The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 1, 1879.

On the morning of the 23 ult., a tramp did some devils work 5 miles from Lancaster, by firing a large barn, tobacco sheds and other buildings, owned by John Sener. Seventeen head of valuable cattle and five horses perished in the flames. The loss is $12,000; partly insured. A tramp had slept in the barn at night and, being refused food, fired the barn while the family were at breakfast. He is now in jail.

The *Nation* is one of the ablest republican papers in the country, but it does not join in the howl for Grant. It says:

There is no Republican whisky thief or corruptionist of any description, defrauder of the revenue, bribe taker or bribe giver, worthless or lazy Custom House or other officer, rascally blackmail editor, knavish contractor or ringmaster, no jobber in offices or perquisites, no drunken loafer or gambler, no enemy of improvement in any branch of the Government, who is not a hearty and vociferous Grant man, and who is not now rubbing his hands over the chance of seeing "the old man" back in the White House.

The house passed the bill for the redemption of subsidiary silver coins. This is a very important measure to merchants and dealers who are obliged to receive subsidiary coin in payment of goods and wares and will also, if it becomes a law, enhance the purchasing power of the laboring men's currency. The bill as it passed the house provides that silver coin of smaller denomination than one dollar shall be exchangeable into lawful money when presented at the treasury or sub-treasury in sums of $20 or any multiple thereof; that coins received at the treasury under the provisions of this act may be exchanged for lawful money in sums of $20 or the multiplies thereof; that subsidiary coins shall be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding $20; and that the minor coins (copper and nickel) shall be receivable for postage and postage stamps to the amount of $3. The coinage committee is considering several other important propositions in regard to silver, one of which relates to the retirement of the trade dollar and its re-coinage into legal tender dollars.

The Philadelphia Press had better organize a debating club or sham legislature before which to try articles of impeachment against Judge Orvis. The Press might get a half dozen Yocum democrats in this county to act as jurors and get a favorable verdict. We do not know that the Press or Yocum-ites can succeed in having Mr. Orvis tried before any other tribunal for letting out a little of his sound judgment on the Curtin contest.

Edison has been heard from again. Recently the London Times published a letter from New York, setting forth, at some length, that his electric light is a failure; that it is impracticable to divide the light and it would be too costly. Edison, interviewed on this, denies the Times' article generally and in detail. He unhesitatingly makes the statement that his electric light is a complete success. In the course of a few weeks he expects to have all the houses in Menlo Park, where he lives, lit up by this process. The inventor explains that the delay in bringing the light before the public has been on account of the want of a perfect generation of electricity. The lamps which it is designed to use are not the expensive affairs which it was at first supposed they would be. Edison is making them himself, as they simply consist of a small coil of platinum wire placed inside a glass bulb, and will cost altogether not more than a dollar and a half apiece. It is proposed to make each equal to one gas jet, although it will be possible to increase the power to that of three gas jets. The feature of this thing, in which the public naturally feels the most interest, is that the light is to be furnished at a cost one third less than is paid for any sort of gas which the companies will see fit to impose upon people. To show his faith in his own work, and to satisfy people that he is not fooling, Edison proposes to keep five hundred lights going at Menlo Park night and day, and allow those who may be interested too see how they work. The tints of the electric light have been tested by a gentleman of science and found to be the same as the tints of sunlight, whereas gas gives no tints.

The Pittsburg Post, expresses our sentiments and those of every tax-payer in the State, in the following:

The Pennsylvania Legislature has exceeded its legitimate life at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars and is now going on the ten dollar a day schedule. The House refuses to consider the questions of revenue and appropriations, which must be provided for two years. There is no use of trying to dodge the question; the people were in earnest when they voted so overwhelmingly for biennial sessions, without adjourned sessions after 1879. That must be observed and the Democrat who votes to prevent the double appropriation, so as to force an extra session, will not only fail to affect that purpose, but will have no longer any public life in him. The Governor has resolved to obey the Constitution and will not recognize this as a sufficient reason for calling the Legislature together. Yet we have heard members declare they wanted the salary and were willing to snap their fingers at the Constitution to secure it.

The re-establishment of capital punishment in Switzerland will be a severe blow to those who advocate its abolition all over the world. The new Swiss constitution of 1848 began by abolishing the death penalty for political crimes. Then the cantons of Freiburg, Neuchatel and Zurich did away with it for all crimes in 1864, the canton of Tessina following their lead three years later. In 1874 the canton of Freiburg reimposed capital punishment, both infanticide and assassination having enormously increased; but it only remained on the statute-book for five months, for before the close of the same year the new Federal Penal Code had abolished capital punishment altogether in all the cantons. And so perpetual imprisonment has been tried just five years all over Switzerland as the punishment for murder, and found wanting; that is, it has been found insufficient to deter the criminal classes from perpetrating the most heinous of crimes. The truth of the matter is that perpetual imprisonment did not mean imprisonment for life in Switzerland any more than anywhere else. Administered after this fashion, it may easily be imagined that it soon ceased to have much deterrent effect, so that in sheer self-defense the law-abiding portion of the Swiss community have been forced to recur to the old-fashioned penalty.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

The tramp bill passed the senate finally on 23.

Supplement to an act relating to lunatics and drunkards, giving power to courts and to committees, with the consent and approbation of the court, to confine them for treatment and cure in inebriate asylums, and at any time release them; giving power to managers of such asylums to discharge them under the rules; making their estate liable for all necessary expenses, and defining the meaning of the term "habitual drunkard." Passed.

The report of the conference committee on the act to grant pensions to the surviving veterans of the Mexican war and to the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of said war was adopted—yeas 33, nays 1. [The bill allows an annual pension of $75.]

An act to encourage the training and improvement of horses, by providing that so much of the act prohibiting horse racing, as relates and applies to agricultural societies and driving park associations, shall be and is repealed, was passed finally.

The Patriot says: The facility with which some of the country members of this assembly can fall into a peaceful doze during the discussion of an important measure speaks well for the interests of their constituents.

We print the new tramp law in this issue of the Reporter. We do not think it a very wise act, great as the tramp nuisance is, because it is liable to abuses and its enforcement may often fall upon innocent persons, putting them to inconvenience, and expense, and imprisonment. So far as it hits the real tramp it may be all right enough, but far better to have a dozen tramps tramp, than to have one innocent and legitimate wanderer subjected to its provisions.

Substantially the whole defense made by the Republicans, and especially by Mr. Blaine, against the charge of using bayonets in the Southern elections is that the army is like the baby in the story—such a little one. They do not seem to recognize the question of political right or wrong at all. But even on their own ground they do not fairly state the case. It is barely two years since a corporal of the guard took possession of the South Carolina State-House and decided what members of the Legislature should and should not be admitted. A Republican President subsequently refused to recognize Chamberlain and a Republican Senate refused to admit Corbin, which is pretty good proof of the character of this usurpation. If, as Mr. Blaine contends, the influence of Federal troops is in proportion only to their numbers, how was it that when such an iniquitous piece of business was consummated the people of Columbia did not wipe out Mr. Grant's troops, as they were abundantly able to do? The truth is that the presence of one bayonet anywhere means, is intended to mean and is accepted as meaning that the whole power of the General Government is there, and no one knows this better than Mr. Blaine.

It is announced that Edison has succeeded in a subdivision of the electric light. This is one of the grandest scientific triumphs of the times, and will knock down gas stocks all over the world. He has obtained a patent in England as well as in this country. His sub-division of light will render it cheaper than any other light used.

On Saturday the house finally passed the legislative bill, with the political amendments on it, substantially as it came from the committee. Garfield's amendment to strike out all the political amendments was rejected by a vote of 124 yeas to 130 nays, and finally the bill was passed by a second vote of 140 yeas to 119 nays. All the republicans voted in the negative; all the greenbackers, except Barlow, of Vermont, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, voted with the democrats for the bill.

The committe appointed by the legislature to investigate the State College, arrived at Bellefonte on Tuesday and proceeded to the College accompanied by Senator Alexander. If there is any thing rotten about the institution the committee ought to smell it unless it suffers from a bad, sneezing cold.

Did John Smith go to Kansas too?

The President issued a proclamation warning intruders against remaining in the Indian territory.

Read the speech of Senator Davis, of Illinois, in this issue of the Reporter.

A special dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., states that about 1,200 coal miners are on a strike in that neighborhood.

The negroes are still on the go. A despatch from Vidalia, Concordia parish reports 3,000 negroes on the river bank, awaiting transportation to Kanaas.

The latest rumors from Washington are that Hayes will veto the army bill; the message was looked for on Tuesday.

Fred Douglass said in his Staunton, Va., lecture the other night: "It is a mistake for the negro to move North; one of the most unfortunate predicaments that can be imagined is a negro in a snow bank; it don't look right, the colors don't blend harmoniously."

Revised and Improved. After using a half package of Kidney-Wort, a gentleman who has been miserable with kidney or liver disease, said: "I am revised and improved. It has cured me of constipation, and piles trouble me no more." For sale by all Druggists.

Suppose General Grant declines. What then?—*Chicago Journal.*

Not a supposable case. General Grant never was known to decline anything except a bull-pup, and that was because the charges on the animal had not been prepaid.

A clever rascal says an exchange, has been playing a new dodge on the farmers in some of the western counties of this state. He pays each farmer a dollar for chickens, writing them a receipt with a lead pencil, the point of which would invariably break off just before reaching the signature. Then he would produce a fountain pen from his pocket and have the farmer sign in ink. Soon after he erased all the pencil writing, and wrote promissory notes for $100 and $150, and sold $600 of such notes to a bank.

It should not be lost sight of that two heroic pedestrians are wheeling barrows across the continent from San Francisco to New York. Feabermeyer, with a 110-pound barrow, has reached Kansas City, and Potter, the other thing of legs, is 410 miles behind. Whoever shall reach New York first will get $1,500. They started together four months ago. Feabermeyer's best time was 41 miles in one day and his poorest 5 miles. Once he fell off the Kansas Pacific Railroad bridge, at Russel, and smashed the wheelbarrow, but, unluckily, not himself, all to pieces.

Lookout that your nurses do not drug your little ones with laudanum, paregoric or other soothing remedies. Give them Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which innocent remedy is warranted not to contain opiates.

SENATOR DAVIS' SPEECH.

SOUND REASONING.

Judge Davis, the independent senator from Illinois, delivered one of the soundest arguments on the army bill, on 22.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Ill.) said that although usually preferring to give a silent vote he could not suffer this measure to be passed without saying something on the subject. The heat which had been manifested on the occasion of this debate had surprised him. A stranger unaccustomed to American modes of debate would suppose that the Union was in danger, that the old questions, passions and prejudices were revived fourteen years after the rebellion had ended, when there was no complaint from any quarter that the Federal compact presses too hard upon one section at the expense of another and when the Federal Government is obeyed throughout the entire South. Mr. Davis continued: "I should be amazed were it not that the record of all parties proves that majorities invariably commit legislative wrongs and minorities invariably protest against them. If it be true, as charged, that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the securities of the Government, or indeed any other species of property? In the nature of things if a revolution was impending or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the Government would not be able to sell bonds at 4 per cent interest nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate. This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction and has no foundation, but it produces infinite mischief and tends to demoralize the country and every material interest in it. It may succeed in winning elections, but it cannot restore prosperity. That great object can never be accomplished through a continuance of sectional strife and the violence that accompanies it, nor do I believe the people are in the mood for this kind of politics. They have had more than five years of harsh experience, and they want to find some mode of relief from their present suffering and impoverished condition. They will honor the statesman who contributes to the stock of knowledge on this subject rather than the political leader who will not let the past alone. I am deeply solicitous that heart be given to the people North and South to work out of their present embarrassments. Unity of feeling is essential to lift us out of the mire and to help us on the road to prosperity. It is, Mr. President, in my judgement, the imperative duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history with its animosities, to direct it to the troubled business interests of the country and the way to relieve them. With the past buried and with discussions on living issues the people would soon regain confidence. It may be that such a course would affect the fortunes of parties, but it would have the most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of the country.

"The bill before us is for the support of the army for the ensuing fiscal year. It is attacked because the sixth section alters two provisions of the revised Statutes. The first denounced the use of troops at elections except in two specified cases, and the second section provides the penalties for disobedience. The two excepted cases are where the troops were necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls. The sixth section of the Appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words 'or to keep the peace at the polls' and nothing more, so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition could there be any national objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? The law was passed when a formidable civil war was in progress taxing to the utmost the resources of the country. But I venture to say no one of the eminent men who voted for it intended or expected that it would remain a part of the permanent law of the land. It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed, no wise statesman will hesitate to do it if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of election, and the days of the republic are numbered if the people ever consent to place the ballot-box under the protection of the bayonet. But, Mr. President, this consent will never be obtained until they have forgotten the principles of constitutional liberty and the precedents set by the Commons of England in the 17th century. Can it be possible that a principle of common law, the right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops, so dear to Englishmen 100 years ago, is not equally dear to their descendants at the present day? Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

"Why then should not the law of 1865 be altered in the manner proposed by this bill? It is said that President Lincoln signed it, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honors his memory more than I do; nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character and his habits of thought. Believing, as I do, that he was raised up by Providence for the great crisis of the war of the rebellion, I have equal belief that had he lived we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days and that we would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man would never have willingly intruted power to any one, unless war was flagrant, to send troops to oversee an election. There is now no rebellion, nor any threatened; nor is there domestic uproar anywhere. The Union is cemented by the blood that was shed in defense of its integrity the laws are obeyed North and South, East and West; and our only real differences relate to the administration of the internal affairs of the Government. But surely these differences afford no justification for a departure from any of the principles that underlie republican government. The charge that this is revolutionary legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has power under the Constitution to raise and equip armies and the House of Representatives holds the purse-strings. In the pending Army bill nothing is proposed but to strike out a single clause forbidding the presence of troops at the polls. In no respect is the authority of the President to answer a call to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection in any way abridged. The amendment is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was the statute books are full of precedents. Personally I should have preferred to vote on the proposition as an independent bill. It has been alleged that there is an attempt to coerce the Executive in this bill. Certainly none appears on the surface. To assume that he will approve or will veto it or to introduce him in any way into this debate is a departure from wise usage."

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State (Massachusetts) prison by sawing through the bar of his cell.

RICHARDS, THE MURDERER OF NINE PEOPLE, HANGED ON SATURDAY.

Lowell, Neb., April 26.—Richards, the bloody butcher of nine people, met his well deserved fate at Minden, Kearney county, Nebraska, at seventeen minutes after one o'clock to-day. A crowd of 25,000 people assembled to witness the execution, although the law provides it shall be private. A pen, sixteen feet square, had been erected on the public square. It was built of light lumber, and the crowd at noon to-day tore big logs and thus exposed the scaffold to view.

—The beautiful new song "Somebody's Coming when the Dewdrops Fall" by James C. Macy is now all the rage, ten thousand copies having been sold the first month of its publication. It is a song and chorus of much sweetness and freshness—Price 40 cents, with elegant illustrated title. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, O.

Boyton has reached New Orleans. He lost 20 pounds on his river trip.

BULL-DOZING NORTH.

SOME OF THE DEVELOPMENTS BY THE WALLACE-TELLER COMMITTEE.

[Special to Chicago Times.]

Senator Wallace's committee is beginning to find good material in its investigation of the northern elections. The advance sheets of the evidence taken regarding the elections in Massachusetts and Vermont contains some interesting statements. The Massachusetts Republican committee, previous to the election for governor in 1878, issued two circulars, one of which was to manufacturers and employers, and is in these words:

"DEAR SIR: Your co-operation with the Massachusetts Republican State central committee is most earnestly requested. It is in your power, by the authority you can exercise over those employed by you to maintain the honor of Massachusetts and keep it out of the hands of the spoilers and political knaves who have selected Gen. Butler as their candidate. His election would disgrace our State and ruin our standing at home and abroad. A thorough canvass of those you employ and an early report to the Secretary of the Republican State central committee will be thankfully received."

The second is to clergymen as follows:

"DEAR SIR: In order to enable us to distribute documents effectively, will you kindly furnish us immediately with a list of the male members of your church and parish, and with such other names as you may deem expedient? By so doing you will aid us in saving the honor of our Commonwealth. With esteem yours, etc."

A large number of sworn affidavits follow, proving, among other things, that the janitor of the postoffice building at Boston threatened to discharge the porter thereof if he voted for General Butler for Governor. John T. Hopkins, a colored waiter, was discharged from an hotel in Boston for voting for Butler. Greene, a colored voter, voted for Butler and was at once discharged by Thompson, his employer. Kildref, employed on the new United States postoffice building, was discharged for the same cause by the superintendent. Michael Daly, a soldier, employed on the postoffice building, and five others were discharged for voting for Butler. James Foley was discharged for the same cause from the same work. Allen Cameron proves a threat by a customhouse employe to make him rue voting for Butler. Patrick Lyons was deprived of labor by H. Corruth for voting for Butler. William Goggin's ballot was rejected because he voted for Butler. Thowas Grimes was arrested for voting for Butler, and threatened before he was discharged by the United States commissioner. A qualified voter, Michael Hurley, voted for Butler after being threatened. He was arrested but discharged. S. B. Slate and Joseph T. Titus, employed by a sewing machine company at Orange, were discharged on October 19 because they were members of the Butler club. The discharge was intended as as warning to the two hundred and seventy-five employes of that company. Dunn, Goss and Wellington swear that Holmes A. Poe, manufacturer, said he would discharge any man in his employ who voted for Butler. A. P. Childs, of Bennington, Vermont, swears that fully $5,000 was used to corrupt voters in South Bennington in November, 1878.

THE TRAMP ACT.

A Law That Will Make it Dangerous to Wander About in Pennsylvania.

The following is the full text of the act "To define and punish tramps," as passed finally in both houses of the Legislature:

Section 1. That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity, and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, shall who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor in the county jail or workhouse for not more than twelve months in the discretion of the Court; provided that if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid, in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense hereinbefore described, and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest either by the Magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of habeas corpus.

Sec. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owner's consent or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case from the facts that defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

Sec. 4. Any person upon view of any offense described in this act may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial as in the case of other misdemeanors.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of sixteen years nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE ENTOMBED MINERS.

Continued Efforts of their Companions to Rescue Them—Hopes of Success.

(By Telegraph to the Herald.)

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 24, 1879.—In the attempt to rescue the unfortunate men shut up in the colliery known as Number Ten Slope, by a fall of roof rock, the practical miners early last evening rebelled against strict adherence to the figures and sticks, stakes and tapes of the bosses and civil engineers in the endeaver by digging from the surface to reach the gangway running across the slope, and it is well they did, for the independent corps accomplished in six hours what the men under the instructions of the surveyors had failed in, after twenty-two hours' labor. This was affected at three o'clock this morning. Nearly twenty four hours of unremittent labor had well nigh exhausted the confidence of the hundreds who were engaged in the humanitarian work of attempting to relieve their companions imprisoned in the mine below, but when the stroke that reached the sought-for passage way was given a shout of exultation was sent up from hundreds of voices that surrounded the opening, and the joyous echo came back in sweet music from the hills across the valleys. The workman, fearing an immediate outgush of gas, made a hasty retreat for the moment; but an immediate experiment established the fact that their fears of the life destructive gases were groundless, and volunteers with safety lamps soon disappeared from sight and descended into the dark and forbidding pit.

The Mine On Fire.

The two brothers Green, brothers of the two men of that name shut up in the mine, with a miner named Clark, whose entrance to the old workings was telegraphed last night, had previously returned not only dejected with unrequited hopes of finding a passage way to the imprisoned men, but with the additional frightful information that in their investigations they had accidentally set fire to the gas, and that the mine was on fire west of the "fall." If this firing of the gas has extended to the place in which the men are confined there is no hope for them, but the undaunted souls of the hardy miners would accept no theory of despair. Working their way in through the new opening made from the surface, they found that the "fall" extends both ways—east toward the place where the men should be, and west in great barricades. To reach the gangway in which the men were shut up the rescuers have been working all day, clearing away the "fall" and prepping up the roof.

Obstacle After Obstacle,

At noon to-day, when the hope of soon unraveling the mystery that envelopes the fate of the men seemed near realization, word came up from below that further progress in that line was stopped by a barrier of solid coal. Scores of willing hands quickly responded to the call for miners and laborers. Their work was rapidly accomplished, but when the crossing was made it was discovered that the next gangway and breasts in the vicinity were filled with rock and slate, reaching far out toward the heading, at which place the men were at work when the disaster occurred. To gain admittance to the main gangway they must cut through a pillar of coal estimated to be thirty feet in thickness and at this task the men are now engaged.

Reasons For Hope.

The Wilkesbarre Fire Department has been at work all day to extinguish the fire in the mine. So far there seems no reason to doubt that the fresh air forced into the pit has at least a partial circulation, and it is hoped that this current reaches the imprisoned men. The water of the mine can be safely drank, and fortunately the miners may avoid starvation by using the flesh of the one mule which is in the gangway where they worked. So it is possible the unfortunate men may maintain life, even though their companions should not be able to reach them for some days to come.

THE SEVEN IMPRISONED MINERS RESCUED ALIVE AND WELL.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 28.—The entombed miners at Sugar Notch were rescued at eight o'clock this morning.

Yesterday the rescuing party succeeded in drilling a hole through to the lower part of the mine, thus showing that it was only necessary to drive a few feet farther to effect an opening into the gangway. Work was then necessarily performed slowly and carefully, as there were indications of fire damp, which necessitated the driving and cutting of the coal with the pick alone.

The opening was affected at eight o'clock and Mine Superintendent Smith was the first to enter. He found a portion of the men cooking a breakfast of mule steaks, taken from the mule which the boy who was sent to warn them of the impending disaster had fortunately taken with him, and which was killed on the second day of their confinement.

The balance of the party was engaged in changing the direction of an air course. Very little was said, and the entire party used all possible dispatch in getting out of the mine, reaching the surface shortly after 9 o'clock.

The men were then sent to their homes. They state that during Saturday and Sunday they could hear the rescuing party firing blasts, and when the blasting ceased they believed that the work had been stopped, and that they were abandoned to their fate. They also say they could have subsisted at least two weeks longer, had it been necessary, upon their supply of jerked mule meat.

The men when released had been confined five and a half days.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Eleven Thousand Zulus Defeated at Ekowe by the British.

Advices from Cape Town, dated April 6th, via St. Vincent, says: "Lord Chelmsford's camp at Ginglelova, on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at daybreak on April 4 by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-one Zulus were found dead around the trenches. The final attack was led by Dabulmanz, who commanded at Isandulana. During the investment twenty-eight men died and 128 were put on the sick list. Ekowe has been totally evacuated."

London, April 22.—A dispatch, dated Cape Town, April 8, to Reuter's telegram company says: In the fight between Col. Wood's command and the Zulus on the 28th of March, the retreat of the Zulus was cut off, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued.

Colonel Weatherly, his son, Captains Barton, Baron Van Steitkreks, and seventy men were killed; and on the 29th Lieutenants Nicholson and Bright were killed, Major Hackett was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Smith and Captains Gardiner, Cox and Pearse were wounded. The total of the British losses in both engagements is estimated at 220 killed and wounded.

The Zulus lost 2,500 men.

The British less was seven officers and 400 men. The troops fought gallantly, but appear to have been taken by surprise."

RECORD OF CRIME.

Three Murders Followed by Three Suicides—Other Crimes.

Whitehall, N. Y., April 24.—Charles Sweet, a deaf and dumb mute, separated from his wife two weeks ago, this evening met her in a house of ill-fame when he drew a pistol and shot her through the head three times killing her instantly. He then fired and killed himself instantly.

Buffalo, April 24.—Alonzo Lace proposed to Lucy Wyman last evening in Canasenga and was rejected. He then fatally shot her in the head and shortly served himself in the same way.

New York, April 24.—Albert C. Deffarge, a druggist at 257 West Twenty-sixth street, this morning fatally poisoned his son, aged four years, and himself. A younger child will recover. Jealousy of his wife is attributed as the cause.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 24.—Eli Martin, a rich bachelor farmer, was found on his place near Camden with his throat cut in several places. He had been robbed and murdered.

A fire near Howells, on the Erie railway, destroyed eight car loads of oil and six car loads of wheat.

For the Reporter.

THE PALL-BEARERS.

As Jesus entered the city of Nain, a dead man was carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow: and when He saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, weep not. And he came and touched the bier: and they that bare him stood still. And He said, young man, arise.—See Luke 7. 11-16. By the carriers at a funeral, may be understood the desires, passions, or lusts of the human heart. It is proper to inquire who the pall-bearers are which carry many a youth, young man,—young woman too,—to his orther grave.

1. The first pall-bearer is Intemperance. Many a man has gone to the grave by gratifying his passion for intoxicating liquors. As certainly as water will quench fire, as the overflowing flood will destroy the growing crops, as great rivers will gulp down ships and destroy them, so certainly will Alcoholic liquors, destroy human life. Six hundred thousand are borne to the grave, annually, in these United States, by this vice. Young man, if you want to live long, avoid intemperance.

2. The second carrier is adultery and lewdness. *Mancher hat sich zu tod gekust.* But as this is a delicate subject and so one likes to express himself freely on it, the writer proposes that the *out-cast and fallen* shall speak on this subject. And no one has done so more effectually than the young female who is the author of a poem called "BEAUTIFUL SNOW." To show the dreadful effects of the vice referred to, this whole poem is, hereby, given to the readers of the REPORTER:

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
Filling the sky and the earth below!
Over the house-tops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along;
Beautiful snow! it can do no wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak—
Beautiful snow from the Heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love.

Oh the snow, the beautiful snow!
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go!
Whirling about in their maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one,
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by!
It lights on the face and it sparkles the eye.
And the dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that oddly around—
The town is alive and its heart in a glow,
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wild the crowd goes swaying along
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges, like meteors flash by,
Bright for a moment, then lost to the eye!
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dancing, they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow;
Snow so pure, when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by the crowd rushing by—
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow—but I fell!
Fell like the snow flakes from Heaven to Hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street,
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead;
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystal, a heart like its glow,
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face.
Father,
Mother,
Sister all,
God and myself I've lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by,
Will make a wide sweep, lest I wander too high;
For all that is on or about me, I know
There is nothing as pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be that the beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner with no where to go!
How strange it would be, when the night comes again,
If the snow and the ice strike my desperate brain,
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying—along;
Too wicked for prayer, to weak for my moan
To be heard in the streets of the crazy town,
Gone mad in the joy of the snow coming down,
To lie and to die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow.

Young W——, if you want to live long, profit by the experience of the example before you.

3. Third pall-bearer is Anger. The fiery eye, the pale cheek, the stammering lips and the puffing heart, are all signs of death. If you wish to live long avoid anger.

4. The fourth carrier is disobedience to parents. He that honoreth not his father and his mother, shall die the death. Read the fourth commandment. If you would live long obey your parents.

5. The fifth carrier is bad company. Evil communications corrupt good manners, says St. Paul. 1 Cor. 15. 33. If you fasten a living man to a dead one, the stench of the dead one will kill the living one.—the living will never restore the dead to life. So bad company generally ruins those who go into it. It is not often that bad people are improved by good people associating with them. If you would live long avoid bad company.

6. The sixth pall-bearer is idleness. Nothing can be more disgraceful than laziness. It literally buries a man alive. If a man will not work, why should he live? God will cut him down as a cumberer of the ground. If you would live long, then, my friend, avoid idleness. Now in conclusion, reader, Who are your pall-bearers? Are they Intemperance, Adultery and Lewdness, Anger and Disobedience to parents, Bad Company and Idleness, or, Temperance, Charity, Love, Obedience to parents, Good Company and Industry? One set or the other, are carrying you out to the grave. And your fellowmen can tell by your pall-bearers, what kind of a man, or person, you were. See to it, then, that you have suitable, and well selected to carry you to the narrow house.

J. T., Aaronsburg.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health.

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17 ap 4t

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COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Saml. Frank, and the Honorable John Direns, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Apr. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Apr. being the 28th day of April 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

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