The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., July 31, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
DANIEL O BARK, of Allegheny.

John Sherman is traveling around now to get up a Sherman boom for the presidency. With John in the presidential chair, and brother Wm. T. at the head of the army, and the nephew of his uncle, Don, as Sec'y of War or of the Treasury, surely there ought to be one happy freundschaft in the land.

One positive step in advance has been taken on the Darien canal project. M. de Lesseps' agent has made a deposit of $150,000 in London to the credit of the Columbian government as a forfeit or guarantee of sincereity in accepting the concession.

The Camerons are mad once more at the fraudulent President and charge him with bad faith about the secretaryship of war. A recent telegram from Washington says: Mr. Hayes is charged with another breach of faith by the stalwarts. It has become a common story that he has promised an office to some applicant after he has determined that another shall fill the vacancy. The charge is repeated now with reference to the Secretaryship of War, and the offended persons are Don Camero and his friend S. M. Quay, formerly Secretary of State of Pennsylvania. The story goes that Mr. Cameron called on the President and urged that the office be given to a Pennsylvanian, that great State having no representative in the Cabinet. Mr. Hayes rather objected on the ground that the Republicans of that commonwealth are constantly engaged in internecine feuds, but he said if they could unite on a person he would gladly give the name careful consideration. Already, however, he had offered the place to ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Mr. Cameron asked him if he had not. The President evaded the question, however, saying he had asked the gentleman if he would accept the office if tendered, to him, but that he had not yet tendered it to anybody. Mr. Cameron thereupon named Mr. Quay, and then followed the announcement of the acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Ramsey and the rage of the clan Cameron.

That familiar old fraud, the Legislative Record, still continues to appear at this office, although the legislature adjourned weeks ago. It is a duced sight slower yet than the body whose proceedings it carries, and the Lord knows it was slow enough to sicken the whole state. Vive la Bergner.

The London Standard's correspondent at Magnibonium, under date of June 30, mentions a skirmish with the Zulus on June 26. Messengers from Cetewayo asked the British not to burn six kraals which they specified. The request was refused. Buller's horse then advanced, when the Zulus fired the kraals themselves. A large Zulu force appeared, but on the guns opening fire they fled. Buller pursued and cut down twelve of the enemy.

A large number of suits have been brought against this (Allegheny) county within the past week for losses incurred by individuals during the July riots of 1877. These suits have been delayed till this time in order to allow the Supreme Court to pass upon the question of the liability of the State or the county. It having been settled by that tribunal that the county is liable, the lawyers have been rushing in suits by the hundreds, in order to be within the reach of the Act of Assembly, which says that suit must be brought within two years after the loss was incurred. The most prominent lawyers say that this two year limitation is not constitutional. The amount of the suits brought thus far is about $250,000. The total loss for which the county is liable is now placed at over $2,700,000, which will seriously embarrass the county to pay.

The five border States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, that are universally thrown into hotch-potch as part and parcel of the "solid South," and as thoroughly "Rebel," actually supplied the national Government with a larger number of soldiers to fight for the Union and to suppress the rebellion than five New England States. Here are the official figures of the War Department:

Maine	72,114
Connecticut	57,859
New Hampshire	36,609
Vermont	35,222
Rhode Island	23,699
Total	225,063
West Virginia	32,063
Maryland	50,316
Kentucky	99,025
Tennessee	31,092
Missouri	109,114
Total	301,610

So it appears that five "Rebel" States actually sent 301,610 soldiers into the Union Army to suppress the rebellion, or 76,547 more than five New England States.

The state of affairs in Memphis is deplorable. It is reported deserted by the better class of her citizens. Her residences are unoccupied, and but few business houses remain open. Her people are refugees from home, and death lurks in every breeze which sweeps through her streets and alleys. Soon the cry of distress will be heard and then follows the wail of the bereaved, and yet amid all the gloom there are remaining in this doomed city some who gloat over the misery of the present.

The report says there are nearly two hundred whites, backed by 10,000 colored men, who daily stand around, who never try to do anything, who would not leave Memphis if they could. These barnacles are but awaiting the time when dire necessity will compel the Howard Association and Citizen's Relief Committee to begin operations. Their recollection of 1878 still lingers with them, and they are all prepared and ready to partake of a nation's charity. The information that the government has sent supplies has gladdened their hearts. In the near future they see free rations and plenty of them.

By a law passed last winter Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil suits in all claims not over $300, instead of $100 as under the old law.

Who would have thought that a resolution in favor of honesty would so terribly disturb a republican state convention?

Gen. Butler announces that he will again be a candidate for governor. This will make old Massachusetts lively again and throw the radicals in fear of their stronghold, for old Ben will give it a lively shaking up.

DOUBLE ENDORSEMENT OF THE RIOT-CORRUPTION.

Every reader of the Reporter has fresh in his memory the corruption that was uncovered in last winter's session of our legislature by C. S. Wolf, in connection with the Pittsburg riot claims bill. The investigation that followed showed that a number of members were guilty of corruption, in order to fasten 3 millions upon the taxpayers of the state.

Last week the republican state convention met at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for state treasurer. All the roosters of the party, Quay, Kemble & Co., whose hands are besmeared with the riot corruption affair, and who attempted to prevent Mr. Wolf from exposing the iniquity of the job, were present as managers of the convention.

Chas. S. Wolf, of Union, was also a delegate to the convention, and offered the following just and proper resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the "riot bill" in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands "honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it."

The gag was at once offered by the chairman, Lew Hall, who declared Wolf out of order and determined that the resolution should not even be read, and ordered Wolf to sit down. But Wolf said he would not sit down so long as he was right. The Philadelphia rowdies and others who cling to the rooster gang, hooted Wolf. The thing became exciting, and the unfairness of the chairman gained Wolf some friends who demanded the reading of the resolution, and after a heated wrangle it was read, and then buried by the chairman in the dark pockets of the committee not to be heard of again.

This was the first act of the republican convention endorsing the corrupt practices connected with the riot claims. One of the ring leaders in the corruption was a member from Philadelphia, named Petroff who was expelled from the house a few winters ago for his corruption. The investigating committee last winter again found him in that kind of bad work, and offered a resolution to expel him, as he should have been—yea, even literally kicked out of the house with a pair of the thickest soled boots in the state. Samuel Butler, of Chester county, was a member of the house and voted against the expulsion the doubly corrupt Petroff, thus endorsing the riot-claims bill and the infamous practices by which Petroff and his gang attempted to fasten the claims upon the state.

This Samuel Butler was then nominated by the republicans as their candidate for state treasurer.

Here then we have a double endorsement, by the republicans of Pennsylvania, of the riot-claims and the corrupt practices connected therewith.

What say you voters and tax-payers? Will you vote for Barr, the democrat, with clean hands, or for Butler, with his sullied paws?

THE GAG ON WOLF.

The scene in the republican convention when Wolf offered his anti-corruption resolution is thus described by the Times' special: The resolution went to the secretary, who was about to read it when Hall demanded to see what it was. Hall is the attorney here for Kemble, and will represent that gentleman in the prosecutions to be brought. When he had looked over the resolution he said it would be referred to the committee, and it wasn't necessary to have it read. People began at this point to become conscious that something was up. Wolfe demanded that his resolution be read. The chairman was immediately in a high state of excitement. That he had made a miserable blunder was apparent to everybody with an ounce of sense, but the chairman himself didn't appear to appreciate it. He declined to allow the resolution to be read, and insisted that Wolfe was out of order. It was clear the excited and unbalanced man in the chair, who was ignoring rules and enforcing a gag law of his own, sometimes resorted to in ward meetings, was not a match for the little man on the floor, who undoubtedly had a right to introduce a resolution and to have it read. Wolfe held his ground, as he has often done before on similar occasions, and defied the efforts of the Chair. Hall grew more excited each moment, and was assisted in keeping up the disorder by a lot of Philadelphia rounders, who seemed to have the same instructions that Hall had, to choke off Wolfe at all hazards. They stood up in their seats and shouted in whatever way they could make the most noise; they helped the chairman to tell Wolfe to sit down; they threatened to go and sit down on him themselves; they shook their fists at him, and used all the various slang of the slums that came to their minds on the instant. It was not a pleasant state of affairs for a supposed deliberative body, but the chairman had brought it about in his utter ignorance of justice or his refusal to recognize it. As Wolfe had been previously, by Colonel Hooten's gag-law, cut off from any possibility of making his speech, the rumpus which Hall builded up on his resolution just suited him. It was the only way left in which he could get his mouth into the convention, and probably if he had been going to lay out a line of action for the temporary chairman he would have made the temporary chairman act just as Hall did act. It brought disgrace and final confusion on all who actively opposed Wolfe and the sense of fair play which most men have soon showed itself in sympathy for Wolfe. The Chair decided that the resolution should go to the committee without being read, and Wolfe appealed. The Chair refused to recognize this appeal. There isn't the slightest doubt but that the convention would have overwhelmingly condemned the chairman if the appeal had been put to a vote. The delegates were getting tired of the arrogance of the chairman and of the vulgar slang of the Philadelphia rounders, who were his only assistants. The uproar was increasing. Wolfe held his ground and Quay became conscious that something must be done to prevent the convention becoming an absolute mob; he was also certain that Hall never could untangle things. Senator Cooper was appealed to, and he began by explaining the rules to the chairman, who objected as well as he knew how to receiving information—which he badly needed—from any source. But Cooper persisted, and had the aid of Barrett, of Lackawanna, and finally got in a motion to have Wolfe's resolution read. This was carried with a cheer, the few Philadelphia rounders only objecting. The rebuke was sufficient to calm down the chairman. Wolfe's resolution was then read.

Minister Welch has resigned.

There were 405 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

The Bonapartists are unsatisfied, according to a Paris despatch of the London Times, which says that the recent Bonapartist caucus which adopted the resolution declaring that Prince Jerome Napoleon has become the head of the Bonaparte family evidently settled nothing. Only fifty-four Bonapartist Senators and Deputies out of 115 were present, and though the resolution was finally adopted, with only two dissentients, twenty-two of those present had previously supported an amendment, which was outvoted, declining to pronounce on questions beyond the jurisdiction of the meeting, and affirming their sentiments of fidelity to the Empire and the principles of order which have always inspired its policy. As this amendment conveyed an implied censure on the antecedents of Prince Jerome, the feelings with which he is regarded by a large section of the Bonapartist party are tolerably apparent. Many of the sixty-one absentees, moreover, kept away from the meeting to avoid committing themselves to a recognition of Prince Jerome. M. Paul de Cessagnac, in his journal, the Pays, reproaches Prince Jerome with entertaining a fear of exile, which deters him from issuing a manifesto.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in their recent state convention, laid down a plain, broad platform which will do for any honest citizen to stand upon. The record of the party in the last few years is consistent with the platform and its demand for honest government, economy, and free and fair elections. We append the platform here, and ask for it the calm consideration of every voter:

Resolved, First—That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Second—That the just power of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to save the life of the nation.

Third—That the Democratic party maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be in all things subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it ever has denied, the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes without regard to constitutional restrictions to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

Fourth—That the right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights; the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections, and upturns the very foundation of self government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will, in keeping the way to the ballot box open and free as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth—That Rutherford B. Hayes having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of the right to surround the ballet boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth—That the Democratic party as of old favors a constitutional Currency of gold and silver and of paper convertible into coin.

Seventh—That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the General Government under which, during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower House of Congress have saved the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Eighth—That the Democratic party, being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history stood between him and oppression, renews its expression of sympathy for honest labor, and its promise of protection to its rights.

Ninth—That we look with alarm and apprehension on the pretensions of great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both the Legislature and the people.

Tenth—That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of the ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh—That the present condition of the State Treasury, a bankrupt general fund, and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

Four murderers were among the radical deputy marshals in Cincinnati to help carry the election for that party. Before the investigating committee the following evidence was obtained:

Witness continued and stated Gleason was a policeman when the killing occurred, and served on the police force afterward. Michael McDermott, another deputy, was charged, while a policeman with killing a man about eight years ago and was on the police force afterward. Knew Gus Colcher, another deputy. He was also charged with killing a man many years ago. Witness stated that Gleason killed his man in self defense.

A wife who is only fourteen years of age is suing for divorce in a New Jersey court, which is the natural and probably the best result of so early a marriage. Sis evidently got married too soon—her mama may not have known she was out.

A report from Fort Ellice says there are 400 Indians there starving, and their number is being daily added to. A band of 300 are reported within a few days' march of Fort Ellice, unable to proceed further on account of weakness.

The Americans lead the world in every thing and especially in fast eating; this has made Dyspepsia our national disease, though now under perfect control by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Thirteen new cases of fever at Memphis on Monday.

LAMAR ON THE EXODUS.

THE MISERABLE TRICKS EMPLOYED TO DECOY THE NEGROES.

[Washington Post.]

Senator Lamar, who returned from Mississippi several days ago, was asked by The Post, Wednesday, about the negro exodus. He said the excitement among the negroes on the subject of emigration had been allayed, but they are kept in a feverish and unsettled condition by parties interested in having them leave. Along the Mississippi river, where the exodus fever raged at first, it has pretty well died out, but in the interior of the State the subject is kept alive, though but few negroes are leaving.

"Are any efforts being made to keep the movement going?" asked The Post.

"Yes," replied the Senator, "men go among the negroes and persuade them that they are being abused and robbed and offer them inducements to go to Kansas."

"What motive prompts these men?"

"Some of them are moved by pure cussedness, hatred of the South, and others make money out of the negros. Railroad companies having large tracts of land for sale are interested in getting negroes to locate upon it. The poor deluded negro will never be able to pay for the land he buys, and these men know it, but the railroad will get the benefit of whatever improvements he makes on the land. Some of them cheat the negroes out of what little money they have. A man recently went through Holmes county selling the negroes flags with which to stake off their land in Kansas. This is an old game, but those poor negroes were deceived by it. He got all the money they had and told them to meet him on a certain day at Durant, on the railroad, and he would have there a train to take them to Kansas free of charge. I saw a letter from a citizen of Durant describing the appearance of the town and the scenes on the day named for the free train. The negroes from all the country around flocked to the station and the place was overcrowded with them. They could not be persuaded that they had been deceived, but insisted upon waiting for the train.

Senator Lamar said that he did not believe that there would be anything like a general emigration movement among the negroes; that some would leave here and there, and others would return from the land of promise.

"Should the negro population leave the state, could other labor be procured?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Lamar, "Mississippi would blossom like a rose."

In order to show how superior white labor would prove to colored, Col. Lamar said he had a white man employed on his plantation six months, and in that short time he had improved everything under his charge. This man had employed his practical knowledge of farming, and made improvements in the crop and stock that negroes would never think of. Senator Lamar thought that if the negroes were to "exodus" in a body, such valuable white laborers as the one on his plantation would go into the state to cultivate the land.

AGRICULTURAL.

Reports From All States as to Condition of Crops.

Washington, July 15.—Returns to the Department of Agriculture of the cotton crop show that the condition of June, which was 96, has not been maintained and is for July 1st 93. Figures indicating the condition as compared with the June figures are as follows: North Carolina, 104, a gain of 6; South Carolina 81, a loss of 13; Georgia 86, a loss of 7; Florida 90, a loss of 4; Alabama 96, no change, Mississippi 92, a loss of 7, Louisiana 93, a loss of 2, Texas 90, a loss of 4, Arkansas 103, a gain of 3, Tennessee 101, a gain of 7.

Corn—The area of corn planted in the whole country exceeds that of last year. North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee show the largest gain in the South. Ohio and Indiana show some decrease, while Illinois shows an increase of 7 per cent. States west of the Mississippi river made the largest gains as a section. Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri all ranging from 104 to 118. The condition in all the Southern States is low on account of drought, in Texas there is not over half a crop. The Northern States show a fair condition, while those west of the Mississippi river show a very high average, over 100.

Tobacco—The acreage for the whole country shows a decrease in the four States—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania—in which the bulk of seed leaf tobacco is grown. There is an increase in acreage of about thirteen per cent. as compared with 1878. Of the States producing shipping, manufacturing and smoking tobacco, which constitutes nine tenths of all the tobacco grown in the United States, North Carolina alone shows an increase in the area planted. All others indicate a material decrease from the acreage of last year. The condition of the whole country is slightly below that of July 1st, 1878. Massachusetts alone of the States bordering on the Atlantic shows increased condition, and Tennessee in the west places her condition at 94, against 89 last year.

Spring Wheat—Returns for July give the average condition of spring wheat at 91, against 106 July 1st, 1878. The Northern New England States range nearly up to the average. A few counties in Northern New York average 89. Texas, the only Southern State that produces it to any extent reports but 61. In the Northwest States, spring wheat ranges from 92 to 96, but Iowa falls to 88. The spring wheat crops of Kansas is but 68. On the Pacific coast, most of the California crop is returned as spring wheat and averages 92. The small spring wheat crop of Oregon is a full average. The condition of the crop in the Southwest and Northwest was largely affected by drought. In some sections the Hessian fly was injurious. In the Northwest local storms were more or less destructive.

Winter Wheat—July returns show an average condition of winter wheat of 91 against 101 in July, 1878. The New England States average 99. The crop here was small and late but promising. The Middle States average 86. Complaints are made of drought, mildew, Hessian fly and local storms. The South Atlantic States average 95. Growths were stunted by drought in many northern counties, but further down the coast the condition was greatly improved. This section would be a full average but for injuries in Virginia, bringing the State average to 85. Georgia reports 108 with an excellent quality of grain. Commercial authorities report an almost entire cessation of movement of Northern wheat to Georgia local mills finding materials sufficient in their home growth. The Gulf States 75. The small crops of Alabama and Mississippi are in high condition, but the crop of Texas is a third below the average through drought and local storms. The Southern inland States average 98. The grain is of remarkable fair quality generally. The States north of the Ohio river average 101. The straw is short but the grain is plump and the heads heavy, which were greatly improved by the late rains. The States west of the Mississippi average 89. The crop is injured by clinch bugs in southern parts and by storms in the northern portion. The Pacific States average 108. The winter wheat of Oregon averages 112.

—We have received three copies of the Philadelphia *Weekly Story Paper*, of which the *Press* of that city says:

The Philadelphia *Weekly Story Paper* has entered upon its third volume, and promises "to live and prosper." It is a bright little sheet, and furnishes a great deal of wholesome and entertaining reading matter for two cents. In these days of free school education, when there are readers of fiction in the humblest homes, there is certainly a plea for a cheap story paper. In addition to the serial romances which are running in the *Weekly Story Paper*, it contains sprightly editorials, and a great deal of miscellaneous matter selected with taste and discrimination. The office of publication is No. 808 Walnut Street.

YELLOW FEVER.

Eleven New Cases and Ten Deaths in Memphis.

Memphis, July 25.—Eleven cases in all were reported to the Board of Health today. Among the number was Ben. Holander, a well known saloonkeeper whose daughter died yesterday. Ten deaths from yellow fever were also officially reported for twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Mrs. Judge Ray's name appears among the list, although she has never been reported as having the yellow fever.

Memphis Refugee Camp at St. Louis.

The Mayor of St. Louis telegraphed the National Board of Health that yellow fever refugees from Memphis are arriving in such large numbers that the establishment of a quarantine camp has become necessary. He asks that tents and rations for one thousand persons for thirty days be forwarded at once.

There were thirteen new cases of yellow fever at Memphis, on Saturday, and four deaths. There was also one death, a refugee, at Shelbyville, Tenn.

Memphis, July 27.—Fourteen new cases were reported to-day. Nine deaths from yellow fever have occurred since last night.

THE VERY LATEST.

Memphis, July 28.—Ten additional cases were reported this afternoon, six of whom are colored. Two deaths from yellow fever have occurred; one, however, beyond the city limits. The special policemen engaged in taking the census of the city completed their task to-day. The result shows the population of Memphis to be 16,110; whites 4,283, colored 11,827, adults 10,651, children 5,459, of whom 9,743 have had the fever leaving 6,367 susceptible to the disease.

Failing to secure transpartation to the site selected for the establishment of a camp on the Paducah railroad, this afternoon Col. J. F. Cameron, with a detail of 16 colored soldiers, took passage on a train furnished by the Mississippi Tennessee railway and established a camp about five miles south of the city and a half a mile below where camp Joe Williams was established last year. Tents were taken along and by morning a detail will have fifty tents ready for occupation.

MEMPHIS REFUGEES HAVING A BAD TIME.

Nashville, Tenn., July 25, 1879.—Refugee Memphians are having a rough time of it in the interior towns. They are looked upon as carrying seeds of pestilence, and the moment one complains of any sort of illness he is put down as a yellow fever subject, a council of physicians is held, the general result of which is—"It is yellow fever it has not yet developed," and a streak of consternation runs through the entire community. The house occupied by the unfortunate is shunned, and he suddenly finds himself isolated. The fear of yellow fever is so intense in character that Memphians are often peremptorily and abruptly invited out of houses even by old friends, until now the refugee says that he is from anywhere else but Memphis.

SATURDAY'S STORM.

A Disastrous Deluge in the Oil Regions.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Yesterday a rain storm traveling in a southeasterly direction struck the vicinity of Petrolia and and Karns city and left devastation in its track. The rain began to fall at ten o'clock in the morning and fell in such torrents that in an hour Bear creek at Karns city began to swell, and in a short time overflowed its banks. At about one o'clock there suddenly came a wild rush of water, as if a dam had broken somewhere above flooding the lower portion of the town to the depth of five feet, and before people could leave their houses, many buildings were lifted from their foundations and swept along with the flood while women and children cried piteously for help. Horses were at once put into service and swam to the assistance of the frightened people until one by one they were rescued.

When the flood struck Petrolia it passed through the central portion of the town and carried off on its turbulent bosom the hose house, the Coliseum, a large clothing store, a jewelry store, a drug store and a segar store with all their contents, together with a dozen or fifteen other buildings. All the buildings moved were piled mountain high at a sharp bend in the road below the town. One half mile further on at Argyle station four large oil tanks partly filled with oil were broken to pieces against the hillside, and the pipes connected with them were broken.

At Martinsburg three miles distant a mill, mill dam and some small buildings were carried off.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Zulus Completely Routed in an Engagement July 4th.

London, July 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Government announced the receipt of a telegram dated Cape Town, July 8th, stating that Lord Chelmsford remained in camp till the afternoon of July 3d, awaiting the surrender of cannon and 1,000 rifles, captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving he advanced and was attacked in in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under the heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulus lost 800; the British lost 10 killed and 53 wounded.

The battle was fought July 4th. The Zulus, variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000 surrounded the British, who formed a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire they were pursued by cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraal, and returned to his camp the same evening.

Lord Chelmsford's dispatch further says: "On the morning of July 4th, my force, consisting of General Newdigate's division and General Wood's column, aggregating four thousand Europeans and a thousand natives, with twe lve cannon and two Gatlings, crossed the Unvoolosi river at 6:15 A. M. The force reached an excellent position between Eundawago and Ulundi, about 8.30 A. M. The Zulu army had been observed leaving its bivouacs about 7:30. The engagement was shortly after begun by mounted men. By 9 the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9:30 the enemy wavered and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry attacked them, and a general route ensued. Prisoners state that King Cetewayo was personally commanding, and witnessed the fight from a neighboring kraal."

1,500 Zulus Killed.

A correspondent at Ulundi, under date of July 4, says: "It is stated that Cetewayo, five days ago, sent four hundred head of cattle with peace messengers to the British, but they were stopped by one of the Zulu regiments, who declared that no peace should be made until they were beaten. The prisoners say that Cetewayo opposed war. They admit that the entire Zulu force was present at the battle. The Zulu loss is estimated at 1,500. The two guns taken at Isandulo were found."

RUSSIA.

An Explosion at a Fire Kills 21 Persons.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Minister of the Interior has received a telegram from the Governor of Nijni Novrogod stating a fire broke out there on Saturday. The Bazaar and many houses and shops were destroyed. While the fire was raging, and explosion occurred in one of the shops, killing 21 persons.

An experienced dairyman, writing to the Rural New Yorker, says: "If butter makers would use Perfected Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., they would have no unsaleable butter. It gives a natural color, and good flavor, without extra work in making.

—Scribner's Monthly, for August is at hand. It is a valuable number—many of its interesting articles being finely illustrated.

—St. Nicholas, for August will keep drowsyness out of young folks who read it, so entertaining are its pages.

HOW TO KEEP ICE IN THE SICK ROOM.

For those who have an abundant supply of ice this may not be a matter of much moment; but for poor people, who may rarely use ice except in sickness, and to whom the expense is not insignificant, the following hints may be useful: Cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square, and secure it by a ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours; all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice-cup. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is thus kept dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup; otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is, nevertheless, preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumbler. In a tumbler containing a flannel cup, made as above described, of cheap, open flannel, at 20 cts. a yard, it took ten hours and ten minutes to dissolve two ounces of ice, whereas in a naked cup under the same conditions, all the ice was gone in less than three hours.

One death from yellow fever is reported in New Orleans.

In New York the legal rate of interest has been reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

Gody's Ladys Book, for August is just such a number as any lady will be pleased with. It is the leading fashion magazine published.

Hailstones large as butternuts fell up at Poughkeepsie. Who would live where they raise such fruit?

Cleveland, July 23.—General Donald McLeod, a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, died at his residence in this city last night, aged 100 years, 6 months and 22 days.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.

The August number is even more than usually interesting; it is filled with highly entertaining and instructive matter, and many of the articles are replete with valuable information—as, for instance: 'Sights in Southern China,' by T. W. Knox; 'The Lakes of Italy,' by Lady Blanche Murphy; 'The Arms of the Medici,' by F. H. Norton, and 'The Metamorphoses of the Sphinx,' which are admirably and profusely illustrated. 'The Summer Amusements of the American People,' 'The Race for the Blue Ribbon of the Derby,' and 'Etna and its Eruptions,' will well repay the reader. The department of fiction is peculiarly rich this month. A new serial by the author of 'Dora Thorne,' entitled 'A Golden Dawn,' promises to be a story of deep and stirring interest. There are several short stories by M. T. Caldor, Annie Thomas, Eleanor Kirk, and other popular writers; a sense of genuine merit, sketches, etc., etc., and a carefully selected miscellany, including History, Science, Travels, Witticisms, etc., etc., occupying, together with handsome embellishments, 128 quarto pages. If you desire to enjoy delightful Summer reading don't fail to obtain this number of the Popular Monthly. The illustrations number quite one hundred, and there is a very beautiful chromo frontispiece 'On the Pier at Trouville.' Single copies are only 25 cents, and the annual subscription, $3, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, N. York.

For the Reporter.

NEBRASKA.

There is more intelligenee in the state than Eastern people are aware of. Many have an idea that the people of Neb. are boors, ruffians and semi-barbarians, but a month's sojourn there will effectually convince the most prejudiced that the character of the people of Neb. is a source of strength which few new countries possess. Many of them come from New England, New York, Penn'a., and the Western States. The Englishman with inflexible will, the philosophical German, the sprightly, active Frenchman, the Scandinavian, earnestly seeking possessions, yet always ready to learn, the honest Scot, the generous Celt, and Omish by "wholesale." No one ever heard of this class of people settling in a poor country. Let me here compile a few facts: "The north and south limits of the region indicated are marked out by the north and south limits of Illinois. Within these limits is the great heart of the United States, and here are found the bulk of the population, commerce, wealth and intelligence of the nation.

The social, educational and religious elements are the wonder and admiration of all new comers, and would do credit to a country twice as old. Schools and churches are found everywhere, and law and order are as safely established as anywhere in the world. The rowdy element has never obtained a foothold in Nebraska."

Out of every thousand who settle there and prosper, one poor homesick soul returns, and, in the heat of imagination, gives all kinds of reports, viz.: that people work, hunt and fish on Sunday, and that men are frequently murdered there. If you ask me how I would reconcile this with the statement above, I would simply say that you need not go out of our own county to find such things. A careful investigation would disclose the fact that every Sunday, men fish, hunt, chop wood and do other work. This, however, is the exception and not the rule. It is just so in the thickly settled portions of Neb. With regard to murders I need not say much. I have before me a copy of the New York *Herald*, which gives an account of no less than ten murders, trials for murder and executions for the same crime, not to say anything about outrages, assaults, swindles almost ad infinitum. This is every week. If half a dozen murders are perpetrated in Kansas and Nebraska, some Eastern papers get up their glasses and magnify ten degrees. I verily believe that justice follows the criminal more speedily in Neb. and Kan., than in New York, where so much is said concerning the crimes of the west. Again, to continue our compilation. "A dull and stupid man never gets so far west as the Missouri River. He has neither the bravery nor ambition to carry him so far from the house where he was born. Only the live, courageous, self-commanding men and women of the East go to the far West. The country where they were born is no longer large enough for their ambition and powers, and they drift westward with the tide of empire. The impulse, brain, faith and ambition that have outgrown the circumscribed life of a Pennsylvania borough, a Massachusetts work shop, a Green Mountain farm or a New York counting room, are attached to these broad Savannas instinctively. Of all the thousands who go there to live four out of five have some excellence of brain, heart or culture to make them worthy of any country. There is as high an average of culture in Nebraska as in any agricultural country between the Missouri and the Atlantic." They are growing rich. They do away with the unnecessary cost of extravagant and fashionable living and instead of loaning their money to the uncertainties of banks, business men and corporation, invest it in prairie soil, learn to practice economy and grow healthy and wealthy.

Anothe. feature of the country is the smooth roads. No stones, no ruts. The horses' hoofs clatter upon them as though they were Nicholson pavement. A minister, who drives seven miles every Sunday, says: "But once, since December, has the road been unfit to drive my horses on a full trot all the way." A citizen of Lancaster, said: "At any time during the year I can draw a full load without any danger of sticking in the mud." The system of natural drainage is complete. A few hours after a heavy rain they plow. The wind dries the surface quickly, yet this soil preserves moisture wonderfully. There was very little rain or snow from September to March, yet only two or three inches of the soil was dry. In another letter I will give prices of land and articles needed for farming, drawbacks, etc.

A. A. KERLIN.

For the Reporter.

THE MOUNTAIN HOME.

'Twas on a burning summer's day
"Old Sol" his fervid rays
Shot down with almost melting force,
On hill-tops green with maize;
Four jolly lads had ventured out
From kind, paternal roof,
To seek some cool, some shady spot
From din and whirl aloof.

Eager as lads are wont to be,
Horses were far too slow;
But laden down with baskets full,
To the depot they did go;
Soon as the thund'ring train drove up,
Baggage and all were checked,
And four adventurers settled down
To ponder and reflect.

'Twas but a fifteen minutes' ride,
They landed safe and sound
On one of Centre's fertile spots,
On Fowler's hallowed ground.
The asked not where they now should go,
But quickly shouldered up
And plodded on with sweating face
To some lone shelt'ring hut.

At last the weleome structure 'peared
Through trees and bushes thick;
Guarded by nature's sentinels,
Tall pines and winding creek;
With thankful hearts they entered here,
Unpacked and spread a board,
And ne'er enjoyed they repast more
Though serv'ed by a lord.

When sated appetites rebelled
Against this regal feast,
'Twas he seemed ever happier
Who labored hard the least;
But that posterity might know
Where rested weary feet,
They called the camp with one accord,
The Batchelor's Retreat.

But I will venture here to say,
I said it then as now,
That scarcely one in all the four
Would make a solemn vow
To live in single-blessedness
Through all the years to come,
Deprived of that rare happiness
Which wives can bring to home.

Not long content to stay within
Their newly christened home,
Our quartette wandered forth o'er rocks
As restless as the foam;
They, dauntless, scaled the daring heights,
They scoured all the plain,
Nor left they scarce a single spot
Their feet had not yet gained.

While mountains echoed back the strain
From hearts both light and free,
And birds were started from their nests
By shouts of wildest glee;
Yet were the speckled finny tribe
Remembered by these four
And, tempted by the treach'rous hook,
Were drawn upon the shore.

At even when the sun had set
And fish were left alone,
Our heroes were quite glad once more
To reach their mountain home;
And as from thicket here and there
Broke forth the whippoorwill
Accompanied by the murmurings
Of some pretty mountain rill.

Then with their camp-fires blazing high
They gathered round them there,
While songs of sweetest melody
Ring out on midnight air;
And many were the harmless jests
That found expression there,
Provoking many a hearty laugh
Dispelling ev'ry fear.

But tired now and sleepy too
They sought their lowly couch,
And lowly this as low could be
'Twas on the floor I vouch;
Yet choice could not be barbored here,
They treasured any place
Where they mesquites might escape
And Morpheus embrace.

The morning dawned as bright and fair
As mortal well could wish,
The day brought guests unto their door
Who doubtless wanted fish;
The jolly boys were glad to see
Upon their own clean floor
The stately, worthy personage
Of a wakeful editor.

If editors can handle hooks
As well as pen and ink,
The press will soon be burdensome
And fish become extinct;
But hope dies hard for still we hope
The finnies may outlive
The cunning tricks of editors
With ready bait to give.

But now the light'ning baskets warn
Our noble heroes four,
They soon must break their friendly band
And go to where there's more;
The one must sway the tutor's rod,
Another run a store,
A third must turn the parch'ed clod
And one must fathom lore.

As years on years their courses roll,
And songsters sing their lays,
The heart, the heart must linger still
With pleasure on those days;
And then and there they fixed the day
No matter where they roam,
To visit, all in five years hence,
The dear old mountain home.

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