



THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

Another strike—the school boys of New York have struck for a half hours recess and half day school on Friday.

According to the Sunbury Daily, Hon. A. H. Dill, of Lewisburg, will not be a candidate for Congress in this district this year.

D. G. Bush would make first class state senator—every laboring man could vote for him, and no business man could find fault with Col. Bush.

The Bellefonte Republican says the shad is in his glory. Put yourself in the shad's place, and then tell us where the glory is. Not in the frying pan by a—sight.

Speaker Carlisle has appointed the Committee to investigate the causes and extent of the labor troubles in the West. Messrs. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Crain, of Texas; Outhwaite, of Ohio; Stewart, of Vermont; Parker, of New York, and Buchanan of New Jersey.

Gov. Pattison has taken the Soldiers' Orphan School swindle by the throat, and goes for Higbee and the rest are asked to go. We often thought a little looking into the State Normal schools would do a great deal of good too, and perhaps lead to developments that would prove these institutions only so many huge leeches upon the public treasury.

A committee of the Knights of Labor called on C. H. McCormick in Chicago and demanded the reinstatement of 800 men discharged in the recent strike, and whose places are filled by non-union men. Mr. McCormick positively refused to re-employ the men. The committee say they will have the General Executive Board declare a boycott against the firm.

The last fiscal year showed a postal deficiency of over eight millions, chiefly due to the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two, as the increase of the unit of weight to an ounce and the decrease of postage on second class matter did not take effect until July 1, 1885. Still the testimony of the authorities emphatically justifies the reforms already made.

A bill introduced in Congress extends to all articles of mail matter the privilege of special delivery now granted to letters. Under this bill a newspaper, a book, or packet of merchandise would be carried at once if a special delivery stamp had been fixed upon it. Of course this plan might introduce new considerations as to extra care in employing responsible messengers who would not embezzle merchandise thus entrusted to them.

The rumor still goes that President Cleveland will be married this summer. This would be the first Presidential wedding. It is understood that Miss Cleveland recently said or wrote to a friend that she liked Washington society and her life at the White House, but found it somewhat fatiguing, and would gladly resign her duties to the care of another, adding that she expected her brother to be married soon. Miss Folsom, whose name is thus romantically associated with the President's, has several friends and acquaintances here, who speak of her in terms of the highest regard. She is a young lady of from 22 to 25 years, tall, dark, and slender, and is a decided beauty.

Just so. The New York Star remarks: The country has had a year of Democratic government, and none of the predicted calamities have come to pass. The negro has not been enslaved; the public debt has not been repudiated; the southern war claims have not been paid. Some of the things which Democrats promised have been accomplished. The credit of the country is at its highest point; the administration is honorable; the public service has been improved. At no time in our history has a country been so well represented abroad, and at home the federal appointments have quite generally been good enough to win the approval of all parties.

Harrisburg is expected to have its silk mill in the near future. Jacob R. Haldeman offers ample ground for the purpose free. That is the kind of an enterprising citizen who is a blessing to a town. What a magnificent monument to the memory of a noble man must be a manufacturing establishment which owes its existence to his generosity, and which furnishes employment to hundreds and wins blessings from hundreds of other citizens who are indirectly benefited. So says very truly the Lewistown Sentinel, yet how very true it is that many towns have men who are just the opposite of and oppose all that is creditable to enterprise and stifle it, where they can. Have 'em right in this town.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The Morning Patriot says Governor Pattison has embodied the results of his investigation into affairs of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in a series of letters. The letters are addressed to the Attorney General, Dr. Higbee, Superintendent of Schools, Inspectors Sayers and Mrs. Hutter, and to General Louis Wagner. The first summarizes the result of the inquiry, the second is an urgent invitation to Higbee to resign, the third and fourth dismisses the Inspectors, and the fifth is an invitation to General Wagner to accept the office of Inspector of the schools made vacant by the removal of Mr. Sayers and Mrs. Hutter.

While the investigation was in progress the newspapers gave the public accurate and full details of the condition of the schools. Those portions of the Governor's letter to the Attorney General that relate to that feature of the investigation have heretofore been anticipated in the public mind. But the reiteration of the proof of the outrages and the official form that the Governor presents them are significant. They are startling, forceful and emphatic and show that the investigation was rigidly and conscientiously pursued and the results most candidly and impartially stated.

In his letter to Dr. E. E. Higbee Governor Pattison shows a determination to root out the abuses that will be commended by every citizen. He makes no effort to magnify the offenses of the Superintendent, but states in forceful language the conclusions to which his mind has been led concerning the matter. Whether Dr. Higbee follows the suggestion of the Governor or not the public will universally agree that the Governor has performed his part in a courageous and manly way. By the summary removal of the derelict Inspectors he shows what he would do with the head of the department if he had the power.

The invitation to General Louis Wagner to resume the duties of Inspector will be generally approved, also. He is eminently qualified for the work. On the whole the Governor has done his work well, and the public will thank him for it.

UNEARTHING PENSION FRAUDS.

The Senate Committee on the Expenditure of Public Moneys resumed the examination of Commissioner Black a few days ago. Senator Plumb called up the case of Jesse Eastwood, 22d Kentucky Volunteer. Gen. Black said that the claimant's regiment was mustered in for thirty days' service. Twenty days later claimant was allowed to go home on account of illness, where he remained until mustered out. He was never in action, never in the presence of the enemy and never slept out of doors but one night. The records of the Adjutant-General and Supton-General's showed no record of any disability. The claim was not filed until 1880. The evidence secured in a subsequent examination of the case showed that the man had rheumatism before he entered the service; that in 1856 he cut himself severely with an adze; and that later he fell from a horse and injured himself permanently. The case was allowed by Commissioner Clark after the present Administration came into power and the man received \$10,155 as arrears.

Among the papers in the case was a letter written by a man named Ewing, at Cattslettsburg, Ky., to General J. S. Williams, then Senator, urging speedy action on the case. The letter concluded: "By giving him this assistance you will favor one of your warmest friends in past contests." Gen. Williams endorsed the letter: "I hope the Commissioner of Pensions will make this a special case."

Gen. Black stated that there was absolutely no valid evidence in support of the claim, and that the \$10,155 might as well have been allowed for any other character of fraud. He stated his understanding that Ewing was a strong partisan, but in reply to questions by Senator Plumb said there was nothing to show whether Ewing and the claimants were Republicans or Democrats, or that the knowledge of their politics reached the Pension Office.

A condition of comparative quiet exists in the region affected by the railway strikes. The proposition of the business men of St. Louis to have the trouble adjusted by a board of chosen arbitrators meets with the favor of the Knights of Labor. They have selected three representatives to act as arbitrators. The St. Louis merchants have selected three. The managers of the Gould system are now asked to name three representatives. This seems to be a sensible and practical move. Arbitration is always commendable, and it would seem that the railroad people could well afford to join with this very earnest effort to bring the existing misunderstanding with their employees to a satisfactory conclusion.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The Arbitration bill introduced in Congress by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, differs from all other measures on the same subject in that it makes arbitration of differences between employer and employe compulsory. It provides for appointment of a Board of Arbitrators, with fair salaries, which shall act at the request of any of the parties interested, and its judgment must be obeyed under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The railroad company is not to discharge its men, and the men are not to discontinue work while the matter is pending. The difficulty with Mr. Ingalls' method, as pointed out before, is the impracticability of forcing a man to work. It may be set down as a fact that no law can be enacted which will compel a free American citizen to labor if he makes up his mind not to. Public sentiment would not permit a man to go to jail or to be fined for breaking such a law if it were passed. The railroad companies can be reached through their charters, but not so the workman. If the Government exerts its proper powers in the protection of property and the right of men to work when they want to, it will do much to better the situation. And in the mean time the possibilities and impossibilities of arbitration can be more accurately estimated than they are just now. Arbitration is the great desideratum in cases of differences between capital and labor, but it must be practicable to be valuable.

CYCLONES OF DEATH.

AWFUL SCENES IN THE TRACKS OF THE STORMS.

Hundreds of Dwellings Blown to Fragments and Their Inmates Torn and Mutilated.

St. Cloud, Minn., April 15.—The wreck by the cyclone here and at Sank Rapids, of which only messenger particulars could be learned last night, is complete. The scene here is ghastly in the extreme. After darkness came on last night the rain poured down in torrents on the ruins. The skies hung low with black clouds. Peals of thunder shook the air, and the lightning made livid rifts in the great black pall of darkness. Unmindful of this, hundreds of men, carrying lanterns, and many wailing women waded through the frightful wreck, groping in the gutters and turbid streams for bodies of friends. Inside the engine house 18 lifeless bodies lay on the floor in two rows, draped in sheets and blankets, while around and among them moved men with lanterns, unceasingly faces trying to recognize in the distorted features some familiar lines in which they might trace relationship. The bodies presented a terrible spectacle. Their clothes were torn into shreds, their faces were black with dirt and gravel ground into the cheeks, while the scalps were torn and the blood still trickled from gaping wounds and covered the floor. Skulls were crushed, eyes torn from their sockets and tongues protruded from between their lips that were cruelly cut and mutilated. In the hospital another heartrending scene presented itself. Men, women and children lay in broken shapes bathed in their own blood and with faces blackened and arms and legs broken, scalps torn and bodies lacerated.

It is estimated that 400 structures were blown down, all of frame and none costly. In the Catholic Hospital there are about 40 wounded, but only five or six of them are considered in a dangerous condition. The loss will not go over \$300,000. The force of the storm was such as to wrench off the door of the safe in the post-office and carry it some distance from the building. The church bell, weighing 1500 pounds was found among the debris, 400 feet away from the building. The remains of the dead are almost unrecognizable, being completely crushed and blackened. There are a remarkable number of injured about the hips and spine. Many of the survivors will be disabled for life.

At Sank Rapids similar scenes of misery and desolation were presented. So far 22 dead bodies have been recovered there, and there are a great many injured. The total loss at both places will exceed half a million dollars. A report comes from Rice's station that a house in which a wedding party assembled was swept away and twenty people were killed, including the bride and groom. This, however, was not verified. At Sank Rapids a little boy was found dead in the street. Many families were nearly obliterated. Mrs. Fink her three boys and one daughter were all instantly killed.

The sign "Sank Rapids" on the railway depot and a basket full of books were found at Rice station fifteen miles distant. This shows the force of the storm. Thomas Van Eitan was carried 400 ft. through the air and is fatally injured; he weighed 250 pounds. A cyclone struck the town of Coon Rapids yesterday afternoon, and laid it in ruins. The telegraph wires are all down. About fifty houses were blown down. St. Louis, April 15.—A cyclone passed over Monroe township, Nodaway county, last evening, destroying dwellings, barns, out-houses, and killing thousands of dollars worth of stock. Three persons were killed and many injured. The killed are Jennie Hooper, Mrs. Hugh Sport and baby. Many wounded are not expected to live.

THE CYCLONE'S WORK.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE WINDS' HAVOC.

Twenty-nine Victims Interred—Injured Lying in Every House—Fatal End to a Wedding Feast.

St. Cloud, Minn., April 16.—Farmers from the northwest part of the county tell almost incredible stories of finding remnants of buildings on their property 20 miles distant from this city, and portions of organs and pianos have been picked up 15 miles from the city and brought in as curiosities. The prairie for miles northwest of the track of the cyclone is full of pieces of plank driven a foot or more in the ground. The sides of many of the buildings are pierced with heavy splinters that tore a hole through a thick wall only large enough to protrude like pegs. In the walls of other buildings holes are noticeable that seem to have been made by cannon balls. The walls of many of the buildings have a blackened appearance, as though they had been fired and badly smoked. A box car was picked up from the track and blown three blocks and dropped into a ravine. Forty families are homeless and in destitute circumstances. Relief is badly needed.

The funerals of 15 of the victims took place here to-day, and the remains of 14 of the dead were interred at Sank Rapids. Annie Zieboe, 3 years old, died this morning from a fractured skull. Wm. Dahlman, a farmer near Beckmantown, and Mr. Clark, were also among the killed. Fifty-four of the wounded have been attended to at the hospital. Every house in the vicinity has one or more wounded, and close to 100 injured are in the towns. Two out of the ten that submitted to amputation will die. The doctors are very busy, and have had but little sleep. Wm. Shortage, who had both legs amputated, lies in a critical condition. Mrs. Jenkins was in the hospital to-day looking after her wounded husband and two children. Three of her children who were killed were buried this morning.

Rice Station, Minn., April 16.—The fatal ending of a wedding party near this village forms one of the saddest features of the wholesale destruction of life and property wrought in this section by Wednesday night's cyclone. The party was assembled at the residence of John Schultz, a farmer, to celebrate the wedding of his daughter, Mamie, and the ceremony was performed about 1 o'clock by Rev. G. Smith. The afternoon was spent in social enjoyment, and at 4 o'clock the party gathered about the wedding feast. It was a happy assemblage of nearly forty people celebrating the bridal festivities of the favorite daughter of the house. The cyclone came, and in the space of five minutes the house was converted into kindling wood and scattered all over the farm. Of the happy party a few minutes before 10 were dead and many others injured, several of whom will die. There was not a building left in which the few survivors could care for those past help. The bridegroom was killed outright, but the bride was only injured. The neighbors who had escaped the fury of the cyclone came to the rescue, and the bodies of the dead were taken to the school house at Rice's Station.

Omaha, Neb., April 16.—The loss of property in the section between Griswold and Audubon by Wednesday's cyclone will reach nearly \$150,000. Farms, barns, dwellings, live stock, and everything was laid low in the path of the storm. The small loss of life is accounted for by the fact that the cyclone occurred in the daytime, and nearly every one had time to get to their "cyclone cellars," which nearly every farm in that part of Iowa is provided with.

Aurora, Texas, April 16.—A cyclone passed through the southeastern portion of this county Wednesday night, sweeping everything before it. It is known that over 12 persons were injured, two of them seriously.

A SHOWER OF MOLTEN STEEL.

Terrible Accident During an Experiment in a Pittsburg Iron-Works.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—Shortly before noon yesterday, while experiments were being made at Singer, Nimic & Co's Iron Works in compressing steel, the mould containing over 1,000 pounds of molten steel suddenly gave way scattering the metal in every direction. Fifty or sixty persons were witnessing the experiment and all were more or less burned. Five are supposed to be dangerously injured. Their names have not been learned. The accident is supposed to have been the result of the sand in the mould being damp. When the steam pressure was put on the mould the compressed molten metal then exploded, scattering among the large number of men that surrounded it. A panic ensued and the men scattered in every direction. As soon as the cloud of steam had lifted and the crowd of people could again be distinguished, it was discovered that at least 20 of them had been burned, several dangerously.

Minneapolis contributed twenty-five thousand dollars for the cyclone sufferers. Subscribe for the Reporter.

WOMAN AND HOME.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS CONCERNING THE CARE OF THE BED-ROOM.

Charms of California Widows—Grand Mother's Cooking—Flea for the Children—Advice to Girls—Baby Management—Home Hints—Items of Interest.

At night close the blinds, pull down the shades and light the gas or lamp. Unless there is running water in the room carry away waste water, fill pitchers and bring fresh drinking water. Take off large pillows and shams, if used, and bedspread if desired and lay them carefully on a chair. Turn the gas down low before leaving the room.

In the morning go to the bed-room the first thing after breakfast, open the windows, beat up the pillows and lay all the bedclothes to air. Rooms should be left to air at least one hour. If the weather is very stormy the windows must not be opened. Do not put the bedding where it will show from the street; it looks badly. Hang a nightgown in the closet; it is not healthful to roll it up and put it under the pillow.

Before beginning to make the bed carry away all soiled clothing, towels, etc., taking care to dry carefully all damp articles. Empty all waste water, and after rinsing the vessels wash them thoroughly with hot suds and dry them thoroughly with cloths kept for that purpose. Never wipe toilet sets with the soiled towels.

Take to the bed-room a pail of hot suds, and, with a sponge and cloth, wash and wipe everything on the washstand. In the case of a stationary washstand especially the bowl must be carefully washed every morning with hot suds, or a black scum will settle on it. Should this occur, scour the basin with borax and water.

Fill the pitchers with fresh water and place clean towels on the rack when necessary.

While doing this work protect your dress with a coarse apron. You are now ready to remove this, wash your hands and begin your bed-making.

Three things are necessary to a well-made bed; it should be level, square and smooth.

To keep it level the mattress, if made of feathers or straw, should be thoroughly shaken up and turned every day. Feathers should be frequently exposed to the sun and air to keep them sweet and dry. If the mattress is made of hair or cotton it should be turned twice a week, once from head to foot and once from side to side. Mattresses made in two pieces are so easily managed that they can be turned every day.

To make the bed square fold the clothes carefully at the corners and sides.

To make it smooth draw all the clothes, especially the spread, very tight. When you take the clothes off to air the bed and when you put them back to make it stand at the same side of the bed, otherwise the clothes may get turned about.

The lower sheet should be put on right side up, with the wide hem at the top of the bed. Tuck it in smoothly before putting on the next sheet. Put the upper sheet on right side down, so that when it is turned over the right side of the hem will be on the outside. Allow this sheet to come above the blankets enough to turn over well.

In putting on the blankets be careful not to let them come too near the top of the bed. When double blankets are used the open end should be at the head of the bed. If the blankets are single and narrow the upper one may be laid from side to side instead of lengthwise.

If the bedspread is to be removed at night, fold the sheet back over the blankets and under the spread, which should be tucked in tight all around. When the spread is left on the bed turn its top under the blanket and fold the upper sheet over all, leaving it down smoothly on the outside. Tuck in the clothes smoothly on all sides, drawing the spread tight and making the corners square. Be careful to have the clothes at the foot of the bed folded under the mattress.

Next lay on the bolster carefully and set the pillows evenly against the headboard. The bolsters are used in pin them to the tops of pillows. Do not stick pins into the bedstead.

Last, look under the bed to see that none of the clothes hang down in sight. After the bed is made brush up the room, using whisk-broom and dust-pan or carpet-sweeper. Once a week bed-rooms should be thoroughly swept at which time the beds should be covered.

Dust daily with a soft cloth. Remove finger marks from paint or mirrors with cloths wrung out in hot water. Alcohol used instead of water is excellent for cleaning mirrors. Keep the wood-work of a room clean, especially the base-boards and the wood about the windows. Inside blinds require frequent dusting and brushing.

Empty scrap baskets and hair bar. The contents of the latter should be burned, and never allowed to get into any of the water-pipes; it clogs them.

Put the furniture in place and arrange the curtains and shades neatly before leaving the room.

Rooms that are kept clean and cool and free from dust will seldom be infested with bugs. Once a month bedsteads should be well washed. If the beds are old wash with strong brine or alum water, and use insect powder in cracks and joinings. Twice a year put mattresses out in the sun. In February and March examine beds often and carefully.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.

Freeport, I. I., April 16.—Dr. Thomas S. Taylor, a wealthy resident in Merrick, who came here some years ago from Texas, yesterday shot and killed his coachman, Thaddeus Gritman. The Doctor had a great reputation as a marksman, and yesterday Gritman, who had often done the same thing before, placed half a dozen bottles on his head, which were in quick succession knocked off by shots from his employer's revolver at 50 paces. The supply of bottles falling short, and the Doctor having one chamber of his revolver still unloaded, told Gritman to place a tomato can on his head. This he did, and the doctor fired, but just as he pulled the trigger, Gritman slightly raised his head, and the bullet entered his brain. Those who are acquainted with Taylor's previous history say that an affair of a similar nature was the cause of his leaving Texas.

IN THE MUSHROOM BEDS.

A DAINTY EDIBLE CULTIVATED IN NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

France the Great Mushroom-Producing Country of the World—Utilizing the Chambers of the Worked-Out Quarries—A Farm on Long Island.

Every year thousands of quart cases containing champignons or fairy-ring mushrooms, are imported here from France and eaten in the leading hotels, clubs, restaurants, and such households as can afford to use them. They are costly, often selling at \$1 per pound. In Europe they are called "fairy-ring" mushrooms because of the circles of from a few feet to several yards in diameter of an intensely bright green color which are found here and there on the lawns and pastures of England, Ireland, and France. They are caused by the mycelium or spawn of the mushroom, which, having exhausted the soil within the ring, is constantly spreading and enlarging the circle.

France is the great mushroom-producing country of the world. For nearly half a century the communes of Grand Montrouge, Arcueil, Clatillon, Bagneux, Vitry, Maisons-Alfort, and Noisy-le-See, all within reaching distance from Paris, have been devoted almost exclusively to mushroom-culture. The soil in these districts is poor and would produce nothing, but short grass and stunted fruit trees. Forty-seven years ago a country gentleman hit upon the idea of utilizing the galleries of the worked-out and disused quarries with which the entire district is underlain. These quarries are now the greatest mushroom beds in the world, and the once struggling champignonnists are millionaires in their way.

The galleries, as a rule, are from forty to seventy feet below the surface, and a uniform temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees is maintained in them. The beds are made of horse-manure, which undergoes a special treatment before being used. It is thrown in heaps on the sides of the quarry roadways, and turned over day after day until it is thoroughly sun-dried. From it the beds are constructed. The manure is laid down from the walls to the center of the gallery, being higher by several inches next the walls. At regular intervals small footpaths run from the center side to the walls, so that growers may gather mushrooms without spoiling the beds, which are one and one-half feet deep nearest the walls. On these beds the spawn is scattered. How this spawn or seed is gathered is the secret of the mushroom-grower. The beds are then kept at a temperature of 70 degrees.

In the mushroom galleries the beds are covered with a layer of fine loam to the depth of half a inch, and a fortnight later the mushrooms begin to appear, and are gathered every morning or evening, according to the demands of the trade. The men who work in the mushroom galleries begin their toil at 5 o'clock in the morning, and do not come until late in the evening. They are paid from 5 to 5½ francs daily. As an instance of the enormous fecundity of the French mushroom beds, it may be mentioned that one bed at Arcueil, when in full bearing, sent 3,000 pounds of champignons to Paris market daily. In gathering, the stalks of the mushrooms are never cut, but twisted, as cutting injures the flavor and spoils the beds.

While, of course, the delicatessen market of this country is, and will be for years, supplied by France with champignons in the dry canned form, still mushroom-culture has been adopted as a profession by different parties in this city and in the surrounding suburbs, with varied degrees of success, and some of the experimenters have kept on and are now making money. The freshly-gathered American champignon is certainly superior to the French dry canned article in every way but it will take years before general prejudice against the native production will be overcome. Of course the professional cooks and restaurant-keepers know the difference and buy the American mushroom.

The only professional mushroom raiser on Long Island owns a large farm outside Jamaica, and raises his mushrooms in hot houses especially constructed for the purpose, and in dark cellars. He packs his freshly-gathered mushrooms in thin, compressed-wood baskets, and supplies a number of Fulton street market dealers every morning. A Frenchman who has a small mushroom farm outside of Stapleton, S. I., carries round his baskets of fresh mushrooms every day, and enjoys an almost complete monopoly of the downtown restaurants and those establishments where the chief cooks are Frenchmen. Some years ago a small colony of Frenchmen squatted in the unoccupied arches of the old aqueduct works and began the artificial raising of champignons. One by one they gave up the effort and now [there are none left]. The greatest mushroom farm near this city is that located behind Weehawken, N. J. It supplies Washington market and dealers all over the city.—New York Mail and Express.

The Lion-Trainer and the Actor.

When Edwin Forrest was playing at the old Bowery theatre, in New York city, his piece was followed by an exhibition of lions by his trainer, Herr Drischbach. During their stay there Forrest remarked one day that he never experienced the emotion caused by fright—that he was never scared in his life. Drischbach heard the remark, and one evening took Forrest home with him. They entered a house, and after passing through long and devious dark passages, Drischbach opened a door and said: "This way, Mr. Forrest."

As Forrest entered the door was slammed behind him. Forrest felt something touch his leg in the darkness, and reaching down his hand touched what he thought was a cat's back, which he gently stroked. A rasping growl greeted the motion, and he saw two fiery eyeballs glaring at him. "Are you afraid, Mr. Forrest?" asked the lion-trainer, who was invisible in the darkness. Forrest replied: "No, a bit," when the lion-trainer said something, and the growl deepened and the back began to arch. Forrest held out for a few minutes, when he exclaimed: "Now let me out, you infernal scoundrel, or I'll break every bone in your body." The lion king kept him there, and he did not dare to move a finger, while the lion kept rubbing against his leg. Forrest finally promised a champagne supper if Drischbach would let him out, which was done, and the bet was immediately paid.—Unpublished Biography.