

Over Thirty Dead.

**WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., February 6.**—The death list by yesterday's terrible railroad accident now counts up thirty-three. There are thirty-five passengers in the hands of the surgeons. Of these it is thought several will die, bringing the list up to forty or more. To day it has been possible to get an estimate of the number of passengers on the train that went over the bridge. Conductor Andrew Beau, of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, gives the exact number of tickets taken up for points beyond where the accident occurred as thirty-six, of which sixteen were collected in the car "Pilgrim" from Boston. Conductor Barrett, of the Connecticut River Railroad, counts his as just 30, twelve of these being in the car "St. Albans," from Springfield. This leave the very few who probably came over the Passumpsic and those starting from here, probably not exceeding 10 in all. The railroad men bring the number on board to 81. Five dead bodies were found to-day and the number now recovered is 32. In addition, Conductor Sturdevant died to-day. Only a few bodies recovered can be identified, for the flames have destroyed all semblance to men and women and have left only blackened trunks.

THE DEAD.

Below will be found a list of those who have been killed, so far as they have been identified:

Ed. F. Dillon Darhmouth, S. S. Westcott, Burlington, Frank L. Wesson, Springfield, D. Maignet, Schanigan, Que. Edward Banks, Brake-man, of Lebanon, N. H. M. R. Burgess, Pullman car conductor. Miss Nancy Dunbar, of Porter's Station, Somerville Mass. Mason Mills, of Iroquois, Ont. identified by watch and ring. Conductor Sturdevant. Jno. Hodden, colored, porter of the Pullman car Pilgrim.

THE STORY OF THE DISASTER.

Seven or eight thousand people found their way to the scene of the disaster to-day. The story of the terrible accident, the worst in the history of New England was on everybody's lips. As already related, it occurred shortly after two o'clock, four miles from this place where the tracks of the Central Vermont cross the White river. The river is wide and shallow stream and the ice is very thick. Fifty feet above the frozen surface cross a wooden truss bridge, resting on abutments of stone. The train composed of a baggage and a mail car, followed by two passenger cars and two sleepers, left White River Junction shortly after 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Just before the bridge was reached the engineer's cord was pulled. He reversed his engine and looked back. The first of the passenger cars had left the track and was pulling others after it. The ran over the ties reached the abutment of the bridge and plunged over. In a moment all four were lying in a shapeless mass upon the surface of the frozen river.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

The engine, baggage and postal cars had crossed all right. Immediately the engineer ran back to give what aid he could. From the pit of the wild gorge arose the cries and moans of the dying. Hardly a passenger was uninjured. Brakeman George Parker, who had been upon the platform of one of the cars and had saved his life by jumping hastened to White River Junction. A relief train bearing several physicians was quickly dispatched, but long before it reached the spot the deadly flames had done their work. Starting the moment the cars came they spread with alarming rapidity. Many who were not killed outright were slowly roasted to death and the willing helpers were powerless because of the heat. The wounded passengers who were not carried by the debris crawled out and found temporary shelter from the cold in the baggage and postal cars and in the neighboring farm houses. The thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero and the terrible cold added to the suffering of those who had escaped.

DRAWN FROM THE WRECK.

What was done by the way of rescue had to be done quickly. Charles M. Hosmer, of Lowell, miraculously escaped serious injury. He broke a window and dragged himself out. Near him was a woman pinned down by broken timbers and crying for aid. He was clad only in a shirt and a

pair of socks, but despite his freezing feet he worked manfully to get her out. By tearing away every stitch of her clothing Mrs. Dryden, of Montreal, was saved. Engineer Pierce went to the relief of Conductor Smith Sturdevant. The flames had reached him when he was pulled from the wreck. But his injuries were fatal and he died to-day. Frank L. Wesson, son of the revolver manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., was going to Montreal with his sister-in-law, Emily B. Lovell. The lady escaped, but the young man was burned to death.

These are examples of many like incidents. The woodwork of the cars was nearly all destroyed and the bridge itself was burned. The flames spread so rapidly that only a few of the imprisoned passengers could be rescued, and considering the height from which the cars fell it is considered miraculous that a single one was left alive to tell the story of the frightful disaster. When the flames had died away the relief force began the work of digging out the bodies, and all day yesterday and all day to-day the debris was being overhauled.

FINE GROVE MILLS.

A most enjoyable affair took place at the hospitable home of Dr. G. H. Woods on Monday evening last. At the instance of the Dr. and his kind and amiable wife, about 100 invited guests assembled and partook of an abundant supply of excellent turkey and hot coffee, Ice cream and no less than thirteen different varieties of cake together with oranges, nuts etc. in great abundance. The party was composed of persons of nearly all ages from childhood to old age, and the time was pleasantly spent in a number of amusing plays, charades music etc., producing merriment, good cheer and good will toward all was generally manifested. The pains taken by the Dr's. good wife preparatory to the occasion were a real surprise to all present and altogether the affair was a grand success.

The citizens of our village and vicinity held an informal meeting to-day in reference to encouraging the extension of the B. & B. R. Railroad to our town. John A. Hess was elected chairman and J. B. Ard secretary. On motion P. F. Bottoni, J. B. Ard and J. B. Mitchell were elected a committee to confer with the proper authorities in regard to having the route of said road definitely located and report at a subsequent meeting. The Iron ore interests of our valley were freely discussed and the conclusion was that abundant freight could be developed close to town in iron ore alone to make the road a paying one the fact is that near the top of Tussey mountain above town, there is a vast quantity of good iron ore which is accessible besides the great abundance of it on quite a number of the farms near town and some of them close to flowing water and if an enterprising capitalist could be found to properly develop the same a great industry would be created that would be a source of wealth to the operator and blessing to this community. Our people are anxious to give all possible encouragement to bring it to pass.

—FOR RENT.—A. M. Hoover has several desirable houses for rent at attractive rates.

—A GIFT FOR ALL.—In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest or Lungs, are specially requested to call at Zellers & Son's Drug store, and get a trial bottle, free, large bottles \$1.

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VALENTINE'S DAY.

HOW A BISHOP'S NAME CAME TO BE PERPETUATED.

The Vulgar Valentine and Its Base Uses. A Weapon in Vogue with the Cowardly and Vile-Demons of Spite-School-boys' Opportunity.

The revenges of time are very peculiar. There was Bishop Valentine. See what he was made to suffer for nearly 2,000 years. It was about 1,626 years ago that he was foully set upon, arrested, beaten with clubs, and finally beheaded. This was, to say the least, very harsh treatment of an elderly and respectable prelate. He had aroused local feeling in some way, of course, or all this would not have happened. But how! Many believe to this day that he was the author of the practice of sending love messages on Feb. 14, and that his punishment was not incommensurate with his crime. But history exonerates him from so serious a charge. The poor old man had no cupid experiences that any one ever heard of. His offense was no worse than befriending the Christian martyrs in the persecution of Claudius II. On Feb. 14, 270, he was beheaded.

After that event some of his friends set about doing him honor. Pope Julius built a church to perpetuate his memory near Ponte Mole. "The heathens," as the Christians called them, were in the habit of having a festival on Feb. 15. The boys drew the names of girls in honor of their goddess, Februa Juno. In order to abolish this custom several zealous pastors substituted the names of saints in billets given on this day, Feb. 14. So Dr. Valentine's name got started as belonging to this day, and it was no time till the world was ready to give him the credit of the whole business. There was, however, no connection between the good man and the custom of St. Valentine's day as it has been known ever since. It is supposed to be of pre-Christian origin.

A DEGENERATE FESTIVAL.

In a very modern work the 14th of February is described as a "degenerate festival," upon which "jocular anonymous letters are sent to persons whom one wishes to quiz, and those chiefly by the humbler people. Maid servants and young fellows interchange such epistles with each other, no doubt conceiving that the joke is amazingly good."

This is a very tame description of the degenerate side of St. Valentine's day. In the vulgar Valentine's mortal enemy, Hate, is represented. The vilest side of the story has a bearing. Originally Momo had a hand in it, but the returns became too heavy for him and he fled the field, leaving it to all the little demons of spite, revenge, envy and jealousy. The coward who wants to hurt somebody and not be known as striking the blow finds a weapon all ready to his hand in the vulgar valentine. He sends it and then sits down and laughs over the rage of the receiver, as he pictures it in his mind. He feels that he has perpetrated the most unparliamentary joke. It is a one-legged joke, and he owns the leg, but that doesn't disconcert him. Men of credit and low instincts have always laughed at the wounds they have inflicted upon others. There are still living persons who find cause for mirth in pulling a chair from under another person. Ideas of humor keep pace with the intellect. The fun a boor expires over would be only gross and unpardonable rudeness to a gentleman.

About this time the landlady of the boarding house gets a very large mail. She sees herself and her table, her daughter, her dress and her tastes caricatured without mercy. She knows that these printed and painted insults emanate most likely from the men and women who sit at her table, but she is not in a position to escort them through the street door and tell them never to return. She feels these knives of malice very keenly, but she pockets her wrath and says nothing.

COWARDS' VANTAGE GROUND.

Unmarried women in their thirties are blessed on St. Valentine's day with numerous coarse reminders of their years. Pictures of hideous lags are sent them as gentle hints that their youthful charms have departed; or they are represented as flinging nooses at every male creature they see. These polite offerings emanate from coarse minded rivals, or snubbed beaux of no particular decency of thought.

School teachers are apt to get plenty of sealed envelopes on St. Valentine's day. Many a small boy nurses his grudge patiently until the dreadful time comes round, and then unloads his pent up wrath by means of villainous lampoons, whose depravity he isn't even large enough to understand.

It may be that a day devoted to exchanging insults is a necessity with a low order of mind. Otherwise the challenges might be more frequent. At all events, the day viewed as a vantage ground for cowards to mail lampoons to those they either envy or hate has become important enough to establish a trade in its vile merchandise. Flash news stands drive a lively business for a fortnight before St. Valentine comes round. The person who stands in need of a particularly incisive lampoon to send to his enemy can find one ready made and colored to his hand. The authors of these fearful documents have left no body unprovided for. They have the list of types of men and women made up with a completeness that saves of guess work. And they have brought printed insults down within the reach of the humblest and poorest. For five cents one can get a valentine of the most incisive and offensive description. This is no trade that caters to the rich. Anybody with a nickel ahead can treat his rival or his enemy, or even his benefactor, to a pang of discomfort. Attacks on one's self-respect are thus made so cheap that anybody's enemy can arm himself with one or more of them.

GERTRUDE GARRISON.

Bismarck's Admirable Notion. Prince Bismarck is noted, at least, for his practical ideas, as may be shown by a recent circular he issued to all the officers of his departments commanding the adoption of a plain signature to all documents submitted for his inspection. This is an admirable notion that might be utilized in other countries, as instanced by a very amusing incident that occurred recently at a session of the Flint town council. One of the items for consideration was a letter received by the mayor from the Prince of Wales relative to the celebration of his majesty's jubilee. The mayor read the letter and his reply. He said he had been unable to decipher the signature to the royal letter, and consequently in sending back his reply to Marlborough house he imitated the signature as nearly as he could. The letter found its way to the dead letter office, where the imitation signature was deciphered as "Albert Edward." On finding greater magnifying power to bear upon the original signature he found that it really was "Albert Edward." The statement was received with great laughter, and the suggestion was made, that in future the prince should be more careful of his P's and Q's, although those letters are conspicuous by their absence in the prince's signature.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The world is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.—Horace Walpole.

DRAPING WINDOWS.

AN ART WHICH HAS ATTAINED A HIGH STATE IN CHICAGO.

Experts Tell How It is Accomplished. Blending of Colors Necessary to Make a Display Attractive—Material for the Decorator.

"O, look at that big crazy quilt, mamma," cried a little miss of perhaps 12 years, as she stopped for a moment before a gorgeously decorated store window on State street recently. "Why, that's not a crazy quilt; those are handkerchiefs and ribbons," said her mother, quietly laughing at the child's mistake. "One could not better illustrate the curiously effects, good or bad, produced by a window trimmer upon the senses of the passer-by than to give those remarks," said Mr. J. A. Barber to a reporter as he surveyed a completed window of linen specialties. "It is a curious fact," he continued, "but very true, nevertheless, that so great a necessity in the retail business as an artistic window display is frequently given over to some clerk who has not the least idea of harmony in colors or appropriateness in the selection of goods put in a window for the general public's gaze. There are certainly some very finely arranged windows to be seen in Chicago every week, but now and then you will meet with one such that the little girl's remark about her mother is not an exaggerated idea of the effect, as a whole. You may examine these closely and find a good general arrangement of the articles meant to be shown, but from a distance of fifteen feet you could not tell to save you what kind of goods were on sale.

"This fault is more commonly seen in the smaller stores than among the larger firms, for during the last four or five years it has been seen by the leading houses that to have a good showy window requires the entire time of one man. Another thing you must bear in mind is that a window trimmer is not made in a week or a month. I myself worked for ten years at odd times as an assistant in this class of work before I did a single job alone or dared consider myself capable of doing all kinds of work, such as a dry goods house continually requires. During the last six years it has been my exclusive business."

"What are the principal essentials of a good trimmer?" asked the reporter.

"A scientific knowledge of the effect of combined colors is the greatest. No man can make an attractive and showy window that does not thoroughly understand that art, and it is an art as much as with a dressmaker. Then a man must have a good mechanical eye to gauge the effect to be produced from a distance, as well as a close inspection of his work. Fixtures are, of course, a necessity, and there have been many improvements in their portability the last few years which greatly assist a window trimmer, but a man who understands his business thoroughly can trim a window neatly and with good effect by the most simple resting pieces for anything he has to show. There are several firms in this city who do not use anything but boxes and improvised frames, and yet carry out the idea intended with good effect. Draping is another point to be studied by a trimmer, and he has to understand the grouping of bodies quite as much as the blending of colors."

During a tour of a large number of retail stores the inquirer conversed with the different gentlemen employed for this exacting work and their replies to inquiries made are here given individually. Said Mr. E. C. Carter: "A nine years' experience has taught me that the best effect can be produced in window trimming by a judicious selection of quantity. Overcrowding a window makes it look too heavy and the eye will not be attracted to any one article which might please the viewer should he see it more by itself; not that there should be wide bare spaces on which there is but a background, but individuality is what should be aimed at. This is more especially so in men's furnishing goods. A man will often see a tie well displayed of the same design, but in different colors and shade, and make a purchase where a double quantity in the window would hardly attract his attention. Such articles as underwear and shirts are most easily arranged. The smaller the articles the more difficult of arrangement, but also the more artistic when finished.

"We do not use mirrors for a background as some houses do. They are used mainly for the purpose of making a small window look larger than it really is. In good sized windows I do not consider them necessary. A well arranged window should be ventilated so as to keep out all warm or moist air which causes frost to gather so as to completely shut out the view in cold weather. A window should be nearly the temperature of the outside air during the winter months. Our windows are usually changed completely once a week, and sometimes oftener, as we wish to display our novelties in the windows first before putting them in the show cases inside."

Mr. Charles Liebenstein said: "Our best salesmen are our show windows. There is not a man or woman in our employ who sells as many goods for us as our window displays. It may sound odd to say that nationality has a deal to do with the taste in window trimming, but such is a fact. The English, Irish and Scotch are nations of shopkeepers, and their window displays at home are well known the world over. We find that men of those nationalities are our best decorators, which seems second nature to them. They are taught to do this work when they begin to sell goods, and it is an excellent idea that should be more universal in this country. They excel the French in display, except it be in silks and velvets. The refinement of the French is excellently shown in the artistic drapings of their dress goods, in which they are an authority.—Chicago Tribune.

Growth of the Licorice Plant.

The department of state has received and published a series of colorful reports on "The Licorice Plant and its Cultivation in Various Countries." The plant is cultivated for its roots in England, grows wild in Greece, and is also gathered in Turkey, Spain, Italy, Sicily and elsewhere. In England it flourishes best in sandy, loamy soil, being planted deep enough to insure good long roots. The plant matures in three and a half years. When it is once well rooted it is almost impossible to eradicate it, though great care is exercised in harvesting not to hurt the plant.—Chicago Tribune.

Belgian Government Prize.

The Belgian government offers a prize of \$5,000, to be awarded in 1899, to the author of the best work on the progress of electricity in its uses as a motor and for lighting purposes, with all applications that can be made that for such purposes and the economy and advantages which its use may offer. The prize is open to all nationalities, and the manuscript may be written in English, French, Flemish, German, Italian or Spanish.—New York Sun.

It is charged that the doctors in the city of Mexico write their prescriptions in cipher, which can only be put up at a certain drug store.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Swinford, late of Harris township, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor, appointed by the court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Executor, is and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment; of his office in Bellet Falls on Friday, the 19th day of January, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m. Parties in interest will please take notice. J. W. HAINES, Auditor.

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FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., HAS FOUND THE ONLY REMEDY FOR WEAK/UNDEVELOPED MEN. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is the only one that will cure the disease. It is sold by all druggists and is the only one that will cure the disease. It is sold by all druggists and is the only one that will cure the disease.