



THE CENTRE REPORTER. By FRED KURTZ.

General Davis, of Bucks county, is not satisfied with retaining sixty-five scrub women on the hill at Harrisburg to keep the hall clean, but insists on a further reduction, adding that twelve Bucks county women could do the job and not half try.

Two Chinamen are being tried in Chicago for murder—Ling A. Duc and Ling Ah Yon for the murder of Ling Quan it is likely to be a novel affair.

The Chaplain of the House, at Harrisburg, is the Rev. Elliott, a Democratic Methodist dominie who is now stationed at Lebanon, and who rides to Harrisburg daily on the train to the Capital city to discharge his religious duties there.

The Lewisburg University has had another streak of good luck. On last Thursday Mr. Wm. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, supporter of many public institutions, handed to the board of trustees of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., Baptist theological seminary, his check for \$100,000, including his own subscription of \$50,000, which was made on condition that \$50,000 more should be secured.

The republican state senate is not going to do much for reform. It has decided not to reduce the offices, and rejected a proposition cutting off the allowance for postage stamps for senators.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, chief of the star-route thieves, has at last resigned his position as Secretary of the Republican National Committee. In his letter he says that his doings in the late campaign in conducting the canvass were known to the republican standard-bearers and that he had their confidence. Of course, and that's all the worse for Garfield, Arthur, and the rest.

We have a Republican congress which expires on the 4th of March, yet it is playing a false game on the tariff, and from all appearances will dodge the matter. The tariff shriekers can see how much honesty there is in the tariff gabble of Republican orators and journals about election time, especially in our own state. In the first place a roving commission was appointed at the last session to report all they knew and could gather about the tariff for the enlightenment of republican congressmen who did not seem to understand a subject upon which they had made such a great ado for the last 20 years.

The damage done by the recent German deluge is thus summed up by the Imperial German Secretary, in a cablegram: "Through inundations last autumn 20,000 houses, 130,000 persons and 60,000 hectares of land and property have suffered damage in Prussia alone, and damaged by December floods has been nearly as great. In Bayrische, Rheinplatt, 1,000 houses were swept away, and 12,000 persons rendered homeless. Hesse and other districts along the river suffered the same calamity.

A manifesto by Prince Napoleon was issued in Paris, a few mornings ago, criticizing the French republic and claiming the Napoleonic inheritance. The Fargis, which published the manifesto, was seized, and the placards about the city torn down. In the afternoon Prince Napoleon was arrested and imprisoned. The case will come before the courts. A bill was passed in the Chamber of Deputies prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of any member of former French dynasties.

The Pennsylvania railroad has issued new regulations relative to clerical tickets.

So exacting are the conditions upon which orders for clerical tickets are now issued that very few clergymen can sign the application. In order to obtain a ticket of the character mentioned, the minister must certify that he has two or more charges on the road, and that the pastboard will be used exclusively for the purpose of his visitations to those charges. Bishops, presiding elders, and ministers attending conferences or other religious gatherings must hereafter pay full fare.

Massachusetts' Republicans have an unpleasantness on hand from the re-election of Horner to the Senate. A Patriot special of 19 says that "a queer complication has arisen out of the contest in Massachusetts, which yesterday re-elected Hoar. Crapo, his most formidable opponent, sent a dispatch to his supporters directing them to vote for Hoar, and when asked about it denied ever having sent such a telegram. This raised a big howl among the Puritans, and caused Hoar to say that he would not accept the commission if forgery could be proved. It is shown to-night that Crapo has been telling various congressmen about his sell-out, and the stalwart wing of the party in the state cannot find words in their vocabulary half strong enough to express their disgust at the act. Hoar's re-election means a further estrangement of the two wings of the republican party in Massachusetts, and an almost certain democratic victory next year."

Washington, taken all in all, seems to be the paradise of wickedness. It comes to light now that even the detectives there are in league with the thieves. Washington needs a cleaning out like that of the Augean stables. Fresh instances of the alliance of the detectives and the thieves in the city are coming to light, and it would appear from the published statements of people who have been robbed and prevented from recovering their stolen property by the connivance of the Vidocqs and the crooks, which appear in the newspapers from day to day, that sufficient evidence could readily be obtained to land the whole detective force of the city in the penitentiary forthwith. The latest scandal involves District Commissioner Morgan.

It is not always the ragged who are poor nor the well-dressed who are rich. From Aurora, Ohio, comes this: The cause of death of the hermit miser, Austin Risley, who was found dead in his barn near Aurora, is as mysterious as ever. The worn and dirty clothing which had been cut from the body of the miser was thrown carelessly into one corner of the dilapidated house and avoided by every one who through curiosity entered the home. A neighbor took it upon himself to search this little pile of apparant rubbish. The result of the search was astonishing. Stored away in the pockets in wallets of various descriptions, in stocking legs, and in the linings of the old coat was the sum of \$15,927. The money was mostly in greenbacks of large denomination. A number of notes were also found. It is believed that the old man was the owner of a bank-book, a number of bonds and mortgages, and that they will yet be found somewhere in the house. The clothing taken from the miser's body appears to have been all he possessed in that line.

Another Railroad. We hear from a reliable source, says the Lock Haven Journal, that a charter was granted a company for the purpose of building a railroad from Mill Hill to connect with the Buffalo Run Railroad which starts at Bellefonte and runs southwest. This line east is the one advocated for a long time by Mr. Jas. Wolfenden, of this city. It will open up the great iron ore fields of Nittany Valley, start idle furnaces and build new ones. This line, in all probability, will connect with the Susquehanna and Southwestern by way of Mill Hill. This would give Vanderbilt control of a large iron field and the freights of some of the richest valleys in the state. This road means the starting of the Ferrandville furnaces at no distant day and the building of new furnaces and iron mills of various kinds. Now is the time for Lock Haven capitalists to look around.

There appears to be no doubt of the passage of the act relative to the liquor constitutional amendment in the House. Mr. Emery, of Lawrence, who has charge of the measure, says he has already one hundred votes pledged for it.

A GREAT landslide occurred in the valley at Faverges, Savoy. The village of Marais was completely destroyed by an enormous mass of earth, rocks and trees, dislodged by the recent snow storms. The movement from Marais was gradual, and the inhabitants were able to enact a hasty escape. The movement of the mountain continues.

Philadelphia has a muddle on hand in having two Comptrollers in place of Pattison—one appointed by the Governor and one elected by Select and Common Councils. As predicted, S. Davis Page, Governor Pattison's nominee, is still unconfirmed by the State Senate, and the City Councils elected William M. Taggart, a clerk in the Comptroller's office. The latter, if his bonds are approved, will be the apparent occupant of the office. Grave doubts exist in the minds of several republicans in the Council Chamber as to the regularity of this election, and there is no doubt that the courts will be appealed to to decide whether the office is a city or county one. Judge Briggs, who has been an authority on all matters judicial for past years, is asserted to have given an opinion in the case of Cautin vs. Hancock strongly supporting the theory that the Comptrollership was a county office, and, as such, to be filled if a vacancy occurred, by the Governor. Mr. Clay and other conservative republicans opposed the action of Councils, but a joint convention (in which the democrats did not participate), by a vote of 38 to 32, chose Mr. Taggart, a republican. The remarkable discovery is made that this gentleman is of a different political party from the late Comptroller, though if the newspapers opposed to Mr. Pattison during his campaign were to have believed he was a violent partisan. Yet it has remained for the republicans of City Councils to discover that Mr. Pattison's clerk, Mr. Taggart, was of their party. The affair is likely to complicate politics very seriously in the city.

The news of Mr. Taggart's election as City Comptroller by Councils was received at the Comptroller's office, and Chief Clerk Hirst at once declared his intention of remaining in possession of the office until the question of the right of Councils to select a Comptroller is decided by the courts. "I am now in possession of the office," he said, "and no man elected by Councils shall come here unless the courts decide that he is the legally qualified Comptroller. The power of Governor is superior to that of Councils, and the Governor has the right to appoint the Comptroller. I shall at least refuse to allow any one to take possession of the office until the courts pass upon the question.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber and delivered an address relating to his duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- A Lewistown Trout and a McVeytown Coon have a quill-fight.
-Senator Wallace has introduced a bill allowing Sheriffs not exceeding 5 cents per day for boarding prisoners.
-It is said that hereafter the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will allow passengers one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage free, instead of one hundred pounds as heretofore.
-Lycoming county had 863 acres in tobacco, last year.
-The next State Fair will be held in Philadelphia.
-In the House Mr. Curtin presented a petition of subscribers to the stock of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, asking for an appropriation to pay the deficit arising from the inadequacy of the receipts to pay the expenses.
-A new riot damage bill is before the lower House in Harrisburg. Fifty Charley Wolf is not a member.
-Newspapers in general commended Gov. Pattison's inaugural address. On the other hand there is considerable fault finding among Democrats because of the appointment of Cassidy for Attorney General.
-Senator Wallace has offered a bill declaring general election day a legal holiday. Legal holidays are getting numerous.
-Chicago, on 17, had nearly two feet of snow on the level, and outside the city the snow-fall was about the same.
-We have received the Philadelphia "Times" Almanac. It covers the state, and is generally useful. Its political statistics are of great value for ready reference.
-The parties, three Pittsburgers and three Philadelphians, who bought the main Centennial building, have cleared over \$300,000 on the iron and other material, since taking it apart.
-Gov. Cullam, Rep., succeeds Judge Davis as U. S. Senator from Illinois. Frye was re-elected Senator from Maine. Hoar is re-elected in Massachusetts.
-The temperance people are petitioning the legislature for the passage of a prohibitory amendment.
-The fast line west on the Pennsylvania railroad struck and instantly killed Isaac Hamberger, aged 19, a short distance west of Manayunk, Milford county, on 18th.
-The managers of the Huntingdon Industrial Reformatory will ask the state for an appropriation of \$600,000 to complete the new building. They claim that if the entire amount is appropriated at once that the contracts can be let and better arrangements made, thus saving considerable to the state. The managers have expended \$141,000 of the \$200,000 already appropriated.
-The Iowa prohibitory amendment to the constitution, adopted by a popular vote last June, was declared invalid by the supreme Court. Judge Seavey rendering the opinion. Judge Beck read a dissenting opinion, taking exactly the opposite ground.
-Remember, by paying for the Reporter one year in advance, subscribers get an additional credit of two months.

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE. Scheller Suspected of Having Attempted to Blow Up the Hotel Some Time Ago

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 17.—Nothing was done this morning about bringing Scheller into court, although Messrs. Ebbits and McKinnon have been retained by him for the defense. Precautions were taken last night to protect the prisoners from a mob in case one formed. This afternoon W. H. Ebbits visited Chief Mason and the Sheriff and urged upon them the necessity of removing Scheller to Racine to protect him from the threatened vengeance of the Third and Fourth warders. The Mayor was then called upon, and he visited the chief. It was arranged to ascertain the feeling in the Third and fourth wards, and also prepare for a special train to carry Scheller to Racine in case there were signs of trouble. A locomotive was held in readiness and a number of policemen were kept at police headquarters.

Besides Scheller's well-known financial difficulties and his high insurance, another thing which gave rise to the suspicion was his attempt to blow up the New Hall house by a gas explosion some few weeks ago.

ROASTED ON THE RAIL. SINGULAR AND TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

A Southern Express Train on a Western Railroad Gets Loose and Backs Down a Steep Grade and Causes a Destructive and Fatal Wreck.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The Southern express train which left here yesterday was wrecked near Tehachapi, and several persons were killed and injured. Shortly after midnight the overland express by the Southern Pacific, which left here at 9:20 a. m. yesterday, stopping near Tehachapi Station to cut out an extra engine taken on at Sumner to assist in pulling up the Tehachapi grade. While making the change, by some means as yet unknown, the train got away and started back, down a grade of 120 feet to the mile. The train consisted of two engines, express mail and baggage cars, two sleepers, one coach and a smoker. It went down the grade at frightful speed for about four miles, when the hindmost sleeper jumped the track and went over an embankment about fifteen feet high, carrying with it the other sleeper and mail, baggage and express cars, which were piled in a shattered heap. They then took fire and were consumed. The coach and smoke kept on down the grade and were stopped, without leaving the track, about two miles further on. The scene following the wreck was terrible.

At the time the train broke loose the air brakes were off and the men who tended the hand brakes were away from their posts, one attending to switching the engine and the other relighting his lamps. Porter Ashe and wife, who occupied the drawing room in the sleeping car, escaped without injury, but of sixteen others in the car not one is believed to have escaped. A search for the dead showed that twenty-one had perished and eleven were beyond recognition.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Paris, January 20.—The Ministerial bill dealing with the pretenders has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. It authorizes the President of the republic by a decree given in Council, to expel members of families whose presence in France should compromise the safety of the state, those returning to be liable to five years in prison. The princes who now serve in the army are to be placed on the retired list. This last clause caused an uproar in the Chamber. Another bill has been introduced modifying the press laws of 1881. It provides for the punishment of outrages against the republic and makes the offenders amenable to the correctional tribunals. The widest rumors are current in regard to a legitimist conspiracy. It is stated that white banners with fleur-de-lis are being made in Lyons in the expectation of the accession of the Count de Chambord to the French throne. It is perfectly true that the Baron de Charette, aided by M. Baudry d'Asson, member of the Chamber of Deputies for La Vendee and others, has organized from Finistere to Tours thirty-two legions of 1,000 men each and has begun to arm them. Six hundred horses, purchased as a nucleus for insurgent cavalry, are stationed at different chateaux. The recruits wear a small cross as a rallying signal. It is stated that the conspirators have 15,000,000 francs in a London bank. This is no canon, but the result of a Government inquiry. The police report as certain that Baron de Charette has in Paris 1,000 Pontifical zouaves, fully armed. This evening's Republican journals declare that the reported legitimist plot is merely a drawing-room conspiracy, the Temps and National especially attach little importance to it. The Temps urges that the Chamber of Deputies, after giving the recent incidents, just that share of attention which they deserve, revert promptly to the discussion of more serious matters. London, January 20.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "The Legitimist scare continues. The Orleans family will hold council today at the residence of the Duke d'Aumale. The members of the party of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies will insist upon the Orleans princes being deprived of their military commands. The Royalist papers insist that the scare is a manoeuvre to procure the proscription of the princes."

THE CIMBRIA GOES DOWN. OVER FOUR HUNDRED FIND A WATERY GRAVE.

HAMBURG, January 21.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Cimbria, which left Hamburg on the 17th inst. for New York, came into collision with the British steamer Sultan, on Friday morning, off Borkum in the North Sea, and quickly sank. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from East Prussia. The Indians supposed to have been lost have been on exhibition at Berlin.

BEECHER ON PUNISHMENT.

Taking up old Scriptural ideas, Mr. Beecher said God created a pair and put them into the Garden of Eden. He told them not to eat the apple. They did, and for that they were condemned. If they had been your children, said Mr. Beecher, looking over his audience, you would have spanked them and put them to bed. According to theological dogmas God said he would make many out of their loins. He told them He would make their descendants bad, Great heavens! said Mr.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

AMSTERDAM, January 19.—A frightful disaster happened to-day at Minden, a fortified town eight miles from here. A gunpowder factory exploded with terrific force shattering the houses in the village, tearing roofs off and throwing blazing material in all directions. Nearly all the houses in Minden are unroofed and shattered, while many dwellings in the adjoining villages are damaged considerably. Over forty persons perished. The scene is one of horror and desolation.

SEVENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN THE MILWAUKEE FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, January 20.—The search in the ruins of the Newhall House was finished to-day. Two charred bodies were found, making forty-eight. There is still one person missing, making the total loss of life seventy-five. On Thursday next a general funeral of the victims will be held under direction of all denominations.

INDIAN WAR IN MEXICO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20, 1883.—A special despatch from Matamoros, Mex., says: "News has been received here of a desperate battle, near Tehuantepec, between the Seventh battalion and the Tehuantepec Indians. The Indians lost eighty men killed and many wounded. The troops lost fifty men killed, including their Lieutenant Colonel. The Indians were routed."

THE ROMANTIC STORY RELATED AT THE DEATH BED OF THE ERIE SUICIDE.

The confession of Reeder Moore, the young man who suicided at Waterford, Thursday, reveals one of the most romantic stories in the annals of modern crime. "News has been received here of a desperate battle, near Tehuantepec, between the Seventh battalion and the Tehuantepec Indians. The Indians lost eighty men killed and many wounded. The troops lost fifty men killed, including their Lieutenant Colonel. The Indians were routed."

Stafford, a young man of nineteen or twenty, was working in the woods near by at the time and her description resulted in his arrest. On the trial before Judge Lowrie, ex-Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and two Associate Judges, Miss Wood swore that Stafford was the man and Reeder Moore, the suicide, testified that Stafford had confessed to him that he (Stafford) knew all about the occurrence. When dying Moore confessed that he perjured himself, and it is known that he did so to save his own life. A man named McGahan, now in the Michigan lumber regions, if alive, was the guilty wretch and Moore was a party to the crime. Stafford always protested his innocence, but proof against him was so strong that only one Judge, Davis, doubted his guilt. In September, 1876, he was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, and it needed all the protection of the law to prevent the enraged populace from lynching him. No doubt is felt that he will be pardoned, as the prosecuting attorneys, the Sheriff and hundreds of citizens are signing petitions for his pardon. The excitement is almost as intense as when Stafford was first sent to prison. Reparation for the wrong will be made by the citizens, as far as it can be done.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE. A FREE LECTURE COURSE ON FARM TOPICS.

A course of lectures will be delivered at the Pennsylvania State College, beginning TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1883, and ending Friday afternoon or evening, February 9. The lectures will embrace a wide range of subjects, of special importance to agriculturists, and opportunity will be given, as far as time will permit, for questions and discussions in connection with them. They will be open to all, free of charge, and all interested are cordially invited to attend, any one lecture, or the whole course. A few rooms in the College can be supplied at a charge of \$3.00 for each room, this charge including rent, fuel and use of such furniture as is furnished to students, viz: bedstead, mattress, table, washstand and chairs. Other articles, such as light, bedclothing, towels, etc., will need to be furnished by the occupants for themselves. Table board can be had at the hotel or with private families in the village, the usual charge of the latter being \$3.00 per week. A few, by early application, can procure board in the College Club at their usual rate of about \$2.00 a week. The lectures will treat on a variety of important and interesting subjects, as follows: 1. By President Atherton—Two Lectures: Industrial Education, and Political Economy for Farmers. 2. By Professor McKee—One Lecture: Book-keeping for Farmers. 3. By Prof. Jordan—Fifteen Lectures: Agricultural Chemistry, 4; Fertilizers, 3; Stock-Breeding, 2; Cattle-Feeding, 3; Dairying, 3. 4. By Professor Buckhout—Eight Lectures: Botany, 3; Fruit Growing, 3; Vegetable Gardening, 1; Entomology, 1. 5. By Professor Osmond—Three Lectures: Farm Mechanics, 2; Meteorology, 1. 6. By Prof. Barnard—One Lecture: Roads: their Construction, Maintenance, and Drainage. 7. By Prof. Ewing—One Lecture: The Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals. 8. By Professor Bell—Two Lectures: Drinkable Waters, and Adulteration of Foods. Persons proposing to attend the course will promote their convenience and ours, by notifying us in advance. Communications on this subject may be addressed to PROF. MCKEE, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Boecher, they were bad enough without making them any worse. The idea that succeeding generations were to be stained through because their ancestors eat an apple—because of crime they never committed and never thought of—Mr. Beecher ridiculed. For 10,000 years races had been dropping like beans into the bottom of hell for this cause. The speaker would not love a Being who could ordain such a thing as that. If his was the God he was called upon to worship he would renounce him. He revolved at such a conception, made up by bad theology. But science dispelled the illusion and the awakening was to see the fresh morning dew.

Mr. Beecher said to his hearers that they did not believe in hell and the men who preached it did not. They thought they did, but they did not. Could any man believe in it and live in peace? The speaker related scenes at the fire in Brooklyn yesterday. He spoke of the fear that human beings might perish in the flames and his desire to do something to save lives that might be endangered. Could he dance to the festive lute and see them in torment? Could a man look out on his fellow-beings and believe they were doomed to fire forever and yet live? No. It was not so. It was not sought whether consequences followed in the other life. Mr. Beecher believed they did. An infernal old bottomless pit was taught. There might be a state of evolution in the future life. Those who had not reached a state of perfection would go through a process to make them what they ought to be. If there was not a moral germ in the man Mr. Beecher did not believe he existed after the body died.

THE PLEASURES OF FREEZING.

The pleasures of freezing are set forth by a Canadian physician, who lately enjoyed them. His tongue and then his arms became stiff, sharp chills ran down his back, and finally it seemed as though his whole body had been congealed, causing an almost entire cessation of the heart's action. This condition of suffering speedily gave place to a great warmth, which seemed to enliven the system and cause an exhilarating glow. He was driving, and by this time had reached a house, but he went on, thinking that nothing was now to be feared. The sleigh appeared to him to glide through the air with great swiftness, and the horses flew like birds. A sense of exaltation filled him, and he urged the beasts to greater speed. The woods on each side of the road were passed so quickly that they became indistinguishable black lines. Then the jingle of the bells sounded further away until they passed out of hearing in distance. He fell gradually into a delicious slumber, which came near being the sleep of death.

Fires are reported from many parts of the country. Tweddle Hall, in Albany, was destroyed by fire loss \$300,000. A nail factory in Chicago was burned by incendiaries; loss \$200,000. Large parts of the business portions of Plainville, Conn. (loss, \$20,000), and Lawrence, Kansas (loss \$40,000), were burned. A confectionery factory in Philadelphia was also burned. George Scheller, inmate of the bar and billiard room of the Newhall House, was arrested at Milwaukee on suspicion of having set fire to the building.

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