The Centre Reporter.

REED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 4, 1881.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at their regular place of holding the general election for their districts, on

SATURDAY AUGUST 2, 1881,

to elect delegates to the Democratic Convention. The election will open at two o'clock p. m., and close at six p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, at two o'clock p. m., to nominate two candidates for Associate Judge; one candidate for Sheriff; one candidate for Prothonotary; one candidate for Treasurer; one candidate for Register; one candidate for Recorder; two candidates for County Commissioner; two candidates for Auditor; and to transact such other business as the interest of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows.

Bellefonte W W	1	Haines	5
" N W	2	Harris	3
" S W	3	Howard	2
Milesburg	1	Huston	2
Millheim	2	Liberty	3
Unionville	1	Marion	2
Howard boro	1	Miles	6
Philipsburg	5	Patton	4
Benner	4	Penn	3
Boggs	4	Potter north	8
Burnside	1	" south	4
Curtin	2	Rush	4
College	2	Snow Shoe	3
Furguson old	3	Spring	4
" new	1	Taylor	1
Gregg south	5	Union	1
" north	2	Walker	5
Halfmoon	1	Worth	4
Total			92

No more $500 extra pay steal at Harisburg, for fooling away time, under the guise of legislating. Thanks to the sound decision of Judge Pearson. The people can score one triumph.

The Cleveland *Herald* calls the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, "Mr. Barrelwater."—Williamsport *Bulletin*, republican.

Of course just like you, when you can't find any faults in an honest democrat, you resort to silly nicknames.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: It is credibly rumored that Hon. Charl Schurz will succeed Hon. Andrew D. White as American minister to Germany. It would doubtless be a splendid triumph for the man who fled from Berlin as a revolutionist more than thirty years ago to return as a minister from the great republic of the west, but it is doubtful whether such a transformation scene would give much satisfaction at the court.

Many persons do not know what wood pulp is or what is its use. Wood pulp is the leading ingredient in the making of paper. The wood is just sawn, then torn into a fibrous mass, and finally made into paper. Two or three men own the patent for the process. One of these is the newly-elected New York Senator, Miller. Another is a man named Russell, of Massachusetts. Owning this they have the say as respects its price and the price of paper. They have grown rich by keeping up the tariff on wood pulp, so that they alone shall make money on it. Miller has therefore been denounced by the New York *Times*, New York *Tribune*, New York *Post*, Chicago *Tribune*, and many other featherhead journals, as unworthy to sit in Congress, because he used his position to make money for himself at the expense of the people. Now these journals are lauding the reformatory movement in politics which has elevated him to a position still more potent for his own interests and against the interests of the people.

The convicts in the eastern penitentiary have a mail system which might be patentable. The Philadelphia *Record* describes it thus: The convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary have a clever method for communicating with one another, and notwithstanding all the precautions of the keepers the inmates of the cells who have been condemned by law to solitary confinement manage to talk with each other, and use what is familiarly known as the convicts' mail. There is a pipe which extends the length of each corridor, and once or twice a day this is flushed with water. The inmates are aware of this, and a most ingenious method was employed by a convict yesterday to reach a friend who was twenty cells away. He had a private message which he desired carried to his fellow in grief, so he wrote a letter, inclosed it in a piece of oilcloth, and attached this to a string of waxends 160 feet in length. He calculated the distance nicely, each cell and the intervening walls covering a space of eight feet The friend had been notified beforehand, so he prepared himself. A forked stick was placed in the pipe, which he used to intercept the bundle. When all was in readiness the sender rapped on the pipe as a signal that the message was on its way. In a second the rushing water had conveyed it to its destination. The receiver fished it out, read the contents, answered the note, and then from cell to cell was passed the signal that an answer was in readiness to be returned. Then the original hauled in his 160 feet of cord, and the mail arrived safely.

This water pipe is used as a sort of speaking tube by the inmates. During the morning, when there is no water in it, subdued conversati ons are held between the convicts. The new comers inform those who have been in for some time how the boys outside are getting along, who is broke and who has made a haul. Then all the latest news is ladled out through this improvised speaking tube. This is the only method of communication the convicts have, and oftentimes the men do not see the faces of any one except their keepers for years upon years, and only know their next neighbor by his voice.

A RIGHTEOUS DECISION.

Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, last week rendered a decision, in which he declares the act allowing legislators $500 pay for the extra 50 days unconstitutional. Every citizen of Pennsylvania—save the roosters—will rejoice over this decision, for it now settles the point that the new constitution meant not to have any prolonged sessions with $10 per day each day over 100 days.

We predict that this decision will make short sessions, and that one of the evils of our legislative sessions has been lopped off much as it may prove to the chagrin of the roosters.

A band of gypsies is encamped at Erie. The camp is made up of twenty-five wagons and is governed by its queen, Amelia Wells. She is 76 years of age, owns stock in the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, a farm near Dayton, Ohio, and horses worth $60,000.

MARRIAGE INSURANCE.

Premiums Paid on Matrimony—How it Works—Effect in the Rural Districts.

LEBANON, Pa., July 14.—Marriage insurance is becoming as contagious in Pennsylvania and adjoining States as death-bed insurance, there is likely to be as much criticism of it. In some counties the Judges refuse to grant charters to the marriage insurance companies, but the parties who are refused apply in a neighboring jurisdiction and are successful. They readily procure a charter or licence to go into the business of guaranteeing single young men and women one thousand dollars, more or less, when they marry.

Soliciting agents find it very plain sailing in the country districts, and do considerable business among young women by assuring them that young men seeking wives invariably select a young women who has sufficient business tact and judgment about her to get herself insured in time. The consequence is that the young women pay over their hard earned dollars and then revel in the hope that very soon a young man will come along hunting a wife: that he will select her; that she will get $1,000 soon after her wedding day from the company, and that little fortune will be so very handy to have in the house to buy a parlor and bedroom set, carpets, a horse, a few cows, and many odds and ends to start a married life with.

These concerns, more properly, should be called guarantee companies. They only do business with unmarried people. No capital is required to start a company more than is necessary to pay for the charter, furnish an office, pay for the printing of a lot of blanks, circulars, and letter heads, and start out a lot of agents. A few hundred dollars is sufficient. Agents scour the country, scatter the splendidly worded circulars broadcast, and in a few months, 1,000 young people have joined Class A, and paid $4 each to become participating members. Some companies do not charge as much. Out of this $4,000 paid in, the agents receive their very large percentage for commission, say $1,000, and the balance goes to the directors. Whenever any one of the member of Class A is married, he or she sends in their certificate of marriage, duly witnessed by the local agent, and the company at once proceeds to collect $1 from each of the 999 other members of that class. They promptly hand it, and the directors, after deducting 20 per cent. of the $999 so collected, send the balance to the member who is married. The company is expected to do this if it is governed by honest principles of business. Hence the directors receive nearly $200 from every member who marries, as their charge for collecting the assessments. Some companies with less brass charge but 10 per cent. for collecting assessments, and return about $900 to the beneficiary. The better kind of company charges but 5 per cent. The person marrying drops out of class, and as fast as marriages occur, new members are substituted to keep the class of 1,000 full. Some successful companies have three full classes going. Children 13 years of age are received as members and assessed so much. The younger the person is, the less the rate, and the older the higher. The officials pretend to have a system, based upon careful calculation, as to marriage probabilities, just the same as the old line life companies have as to death probabilities.

Hence it will be seen that a young woman engaged to be married a year from date may join a company, pay her initiation fee, run the chances of a half a dozen assessments, and when she is married she receives, if she is fairly dealt with, $900. If her intended is smart, he too, will join a company, he too, will receive $900 sixty or ninety days after sufficient proofs have been received of his marriage.

Thus far the experiences of some young men and women in the marriage insurance business are interesting. A Schuylkill County young lady left her home because she could not bear to be ridiculed about her misfortune with her intended. She thought she was to be married last month, but the young man ran away and left her. Now she has neither the $900 that she would have received nor a husband. The details of her bad luck leaked out, and she went to Philadelphia to escape the taunts and jibes of her ruder acquaintances.

STATE SALARY GRABBERS.

The Decision that Saves the State $125,000.

The decision of Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin County Court, refusing extra pay to members of the State Legislature, involves about $125,000 of the State's money. The act of May 11, 1874, provides that legislators shall receive $1,000 for one hundred days' service, and $10 per day for all succeeding days of the term, not exceeding fifty. This law was enacted under a section of the State Constitution which provides that members of the Legislature shall receive such a "salary" as shall be fixed by law. During the session of the Legislature Attorney General Palmer issued an opinion, holding that legislators were not entitled to $500 for the extra fifty days service, as it was a *per diem* compensation, and its payment would be a violation of the Constitution which provided for a "salary." The Legislature sat 150 days and on the State Treasurer refusing to cash warrants for the extra pay, the case was taken before the Dauphin county Courts by a Legislative Committee on an application for a writ of mandamus to compel him to pay the money. The Commonwealth argued that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to preclude daily pay by a fixed salary, and the complainants held that the true meaning of the "word" salary included daily pay or wages.

In his opinion filed on Tuesday, Judge Pearson refused to grant the writ He holds that there is a distinction between fees, wages and salary, and that the Convention which rejected the word "compensation" used in the old Consititution intended by the change of language a different method of payment, and the object of the change was clearly to avoid a prolongation of the session or any temptation thereto. The common acceptation of the word "salary" must be taken, and it does not include the idea of daily wages. The court therefore concludes that so much of the act of 1874, which pretends to give daily pay in addition to a fixed sum to the members of the Legislature, is unconstitutional and void. It would be unlawful for the State Treasurer to pay the money. The Court cannot enforce the payment by a mandamus, and the application is therfore refused.

A remarkable feat of changing a railroad gauge was accomplished the other day. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29 ult, the work of changing the gauge of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad (Jackson route) from five feet to the standing gauge of four feet eight and a-half inches was commenced The entire line from New Orleans to Cairo, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, exclusive of sidings, together with Koschusko branch of twenty one miles was complete, and trains running in all directions at 3 p m. same day. To complete this herculean task a force of over three thousand men were employed, being distributed along the line. This is the greatest feat yet accomplished in gauge changing.

Maryland is to be rid of speculative insurance. The state insurance commissioner, in a circular says:

The insurance so effected, being made for the use of persons who have no insurable interest whatever in the life that is the subject of the insurance, are nothing better than a most demoralizing form of gaming. Recognizing this system as being at once contrary to public policy and dangerous to good morals it is my intention to inqure into all cases that may come to my knowledge in the future, and to appear before the grand juries in the respective counties and the city of Baltimore and present all persons whom I may find engaged in transactions of this description.

A man in New Castle, Pa., had a quarrel with his wife, and now he intends starving himself, and has been in his bedroom 18 days without food.

STRIKING OIL IN A GARDEN.

A DISCOVERY THAT SENT THE PROSPECTORS TO POTATO PATCHES.

The Lucky Blacksmith who Spaded up an Income of $100 a Day—The Excitement Caused by His Very Good Fortune.

Titusville, Pa., July 16.—A month or so ago Sebastian Haehn, a blacksmith living in Mechanic street, this city, was spading in his garden after a heavy rain. As he turned up the earth he noticed that little pools of crude petroleum formed in the cavities made by the spade. He dug a pit four feet deep It filled up with oil to such an extent that he dipped out five barrels full. The oil was of excellent quality, and Haehn sold his five barrels to the Octave Oil Refinery. Week before last Haehn dug another "well" in his garden. It responded with a yield of two barrels an hour. The well attracted great attention. It produced eighty barrels, and then ceased to flow. The excitement over the novel oil territory died out soon afterward. On Monday last the news spread through the city that Haehn had opened another well in his garden, and that it was yielding at the rate of thirty-six barrels a day. Hundreds flocked to the scene of the new oil operations. The well was located in the south-west corner of Haehn's potato patch With a large tin hand pump the owner was taking out of the "hole" two barrels of oil an hour. His previous well had also started again. From that, one of Haehn's sons was taking oil at the rate of twenty barrels a day.

Immediately following this strike of the lucky blacksmith a great demand for leases of adjoining gardens arose. Such an oil field had never been heard of before. Without capital, and with no tools but a shovel, an operator could sink a well and strike the "sand" in half an hour. The right to dig on four feet of a man's garden became worth $5 bonus and one-quarter of the oil. For three days Mechanic and adjacent streets have been thronged with excited spectators of the new operation, in oil production, and parties anxious to get "a piece of the territory." On Tuesday night Theodore Avery, who has a coal yard adjoining Haehn's garden, put down a well At the depth of four feet he struck oil. The yield was a barrel an hour. He has put down four more wells since. The five wells were yesterday yielding eight barrels an hour.

The success of the Haehn and Avery ventures led to a wide extension of this strange territory. A vacant lot on Washington street, southeast from Haehn's, was yesterday the scene of active operations Three producing wells were put down The rest were "dusters." Capt. Pickering went to "wildcatting" under a shed near the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Warren Railroad track, south of Haehn's. He dug to a depth of eight feet, and got a well good for ten barrels a day, Two wells were put down on the ground of the Octave refinery. At five feet oil was found. One of the wells is pumping twenty-five barrels a day. The McKeown garden, east of the refinery, was leased by J. P. Thomas, W. McKenzie, and J. M. Brinton. Thomas took the northern half of the garden. He got two five-barrel wells of excellent green oil. The other parties struck oil, but it was of a red hue, and had the appearance of being mixed with tar. In the gardens along the east side of Washington street several wells "came in" as good producers, but the oil was of an inferior quality. All the property along Oil Creek, between Washington and Franklin streets, has been leased by A. J. Krafft. He will develop it on a large scale.

The original Haehn territory maintains its yield, and is being further developed. Haehn has made a trench all around his garden and one through the centre. Into these the oil collects rapidly. The operator is putting up tanks to receive his oil, as there is a great scarcity in barrels Haehn's garden is now yielding 100 barrels a day. He expects to increase it to 200. The oil is worth at the refineries $1.10 a barrel The price of one barrel defrays all the expense of putting down a well. Operations are carried on day and night. That part of the city is lighted up all night by the flaming torches of the oil men. The weird scene is witnessed nightly by hundreds of people. There are no indications of any decline in the yield of this oil, and Haehn, the lucky discoverer of the field, is laying away not less than $100 a day as clear profit.

There are many theories in regard to this unheard-of presence of petroleum in large quantities near the surface. One is that the oil is the drainage from the oil and pipe lines, which has sunk into the earth until it reached the gravelly deposit in which it is now found in pools. Another is that this deposit has been forced up from the true petroleum sand stratum by some unknown agency, and caught and retained in the stratum where it now lies.

THE PRESIDENTS CONDITION.

Enough Known to Show that the Patient is Yet in Danger.

Washington, July 29.—The bulletins of the day are barren, but they furnish all of the information that can be obtained of the Presidents condition. The physicians not only refuse to add their official announcements, but the sick room attendants are dumb. It is learned from the bulletins that this morning the temperature and respiration was normal and the pulse 92. This shows that the high fever of last night had been reduced. The noon bulletin noted an acceleration of the pulse and respiration, without change in the temperature. The discharges were said to be satisfatory. The night bulletin revealed an increase in temperature to 100, of respiration to 20, while the pulse had not accelerated since noon.

In a general and off-hand way the newspaper correspondents have been further informed at the White House that the President was doing nicely or getting along well. The truth is, that no one knows now excepting the physicians whether the President is doing as well as every one hopes he is or not. To-morrow will begin the fifth week of his sickness. It finds the patient so weak that there were fears that the careful rolling of his bed across the hall into another room would fatigue him and bring on fever, his stomach unable to retain or assimilate any solids, and life sustained only by beef juice, milk and lime water; a fever that comes on daily and sometimes sends his pulse and temperature up to over 100 beats and 100 degrees; suppuration going on more or less satisfactorily; sleep induced by hypodermic injections of morphine; the bullet beyond the skill of surgeons accurately to find and with the probability of abscess formation about it, and as Hamilton says, bone splints probably still imbedded in the tissue. These conditions we know at the end of four weeks exist; yet it has been said all along that the President was getting better. The truth is that the greatest encouragement in the case to-day lies in the fact that at the end of four weeks he is no worse, and so far is the kind of encouragement which is obtained only in a very critical sickness.

A great deal is now being said about continued improvement. The expression conveys a false idea. There has been undoubted improvement since Saturday and Sunday last. Had there not been, the other alternative was probable. But the improvement is only relative. It is an improvement of one hour compared with another, and one which justifies reasonable hope that the condition will be no worse until the time has come and gone for all danger to appear and pass away; yet it is not an improvement such as warrants perfect confidence that the other dangers will not come. The nature of the wound itself is such that the President may appear at one hour to be more comfortable than at any previous time, and within the very next hour most distressing symptoms may arise. So long as such be the case the condition must be pronounced precarious.

By experiment with Prof. Bell's induction balance it has been ascertained that the ball in the wounded President lies in the front wall of the abdomen, over the groin about 5 inches below and to the right of the navel.

The President still continues to improve, and can now be raised in his bed.

Should the decision of the Dauphin county court in the legislative salary matter be affirmed by the supreme court, the next legislature will pass a bill fixing the salary of members at $1,500 Stick a pin here.—Morning *Patriot*.

And every member who votes for it will find himself politically damned. Stick a pin there.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

(*The Christian Guide.*)

AUGUST 7.

Lesson IV.—The Passover.

Exod. xii. 1-11.

1. And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying,
2. This month shall be unto you the beginning of months: it shall be the first month in the year to you.
3. Speak ye unto all the congregation of Israel, saying, In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for a house:
4. And if the household be too little for a lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls, every man according to his eating shall make your count for the lamb.
5. Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year: ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats:
6. And ye shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month: and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening.
7. And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the houses, where in they shall eat it.
8. And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unlevened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it
9. Eat not of it raw, nor sodden, at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the purtenance thereof.
10. And ye shall leave nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth of it until the morning ye shall burn with fire.
11. And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is the Lord's passover.

GOLDEN TEXT.—*Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.*—Cor. v. 7.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. *The Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron* Moses and Aaron had now been ten times before Pharaoh, demanding in the name of Jehova that he should let the children of Israel go. But all the demands had been refused; every refusal brought a new plague.

2 *This month.* The month in which the passover was instituted was the seventh month of the Jewish civil year, and began about the middle of our month March and ended about the middle of April.

The first month of the year. It was the first month of their church year. They had two years, the civil year which began in September, at which date they supposed the world was created, and the ecclesiastical year when they were delivered from Egyptian bondage, and began their life as a nation.

3. *Spake to the congregation.* Through their elders. (See ver. 21). On retiring from Pharaoh's presence Moses had undoubtedly withdrawn to the land of Goshen to make arrangements for the departure of his people, which he now saw to be close at hand.

Tenth day of this month. The direction to select the lamb on the tenth day (the fourth day before it was offered), was intended to secure due care in the preparation for the great national festival.—COOK.

Every man a lamb. The Hebrew word is general, meaning either a sheep or goat, male or female, and of any age; the age and sex are therefore fixed in the following verse.—COOK.

According to their fathers. The meaning is that the passover companies were not to be promiscuously composed, but to consist each of one family, or (verse 4.) to be compounded of two families.

A lamb for a house That is for the household, for each several household circle.

4. *Too little.* In case there was a very small household, they were to join with the next neighbor.

According to the number of souls. Josephus assigned ten as the least number, and 20 as not uncommon.

According to their eating; estimating, that is, how much each might be expected to eat.—JACUBUS.

5. *Without blemish.* This is entire, whole, sound, having neither defect nor redundancy of parts, unsoundness of members or deformity of aspect.—BUSH

It shall be a male, its taking place of the male first born of Israel.—DELITZSCH.

Of the first year, a year old, because it was not then it reached the full, fresh vigor of life.—KEIL

Sheep or goats. A kid was allowed, if no sheep could be had, but later custom restricted to the choice of a lamb alone.—DELITZSCH.

6. *Shall Keep it up.* Away from the fields, apart from the flock.

Until the fourteenth day. After it had been selected on the tenth day it was to be kept till the fourteenth day, that is four days.

Whole assembly. Not that the whole assembly of the congregation were to kill one lamb, but one lamb in each house of the children of Israel.

Shall kill it. As typical substitute for the first-born, a symbol of propitiation by the death of another.—MURPHY.

7. *Take of the blood.* Blood. The standing symbol of expiation, in reference to the great blood shedding of Christ Without shedding of blood is no remission."

Strike it on the two side posts. This was done as a mark of safety; a token of deliverance, that the destroying angel when passing through the land to slay the first-born of the Egyptians, might see and *pass over* the houses of the Israelites, and spare their families.

Strike it. This was their part of the work, and the saving of them was God's part.

So our act of faith is believing Christ's word, and receiving him as our Savior, and obeying him as our Master. By *faith* they and we are saved.—P.

Upper door-post, or lintel; that part of the door frame, which lies across the door posts over head.

8. *Shall eat of the flesh.* The solemn eating of the lamb by the several families was a further token of their inward obedience and conformity to God's law.

Roast with fire. Because it must be put upon the table undivided and unchanged, and it would be very difficult to boil it whole; and because the flesh must remain pure, without the mixture of water.—P.

Unleavened bread. No leaven might be eaten or even seen in their houses, during the entire fast of seven days.

Bitter herbs. To call to mind the bitterness of life experienced by Israel in Egypt.—DELITZSCH.

Our bitter herbs: remembrance of sin and our lost condition.

9. *Not raw.* This is half coocked, having some of the blood remaining in it.—P.

Sodden. This is the past participle of *seethe*, to boil.

Purtenance thereof. The intestines. The lamb was to be roasted whole and entire; neither the head nor the legs were to be separated, nor the intestines removed —BUSH.

No bones were to be broken, as the prophetic symbol of Christ. The whole Christ as the whole church are noted.

10. *Let nothing remain.* This was afterwards a general law of sacrifice; at once preventing all possibility of superstition and abuse, such as was practised among the heathen, who were accustomed to reserve a portion of their sacrifices.—COOK.

Burn with fire. It was thus offered, like other sacrifices, to God —COOK,

11. *With your loins girded* Each of the directions mark preparation for a journey; the long flowing robes are girded around the loins; shoes or sandals, not worn in the house or at meals, were fastened on the feet; and the traveller's staff was taken in hand.

So are we to eat our Lord's passover, as ready for his service as pilgrims to his promised land.

It is the Lord's passover. The primary meaning of the word passover in the original is to "pass rapidly" like a bird with outstretched wings; thus also involving the idea of protection, as a bird hovering over her young. Isa. xxxi. 5

12 *I will pass through.* The Lord himself without an intervention of Moses and Aaron, is to execute this awful judgment.

This night. The night after the 14th of Nisan, the previous transactions of which have just been described.

All the first born. The first born is the begining and hope of the family (Gen. xlix 3)

Against all the Gods of Egypt. God smote in this stroke the object of the Egyptian worship in the destroying of the first-born of the king and the animals that were worshiped.

This stroke was a demonstration of the worthlessness of the Egyptian gods who were unable to guard and save their people.

I am the Lord Jehovah was the one who did this, and this act proved him to be the eternal, unchangable ruler of all.

13 *The blood a token.* A sign, not to God, but to *you*, showing your faith and obedience.

Plague will not destroy you. So all who are in Christ are safe from the penalties of sin.

14. *A memorial for ever.* It continued till Christ, the passover was slain for us, and remains till the Lord's Supper, our memorial of the Lamb of God forever.

More persons have been cured by Peruna than with all other remedies put together.

THE ARMY WORM'S RAVAGES.

Chicago, July 21.—The *Times* summerizes its recent reports of the appearance of the army worm as follows: The territory in this State which has thus far been ravaged includes the counties of Knox, Woodford, Livingston, MacLean, Iroquois and La Salle—a territory just north of the centre of the State and extends eastward to the eastern boundary. In Michigan the worms have decended upon the fertile crops of Calhoun and Berrien counties and in some localities has done the usual serious damage. The report comes from Battle Creek that wherever it strikes a field or the trees it strips every green blade and leaf until the trees have been left in places as devoid of verdure as a hoopskirt. In Wisconsin the depredations thus far have been confined to the localities about Watertown and Fox Lake, with much the same results as noted elsewhere. It is stated from Fox Lake that the depredations are confined to the fields that were not sown with salts. In Iowa and Southern Minesota the wheat and barley have been so injured by the wheather and the chinch buggs that they will hardly be more than a half a crop. The report of depredations come from Macgregor and Washington, Iowa, but at the latter place they are not serious. The worms are doing the most damage when the weather is warm. They are noticed to migrate. The above includes all the territory visited thus far, so far as the reports show. No deductions can be made as to the worms' next place of appearance.

THE "TALKING WIRE"

[From the Omaha Herald.]

The Sioux and Cheyennes have always been very superstitious about the "talking wire," as they call it, and for several years after the Indian war broke out refrained from meddling with the overland line. In order to impress the minds of these wild beings with the mysterious power of the telegraph, a great council was held at Scott's Bluff, when the line was first built. Two of the great chiefs were stationed at posts in the open plain, between the Chimney Rock and Scott's Bluff, and each sent messages, through telegraph operators, which were promptly delivered. Then the chiefs mounted their fastest horses and galloped to meet each other and asked what the messages were, or the words he had spoken to the wire. The results astounded them. They could not explain, nor has it ever been understood by them, and to this day a telegraph operator or a man engaged in repair or management of the "talking wire" is regarded as a "medicine man" and a person to be let alone. It was to this superstition that Creigton's thirty men owed their lives and exemption from attack.

THE NEW COMET VISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE.

Schenaeberle's comet is now visible in the northeast from about 2 a. m. till daylight. In the first week in August it will be discernible to the naked eye, and even now may, to those who know the use of an astronomical atlas and will take the already published data for guidance, be seen through an opera glass. After it becomes visible to ordinary observation, it will be seen in the northwest horizon in the evening after twilight, and will doubtless increase in brightness from evening to evening as it makes its apparent progrees toward the west. It will on no evening be visible more than an hour, and in the first week in September it will last be seen in a point in the horizon about due west. Thereafter it will be visible, with diminished brightness to astronomers and others in the Southern hemisphere.

LABOR SAVING.

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form It saves all the labor of preparing, and as it is equally efficient it is preferred by many persons. Kidney-Wort always and everywhere proves itself a perfect remedy.—*Buffalo News.*

CAUGHT BY A BELT.

Lewisburg, Pa., July 29.—As John Bentley, aged sixty-two years, was repairing leather belting at the Central foundry this afternoon he was caught between the belt and the shaft and had his right arm taken off near the shoulder five ribs broken and received several lacerations on the body and limbs. It is thought he cannot recover.

NO GOOD PREACHING.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See another column.—*Albany Times.*

An old lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column.

Muir, Mich., July 26.—Alonzo Dock's house was burned yesterday morning, Three of his children and two other boys perished in the flames.

I had Chronic Rheumatism for one year; had been given up to die by two physicians. Ferrina cured me. Wm. Curtz, Pittsburg, Pa.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and indiscretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

If your sleep is disturbed, you are nervous, your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

If you are a mother suffering from your children, use **Hop Bitters.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters**

If you are simply weak and broken in health, try it! It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **HopBitters**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

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On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

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21ap

The Cyclopaedia War.

The month of July, 1881, witnesses the completion of the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is the Library of Universal Knowledge, large type edition, in 15 large octavo volumes, containing 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's Cyclopædia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopædia, at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

Chambers's Encyclopædia, which forms the basis of the Library of Universal Knowledge (the last London edition of 1880 being reprinted verbatim as a portion of its contents), is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship. It has developed through a century of Cyclopædia making; its various editions having been many times revised, in successive years, till it has come to be universally recognized, by those competent to judge, as standing at the very front of great aggregations of knowledge, and better adapted than any other Cyclopædia for popular use. It contains such full and important information as the ordinary reader, or the careful student, is likely to seek, upon about 25,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chambers's Encyclopædia, however, is a foreign production, edited and published for a foreign market, and could not be expected to give as much prominence to American topics as American readers might desire. To supply these and other deficiencies a large corps of American editors and writers have added important articles upon about 15,000 topics, covering the entire field of human knowledge, bringing the whole number of titles under one alphabetical arrangement to about 40,000. Thus the work is thoroughly Americanized, and the Library of Universal Knowledge becomes at once the latest and most complete Encyclopædia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar work which has preceded it.

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Of course the old and wealthy publishers who have grown rich (it is said that the Appletons have made a profit of nearly two million dollars on their Cyclopædia) from the sale of their high-priced publications are not pleased that their monopolies are broken and their power overthrown. Of course the book agents and booksellers who have been used to getting from 40 to 60 per cent commission for selling these high-priced books are not so well pleased to sell the Library of Universal Knowledge on 15 per cent commission, though those who are not short-sighted discover that their own interests, after all, are identical with the interests of *the people*, and their real profits, in the end, are increased, by the immense sales which result from meeting the people's wants. The majority of booksellers, however, are better pleased to *slander* than to *sell* this and our numerous other standard and incomparably low-priced publications. But the Literary Revolution has always looked to *the people*, in whose interests it is, for its patronage, and it has never looked in vain, as our more than one million volumes printed last year (this year being increased to probably more than two millions) abundantly prove. You can order the Cyclopædia directly from us, and by uniting with your neighbors and friends you can secure club rates as follows:

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