The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ..... ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 20, 1881.

At last Grant has a presidency. He was chosen President of the World's Fair commission, the other day.

The Buckeye Blacksmith—of the hard-cider, 1840, campaign, was found dead in his chair, in Philadelphia, the other day.

Fifty-eight candidates were named for senator at Harrisburg, last week, among them Curtin and Beaver of this county.

A new presidential pension bill has been introduced in the senate by Mr. Hoar, by which every ex-president is to receive annually one-fourth the amount of his salary while in office.

A Jersey Grand Jury has recommended the setting up of a whipping-post for the punishment of wife beaters. The New York *Tribune* looks favorable upon the proposition. We are glad to see this excellent notion taking root in such influential quarters.

The cotton and rice crops in South Carolina have been damaged by the wet weather. It estimates that of the cotton unpicked in December fully one-half has been totally lost, while the remainder has been much damaged in quality. On the Sea Islands the crop is rotting in the fields. The rice harvest, owning mainly to the rainy weather, is one of the most unfavorable on record.

By paying your own REPORTER in advance and getting us two new names with the cash, we will give the Chicago Weekly News to the three one year as a premium. This is the best offer yet made and the hope that an increased circulation will compensate us for it, induces us to make so liberal a proposition. Now can't each patron of the REPORTER raise us two new names? Try it, friends, and get the premium for you and the new ones.

The largest order for locomotives in one block ever placed in this country has just been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It comes from the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and calls for one hundred and forty-four locomotives, part of which number will be delivered next fall and the remainder during the following winter. These locomotives are intended to meet the increased equipment required by the southern extension of the Denver and Rio Grande road.

With the ancient Egyptians good government was a main feature. With them the true end of politics was to make life easy and the people happy. Perjury was punished with death, "because the crime attacks both the gods, whose majesty is trampled upon by invoking their name to a false oath; and men, by breaking the strongest tie of human society, viz: sincerity and veracity." With the government of the United States administered upon such principles how different would have to be the character of the men who fill high stations now, and with perjury punishable with death, where would Garfield be?

A proposition is before congress to issue 3 per cent. bonds. This would lessen the interest paid on the government debt materially. The Cincinnati *Gazette* is puzzled to know why anybody should oppose a perpetual bond bearing 3 per cent. interest. It says: "Such a bond would never be much above par, and the Government could buy it in the open market when in a financial condition to reduce the principal of the debt. If the Government shall be able to borrow money at 3 per cent. the country can afford to have the national debt run a little longer. The people who pay the taxes cannot borrow money that low, and they would not object to a breathing spell or partial relief."

There seems to be trouble ahead for some of the big railroads, unless the railroads put on *steam* enough to get ahead, and manage to quiet the fellows in congress who are stirring them up.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads, contrary to expectation, took up the Northern Pacific Railroad matter on 13, and referred to a sub-committee (with instructions to report at the next meeting of the committee) the resolution of Representative Martin declaring forfeited to the United States all land grants heretofore made to the Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads. A hearing will be given before the committee this week to representatives of the Northern Pacific in opposition to the proposed forfeiture.

Messrs. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, Martin, of West Virginia, and Clark, of Missouri, were appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the charges that the Pacific Railroads had mortgaged unearned lands. There promises to be some rich developments over this, and it is believed to have a stock-jobbing scheme at the bottom of it.

The death of a young butcher in New York, from trichinosis is thus related by one of the dailies:—A young butcher, giving his name as Franz A. Axler and place of residence No. 160 Greenwich street, appeared at the dispensary attached to Bellevue Hospital some time since and complained that he had rheumatism. Dr. Hemmingway, the examining physician, admitted him to the hospital as a patient. He was assigned to the ward over which Dr. George H. Moller, Jr., has charge. For several days the physicians were unable to make a proper diagnosis of Axler's case. The patient attracted the attention of the whole hospital staff, and after his symptoms had been closely watched it was at last discovered that he was suffering from trichinosis. Professor Janeway and other distinguished medical men then became interested in the case. It was plain from a careful investigation that the butcher had contracted the disease by eating raw pork. Physicians and students of all grades were constantly to be found alongside Axler's cot, and all kinds of remedies were tried in the hope of destroying the parasites which were devouring the man's muscles. Professor Janeway with his lance removed a small piece of muscular tissue one day last week, and after a careful microscopic examination found it to contain no less than thirteen living trichinae.

After lingering in pain for several weeks Axler died on Saturday last. For the benefit of science it was decided to make an autopsy on the remains. Yesterday afternoon the dissecting room near the Morgue was filled with professors and surgeons anxius to witness the post-mortem. Axler's body was laid upon one of the tables, and when opened was found to be swarming with trichinae. A careful examination showed that every muscle had been attacked and nearly destroyed by the ravenous parasites.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The statistics of the census, says the World, are full of instruction and should give heady politicians pause. The last decade has not only made a great difference in the relative rank of the States as to population, it has also opened a new vista into the future of the chief sections of the Union respectively. Sixteen States have gone lower in the ranks and six States go up higher. Fourteen States only hold in 1880 the same rank which they held in 1870. These are (1) New York, (2) Pennsylvania, (3) Ohio, (4) Illinois, (5) Missouri, (6) Indiana, (7) Massachusetts, (8) Kentucky, (12) Georgia, (14) North Carolina, (21) Louisiana, (24) California, (31) New Hampshire, (36) Oregon. Iowa, the eleventh in 1870, has now become the ninth, and exactly changes places with Tennessee. Virginia, that was tenth, has become thirteen, and gives place to Texas, which goes up nine places at a bound and puts herself next to Iowa. Michigan, that was thirteenth, sinks to the fifteenth place, while Wisconsin falls one and becomes sixteenth in order. Alabama, sixteenth in 1870, has become seventeenth; New Jersey in turn ceases to be seventeenth and becomes eighteenth, while Mississippi, which was eighteenth, falls five in rank and becomes twenty-third. Maryland falls from twentieth to twenty-second, while South Carolina, which was twenty-first, rises in the scale two steps and stands nineteenth, just leading Kansas. Maine loses six places and falls from the twenty-third to the twenty-ninth, and Connecticut three places, falling from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-eighth. Arkansas ascends one step, from twenty-sixth to twenty-fifth. Western Virginia falls two steps, from twenty-seventh to twenty-ninth. Minnesota rises two, from twenty-eighth to twenty-sixth. Kansas steps up nine, from twenty-nine to twentieth. Vermont falls from thirtieth to thirty-second, Rhode Island from thirty-second to thirty-third, Florida from thirty-third to thirty-fourth, Colorado comes in as thirty-fifth, and little Delaware—thirty-fourth in 1870—is now thirty-seventh. Nebraska ascends from thirty-fifth to thirtieth, while, oddly enough, Nevada with a considerable increase of population, still remains at the foot of the roll. The irresistible influences of climate and soil, it will be seen, are telling surely at last in favor of the South and South-west, as all intelligent observers long ago saw that they would as soon as the artificial trammels imposed by the existence of slavery upon the development of those regions were removed. The silly and scandalous efforts of low partisan journals and of libellous twaddlers like the author of "A Fool's Errand" to fight against these influences with mere misrepresentations of Southern life and the Southern people are certain to provide as futile as Mrs. Partington's war with her broom against the Atlantic. The percentage of increase throughout the South during the past decade stands at 31.05, against 25.85 at the North in general, while the percentage of increase in New England has been only 14.70, and in New York, Peansylvania, Ohio and New Jersey taken together only 18.92. The fifteen so-called Southern States have added 4,277,700 to their population, and the twelve Western and Pacific States only 3,581,805. The absolute increase of Texas since 1870 has been greater than that of any other State in the Union, being 42,000 more than that of Pennsylvania and 46,000 more than that of New York. Her ratio of increase has been enormous. Should she maintain it for the next decade 1890 will see Texas running a close race with Illinois for the fourth place in the list of States. With the impulse sure to be given her by the immense railway operations now leading to and concentrating upon her territory, indeed, Texas is not unlikely to exceed this ratio, and in that event Ohio will be hard pushed by her for the third place. Colorado shows the most colossal ratio of increase, reaching 389.82 per cent., but this is obviously abnormal, as is also the ratio of 267.83 in Nebraska and of 173.14 in Kansas. The only State which shows as important a ratio of increase, resting on causes likely to endure, as Texas, is Oregon, which has grown at a pace nearly double that of California.

REPUBLICAN BOLT AT HARRISBURG.

On Tuesday, 14, the Grow men, to the number of 56 refused to enter the republican caucus. The remaining republican members met in caucus and on third ballot nominated Oliver for U. S. Senator, by a vote of 73 which was a majority of the caucus. Mr. Grow and his friends thus show spunk and a determination not to wear the Cameron collar, and he will enter the field in opposition to the caucus nominee. The Grow men and democrats now have the power to dictate the senator. The democratic caucus nominated Wallace, which is only complimentary, of course.

The recent fight in a Ref. church in Berks county created quite a sensation, and was like unto that in a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg last summer. Now we have another reported as having occurred in Bethany Baptist church, Pulaski, county, Kentucky, on Sunday, in which knives are reported to have been used. One man was fatally cut. The row was started by the deacons attempting to sit in the same pew with the ladies whom they had brought there, which is contrary to their rules.

When churches get into fights will sinners need step in to keep the peace?

Kloeffel, who shot his young wife near Mauch Chunk, on Jan. 2, for not singing a piece he wanted her to, has been acquitted by the jury, notwithstanding the charge of the judge to the contrary. The defence was that he did not know the gun was loaded. Its about time they make an example of some one that will stop the senseless practice of pointing firearms at persons.

England, besides the Irish trouble, has a big strike on hand. The strike of the colliers is now almost universal throughout Lancashire, principally caused by the desire of the masters to contract themselves out of the law making them liable to pay compensation in the event of accidents. From forty to fifty thousand men and boys are idle.

Gen. Jno. F. Miller was elected U. S. Senator from California.

Colorado elected Jas. G. Fair, dem., as U. S. Senator.

Delaware re-elects Bayard to the senate.

Senator Wallace received the democratic caucus nomination for U. S. Senator.

NO SENATOR.

On Tuesday a vote was taken in the legislature for U. S. Senator. In the Senate the vote was Oliver 20, Wallace 16, Grow 12. In the house Oliver 76, Wallace 77, Grow 44. There was no choice, and as yet there is no telling what the republican muddle will end in.

OUR COMMERCE IN 1880.

How gratifying, says the Herald, the exhibit of the commerce of the United States is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, can be quickly gathered with very little pains from the Chamber of Commerce table which we publish elsewhere. As citizens of New York it appeals strongly to our local pride in showing how enormous has been the portion of it which has passed through the hands of our merchants. In the first place the import and export trades of the United States foot up a total of $1,594,000,000, the balance of trade in favor of the nation by reason of the excess of exports amounting to $73,000,000. Worthy of particular note is the fact that $93,000,000 of coin and bullion have been imported against $9,000,000 exported. It will be observed that the comparatively small trade balance in our favor on so great an export business shows our people buying with the measured confidence of a prosperity come to stay, neither recklessly speculative nor too cautiously sparing. The comparison of New York's business with that of all other ports of the United States combined gives a clearer appreciation of its premiership in the Union than any calculation founded on population or the number of its houses. Its total commerce, inward and outward, exceeded that of all the other ports by $270,000,000. In imports alone it exceeded them by $326,000,000. Our trade in foreign sugar, coffee, tea, silk, woollens, cottons, linens, iron, tin, furs, hides, leather and tobacco shows a wonderful tendency to increase at the expense of other ports. In exports our poorest showing in great staples is cotton, in which we naturally have to contend at some disadvantage with Southern ports. In breadstuffs we exported $134,000,000 out of a total of $288,000,000 for the entire country. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore divides the greater part of the difference. Our grand watery, the Erie Canal, too little thought of by our legislators, is our chief reliance for retaining our leading position in this great trade against the pooling and managing of the railroad corporations. Altogether it is a grand showing for New York, and none the less so for the entire country.

General Jackson wrote a letter to a friend how he retired from the Presidency, poor in health and poor in pocket:

I have returned home with just $90 in money, having expended all my salary and most of the proceeds of my cotton crop; found everything out of repair, corn and everything else for the use of my farm to buy, having but one tract of land, besides my homestead, which I have sold, and which has enabled me to begin the year (1838) clear of debt; relying on our industry and economy to yield us a support, trusting to a kind Providence for good seasons and a prosperous crop.

General Jackson never permitted his friends to present him as an object of charity. Shaken as he was in his old age, he was a grim old soldier to the last, and would probably have regarded $7,000 a year, the income of General Grant, as princely.

In a recent case of death where poisoning was suspected, investigation disclosed that the attending physician, judging the patient to be suffering from bilious colic, had administered to him within twenty-four hours from thirty to forty grains of calomel, some morphine, tincture of belladonna, two blue mass pills, two doses of Velpeau mixture, some brandy, and still other remedies. A testifying physician said he considered that these doses would be extremely dangerous even to the most healthy person, and we should think as much. It is such cases as this that make converts to homoeopathy, and bring into good repute Macbeth's resolve, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it."

The above we copy from an exchange. There is a great deal to ponder over, and the ending especially contains advice that may be better than medicine.

SLIDING SNOW.

It Plays Sad Havoc in the Far West.

Salt Lake City, January 16.—Snow has fallen almost continuously in the Wahsatch mountains since Christmas and has increased in violence since the opening of last week. On Wednesday night a snow slide carried away the Flagstaff ore house and four hundred feet of railroad track, and swept across the flat and creek to the opposite mountain. Later another slide passed over Victoria and imperilled houses, burying two men who dug their way out in ten hours. Continuing, it swept away the Grizzly boarding house, in which were Mrs. Jonathan Hoskins and four children, Charles Simons, Robert Howard and Evan Morgan. Of these Mrs. Hoskins and her daughter Jane, Howarth and Morris were killed. Another slide smashed and buried the tools, works and boarding house, killing Charles Barbridge and Frank Laporte.

On Thursday and Friday work was stopped at the principal mines and many of the men left the canyon for the valley. The storm continued and increased in fury, the wind blowing a gale and piling the snow just over the crest of the hill north of Alta on the Alta side. The great weight started another slide half a mile wide, on Friday night, which struck a large and heavily built stone store in which five men had gathered for safety, and three of them perished. Two men who remained to watch the Yoab Lawrence property are missing. An avalanche swept away every building owned by the company together with their tramway, inflicting a loss of $20,000. It buried the Buffalo house. Three men who had retired into a tunnel were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Fifty people came down last night, leaving about twenty, who for various reasons could not get away. The trip down was fearful. Leaving their homes with nothing but clothes on their backs, the women wallowed through the snow as best they could, the men carrying the children. There remains enough mountain slope still undenuded to complete the destruction of the town and it may slide at any moment.

MANIFESTO OF THE GROW "KICKERS."

Harrisburg, January 13.—Early this morning a call was issued for the meeting of certain Republican members of the Legislature in caucus, The call read as follows:

The Republican members of the Senate and House in favor of the election of Hon. Galusha A. Grow to be United States Senator are requested to meet in Parlor "A." Lochiel Hotel, at 3 o'clock.

The result of the call was the preparation and signing of the following paper:

We, the undersigned Republican Senators and members of the House being of the opinion that in the existing condition of things it is not for the best interests of the Republican party or the welfare of the State that we should go into a caucus for the selection of a candidate for United States Senator, decline going into any caucus, and intend to give expression to our individual preference in the Senate and House, or in joint committee of the two Houses.

The signers of the paper as near as could be ascertained were as follows:

Senators—Seamans, Emery, Davies, Thomas, Kauffman, Lee, Sill and Lawrence.

Representatives—M'Kee, Landis, Ellis Wolfe, Mapes, Hardison, Silvertthorn, McCleery, Neill, Taylor, Millham, John Emery, Latrouche, Reynolds, Roberts of Montgomery, Niles, Tubbs, Hillis, Hungerford, McGillin, Thomas Phillips, George, Hierlihy, Perry, Taggart, Emerson, Brown, Braham, White, Loveland Hayes, Wayne, Stubbs, Marsh, Taylor, W. T. Davis and Stewart.

It was claimed that other signatures were added to the paper before the meeting of the regular Republican caucus in the evening.

Pennsylvania has more post offices than any State in the Union.

SNOWED UNDER.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF A VILLAGE IN THE BLUE RIDGE.

The Villagars Forced to Herd Together for Life—A Woman and Child Frozen to Death—Relief at Last.

Berryville, Clark county, Va., January 9.—On the 20th of last month a tremendous snowfall began in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which, driven by a north-west gale, soon formed deep drifts. For three days the snow continued to fall, and on the morning of Thursday, December 23, many of the houses in the little village of Paris, which lies on the west side of the ridge near the summit, were buried in the drifts. Roger S. Cooper, a stalwart and hardy man of 25, living in a cottage in an exposed situation, awoke to find everything dark, though the clock showed him, by the aid of a lamp, that it was 10.30 a. m. After breakfast he set out to tunnel from his front door, shovelling the snow inside, while his wife packed it away in the house. After working till 3 p. m. he had tunnelled thirty feet, when the drift fell in and he had a narrow escape with his life. He then decided to try another means of exit, and climbing up his chimney as far as he could he broke a hole with a chisel and axe through the side of the chimney and emerged upon the roof. An unbroken waste of snow met his eyes. He saw that he could never have got out by the plan first tried, as the drift extended at least 300 feet in that direction to the very edge of a precipice of several hundred feet fall overlooking a valley. He managed to tunnel out from a window and reached his father's house, which was more fortunately located, and whence he got help to remove his wife and children to this haven of safety. The snow continued to fall and for two days nothing was done by the villagers but to care for themselves and families. On Christmas day some of the men made their way to the cottage, in a secluded place, where lived Mrs. Kate Witman, a widow, and two children. The woman was found in bed, frozen to death, and beside her her oldest daughter, also dead. An infant of 18 months was bundled up in the bedclothes so warmly that it was alive, though insensible. It was cared for and restored. Next day (Sunday, December 26) a meeting of villagers met in the school house, when a Committee of Safety, composed of fifteen men, headed by a Mr. Wright, was formed, and full power given it. The people were all brought together into about twenty houses nearest the school house, and all the fuel and provisions in the village were brought to this common centre, and daily rations served out to each house by the committee, while foraging parties were daily sent out to search for wood and the birds which were lying frozen in the woods. On Tuesday, January 4, Cooper, whose narrow escape is mentioned above, was dispatched to Berryville for help.

(Since the above is in type, we learn that the whole thing is untrue, hence will not give the rest of the story.)

HOW TO TREAT FROZEN PEOPLE.

Somebody who knows what he is talking about writes as follows in the American *Agriculturist*: "If any part of the body gets, frozen, the very worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of five years froze his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a big panful of snow and put his feet in to it, rubbing them with the snow. But my hands could not stand the cold. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out of it. It was half an hour before he would take them out, and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes and went to play. He never afterward had any trouble with his feet on account of this freezing. His sister got her feet extremely cold, and put them at once to the fire. Her case at first was not so bad as her brother's, but the result was much worse. Her feet were very tender all winter, and she suffered from chilblains. Her toes had a swollen, purple look, and she had to take a larger size of shoes."

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 1, 1881.—The Horse Shoe fall is frozen solid 200 feet from either shore, in consequence of which the Clifton Water Works Company have ceased operations. They cannot control enough water to keep their machinery in motion. Their reservoirs have run dry, and the town is without water supply.

The formidable icicles supended from the grizzly rocks are grand beyond description. The ice mountains keep working their way upward and now reach a height of about 120 feet. The spray has made wonderful formations. The pretty cedars are so loaded with ice that they droop nearly to the ground. The grand old trees on Goat Island and Prospect Park are completely frosted over, and bend beneath their heavy coats of ice.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

After the adjournment of the house of representatives on Monday evening the democrats of both houses met in caucus in the state library room for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for United States senator. The caucus was attended by seventy-two representatives and thirteen senators, eighty-five in all.

The nomination of a candidate for senator being in order, Senator Gorden moved that the caucus adjourn without making a nomination and that the caucus meet again on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Senator Gorden supported his motion by saying that the democrats were going into the fight on the free lance principle and that it would be better to wait and see what terms as to a fair apportionment could be made with the republican factions. This did not meet with favor, and was not carried.

On motion Senator W. A. Wallace was nominated by acclamation. The caucus then adjourned.

VALUABLE CATTLE BURNED.

Possibly the most horrible and wholesale destruction of valuable thoroughbred cattle ever occurring in Pennsylvania took place in the burning of the barn on the Elizabeth farms, Lancaster county, on last Friday night. The barn was destroyed by the hand of an incendiary between twelve and one o'clock. With it fifty-two head of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, seventy-five game chickens, five thoroughbred hunting dogs, fifty tons of hay and thirty tons of straw were destroyed. These farms belong to the G. Dawson Coleman estate.

THEIR THROATS WERE CUT.

Petersboro, N. H., January 12.—At 6 o'clock this morning Hatch Walsh, aged forty, and his wife, who lived in the rear of the Baptist church were found outside upon the snow, she dead with her throat cut, and he near her with his throat cut from ear to ear and almost dead. It is supposed that after cutting her throat Walsh cut his own and both went out.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Washington, January 12.—Last night the residence of Timothy Caven, near Garthersburg, Maryland, was destroyed by fire, and his two sons, Francis and Dennis, and an employee named John Folby were burned to death. Mrs. Caven was severely burned

London, Jan. 12.—A terrible outbreak of fever, said to have been imported in foreign flax, has taken place at Tandragee, in county Armagh. One hundred and nine persons are now prostrate. There are numerous deaths daily. Eleven persons were buried on Monday and thirteen yesterday.

FROM SPRING MILLS.

There will soon be another place to unload and sell grain—our enterprising neighbor Geo. A. Runk, expects to buy grain and manufacture flour which will be quite an addition to this place.

The presidential election is over—next excitement for the voters in Gregg twp. will be in February, when it is to be decided if Penn Hall or Spring Mills shall be the place for holding the election in the Southern precinct in the future. And the next election will come off in May, and that is one our learned and all others that look to the interests of our young people will take a special interest in, and that is the selection of the Superintendent of schools. In this important office our school directors are held responsible for the selection. No doubt the men to make the selection from will number half a score or more. Men like Rev. Prof D. M. Wolf, are the ones to fill such offices of great importance to our educational interests. He is too well known to need recommendation here by the citizens of the county. He has concluded to accept the office if tendered.

As this place is booming, it might be of some interest to the numerous readers of your valuable paper, by giving some of the advantages of this place. It has been admitted by all visitors from a distance, that have been to different summer watering places, that this neighborhood has more attraction than any of the great places now known as the greatest summer watering places of America. All that this place wants is a house for the necessary accommodation to travelers and families wishing to spend the summer here. The citizens can now congratulate themselves that the movement is made to have a house for such accommodation here, at one of the healthiest and most attractive places in North America. There are many places in and about this neighborhood of special interest to strangers, owing to its natural attractions. First are the large springs, where there is a large volume of fresh water issuing from subterranean depths so great that no bottom, it is said, has yet been found. And the scenery—there are views from different points, from summits of different mountains, over our valleys in Centre county. This is the case with Penns Valley as seen from the top of Nittany mountain. But the grandest view in the county, and especially in Penns Valley, is to be had from the summit of Egg Hill, just south of this place. Being on the summit of this hill and facing to the north, the observer overlooks the Brush and Nittany Mountains, and the heart of the valley is here spread out before you; turning to the south, you have the long undulating tree-covered Seven Mountains, which of itself is the finest sight and worth the trip at any time to see. Between these mountains and Egg Hill lies Georges Valley. Then turning to the south-west, the observer has the Seven Mountains, Tussey Mountains in front of his eyes and overlooking the valley known as the Loop. These valleys are checkered with forests and farms, and dotted here and there with buildings of all kinds. The observer takes in from this point a distance of over fifty miles. The beauty and attractiveness of the scenery is not excelled by the picturesque loveliness and magnificent grandure. To the admirer of nature, few sights can be more pleasing than this. The beauty of Penns Valley has long been known, but can be praised only when viewed from this hill. Then the observer will have to admit that the half has not been seen and told.

The owner of the ground where this view is afforded is Jacob McCool, and he offers to lease it to any party that will fit it up as is required to accommodate parties that wish to take a view, from this grand point, for the term of ninety-nine years. It would be well for those men that have the money in hands that has been left from a balance out of the Pic-nic expenses, to lease the said place and prepare it for a general Pic-nic ground. Hope they will take this into consideration and act upon it at once.

Penn's Creek Caves.—This place is the nearest rail road point to these another of the great natural wonders of the world, so acknowledged by all those that have been to see them, and been at other great natural wonders mentioned in history. X

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