what they teach but to avoid discussion he waived for a time his Brahminical orthodoxy.

We shall be able to draw a few conclusions from the foregoing:

1. That the high caste people of India, especially, have acute, subtle and well informed minds.

2. That their caste institutions and prejudices are being gradually undermined by the influences of Christianity and foreign intercourse.

3. That the efforts of the missions at female education are inciting the natives to activity in the same direction.

4. That the real progress of the missionary work cannot be estimated by the number of converts, but by its vast indirect results.—*Democrat.*

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MILLHEIM

MARBLE WORKS

BY

DEININGER & MUSSER.

The old, reliable place, where

Monuments,
Couches,
Headstones,
and other marble

work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

☞ *Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.*

Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa.
Apr. 8. y.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

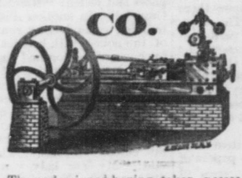
LOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Dec 3, 1-f.

CENTRE HALL

FOUND Y & MACHINE SHOPS

CO.



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

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

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

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

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

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

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
Centre Hall.
jan21-1y.

BEATTY PIANO!

NO OTHER PIANO-FORTE has attained the same popularity. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

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

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

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

BEATTY PIANO.

COMBINES EVERY IMPROVEMENT KNOWN. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my 28 '74-t.

BEATTY PIANO.

WEIGHS WHEN BOXED OVER ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. Liberal terms to dealers. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.* 21jan 74

BEATTY&PLOTTS

BEATTY & PLOTTS'
Celebrated Golden Tongue
PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address;
BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, Warren County, N. J.

J. B. SHAFER, Undertaker.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to make Coffins and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. Funerals attended with a neat hearse. J. B. SHAFER,
feb 11 tf Madisonburg.

Centre Hall Select School.

A Select School will be opened at Centre Hall on Monday, June 7, to continue for the term of twelve weeks.

TERMS.

Common School Branches . . . . $4 per qr
Higher Branches . . . . . 5 to 6 "

One half of the tuition to be paid at the beginning of the term, the remainder during and before the close of the term.
may13 1m W. A. KRISE, Principal.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte.

BEATTY PIANO!

This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and has received the unqualified endorsements of the highest Musical authorities for its Marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7½ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Pedal, Solid Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Capped Hammers, a Graffe Treble, &c., &c., &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents Wanted—(male or female.)

☞ Send stamp for Circular. Address the inventor and Proprietor, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

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

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

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

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

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and NOTIONS:

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wool Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of
Men's Boy's and Children's
of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

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

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE

HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,

In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5 68-tf J. & J. HARRIS.

BEATTY PIANO.

AGENTS WANTED! (Male or Female,) to take orders. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

C. F. SHERRIFF. J. F