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SENATOR WALLACE'S ADDRESS. "Pennsylvania's Formative Influence on Federal Institutions."

A FITTING EULOGY AND DEFENSE OF TH

SYSTEM OF PENN. From the Lancaster Intelligencer

An audience of very fair size, including many representative business men and prominent members of all the learned professions in this city, gathered in the court house last evening to hear the address of Hon. W. A. Wallace, delivered for the benefit of the city poor. Promptly at 8 o'clock he was introduced to the audience by M. Brosius, Esq., and he was listened to very attentively as he he was listened to very attentively as he spoke from notes for an hour and a half. He devoted himself strictly to the an-He devoted himself strictly to the announced subject of his address, on which he had manifestly applied a very considerable amount of historical research, inspired by State pride in the prominent part taken by Pennsylvania in the formation of our federal system and the wide influence exercised by the institutions founded by Penn. He fortified his claims to her pre-eminence in this work by abundant historical citations, and the address was garnished with a and the address was garnished with a number of quaint and appropriate stories illustrative of colonial life and laws. Following is an abstract of the address, which will be delivered at other points in the State:

No apology is needed from a Penn-sylvanian in addressing a Pennsylvania audience on this theme. Her history, name and fame as the bounteous mothe of our federal government are worthy of the best efforts of each of us. Her power, wealth, agricultural importance, her great future and her record in the past, all prompt us to use our noblest powers in her behalf.

The purpose of this lecture is to lay before you some of the past history of our great common wealth. It has lately our great commonwealth. It has lately become the fashion to decry and speak contemptuously of her. Are we blameless in accepting these insults with silence? Have we striven to keep unsullied her fair fame? It is not the intention of this address to speak of those later heroes of the sword and pen—Wayne, Mifflin, Franklin and Rittenhouse: the desire is simply to trace the house; the desire is simply to trace the history of Pennsylvania from the latter half of the seventeenth century to the Revolution, to mark her prestige of example in creating the institutions under which we live.

Did she follow or lead? Who built

the eternal barrier of common sense be-twixt Church and State, abolished slave trade, and first gave her people univer-sal suffrage? Virginia, New York and Massachusetts all claim these honors, but theirs is an empty pretension.

Pennsylvania it was that planted the seed whose fruit we behold in the federal institutions of to-day.

Institutions grow, they are not made in a breath. As the infant becomes successively boy, youth and man so the

successively boy, youth and man, so the seed cannot leap into life as soon as planted, but must grow by slow degrees. Knickerbocker New York, Puritan Massachusetts, the "Old Dominion" and Huguenot South Carolina all claim to be the fountain head of our federal institutions. And amid these conflicting pretensions, Pennsylvania is silent, not boastful. In a late publication, entitled "A Century of Dishonor," our State is branded for the brutal massacre of the Conestoga Indians. The statements of a careful and reliable local historian ex planatory of this sad event are utterly ignered. But let those who charge look to themselves. The massacre of the 600 Pequods and the murder of King Philip make Pennsylvania's misdeeds pale into insignificand

As early as 1643, Massachusetts and the Plymouth colonies formed a union 1643, Massachusetts and against the French and Indians, it was not the broad far seeing policy that Wm. Penn formulated and sent to Great Britain for approval. The latter plan embraced a congress, the embryo of our present Congress, which had power to levy taxes, declare war and ad-just the differences between the constit-uent colonies. The time, however, was

Governments are made for men, not men for governments, is the underlying principle of the constitution of 1790 as well as that of 1873. And this feature, well as that of 1873. And this feature, more than any other, was made promi-nent in the early history of our com-monwealth. In the movement for religious tolerance our State and Marylar led the way. Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore have the honor of being the first to establish liberty of conscience in the colonies. Liberty not in theory, but in fact. And Pennsylvania's merit consists in its uninterrupted retention of religious liberty, while that of Mary or religious liberty, while that of Mary-land for a time passed away. Contrast with these some of the sister States. Virginia from its foundation had its es-tablished church and salaried clergymen, and it was in fighting the exac-tions of these latter that Patrick Henry won his maiden spurs before the people. The Dutch Reformed and Presbyterians of New York persecuted Quakers and Catholics, while virtuous Massachusetts imposed the penalty of flogging on those who dared to kiss their wives publicly on a Sunday. These and countless other facts that might be narrated emphasize

facts that might be narrated emphasize Pennsylvania's prominence in being the first to recognize rightful equality. And what of popular rights? Penn as early as 1671 had said, "Let the peo-ple be governed by laws of their own as early as for his and the first own anecting." The assumed rights of the Crown were antagonistic to the rights

The Centre Democrat.

demanded equality of taxation. The manors that had been exempted from the beginning no longer were allowed this privilege, the Assembly justly claim. this privilege, the Assembly justly claiming that equality of protection demanded equality of taxation. The right of the people to control the public purse was another of the cardinal doctrines insisted on, and the foundations laid in those early days are the self-same on which rests our modern superstructure. Any government is free where the laws rule and the people make the laws. Thus spoke Wm. Penn; and the mighty struggle for representative taxation

ty struggle for representative taxation hinged on this doctrine. The first di-rect issue on this point was made in Philadelphia in 1740, and the rights of the people prevailed. Pennsylvania was also foremost in the abolition of slavery and the amelioration of the penal code Under Penn's wise administration murler alone was punished with death, and workhouses were everywhere erected for the punishment of minor offenses. In New York, on the contrary, that relic of barbarity, the ducking stool for common scolds, was still in use.

And in that most important part of our modern political edifice, universal suffrage, how stands Pennsylvania? At the Revolution of the states save herself had a property qualification attached to the voting privilege, and Massachusetts had a religious qualification. The "scot and lot" test, consisting in a contribution laid on people according to their ability, was the only one required in Pennsylvania, and her wisdom 200 years ago is manifested in the general adoption of universal suffrage in modern times. A right once granted can never be taken back without the people's consent, and the rights granted Pennsylvania were always steadfastly maintained.

Conspicuous as Pennsylvania ever was in her love of liberty and her defense of her rights, she yet found time for the cultivation of those politer arts, liter-ature, medicine and the law, and Phila-delphia may well be proud of her Cad-walader, her Rush and her Hamilton!

How marked the contrast between Pennsylvania's constitution and that of the Carolinas. The latter, prepared under the inspiration of the great mon archist John Locke, sought to avoid as an evil a too numerous democracy, and was agreeable to monarchy. The con-stitution of Pennsylvania has withstood the storms of more than two hundred years, and its influence has been felt by more han fifty millions of people. Pesc , justice and equality of rights, these were the broad foundations on which she was laid in the beginning, and her progressive existence to day is the enduring monument raised by time to the illustri-ous founder of our state.

The End of Much Hard Luck.

Twelve years ago Henry L. Wallace was married in New York City, and being a man of liberal means, took his wife o Europe. They made a two years' our on the continent and returned to Liverpool, from whence they expected to sail for America. Wallace and his wife took staterooms in the steamer, and after going on board Wallace recalled the fact that the servant girl at the ho-tel who had acted as nurse girl for his child had not, in the hurry of leaving, been paid. As there were still two hours before the steamer sailed he concluded to go back and pay the nurse lest she might mention the matter to other guests and a bad impression of his finan cial integrity be created. He started for the hotel, and on his way was roughly jostled by a stranger. Turn-ing upon him he demanded to know who he was insulted, when some hot words passed and he knocked the man The police rushed in and arres ted both men. At the station house the man whom he had knocked down charged him with attempting to pick his pockets. He tried to explain that his pockets. He tried to explain that his wife and child were on the steamer, and finally offered \$1,000 to let him go but it was of no avail, and the story of the steamer was only looked upon as a fabrication to deceive the police. When he was searched no money was found on his person except a few shil-lings in silver, having left it with his wife. This fact, taken in connection with his offer of \$1,000 for his release, made it all the more suspicious. While he was being examined in the office of the Chief of Police a dispatch came from London directing the detectives to arrest a counterfeiture who was about arrest a counterletture who was about a rest a counterletture who was about the crown; but the good seed was sown and the day of its maturity was not far the day of its maturity was not far distant.

Green most are made for most and the day of the counterletture who was about a rest a counterletture who was about the sail on the steamer. The description answered exactly for Wallace, and the was locked up. He sent word to the counterletture who was about the counterletture where the counterl

to identify him, but the reply was:
"I only know that you stopped a feedays at my house, and when you lef days at my house, and when you left you didn't pay a nurse girl whom you hired. What do I know of your ante-

That the bill due the nurse girl, which was the cause of all the trouble, should be used against him was a crushing blow, and when the trial came off the London detectives swore that they be-lieved he was the counterfeiter wanted, but there was not sufficient proof to con vict. The man whom he knocked down swore stoutly that he attempted to pick his pocket, and he was sentenced for

In the meantime the steamer sailed, bearing his wife and child, Mrs. Wallace remembering the excuse he had made to leave the steamer, presently began to imagine, as many women might under the circustances, that he took this method of deserting her, and after reaching New York gave up all hope of ever seeing him again. She had considerable money, however, and finally came West. She lived in San Francisco for several years and less reaches. co for several years, and lost nearly all she had in stocks. She came to Salt Lake with her child and took in sewing and fancy needlework, barely mak-

ing a living.
After Wallace had served his term in na early as 1011 and said. Let the people be governed by laws of their own anecting." The assumed rights of the Crown were antagonistic to the rights of the people. A struggle was precipitated and the Revolution decided in favor of the people.

Power feeds on itself. The people never obtain a right, that they will yield back without bloodshed. And thus Pennsylvania, tenacious of herights, never allowed her liberties to be trampled on, and won the proud badge of the most rebellious of the English colonies. Penn conceded her the right to levy her own taxes, and she at once

Walker House with a friend, the con

water House with a friend, the con-versation turned upon the prosy subject of good fitting shirts. Said the friend: "There is a widow woman up street who makes my shirts. I give her my measure and they fit to a charm and last longer than any store shirt I ever wore. If you want some good shirts, come with me."

Wallace agreed, and the two went up

"Same name as you, by the way," said the man as he approached the house. He introduced Wallace as a friend who wanted some shirts. The two looked at each other. The woman gave a big, long scream; and there was the usual tableau, which would require considera-ble work to properly describe. Wallace found his wife, and also his

little baby, the latter now grown to girlhood. These are the simple facts of a remarkable case, but the full history of the wanderings of the separated couple would make a book. The two left for new York on Tuesday last.

EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The Story of His Daeth as Told by Dr. Moran.

His Memory Vindicated by One Who Was With Him in His Last Moments—An Eloquent and Touching Tribute.

There was a fair audience at the Congregational church last night, to listen to the lecture by Dr. J. Moran, of Falls Church, Va., on the life, character, dying declarations and death of Edgar Allan Poe. Dr. Moran was introduced by Prof. Elmer R. Reynolds and in Allan Poe. Dr. Moran was introduced by Prof. Elmer R. Reynolds, and in opening his lecture said that his themecovered the earlier and riper years of the poet, but would be more especially devoted to his dying hours, when he sat by his bedside and wiped the moisture from his face and sought to sooth his last moments. After giving a brief sketch of Poe's parents he passed rap-idly on to the boyhood and youth of the poet and traced his brilliant literary career without any studied effort at ef the vicissitudes through which he passed, and the deep anguish and gloom that settled upon him after the death of his wife at Fordham. By an overwhelming weight of testimony the lecturer controvered the slander that Poe turer controverted the slander that Poe had composed the "Raven" while labor-ing under a fit of delirium tremens, and quoted from his letter to Dr. Snodgrass. recently published in the Baltimore American, to show the true nature of the man who had suffered so unjustly at the hands of his biographer. Coming the hands of his biographer. Coming down to the closing days of Poe's life, Moran gave the true version of his last visit to Baltimore. He said Poe arrived in that city and went to a hotel, where he completed his arrangements for a trip to Philadelphia. Starting on his journey he reached the Susquehanna-river, which it was then necessary to cross by boat. The weather was tem-nestions and the water sough that pestuous and the water so rough that he decided not to venture on the boat and returned to Baltimore, where he went to a hotel and left his trunk. Later he started for a walk about the city, and those who last saw him noticed that how was followed by two or three suspicious characters, who closely dogged his foot-steps. As the shades of evening de-scended upon the city Poe had rambled on until he had reached a dangerous-portion of the town, where it was un-safe for a man to loiter alone. Here the men who had been following cameup with bim and he was forced low den, where he was drugged, robbed. stripped of his apparel, and then clothed in the filthy rags of one of the brutes who had assaulted him. From this place he was thrust into the street, and as he staggered alone, his brain be numbed by the deadly drug, he feli over an obstacle in his pathway and lay insensible for hours exposed to the cut-ting October air. A gentleman passing recognized the face of Poe as he lay prone upon the street, and calling a hack he directed that he be conveyed nack he directed that he be conveyed to the Washington Hospital, sending, his card to Dr. Moran with the single-word "Poe" written in the corner. Poe-was cared for and received energetic medical treatment to counteract the effect of his depressed condition. Dur-ing this time Dr. Moran said to him: How do you feel, Mr. Poe?"
"Miserable."

"Do you suffer any pain ?"

"How long have you been sick?"

"I cannot say."
"Where have you been stopping?"
"At a hotel on Pratt street, opposite

"Have you a trunk or anything you would like sent for?" "My trunk contains nothing but my papers and manuscripts."

In the course of this conversation,
Dr. Moran says he critically examined
the condition of his patient, and could
discover nothing whatever o indicate
that it was the result of liquor or any intoxicating drink. The speaker said the slander had been reiterated that Poe died while under the influence of liquor, and nothing could be farther from the fact. Upon his arrival at the hospital, the doctor questioned the hackman who brought him there, and he declared that Poe was not drunk, nor was there the smell of liquor about him when he lifted him the his station.

when he lifted him into his vehic e. As Poe's last hour approached, Dr. Moran said that he bent over him and asked if he had any word he wished communi-cated to his friends. Poe raised his fading eyes and answered, "Nevermore." fading eyes and answered, "Nevermore." In a few moments he turned uneasily and moaned, "Oh, God, is there no ransom for the deathless spirit?" Continuing he said: "He who rode the heavens and upholds the universe has His decrees written on the frontlet of every human being." Then followed murmuring, growing fainter and fainter, then a tremor of the limbs, a faint sigh, and the spirit of Edgar Allan Poe had passed the boundary line that divides time from eternity.

Upsetting Moses.

Jim Manly began to talk. "I say, Deacon, Darwin's theory of evolution is a little hard on the first capter of Gene sis. Of course we don't know yet how it will turn out, but it looks a little as though they were going to upset Moses."
The Deacon made no answer. He surely must have heard Jim's remark. Presently he was observed to be counting his fingers slowly, and with pauses for thought between each enumeration. After a while Jim ventured to ask "Counting up your saw-logs, Deacon, aren't you?" "No," said the Deacon; 'I'll tell you. Your remark set me to thinking. I was just counting up many times in the course of human his tory somebody has upset Moses. First of all, two old jugglers named Jannes and Jambres undertook this, but they failed. Then a certain king named Pharaoh went at the work of upsetting. He must have found it more of a work than he anticipated, for he has not reached home yet. Then three leaders of liberal thought—Korah, Dathan and Abiram—went at the job. They failed in the upsetting part; but they secured a bit of a ranche for themselves, which they and their children hold quiet possession of until this day. Later on a king named Nebuchadnezzar entered upon the upsetting business. He did not succeed, either. He spent seven years chained to a stump, and when he had served out his time he had changed his mind, and was a sadder and wiser man. His successor met with still greater lisaster and in a similar attempt. that time there have been no end of persons who have tried to upset Moses. ome ancient heathen, Celsus and Por-Some ancient heathen, Ceisus and For-phyry and Julian the apostate, and lat-terly these German critics and scien-tists, so called, are at the same thing. Years ago, when I chanced to be in Boston, I heard of a meeting of Free-thinkers at a place called Chapman Hall. I could not resist the temptation to go just once and hear what they said to go just once and hear what they said. I found about twenty persons there; three or four of them were women; all the rest were men. And what do you think they were engaged in? The old enterprise of upsetting Moses. And yet Moses has to day in the synagogues of Boston more persons that preach him than he was bad here. than he ever had before. ishing how much upsetting it takes to upset Moses. It is like upsetting a gra-nite cube. Turn it on which face you will, there it stands as solid as ever. The cube is used to being upset, and does not mind it. It always amuses me when I hear a fresh cry from some new quar ter averring that some man whom no body has ever before heard of has found out a sure way of doing what all others have failed in. And now here comes Jim Manly; and Moses has to be upset again. Ah, well!" and the deacon which made the rafters of the wmill ring, and all joined in except Jim

A Terrible Explosive. Prof. Mezzroff, of Berlin, an expert on explosives, has arrived in New York. He was seen by a Star reporter, and his views were obtained on the subject of explosives in general. "There are," said the professor, "three kinds of nitro gly-cerine, which have different degrees of strength. There are mono-nitro, nitro, and tri-nitro-glycerine. If take gunpowder as a standard, the mono-nitro is four times as powerful as powder. Bi-nitro is eleven times, and tri-nitro is eixty-three times as powerful. Gunpowder explodes at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute; mono-nitro, 4,000; bi-nitro, 11,000; and tri-nitro, 19,000 miles nitro, 11,000; and tri-nitro, 12,000 miles a minute. Nothing that man can make can resist the blow from a quantity of tri-nitro glycerine. Thirty pounds of it exploded in the right way and place, would demolish and sink the most powerful iron-clad. Thirty pounds will generate five thousand feet of gas, and the blow from that amount of gas would be blow from that amount of gas would.

generate five thousand feet of gas, and the blow from that amount of gas would strike the vessel at the rate of nineteen thousand miles a minute.

"You see, that while the iron-clad might cost so many millions that thirty pounds of the tri nitro will only cost \$150. At the time iron-clads were invented tri-nitro was not discovered. To make a pound of tri nitro," continued the professor, "the material to-day will cost \$2.88 at wholesale prices. Then come the vessel and skilled labor necesary to make it. I say skilled labor for sary to make it. I say skilled labor for you need not expect to get any one you pick off the street to make a chrono-

meter. A chemical operation is nicer work than making a watch, and can not be done by an ignoramus."
"Professor. I will ask you one more question. How can the Irish get weap-

ons of war?

"The way to get the cheapest and most effective weapons is for them to send twenty young men to New York, and in thirty days' practical teaching they can make pure tri-nitro-glycerine at the rate of three hundred pounds a day. Let them return to Ireland, and force of them entered to the pounds and the second them entered to the second them. day. Let them return to Ireland, and five of them go to each province and be gin the manufacture of the stuff. I will make the British lion rosr. If 5. 000,000 of the Germans were so oppressed as the Irish we would blow all the iron-clads to the bottom of the sea in twelve months. The pistol-bullet makes a little man as good as a big one, and tri nitroglycerine makes a small nation as big as a great one."

Panl Revere's Tankard.

Mr. Stephen A. Russell, an Augusta, Maine, jeweler, has found a treasure Maine, jeweler, has found a treasure which would rejoice the heart of an antiquarian. It is a silver tankard made over a century and a quarter ago by Paul Revere, the famous Boston silversmith immortalized by Longfellow. The tankard has the name of Paul Revere stamped upon it in two places, and engraved on the bottom is the name of Elizabeth Gondwill. It is of solid silver, and weighs 204 ounces. Mr. Russell and weighs 20½ ounces. Mr. Russell found it in a store in Waterville, where its owner had left it, asking that he be allowed \$30 for it, about its value for

tunnel under the St. Lawrence River has been awarded to S. B. Rouilliard for \$3.500,000, including drainage and lighting complete, the work to be finished n 1885. THE contract for building a railway

Von Moltke's Assistant and Successor.

din Correspondence London Times. Count von Waldersee is not such oluminous author as Count von Moltke, but what he has written is of the very but what he has written is of the very best quality. The only complete work on the Danish war based on official sources and published half anonymously emanated from his pen. It is a somewhat curious coincidence that both the present and future Chief of the Grand General Staff should have married an General Staff should have married Anglo-Saxon wives. Count von Moltke wedded an Englishwoman, while Count wedded an Englishwoman, while Count von Waldersee is married to an Ameri-can lady of the name of Lee from New York, the widow of Prince Frederick Emile August, of Schleswig-Holstein, whose son by a previous union was referred to recently in an obituary in the Times. Thus Count von Waldersee is connected by marriage, if but slightly, perhaps with the royal families both of England and Prussia. The count comes

to Berlin with a reputation for other recommendable qualities besides great accomplishments in all the principles and details of his profession. He is a man of tall and most distinguished mili-tary presence and polished manners, combining in a high degree the suavitor in mode with the fortier in re-savier in mode with the fortier in re-an attainment which is by no means common in Prussia in any sphere of life whatever, especially in army circles. In fact, in addition to being an illustrious soldier, Count Waldersee is also a brilliant courtier, an impress on which the next learning the second court was a single property of the second courtier. tier—an impress on which General Rob-erts and his critical colleagues from England did not fail to carry away with them from Hanover, when last autuma they attended the manœuvres of the Tenth Army Corps and were objects of so much hospitable attention from the chief of its staff. Whatever be the opinion as to his appointment abroad. I be lieve there are few officers in the Ger-man army who do not believe that by his nomination as assistant and presum; tive successor to Field Marshall Von Moltke the right man has been put in the right place.

Women as Listeners.

Woman is primarily a being who listens. She has in these days lost much of her original teachableness, but she has not yet entirely discarded the appearance of being teachable. In her capacity for her hearing without obey-ing lies her true power. As a talker, she has her peers; as a listener, she is unequalled. If, as a French writer says, the conversation of women in society is like the straw in which china is packed -worthless in itself, but without which everything would be broken-the listening of women is what saves us from a Babel of tongues that would bring the sky about our ears in no time. Not that woman is always, or, as a rule, unwilling to use her tongue (there is no need of being radical,) but the listener who en courages you with eyes and expression and appreciative laughter is a woman. She never lets her glance wander in an absent manner, to be brought back to meet yours at an important point with an effort of which you are both keenly conscious. To whom you are tempted to relate bits of curious personal experi-ence, the suffering caused by some ran-dom arrow of outrageous fortune, the dom arrow of outrageous fortule, the fancies suggested by some book, some view, some journey? To a clever, sym-pathetic woman, whose eyes brighten with interest or sadden with sympathy as she listens; who seems to anticipate your next word with eager pleasure, and who, for some reason or other, just then, while you are in this confidential mood, has very few fancies of her own to communicate-only hints at them-just enough to keep you in countenance.

A CURIOUS SECT.

CUSTOMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE DUNKERS.

The Dunkers profess all the fundaental principles of the Christian faith. They do not, however, believe in the eternal perdition of souls. They have they aim at is to restore Christianity to its primitive purity, scrupulously to follow the precepts and the example of the Savior, and to make religious conviction the sole arbiter of conduct in life. They still baptize the neophytes -as their founders at Schwarzenau did-by immersing them three times in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit. Their holy communion is preceeded by the rite of foot wash ing. A curious discussion has of late engaged their attention-upon question whether the single or the double mode has the better claim for observance. When the same brother both washes and dries the feet it is the single mode; when each service is performed by a separate person, they call it foot-washing by a double mode. It It is not to be understood, however, that the whole congregation is thus served by one or two of their number. There are enough of them going around with tub and towel to finish the ceremony within a reasonable time. Foot-wash ing and communion are always ad ministered in the evening; during the afternoon a lovefeast is held, in commemoration of the supper which Jesus took with his disciples. There is no binding rule as to the choice of food, though among the viands lamb has the preference. Even such luxuries as coffee and butter, unknown to Scriptural Palestine, are not objected to. After the love feast comes the "holy kiss." The minister gives it to the brother that sits next to him on the right; he applies it in turn, to his neighbor, and thus it is passed along the line, and by the last is carried to the next table. The same order is

The Dunkers live in peace with one another, and seek no redress, for injury done them, by recourse to law. Disagreements among themselves are settled by the elders, whose decision is final. Only in exceptional cases, and after permission is granted by the officers of

observed with the women, with the ex-ception that the first kiss is applied by the minister to the first sister's hand.

the congregation, do they institute lawsuits against the people of the world. Like the Quakers and Mennonites, they refrain from taking or administering oaths, from participating in warfare, or giving countenance to it in any manner whatever. They are averse to accepting public Their poor they support. Among their host of two hundred thousand people, there is not one who suffers from want. Even those who fail in business are aided to make a new effort, and such assistance may be lent three times. After the third failure they take it to be the will of God that the unfortunate brother shall not suc ceed.

Tussle With a Whale.

Mr. Joseph W. Mead, of Poughkeepsie, is now on board the bark Hercules on a whaling voyage. His ship was off St. Helena on the 28th of October, from which place he sent an interesting letter as follows: "On the 6th of June last we raised 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 the quarter and caught the boat about 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 mashed his boat into fire-The boat steerer was killed, wood. but the rest of the crew were saved. In the meantime the boats did no: dare to go near the wounded whale, but fired at it from a distance with guns. About this time we received help from the ship Milton, which sent two boats to the rescue, for we were in a very weak condition. Before you could think it possible, however, the Milton boats were both mashed 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 we succeeded in despatching him. It was the largest whale taken in this section for many years, and made us 150 barrels Its length was 60 feet, and jaws 19 feet ...

Why the Parson Left Kentucky.

Texas Siftings.

A good many years ago, when a certain place in Texas was a very small town, quite a number of prominent citizens went out on a hunting expedition. One night, when they were all gathered around the campfire, one of the party suggested that erch man should give the time and reason for his leaving his native State and coming to Texas, whereupon each one in turn told his experience. Judge Blank had killed a man in self defense, and Arkansaw General Soandso, had forged another man's signature to a check, while another came to Texas on account of his having two wives. The only man who did not make any dis-closures was a sanctimonious-looking old man, who, although a professional gambler, was usually called "Parson."
"Well, Parson, why did you leave

Kentucky?" I don't care to say anything about it. Besides, it was only a trifle. None of you would believe me anyhow."
"Out with it. Did you shoot any-

"No, gentlemen, I did not. Since ou want to know so bad I'll tell you. left Kentucky because I did not

build a church. Deep silence fell on the group. No such excuse for coming to Texas ever had been heard before. There was evidently an unexplained mystery at the bottom of it. The P.

called on to furnish more light. "Well, gentlemen, you see a congregation raised \$3,000 and turned it over to me to build a church-and I didn't build the church. That's all.

A nov's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows:—"The doctor hitched fast on me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

THE Chambershurg Repository says that at least \$500 worth of bovine virus has been shipped from the three farms in that vicinity for purposes of vaccina-

Five hundred shoe lasters struck Saturday at Rochester, N. Y., for an advance of 25 per cent, in wages. Two ment in consequence.

Large coal tracts have been taken up In Mercer county by Philadelphia capitalistr, and the tonnage will be sent to Buffalo over the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Rulroad Company has ordered ten locomotives, to be built in the shops at Wilmington, acquired by the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

WILLIAM P. SANFORD, of Upper Yoder Cambria county, who was 20 years 1 age, died recently from exhaustion caused, it is said, by rapid growth. He grew ten inches in one year.