The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 12, 1882.

The good of the press is again demonstrated in the success of the Philadelphia *Times*, in bringing the jury fixers of that ring cursed city to trial. It cost the *Times* a big sum, but its credit with an outraged people outweighs dollars and cents.

Captain Howgate, having embezzled some $100,000 of Government funds, was allowed to leave jail and spend a happy New Year with his friends. Of course some allowance must be made for the queer administration of justice in the District of Columbia; still it looks very much as if, when the grand old party was vaccinated for Reform, it didn't take.

The bosses will take notice that Chairman I. D. McKee, of the independent republicans, is daily receiving responses from various portions of the interior of the state to call for a convention of the independent voters to meet at the Girard house, Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, and the prospect now is for a large gathering. It is said that Mr. Wolfe is not a candidate for a position on the state ticket.

Ho, ho, ho—he, he, he—the Lewistown *Gazette* last week alleges that the star-route thieves used the funds for helping Hancock's election. That's cool, in the face of the refusal of the republicans to bring the republican star-route thieves to trial. If the *Gazette* were prosecuted for this lie, it would put in a plea of crazy editor.

Advices just to hand by the Pacific mail steamer from Central America, Pacific side, indicate a very strained state of affairs between Mexico and Guatemala. In the event of war all the other Central American states will aid Guatemala against Mexico as their common enemy.

The bosses might change their minds on Beaver, as the REPORTER intimated last week. The *Patriot* now gives a broad hint over its possibility. It says that there are indications of a quiet little game under the table in behalf of State Treasurer Butler as the next rep. candidate for governor. If General Beaver should be nominated his prohibitory liquor notions might prove a stumbling block to a large portion of the republican voters, and if elected, he might give a good deal of trouble to the machine. There are no objections to Butler on either score. If General Beaver should be abandoned by the machine the state treasurer will be brought forward on the fitting occasion as a magnanimous offer of compromise to the independents. But it is very probable that the independents will look that gift horse in the mouth a long while before taking him. They have forgotten his important service in the scheme to break up the legislature last winter.

Shenral Beaver, look a leedle out.

The Baltimore *Gazette* puts a great deal of truth in a few words. It says:

In New York the Republicans are trading with John Kelley; in Virginia they are trading with Mahone; in Alabama and Mississippi they dicker with Greenbackism; in North Carolina with the whiskey interest; in Virginia with repudiation.

The United States begins the new year with a public debt of $1,785,491,717, or about $1,000,000,000 less than the maximum amount reached by the debt in 1865. Our National debt is now less than one-half of that of the United Kingdom, it is a little more than one-third of France, and among other European nations it is exceeded by the public debts of Russia, Spain and Italy. The debt of Austria and Hungary is about the same as ours. Judged by any test of ability of the people to pay it, the burden of the public debt of the United States is by far the lightest of that of any of the great nations of the world.

In these times of republican rule every species of fraud that ingenuity can invent is made use of to make money. The latest swindle is the formation of a bogus county in Dakota, the bogus officers issued county bonds, brought them to New York and sold $200,000 worth before the fraud was discovered.

School districts were formed and a house built in the following manner: A shanty, eight by ten feet, was built on one side of the town line of the so-called county. An officer moved into it, posted up a notice of a school meeting, and after the required number of days' notice this single official would unanimously vote to build a school house costing $1,500, and issued bonds therefore. As soon as this performance was over, the shanty was moved its length across the line into the next township, where the same farce was enacted, and authority was granted to issue $1,500 more in school bonds. In this way one small shanty was made to answer in two districts and to represent $3,000 in school houses.

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The *Sun* says the proverbial rapidity of military justice, as compared with that which is sought in civil courts, has not been apparent of late in this country. Fitz John Porter was tried in 1862-63 and cashiered. A rehearing of his case was attempted, but was not secured for sixteen years. Then, after an enormously long sitting, equalled by a few civil tribunals, the Schofield Board reported that the finding and sentence of the court martial were wrong. Then Congress took up the matter, in order to act on this revision, and did nothing. Thus, after nineteen years, what the ultimate fate of Fitz John Porter will be is as uncertain as ever. The Whittaker trial was another one of prodigious length. In 1880 his case was heard for months at West Point before the Board; in 1881 he was tried again for months before a court martial, and his fate is still undetermined. The Flipper case was one of great length, and that, too, is still in doubt. The Warren Court of Inquiry was protracted to an enormous extent, and we do not yet hear the end of that. Finally, the trial of Sergt. Mason for shooting at Guiteau was begun only to be abandoned, and, meanwhile, that of Guiteau has been almost concluded, and that of Mason has not yet been resumed.

Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, proposes an excellent way to put a stop to the political power of Utah polygamy and to place the polygamous Mormons under the proper control of law. His proposition is to let Congress divide the Territory of Utah, incorporating the western part with the State of Nevada, the southeastern part with Idaho and Wyoming. Congress has abundant power to do this, and it is evident that when it is done the Mormon power will be broken. A part of the Mormon population will then be citizens of Nevada, and will be there only a minority of the whole State, and a part will become citizens of Colorado in a minority there. The small remainder will form a part of Wyoming or Idaho. The main portion of the Mormon population would thus become citizens of States which have already established constitutions and laws, to which the Mormons would of course be amenable. Mr. Maginnis remarks that such a division of Utah and distribution of its parts would be perfectly legal and proper and would have the advantage that the new boundaries would be natural instead of artificial. The Watch Range, which now runs through the centre of Utah, would then form the boundary line between the States of Colorado and Nevada. Is there any reason why Utah should not thus be blotted out of the map? And would not this be better, because a less violent and more natural way to deal with the Mormon problem than any other that has yet been proposed.

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.

Guiteau seems to feel good over how he united the republican party. A recent letter of Gath says:

An old gentleman of fortune, who was something of an amateur in politics, said to me yesterday: "Gath, do you notice the tenacity with which that scoundrel Guiteau chuckles over the fact that he united the Republican party; that his bullet kept it from a division? Why, he talks as if God Almighty were going to pass him into the better world for preventing a near political schism. I don't like it," said the old gentleman. "It has been a good many centuries since the doctrine was laid down that the dagger and the bullet were to cement nations and churches under one head. The fact about it is is that a party had much better separate when it takes assassination to keep it together. Yet ever since the Liberals went off from the Regulars in 1872, under Greely, it has been given out in this country that if a man breaks away from his party at an election he is not much better than a dog. The present President of the United States has gone a good deal on that theory, if I understand him, that a schismatic is not to be tolerated even on a question of conscience. Why don't you point out that matter to the people? Isn't it high time for a party to split when you have to drive your nails of crucifixion to keep its victims upon the party cross?"

"Oh," said I, "that is only the pretext to a dead beat and a murderer."

"Never mind," said my friend, "it is tolerably clear that through that man's rascality he did cling firmly to the idea that, by preventing a rupture in the Republican party, he was atoning for a horrible murder, even of the ruling Magistrate. Where did he get that idea? He got it from the doctrine enunciated all through Hayes' Administration by Conkling, Cameron and Logan and other bosses, that the only manhood was in abiding by dishonorable compacts if they were made in politics. But these rascals never abide by their contracts unless they see no other way to keep themselves employed. There is never a man up in any of these machine States intolerable to the bosses but they pass the word along the lines to gash him at the polls. Yet they will rise in convention, as Conkling did at Chicago, and move to have Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, thrown out because he is honest enough to say, 'I will not bind myself in advance to support whatever is done here, because you may commit high treason before you get through.'"

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

The evidence in the Guiteau case is all in, and the lawyers are now arguing it, and have a hitch at each other. Guiteau, of course, occasionally puts a hand in too. The farce is nearing its end, and the assassin shows slight signs of flabbing. Many bogus checks for money have been sent him.

One thing is a fact, that since we have only bi-ennial legislatures no body seems to miss the annual session except the Harrisburg hotel keepers. Now as the bi-ennial system has proven a good thing, why not improve upon that and make the sessions quadrennial? We certainly can be happy with a session of the legislature once in four years.

The receiver of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and the coal and iron company made public their annual report showing the following total receipts of the railroad and coal and iron company for the year ending November 30, 1881: $35,286,463.31; total working expenses, not including rentals and interest, $25,234,574.55; net earnings, $10,051,888.55; rentals of leased lines, $3,363,539.79. Outstanding at the end of the fiscal year ending, November 30, 1881, were as follows: Floating debt, $9,682,294.43; premiums, certificates and obligations, $2,386,457.64; arrears, of interest including January, 1882, coupons of general mortgage and of scrip, $2,083,287.75. The above table does not include arrears of canal rentals as yet unpaid, amounting to $270,180, nor the unsettled claims for leases upon old iron contracts referred to in the report of the receiver made July 15, 1881. Interest, $6,505,062.63; profits, $83,256.14; as against a loss in 1880 of $1,209,986.17. The Delaware and Bound Brook branches show a profit for the year of $83,348.13; an increase of $52,038.20 over the previous year. The two branches of the North Penn and Bound Brook together, show a united profit of $142,268.96, an increase for the year of $124,228.88. The express department shows a profit for the year of $125,988.39, as against $102,363.09 for 1880. The total amount of the floating debt of both companies, receiver's certificates and the arrears of over due interest, for which either no provision has yet been made, or for which provision being made at a lower rate by the receiver, is yet unaccepted by the creditors.

—One daring scientist proposes to reach the north pole by balloon, and is making preparation for the undertaking. We should like to see it tried, in order to end this north pole business. As soon as the pole is discovered, a large flag—the stars and stripes—will be nailed to its top, with a cage farther down for the great American eagle to roost in and watch it that neither John Bull nor any other nation of outside barbarians can pull up the pole and carry it off. About twenty feet above the ground will be nailed against the pole a great board, on which will be painted in large 24 inch letters, in German, English and French, the following: The best, cheapest and largest stock of ready-made clothing always at the Philad. Branch.

Grant Admits That Fitz John Porter Was Wronged.

The readers of the REPORTER will remember the disgrace that was heaped upon General Fitz John Porter, by a prejudiced court martial and upon the false charges of jealous army officers, during Grant's administration and with Grant's approval. In a recent despatch from New York, of 2, Grant now admits that General Porter was wronged. It says:

It is now known in the circles which are in close intimacy with General Grant that he has reached the conclusion that General Fitz John Porter is a greatly injured man, and that his conviction and dismissal from the army was an act of flagrant injustice. General Grant has certainly expressed these views freely to his intimate friends lately, without an attempt to concealment, and it is rumored that he either has addressed, or will soon address, a formal and earnest appeal to President Arthur for the prompt restoration of General Porter to his proper rank in the army.

It is stated that General Grant has lately so far responded to General Porter's requests as to make a patient and complete examination of the testimony and record of the late Porter Court of inquiry, and that he has been convinced, in spite of his long cherished convictions on the point, that General Porter was entirely guiltless and blameless as a soldier in Pope's campaign, and that the country owes to General Porter his prompt restoration to the army.

Those who speak of General Grant's views and purpose on the subject, say that he will manfully confess his error in Porter's case, and appeal to President Arthur to correct Grant's unintentional injustice to Porter when President. He says that, with the imperfect source of information at the time and for years after the condemnation of Porter, and the high tide of public prejudice that prevailed against all who were even accused of perfidy in the army, it is not surprising that he was long misled as to the injustice of Porter's dismissal; but now, with the position and strength of the armies perfectly understood, and all the facts subject to impartial scrutiny, he deems it his duty as a soldier and a patriot to ask for the prompt restoration of General Porter to his rank as a faithful officer. It is believed that such a testimonial from General Grant will settle the issue and give to Fitz John Porter justice he has so long vainly sought from the Government he loved and bravely defended.

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HOW DON WON THE TRICK.

The Son of Simon Neatly Outwits Wolfe and Mitchell.

A good story of the way Don Cameron outwitted Senator Mitchell and Charles Wolfe was told to the writer yesterday. Some time ago a man named J. F Beale was mail agent on the route between Lewisburg, Union county, and Spring Mills, Centre county, over the Lewisburg and Tyrone road. Some of the people whose mail went on this route, were not satisfied with Beale and got up a petition in favor of a man named Heiser, asking that he be appointed in Beale's place. Then the matter was dropped, and after a time it was revived, and at the instance of Wolfe, Senator Mitchell secured the appointment of Heiser. The Cameron men did not like this, but waited for an opportunity to get even. It came, and when it came it was in a rather quiser way. Heiser resolved to resign and told Wolfe of his intention. Wolfe said he must keep the matter quiet and send in his resignation at a certain time in order to allow another Wolfe man to be appointed in his stead. Wolfe then told a friend named McCurdy to prepare a petition and go to certain men and get them to sign it. One of these men was 'Squire Bell and McCurdy went to his office and asked his signature. The 'Squire, as it happened, did not know McCurdy personally so he asked him to sit down and tell his story, which he did, giving all the details of the way in which the case stood.

Sitting in one corner of the 'Squire's office all this time was a red hot Cameron man, and he as a matter of course took in all he heard and then went out and told it to some of Cameron's local agents. They promptly telegraphed to Cameron and asked for the appointment of one of their supporters named William Donehower. Cameron saw that it was a good chance to whack Wolfe within twenty-four hours after getting the dispatch, Donehower was appointed and the news of his choice passed McCurdy's petition on its way to Washington. And now in Union county there is much laughing by the Cameron men and much cussing by those who were so neatly outwitted.

BIDDING FOR A TEN-MILLION LOAN.

Names of capitalists who are to Furnish Pennsylvania with needed Money.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 4.—The bids for the new ten-million dollar State loan were opened to-day in the presence of the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth, the State Treasurer and representatives of Drexel & Co., Townsend, Whelan & Co. and Theodore Walton, all of whom had bid extensively. Of the loan Drexel & Co. will get about $6,800,000 thirty-year bonds at 4 per cent., at an average premium of 107. Townsend, Whelan & Co., of Philadelphia, will receive about $200,000 of the thirty-year loan at 4 per cent. and $825,000 at 3½ per cent.; B. K. Jemison, of Philadelphia, will be awarded $600,000 at 3½ per cent., Gilpin & Co. $276,000 at 3½ per cent. and James T. Young, of Philadelphia, $600,000 at 3½ per cent. About $5,000,000 of the long bonds brought 4 per cent. and an average premium 107, and $1,500,000 of the long bonds brought 3½ per cent. and an average premium of 102½. One million dollars of the short bonds brought 3½ per cent. and $1,500,000 at 4 per cent.

In the aggregate about $20,000,000 were bid; over $6,500,000 were withdrawn. The premiums amount to about $400,000, much larger than the Sinking Fund Commissioners had anticipated. The awards will not be made to-day, as considerable time will be required to determine who all the successful bidders are.

FIVE HUNDRED KEGS OF POWDER BLOWN UP AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Three Boys Who Caused the Explosion Horribly Mangled.

Oskaloosa, Iowa, January 5.—An explosion occurred here at 4 p. m. to-day, where five hundred kegs of powder, the property of the American Powder Company, went up with a terrific noise, caused by some boys who were using the wooden magazine as a target for a breech loading rifle. Three boys, John Phillips, son of the Mayor, whose father drew the rifles as a prize on New Years; Gerald Joyce and John Steadman were the boys engaged in the target exercise, and were instantly killed, fearfully mangled and burned. They were carried from fifty to two hundred yards away from the magazine and mutilated almost beyond recognition. The explosion caused great damage to windows, nearly all of the plate glass fronts in the business portion of the city being wrecked, while many houses in the northern part of the city suffered severe demage, aggregating not less than $20,000. Many other persons were injured by falling glass and debris. The shock of the explosion was felt at Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, a distance of nearly thirty miles from the scene of the explosion.

For the REPORTER

DUTIES OF PARENTS TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Of all the responsibilities which may be imposed upon, or assumed by intelligent beings, that of parentage is the most solemn and momentous.

Those who are thus Divinely endowed, have trusts committed to their care, the value of which cannot be computed by the rules of earthly arithmetic, or represented by figures.

Intelligent immortal beings just starting on the interminable journey of existence are to receive impressions which will endure, and directions which will guide through all the future of time and eternity and well may a parent—a father or mother, tremble at the solemnity of the charge imposed upon them by the advent of a child into their household.

The thoughtful parent on such an occasion as this will hear the voice of Divine Providence saying to him or her in the nervous language of Pharaoh's daughter to the mother of Moses, "Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will pay thee thy wages." Ex. 2; 9

It is out of this relationship that responsibilities and duties arise—responsibilities and duties that cannot be avoided, nor delegated to others. To notice all these in detail would be beyond the scope of our present design. Time permits us to consider only some of these duties and those more particularly relating to the moral and religious training of the "young and rising generation" God's commands to the Children of Israel were explicit and exhaustive on this point

"And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thy heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up" Deut. 6: 9, 7

Here we are shown conclusively that God's word should be taught, at various times and in various ways Now is the obligation to teach the Word of God to the children less binding at the present time, than it was to them?

This leads us to notice that prominent among the instrumentalities of the present time for giving Biblical instruction to the children we find the Sunday school. Some such instrumentality has doubtless existed in the church for ages—in its present form it has but just celebrated its centennial. It is for this institution that we now claim the consideration and support of parents everywhere:

1 Because it affords them improved facilities for themselves becoming acquainted with the Word of God. This every parent needs for their own Spiritual life, as well as to enable them to meet their responsibilities to their children.

Here as the result of thought and experience are the most improved facilities and methods of acquiring and imparting the knowledge of those great truths which are to prepare us the better to take our places in the Christian society we find around us as well as to make us wise unto salvation.

Though the Sunday school is confessedly not all it should or might be under more favorable circumstances, yet we claim that here the thoughts of parents may be quickened and their sensibilities touched, as perhaps, in no other way and by no other means. Here they may obtain broader views of Divine Truth and human duty which may quicken the spiritual life within them to a more vigorous and healthy exercise Let the parents then sustain the Sunday school with the view to their own spiritual development and enjoyment

2ndly, Because it affords excellent if not unsurpassed methods of spiritual instruction for their children. True it is that no methods or amount of religious instruction elsewhere can absolve the parent from the obligation of home instruction and training, and yet as it seems to me the parent who neglects, despises or opposes the Sunday school, closes some of the highest possibilities for the training of his children in all that pertains to moral excellence and goodness, and thereby wrongs his children of good they should by all means receive.

Instruction in the truths of the Bible is not the only excellence of the Sunday school Here habits and acts of devotion and worship are formed and cultivated and children are thereby trained for the services and worship of the Sanctuary. No parent who has any desire to have his children become devout worshippers and sincere christians can afford to undervalue the Sunday school in this particular; not that the Sunday school is the children's church, for the children should be taught to attend the church services as regularly as the parents but the Sunday school affords the introductory training.

3rdly, Because the Sunday school affords an opportunity for training those children in moral and religious obligations who receive no such training at home These children are those amongst whom our own children are soon to live as citizens and the interests and welfare of our children are involved in the character of those among whom they are to live.

Even were none but temporal interests involved the sheerest selfishness should impel us to the most strenuous efforts to impart to them a measure of instruction in moral and religious obligation. But when we consider the fact that they are immortal—that their eternal salvation is involved, every sentiment of philanthropy and christianity demands that we put forth every effort to save them from a life of sin and the final doom of a sinner. The Sunday schools affords facilities for the accomplishment of this grand and glorious object. Many of them can be reached and saved in childhood and youth by the Sunday school who would otherwise pass utterly beyond the reach of all church instrumentalities in maturer life. The boy of six years old now will in ten years more be a man of sixteen, with a will already strong and habits already formed. His heart is tender and his nature impressible now. He may be willing to come to the Sunday school now. He may not be willing to come to church then. How important then that the Sunday school twine its arms lovingly around him while yet the dew of lifes early morning is fresh upon his brow.

4thly, Because the Sunday school is the nursery of the church—as the recruiting office and camp of discipline and drill for the army of Immanuel affords a sphere of sublime and heroic effort that is found nowhere else. Nowhere else have parents such possibilities to win a name and fame for the Eternal ages as in the Sunday school.

It is estimated that of every 100 persons converted and brought into the church in these latter days. 85 are or have been connected with the Sunday school.

There were reported in our own church last year 75,136 conversions from the ranks of our Sunday schools In our own Central Pennsylvania Conference there were 2,294 conversions reported from our Sunday schools, being 364 more than the previous year

With such facts as these before us is it the part of prudence or wisdom to be indifferent to the success or failure of this great enterprise?

On these grounds we claim that no parent can discharge his duty and be indifferent in regard to the Sunday school. We claim that the obligation to regard this great enterprise with favorable consideration and cordial support is imperative in its nature and permanent in its duration As to the nature of this consideration and support I remark 1st, Parents should go to the Sunday school themselves. They are needed Their age and experience are needed to guard the S S. against the inexperience and sometimes indiscretion of younger persons. They are needed as officers and teachers and if by lack of natural endowments or from adverse surroundings in early life they may feel a diffidence in assuming official position they need all the more to be taught themselves. Many of the most interesting and enthusiastic Bible classes in our Sunday schools are composed of the parents of the children who are in other classes. They are needed to encourage by their presence those who are engaged in this work of faith and labor of love. The presence of parents is a wonderful stimulus in Sunday school work. It shows an appreciation and sympathy which those toiling in this field of christian effort are always glad to receive.

They are needed to encourage the children and set them an example of constant attendance. The word "come" is more powerful than the word "go." Example is more potent than precept. By all means for the sake of the S. S. itself, for the sake of its officers and teachers, for the sake of their children and finally for their own sake let the parents be present at the S. S. if at all in the range of possibility.

2ndly Parents should take an interest in the Sunday school outside of the school. They should anticipate the sessions of the school by preparing for attendance; having clothing, books, lesson helps, &c., properly looked up and arranged on Saturday evening, so that delay and confusion on Sunday morning might be avoided. They should anticipate the lessons of the school by procuring suitable lesson helps and with their children preparing the lesson during the week for the following Sunday.

The time thus spent is used to a vastly better advantage than in village gossip The children thus acquire habits of Bible study which are likely to serve them well in all after life.

3rdly, Parents should give a liberal support to the financial interests of the school. There there should be no want of liberality. The more attractive the school room can be made the more numerous and suitable the helps for the study of the lesson and aids to the devotional exercises of the school the more efficient will the school be in the accomplishment of its object.

The present relations pass into history so rapidly that what we design doing must be done quickly. The children will soon be men and women and every consideration of Time and Eternity bids us "work while it is day."

Work for the night is coming,
Under the sunset skies,
While their bright tints are glowing
Work for daylight flies.
Work till the last beam fadeth,
Fadeth to shine no more;
Work for the night is darkening,
When man's work is o'er. J. B. A.

THE AMERICAN CLIFF DWELLERS.

Discovery of a Wonderful Old Ruined City in New Mexico.

From the Tribune.

Washington, Jan. 1.—The Pueblo or village Indians are scattered over an area in New Mexico and Arizona stretching from Taos, on the Rio Grande, south to Yeleta of El Paso, a distance of about 500 miles, and in width about 400 miles. Within this area there are now about thirty four inhabited villages. There are also the ruins of thousands of ancient villages and towns situated in the valleys of the streams, on the summits of the Mesas and many high up in the sides of the cliffs and the walls of canons, being carved out like swallows nests. The ruins already known are sufficient in number and extent to furnish homes for at least half a million persons, and were probably occupied by twice that number. One noted instance of a carved out city is described by Mr. Stevenson which must have been the abode of at least 100 000 souls, and which these explorations are believed to have first brought to the knowledge of the civilized world Mr Stevenson first heard of it from an old Indian chief with whom he sat chatting in Spanish one evening The old man was somewhat disinclined to be communicative, but finally, as if to put off further inquiry, said:

"You wish to find old houses, do you? Well, I will show you some. They are about twelve miles from here"

Mounted upon mules, the two started out and made their way toward a range of distant hills from behind which towered an extinct volcano As they approached the foothills, Mr. Stevenson saw large numbers of black spots in rows, resembling swallows' nests, upon the face of a cliff. He asked his companion what they were.

"Houses," was the reply.

"No, not those on top," said Mr. Stevenson. "I mean the black spots on the cliff"

"Houses!" rejoined the old chief; "houses, I tell you; very old houses"

The old man told the truth. For sixty miles along the face of the winding cliff, except where the elements had cut them away, these ancient cave dwellings extended two, three, four and sometimes five rows one upon an other. Mr. Stevenson examined this deserted city during several days, personally visiting portions distant forty-five miles from each other, and discovering with his glass that the excavations extended fifteen or twenty miles further on. By far the greater number are inaccessible, but many of the old paths, worn many inches deep by the feet of the ancients who dwelt there, are intact, and by them the explorer mounted to the old dwellings.

Upon the top of the mesa, or table land above these caves, there were found large circular structures, now in ruins, but with walls to the height of ten or twelve feet still standing. They were evidently places of worship. They were built of square stones of nearly uniform size, about twenty inches in length by six inches in width and four in thickness, cut from the cliff. Measurements were made of two of these structures, one of which was one hundred and the other two hundred feet in diameter, and might have held from 1 000 to 2-000 people. The inference that these were places of worship is drawn from the fact that the Pueblos of the present day, who are fire and sun worshippers, have similar temples.

The great age of this city is proved by the vast accumulation of debris from the upper portion of the cliff, which covers its base. In places where mountain brooks have cut their way through, the existence of one and sometimes two rows of cave dwelling below the surface of the debris is disclosed. Mr. Stevenson thinks that several certuries have passed since this dead city was in its prime.

FIGHTING WITH A WHALE.

A Sailor Killed, Four Boats Smashed, and Two Ship's Crews Baffled for Hours.

[From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

Mr. Joseph W. Mead, of this city, is now on board the bark Hercules on a whaling voyage. His ship was off St. Helena on the 28th of October, 1881, from which place he sends an interesting letter to one of his relatives in Poughkeepsie. From it we make the following extracts:

"On the 6th of June last we shoed whales and got them all in favorable positions, when we lowered our boats and in a short time our second mate struck one In a few minutes after the whale caught the boat about in the quarter and completely chewed it up Mr Luce, the chief mate, when he saw our signal from the ship, sent a boat and had the crew picked up, took the line and still had the whale fast. The third mate also came up and went on the whale three times. The fourth time the whale caught and smashed his boat into firewood. The steerer was killed, but the rest of the crew were saved In the meantime the boats did not dare to go near the wounded whale, but fired at it from a distance with guns

"About this time we received help from a ship called the Milton, which sent two boats to the rescue, for we were in a very weak condition. Before you could hardly think it possible, however, the Milton's boats were both smashed and their crews swimming in the water. They were soon rescued by our boats. The boats hung about the whale until dark, when we cut the line and let the huge monster go. The next morning, however, we saw him again and took another hold of him, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon succeeded in despatching him It was the largest whale taken in this section for many years, and made us 150 barrels of oil. Its length was 60 feet and jaws 19 feet."

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters*

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