### A HISTORIC SWORD.

WIELDED BY CAPT. REID AT A HEROIC SEA FIGHT.

The "Thermopyle of the Ocean"-Seven Guns and Ninety Men Against 136 Guns and 2,000 Men-The Fight and

There has lain upon the desk of the president for some time a plain, steel scabbarded sword, old fashioned in style and and serviceable rather than elegant, slightly curved, somewhat battered and generally a weapon that looks as though it had seen service. And it has; and service, too, in one of the most heroic actions described in the pages of Ameri-

A day or two ago the president sent this sword to congress, and it will probably become the duty of the National museum, in which so many other valuable relics are deposited, to give it a place in which it may be seen in company with a sketch of the hero and the heroic contest that make it sacred.

The presentation to congress, through the president, by Col. Samuel C. Reid of this batthe saber of his father, the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who commanded the United States private armed brig of war Gen. Armstrong at the battle of Fayal, in September, 1814, is excuse enough for reviving some in-cidents which have passed out of mind. UNEQUAL FORCES ENGAGED.

The Armstrong was a little brig of but 240 tons, carrying but seven guns and ninety men. She was attacked in the neutral waters of the Azore islands by a British squadron, consisting of the ship of the line Plantagenet, the frigate Rota and the sloop of war Carnation, with a total amount of 136 guns and 2,000 men. The British lost over 300 of their picked men and officers in killed and wounded, while the Armstrong lost but two killed and seven wounded. The action has well been called the "Thermopyle of the Ocean," for no naval battle in ancient or modern history is comparable with that of the Armstrorg at Fayal, either as to the unequal forces engaged, the unyielding and inflexible bravery of her officers and crew, nor as to the grand results which followed in the defeat of the British expedition against Louisiana.

The height of heroism and romantic chivalry were displayed by Capt. Reid and his crew in the last act of this extraordinary naval drama. After scuttling his vessel to save her from capture he went ashore with his men and arms, when the commander of the squadron, Admiral Lloyd, demanded their surrender and threatened to send 500 men to take them. Reid retired with his men to an old gothic convent, which he fortifled, knocked away the drawbridge, ran up the American flag and bade the enemy defiance. Lloyd quailed under this last exhibition of heroic courage, saying they were demons and not

The squadron under Lloyd was on its way to the island of Jamaica to join the great fleet assembled there under Admiral Lord Cochrane, afterward Earl of Dundonald, who was confidentially intrusted with the secret expedition for the conquest of Louisiana. The last hope of Eugland to wrest the control of the Mississippi river and the province of Louisiana from France had been foiled by Napoleon, who, seeing that he had no means of protecting it from the conquest of Eng-land, ceded it to the United States in 1803.

THE FORTUNATE RESULTS. On the declaration of war by the United States, in 1812, England's eyes were once more turned to the coveted possession, and, after making a demonstration agains Washington and Baltimore, she assembled her combined fleets, no longer needed for the blockades of the French coasts, at Negril bay, Jamaica, to carry out this great design. crippled condition of Lloyd's squadron had created a delay of over ten days in repairing damages, as they were occupied three days alone in burying their dead. On the arrival of Lloyd at Jamaica a further delay of a week took place, Admiral Lord Cochrane being furious at Lloyd's disaster, which finally proved fatal to the expedition. The fleet did not arrive off Lake Bosque until four days after the arrival of Gen. Jackson with his forces, which barely gave him time to make a defense, so that, had the fleet arrived ten days sooner, when New Orleans and the coast was utterly defenseless, an easy conquest would have been made, and once in sssion it is doubtful if the treaty of peace ould have been ratified by England. Thus it is clearly demonstrated that if Capt. Reid had surrendered his vessel against such an overwhelming force, which he might have done without the imputation of cowardice, Louisiana might to-day be under the flag of

To Capt. Reid is not only due the credit of this victory, but its general results in saving a domain now more than three times larger than the territory of France, and it is worthy to be remembered that this gallant sailor became afterward the designer of the present form of the United States flag, as adopted by congress in 1818. His name and fame deserve to be commemorated, and congress should show the gratitude of the people by making an appropriation for a substantial and enduring testimonial to his bravery and usefulness.-Cor. New York Times.

## Poverty in Washington.

There is a large class of men in Washington who are in a most impecunious condition and who make heavy drafts upon the purses and patience of those with whom they manage to become acquainted. Some have been rotated out of official duties, which has unfitted them for any other business. Others imagine that the party in power owes them an office either at home or abroad and some have claims which, if allowed, would make them wealthy, but all wait, and it has been truthfully said that they are getting "broker" and "broker" every day. They sleep in cheap lodgings, eat where it is convenient and drink overy time they are asked. They are good fellows for the most part, and they were once respectable citizens at home, but they are stuck fast in Washington and cannot get away. They bear a worn and anxious cast of face and only smile, as stated above, when invited. Political cripples they are, waiting granted. Meanwhile they modestly request the loan of a dollar until the first of next month. Denied, they ask for fifty cents-nay, they will take a quarter, and I once had one fall back on a demand for a horse car ticket. I was afterward told that at a neighboring bar two horse car tickets were regarded as equivalent for, one dram of bad whisky. We have dark shadows with the bright Washington life. -- Philadelphia Times,

A Fine Distinction. Lawyer-Now you know the man isn't

truthful, do you not? Witness-I wouldn't like to say so, sir. Lawyer-Why not! A milder way of stating it would suit you better, perhaps?
Witness-Just so. I wouldn't like to decide as to the veracity; but I know that he is decidedly unhistorical.

The Rothschilds, who now control all the nicksilver mines in the world, are said to be tending extensive investment in gold

THE DEAD IN THE MORGUE.

People Visit the Dismal Place Just to Satisfy Their Curiosity.

It was 7 o'clock a. m., and Joe Fogarty, the keeper of the Morgue, had just turned the key in the lock of his office door, when an elderly man end two women crossed the green extending between the Morgue and Bellevue hospital. The night previous the body of a well dressed young man had been brought to the Morgue. It was a case of suicide and the morning papers had long accounts of the young man's death, which, as well as his personality, were shrouded in mystery.

"Good morning, sir," said one of the women, who was young and prepossessing. "You have here, I believe, the body of a young man who killed himself last night in the -- hotel?"

"Yes, madam; would you like to see him?"

"Yes; we came here for that purpose." Joe led the way into the wooden shed called the dead house, and lifting the cover from an ordinary pine box exposed to view the body of the young man. The visitor looked at it in silence for a moment, and then the young woman said, in the same matterof-fact tone in which she might have remarked upon the qualities of a picture:

"How beautiful he is! See!" pointing to a small red spot near the left temple, "that is where the bullet entered. Isn't it?" she

asked, appealing to Joe. "Yes," replied the latter; "you don't seem to recognize him?"

"Oh, no," she returned; "we did not expect to. Our curiosity was excited by the accounts in the morning papers. I was up early and I got pa and ma to come down and see the body. What a mysterious affair! And he so young, too. I wonder what made him do it? Do you suppose it was a love affair?"

The young woman continued to rattle along in a composed manner, while her parents silently inspected the body. They remained a quarter of an hour, and by the time they went away a number of other morbidly curious people had arrived. It was with difflculty that Joe got rid of them.

"Of all the pestiferous cranks in this world," said Joe to a reporter later in the day, "deliver me from these curious people who like to see nothing so well as a corpse. In the many years I have been here I have never known of a single case that was published in the newspapers that did not bring a lot of these busybodies around. In cases where there was considerable publicity I have even known them to come here without their break-

"Last summer there was a case of a young woman who killed herself in a prominent hotel. Nobody knew who she was, and the papers published columns about it. We actually had to call in the police to drive the crowds away. They were all well dressed people, too, and looked respectable. Many of them, in fact, had the appearance of being wealthy. When the old farmer—whose daughter the suicide was-finally arrived, he with difficulty escaped them. They seemed to have no sense of propriety, and plied him with all sorts of questions. It was a disgraceful scene, and we had to use force to allow the poor broken-hearted man to get away."—New York Mail and Express.

Viticulture in California.

The planting, cultivation, picking and pruning of the California grape has a great many advantages over the same processes in France and other European grape growing sections of country. But these are all balanced by the low price of labor in those countries as compared to that paid by California viticulturists. In the first place, the California vineyards are entirely free from stones, and no fertilizers are necessary or are used. There is no snow at all and seldom any rain or hall from pruning time to vintage. There are as yet no bugs of much concern, and the ravages of the phylloxera in Napa and Sonoma counties have been much subdued. The ravages of the phylloxera in France have been dreadful; for, out of her their ranks were quickly broken up and area of 5,146,783 acres in 1884, 1,661,278 acres were attacked, and are now dead or dying. Previous to 1884 there had been 1,072,500 acres of fine grape vines totally destroyed, and her total production of wine in 1885 was 627,795,323 gallons, 300.000,000 less than the (mean) product of ten previous seasons. Our other advantages are double crop per acre and the general warmth and equability of the California climate, where fermentation is carried on without artificial heat, while in other grape countries fires have to be kept up in the cellars during winter. Land is cheaper in California than in France, and interest on money nowadays only a trifle higher.-New

## Dangerous Counterfeit Coin.

The inability of counterfeiters to produce exact or indistinguishable representations of bank notes will tend, I think, to cause that enterprise to be given up in the near future, and operations confined to alloyed coin only. I think it will be carried on by persons of genius, skilled in the working of metals, and of a totally different stamp from the ordinary plaster mold fiends. It would be almost impossible to detect gold coins 10 per cent alloy. It is possible to get the weight of such exactly the same as the genuine, and the difference in the size can be made almost imperceptible. To do this it would be necessary merely to subject the coin to sufficient pressure over that employed at the mints. Such a coin it would be almost impossible to detect in the ordinary run of business. Acids are not to be relied on always, and the weight, ring, and size being near the genuine, it would require the expertness of one whose life is devoted to such work to detect the difference. In places where a great deal of money is handled, I have no doubt that in a few years an expert will be employed to do nothing but weed out the counterfeits.-Globe Democrat.

African Hands and Feet. Capt. Storms confirms the consoling theory of the insensibility of the nervous organization of the African natives as compared with our own. The next object he showed us was a wooden pillow, such as the Malays use, calculated to dislocate the neck of any other but a savage. On the other hand, the African feet and hands are particularly small and delicate. I doubt whether even an American for the waters of Siloam to be troubled, and belle could pass the heavy bracelets, formed it will be a long time before their wants are out of a section of the tusk of an elephant, over her wrist. The bangles in use are for practical as well as ornamental purpose, and represent a kind of portable capital. They are made of the very finest filigree wire, and are worn in coils on the arms and lega. native unbraceleting or ungartering himself is tantamount to the action of pulling the purse out of the pocket in Europe.-Chicago

Settling Matrimonfal Disputes.

They have a curious way of settling matrimonial disputes in Nepal, India. On a plain is a standard. When a wife wants a divorce from her busband she is given a fair start and has to run across the plain. Her better half chases her with a kookree. If the woman reaches the standard first she obtains a dissolution of her marriage. If the document of the marriage of the document of the marriage. lution of her marriage. If she doesn't get to the post at all, it is because her husband has ht her and cut her down.-New York

In Germany the park statues are enveloped in wrappers during the winter.

## BATTLE AMONG ANTS.

DETAILS OF AN INTERESTING FIGHT WHICH LASTED FIVE HOURS.

A "Hand to Hand" Struggle-"Soldiers" of Reckless Daring-Distinction Between Friend and Foe-Dragging Off the Dead After the Battle.

In the summer a year ago a swarm of black ants (Formica Pennsylvanica) built their nests between the ceiling and the roof of a shed near our dwelling, in the suburbs of Philadel-phia. At a distance of a few hundred feet from the shed a second colony of the same species had also built a home in a sheltered place. Both nests were unusually populous. Battles between ants of different species fought for the purpose of capturing slaves, have been often described. But on a bright morning in August I was a witness of a fight between these two colonies of the same species, which could have been waged for no such purpose, and which gave the occasion for a greater display of forethought on the part of the combatants than is usually conceded even to the ant. The nest in the roof was the one attacked. The only approach to it from the ground was by a post and plastered wall about six feet high. A smooth plank floor fitted closely against the wall and post and was raised above the ground by a low step. This floor was the scene of conflict.

In all my repeated study of these nests and their inhabitants during the summer months the small workers were the only ones who seemed to labor. They did all the foraging, and it was unusual to see one of the larger workers outside of the entrance of the ne which, however, they faithfully guarded. The conduct of the latter so much more closely agreed with that of the soldier ants of kindred species that in speaking of them in this paper I shall call them soldiers, because they certainly performed all the duties of a soldier, and, so far as could be seen, did noth-

When I saw them on the morning of the battle both the small workers and the large ones, or soldiers, were out on the wall, post and floor in great numbers. There was no fight then going on. A strong force of sol-diers held every approach at the foot of the post and wall, smaller bodies were formed in regular lines half way up the post, and large, outstanding groups were stationed at close distances here and there upon the floor and step, and running up and down the post sup-

porting the nest. While I stood wondering at the unusual mmotion I saw at the distance of a few feet a host of small workers, closely followed by a great horde of soldiers, streaming along a fence from the other datant nest. They must have numbered thousands. In a very short time these hostile workers had descended the fence to the ground, swarmed up the step to the door and poured in crowds upon the defensive scouts. The antagonists rushed upon each other, and with their strong jaws cut off here a leg and there an antenna, and sometimes severed the body of an opponent at a blow. The foremost soldiers of the de-fensive party came to the rescue, and the swarm of hostile workers were driven back

toward the step.

But by this time the soldiers of the attacking party had reached the floor, moving de-liberately onward in a dense black mass, crushing their smaller foes as they advanced. In a few mements the small workers were either all killed or retired from the front. Then the battle between the soldiers of the opposing forces began in earnest. Halting a nent till their ranks were close and com pact, though by no means regular, the invaders advanced to the attack in a dense mass, seeming to completely cover the floor over which they moved. In this close array thrown into apparent disorder.

After the general charge had been thus made and the combatants were mixed in an undistinguishable crowd, single champions were seen rushing around the floor seeking a When two of these champions approached each other a mutual examination with the ends of their antennæ now seemed necessary to tell foe from friend. Many such meetings were friendly, and after the salutation both would rush away at full speed. But when, by the delicate test of feeling or whatever serves them to thus distinguish, each had found an enemy, they rushed upon one another with the utmost rage, clinched both with feet and jaws, and doubling themselves up, rolled over the floor, biting and tearing each other, entirely undisturbed in their deadly work by being lifted up into the air with a pair of forceps. At one time the floor was nearly black with these rolling com-

As the battle progressed the superior numbers of the invaders drove the defenders of FAST LINE their home slowly backward to the foot of the post. Then a number of the small workers, who had been stationed upon the post, ran rapidly up to the nest. In a moment a fresh army of soldiers, numbering many bundreds, rushed from the nest, and, descending the post, passed the guards at the base and fell upon the victorious foe, driving them back slowly, but stendily, to the edge of the step. The guards at the base of the post did not appear to leave their station to engage in the general fight, and only took part in it at all when the attacking soldiers tried to pass

them to reach the nest. The fight lasted about five hours, and ended in a total rout of the attacking party Toward the close the wounded, doubtiess of the invading party, were seen dragging them-soives off the field, generally carrying with them some enemy which had fastened upon them by his strong jaws in a death embrace In many cases these attached foemen were found to consist only of a pair of jaws and a head, all the rest of the body having been torn away in the fight. With bulldog tenac By the head held on firmly, resisting all ef forts of the wounded ants to remove it. test the force of his grip of the jaws I touched some of the unwounded soldiers with a pair of steel forceps. They bit the end of the forceps so firmly that it was not possible to detach them by pressing them against the mouth of a collecting bottle without crushing

When the enemy had been driven off and the fighting was over the workers came down from the nest and carried away many of the dead. But when they ceased their labors hundreds of the dead were left, and from the fact that before lifting and dragging away a body two or more of them at the same time carefully examined it with their antenna. and then with one accord either took it away or left it where it was lying—never once seem-ing to differ in their decision—it would seem that even after death they distinguished

friend from foe. The wounded defenders of their home tried to crawi up to the nest. The loss of legs and antenne made this difficult, and while some succeeded many failed. When the latter succeeded many failed. When the latter found the task a vain one they crept slowly out into the grass and died. For two days after the battle a strong guard of soldiers was kept at the bottom of the post. Finally these were withdrawn, and the ant colony settled down to its usual quick routine.—Philadelphia Lodger.

nauroaas.	
DALD EAGLE VALLEY R.	R
D Time Table in effect Nov, 15,	'86.
WESTWARD. Mail.	Exp
Р. М.	A. N
Leave Lock Haven 3 20	9 0
Flemington 3 24	9 0
Mill Hall 3 27	9 0
Beech Creek 3 38	9 2
Eagleville 3 42	9 8
Howard 8 52	9 4
Mount Eagle 3 58	9 5
Curtin 4 03	10 0
Milesburg 4 10	10 1
Bellefonte 4 22	10 8
Milesburg 4 32	10 4
Snow Shoe Int 4 35	10 4
Upionville 4 43	10 5
Julian 4 58	11 0
Martha 5 01	11 1
Port Matilda 5 08	11 2
Hannah 5 16	11 8
Fowler 5 19	11 8
Bald Eagle 5 28	11 4
Vail 5 31	11 5
Arrive at Tyrone 5 42	12 0
Manuscript Code (Included Code)    - Code Code Code Code Code Code Code Code	
EASTWARD, PM.	AM
Leave Tyrone 7 10	8 1
East Tyrone 7 17	8 1
Vail 7 20	8 2
Baid Eagle 7 25	8 2
Fowler 7 32	8 3
Hannah 7 87	8 3
Port Matilda 7 45	
Martha 7 53	8 5
Julian 8 02	8 5
Unionville 8 13	
Snow Shoe Int 8 22	
Milesburg 8 25	
Bellefonte 8 35	
Milesburg 8 50	9 4
Curtin 8 58	10 0
Mount Eagle 9 03	10 6
0.11	10 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. Time Table in effect Nov 15. Leaves Snow Shoe 6.45 a. m., arrivesia Bellefonte 8:25 a. m.

Eagleville..... 9 22 10 30

Leaves Beliefonte 9:00 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 11:00 a. m. Leaves Snow Shoe 2:50 p. m., arrives at Leaves Bellefonte 7:55 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 9:55 p. m.

S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Sup'i.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.-

WESTWARD.				
	Mixed.			
	P	M.		M.
Leave Scotia	12	15	5	00
Fairbrook	12	40	5	20
Penn'a Furnace	1	05	5	40
Hostler	1	15	5	50
Marengo	1	25	5	55
Loveville f	1	20	6	90
Furnace Road	1	35	6	10
Warriors Mark	1	55	6	25
Pennington	2	12	6	40
Waston Mill f	2	25	6	50
L. & T. Junetion	2	31	6	51
Tyrone	2	85	6	58
EASTWARD.				
	Mixed.			
	P	M.		M
Leave Tyrone	4	80	9	20

Waston Mill f	2	25	6	50
L. & T. Junetion	2	31	6	55
Tyrone	2	85	6	58
EASTWARD.				
	Mixed.			
	PM. A			M.
Leave Tyrone	4	80	9	20
L& T. Junction	4	34	9	25
Weston Mill	4	40	9	88
Pennington		55	9	48
Warriors Mark	5	05	9	58
Furnace Road	5	20	10	12
Loveville	5	26	10	16
Marengo		30	10	22
Hostler	5	40	10	38
Penn's Furnace	5	50	10	44
Fairbrook	6	05	11	03
Scotis	6	25	11	20

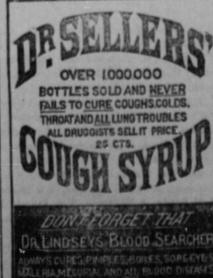
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. -(Phila. & Eric Division.)-On and

		10000			
after Nov 15, 1	886:				
W	ESTWARD.				
ERIE MAIL					
Leaves P	hiladelphia	11	20	P	100
	arrisburg	8	30		TR
V	Villiamsport	7	10		250
J	ersey Shore	7	35		220
L	ock Haven	7	58		m
R	enovo	8	55	-	703
	rie	4	00	p	m
NIAGARA E	XPRESS				
Leaves P	hiladelphia	7	40		m
H	larrisburg	11	25	-	m
	Williamsport	2	55	p	m
I	ock Haven	3	15	P	m
P	enovo	5	10	p	m
B	ane	9	03	p	m
Passengers by t	his train arrive				
	at	5	05	P	220

Leaves Philadelphia ..... 11 10 a m Harrisburg ..... 3 25 p m Williamsport .... 7 10 p m Arr at Lock Haven.... 8 05 p m EASTWARD. LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS Leaves Lock Haven .... 7 00 am Williamsport ..... 8 10 a m arr at Harrisburg ....... 11 80 a m Philadelphia ...... 3 15 p m DAY EXPRESS Leaves Kane ...... 6 00 a m Renovo..... 10 05 a m Lock Haven ..... 11 15 a m Williamsport ..... 12 35 a m

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