

The Centre Reporter.



Fredrick Kurtz, Editor.

Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa., Friday, April, 1st, 1870.

Vol. 2.—No. 49.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!
J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Buggies,
would respectfully inform the citizens of
Centre county, that he has on hand
NEW BUGGIES
with and without top, and which will be
sold at reduced prices for cash, also a reason-
able credit given. Two horse Wagons,
Spring wagons, &c., made to order and
warranted to give satisfaction in every re-
spect. All kinds of repairing done on short
notice. Call and see his stock of Buggies
before purchasing elsewhere. ap10/68tf

Science on the Advance.
C. H. Gutelius.

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
who is permanently located in Aaronsburg
is the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff,
and who has been practicing with entire
success—having the experience of a number
of years in the profession, he would cordially
invite all who have as yet not given
him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness
of his assertion. may22/68tf

HENRY BROCKENHOFF, President,
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest.

Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and
ap10/68tf

D. E. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Key-
bold's bank. may14/68tf

D. R. P. SMITH, offers his professional
services. Office, Centre Hall, Pa.
ap10/68tf

JAS. MCANUS, Attorney at Law,
Bellefonte, promptly attends to all busi-
ness entrusted to him. jul3/68tf

P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Sur-
geon, Centre Hall, Pa., offers his
professional services to the citizens of Cen-
tre and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has
the experience of 23 years in the active
practice of medicine and surgery. ap10/68

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER,
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

Chas. H. Hale,
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte. dec25/68tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily.
This favorite hotel is now in every respect
one of the most pleasant country hotels in
central Pennsylvania. The traveling com-
munity will always find the best accommo-
dation. Drivers can at all times be accom-
modated with stables and pasture for any
number of cattle or horses. jul3/68tf

BECK'S HOTEL, 312 & 314 Race street,
a few doors above 3rd, Philadelphia.
Its central locality makes it desirable for
all visiting the city on business or pleasure.
A. BECK, Proprietor.
ap10/68

W. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER,
BLAIR & STITZER,
Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte.
Office, on the "Blauvelt" next door to Gar-
man's hotel. Consultations in German or
English. feb19/68tf

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap.
IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and
prices, for men and boys, just arrived
at Wolf's, corner 3rd and Centre.
ap10/68

LEATHERS, of all descriptions, French
calfskin, Spanish, cowhide, leather,
cow, sheep skins, linings. Everything in
the leather line warranted to give satisfac-
tion. at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including
plated forks, spoons, &c. at
ap10/68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at
IRWIN & WILSONS.

NOFFIN TRIMMINGS, a large assort-
ment at IRWIN & WILSONS

HAND BELLS and Door Bells, all sizes
and kinds at
ap10 IRWIN & WILSONS

TOYS of all kinds, at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just re-
ceived, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try it.
A Large Stock of Ladies Furs, horse
Blankets, and Buffalo Robes at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS

BUGGY—new trotting Buggy for sale
at a bargain, at Wolf's old stand at
Centre Hall.

J. B. Kreider, M. D.
Office at Millheim, Centre county.
Offers his services to all needing medical
attendance. Calls promptly attended to.
Early settlement cordially requested, when
a liberal discount will be allowed. Inter-
est charged on unsettled accounts after six
months. 21jantf

C. E. CHANDLER, M. D.,
HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SUR-
GEON, Bellefonte, Penn'a. Office 2nd Floor
over H. B. Wilson's. Residence at the
Office. References—Hon. C. A. Mayer,
Pres't, Judge, Lock Haven, Pa., Hon. L.
A. Mackey, Pres't 1st National Bank, do.;
Happer Bros, Merchants, Bellefonte, Pa.
18nov68tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly made and special
attention given to those having lands
and property for sale. Will draw up and
acknowledge Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Of-
fice in Garman's new building opposite
the court house, Bellefonte. oct22/68tf

CLOTHING—Overcoats, Pants, Vests,
and Dress Coats, cheap, at Wolf's.

D. R. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physi-
cian and Surgeon, Centre Hall, Pa.,
offers his professional services to the citi-
zens of Potter township. mar28/69,tf

A Tremendous Stock of Goods
at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

Bargains! Bargains!
in Meils township,
at Wolfe's Store!
Having just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, with a
LARGE STOCK OF GOODS!
Bought for Cash at Panic Prices!
I now have the cheapest goods in the
County.

A good brown Sugar for 10c.
A splendid Calico for 10c.
A splendid white Syrup for \$1 per gal.
and all Goods in proportion.
The outside prices paid for Seed, Grain,
and produce. T. NEWTON WOLFE.

TERMS.—THE CENTRE HALL REPORT-
ER is published weekly at \$1.50 per year
in advance; and \$2.00 when not paid in
advance. Reporter, 1 month 15 cents.

Advertisements are inserted at \$1.50 per
square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertis-
ments for a year, half year, or three months
at a less rate.

All Job-work, Cash, and neatly and ex-
pediently executed, at reasonable charges.



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 1st, 1870

Letter from Illinois.

LENA, ILL., March 18th, 1870.

Dear Reporter.—I think perhaps a
few lines from here would interest your
readers, so if you will be kind enough
to publish them, I will send a few.

We have had a pretty open winter, un-
til lately. There is now about a foot
of snow on the ground, but to day it
is very warm and the snow is fast dis-
appearing. On Monday and Tuesday,
March 15th and 16th we had some se-
vere cold weather, the thermometer
stood at zero on the morning of the
16th, and the roads are drifted very
much. On Wednesday morning the
trains from the south were three hours
late in consequence of the drifted snow,
but on Thursday morning the snow
train came thundering along at the
rate of thirty miles an hour, to clear
the track, and did it in splendid style;

the snow train was train No. 14, two
engines, a few empty freight cars, ca-
boose and an immense snow plow at-
tached to the caboose; it threw the
snow from 10 to 12 feet right and left;

since that passed through the trains
have been running on their regular
time. We used to talk of storms and
drifts in the east, but let me tell you,
none of you who were never west, ever
saw a snow storm. We see storms here
that would scare such men as Sam.
Homan, J. Lutz, and others of Buffalo
Run valley—but with all the storms I
like the west, there is life here, people
here are lively, no end of jokes etc.

This town is improving, business is
good; I am about as well situated as I
could be anywhere, have control of
freight, ticket, and express offices, in
this place, and manage to make a liv-
ing. I have had several offers to go
further west, at a bet salary, but
have concluded to stay here for the
present, for the idea of going among
the Indians causes one to feel if his
top knot is still on his head. Here we
have good society, there we would be
among wild beasts and Indians, and in
danger every hour. I have heard
nothing from old Centre for a long
time. Hope if this meets the eye of
the editor of the Democratic Watch-
man he will send me an occasional
copy for old friendship sake. What
has become of G. W. R. Esq. Has he
left for parts unknown? Where is S.
Homan who ought to be President of
the Buffalo Run Valley Railroad, and
what has become of John the black-
smith, and Caleb the fisherman, Mat,
the hunter and dozen or other celeb-
ers of that famous valley. Why don't
they come west and enjoy themselves;
the western people are noted for their
hospitality, and if they would only
come, they would find a hearty wel-
come. Farm laborers will be in de-
mand in a short time at good wages,
and I hope some of those who can be
well spared will make it a point to em-
igrate west in the spring, if they do
they will find plenty to do, and good
wages, but in conclusion let me say, if
any of you are doing well here you
are, do not leave what you already pos-
sess for an uncertainty. This is not
the west. People here are emigrating
west almost daily. Scarcely a day
passes, but what we ship car loads of
emigrant goods for Kansas, Iowa, Col-
orado and points on the Union Pacific
R. R. Then there are splendid chan-
ces to purchase land in Dacotah, you
can buyland there for from \$2 to \$20
per acre. I think that I have written
enough for the present, so I will close.
I will at some future time endeavor
to give you some news that will be more
interesting to your readers.

COLOKADO.

For the Reporter.

FARMER'S MILLS, PA., Mar. 1, '70.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir:—I have a
small local item here for publication,
if you approve of it; I will give you an
outline of it and then you can make

such additions as are necessary, as I
am a poor composer, yet would like to
have it published.—Farmer's Mills
School, Month ending Feb. 10, 1870.

Whole, No. in attendance during
month, 44 males and 18 females; total
62. Average attendance during month
30 male, 10 female, total 40. Per
cent. of attendance during month, total
62. Whole number reading 43.

No. reading in the 4th and 5th readers,
21. No. studying mental arithmetic,
37. Written arithmetic, 30. Pen-
manship, 35—this exercise is con-
ducted systematically, as well as others.

Geography, 19. Grammar, 12. U. S.
History, 11. Lectures on Physiology
are delivered semi weekly. Music,
(vocal) is practiced daily by note and
line. Very strict attention is paid to
map drawing. Through the exertion
of the teacher and scholars, a collec-
tion was taken among the scholars suf-
ficient to purchase a school bell, a set
of "Lancaster school mottoes," and
window blinds; the walls being
decorated with wreaths of evergreens
—in short no labor is saved from
making the school room a pleasant resort.

Some of our friends who understand
the present common school system will
perhaps ask the question: why then is
your classification so defective, and
why is the percentage so very low?

These questions we reluctantly answer,
yet they are only too true, why then
hesitate. The district is composed of
two classes of society. The first class
we rank among the intelligent—they
are the ones who exert every influence
to build up the school and society in
general—they stand by the teacher,
move along without noticing or en-
couraging every little difficulty which
may present itself in the school room,
fulfill the requirements of the law and
approve of the suggestions made by
the County Supt. While the second
class we introduce as in rank with the
ignorant and superstitious.—Persons
who crave for an opportunity to kick
up a fuss—persons who know very lit-
tle more, or think of nothing else but
grasp and devour to support them-
selves. A man claiming three farms
and not able to purchase two dollars
worth of books for his children, and
therefore keeping them at home and
depriving them of the requisites which
are essential to all rational beings.

Because the exercise of penmanship is
conducted by the signal of the call bell,
a man closely connected with the in-
terests of the school, having the audac-
ity to compare it with the order of
military tactics. Others will coun-
terance the complaints of their children
and upbraid the teacher severely in their
presence, which should, at all hazards,
be avoided; and only too many such
simple criticisms could we mention, all
emanating from old fogyism. All this
can be traced to the unexplored re-
gions of ignorance. They are men
who never had, nor cared to have, an
opportunity of acquiring those re-
quisites which lead the mind to reason
from cause to effect.

Compare, if you please, the Indend-
ent District in its present stage of so-
ciety to that of six or seven years ago,
and you will behold the contrast with
astonishment! The "Union" could
then boast of a Literary Society that
was able to compete with any, I am
safe in saying, in Pennsylvania. They
could well flatter themselves with a
choir whose rival could not be found
in Centre county. We will not say
anything of manners, only at that time
a person could enter church unnoticed.
But in the limited lapse of a few years
an overwhelming tide of ignorance has
deluged the greater portion and the
fear forever buried it beneath its cor-
rupt waters. To the latter class we
would say a word in conclusion: rouse
from your lurking places of feudal
times, sever the shackles which so co-
hesively chains you to fogyism, throw
open wide the portals in which it is
concealed, and admit once more the
stream of enlightenment, with its ever
beckoning tide, and your children will
prove a blessing to you.

VENI VIDI.

DUBUQUE, March 25.—About twelve
o'clock on Wednesday night a fire
broke out in Deluth, Menn., destroying
the house of a family named Ozier.

Mr. Ozier and his wife, with a son eight
years of age, were asleep up stairs at
the time. Mrs. Ozier jumped out of
the window and escaped, but Mr. Ozier
and the child were burned to death.
They were afterward found in the ruins
clashed in each other's arms.

Increase of the Public Debt.

A few days since we demonstrated
the fact that the public debt, instead
of having been diminished, as claimed
by Secretary Boutwell, has actually
been increased since the first of March,
1869. We showed that the Pacific
railroad bonds, always extimated as a
portion of the debt by Ex Secretary
M'ulloch, amounting to \$65,094,661-
20, principal and interest, are not in-
cluded in the statement of Mr. Bout-
well, and that the latter counted as as-
sets in the Treasury the redeemed gov-
ernment bonds and currency, which
are mere evidences of debt and cannot
be accounted as so much cash. For this we
have been taken to task by certain re-
publican journals (among them the
Lancaster Express,) which insist that
our figures are incorrect, and our con-
clusions illogical. It is not necessary
here to restate the figures not to re-
peat the reasoning of our former ar-
ticle, though we do not abate one jot
of what was set forth therein, knowing
every statement it contained to be true
to the last letter. A simpler mode of
argument will prove the truth of the
allegation that the public debt has in-
creased since March 1, 1869, and to
save time and space we shall here em-
ploy it. The debt bearing interest in
coin on the first of March, 1870, as per
Secretary Boutwell's statement, amount-
ed to \$2,107,939,650; on March
1, 1869 it was \$2,107,854,050; show-
ing an increase of \$85,600. On the first
of March, 1870, the Pacific railroad
bonds amounted to \$65,094,661.20; on
March 1, 1868, the government was
responsible for but \$53,87,000 in
these bonds; which shows an increase
of this portion of the public debt of
\$14,157,861.20. On the first of March,
1870, the debt bearing no interest and
the debt matured and not presented
for payment, aggregated the sum of
\$444,940,252.54; on the first of March
the sum of the same was \$428,000,544
14; exhibiting an increase of \$15,939,
608.40. This shows a gross increase of
\$28,133,069.60. From this sum must
be deducted the amount of the reduc-
tion of the debt bearing currency inter-
est since March 1, 1869, which is \$11-
485,000. After this subtraction we
find that the actual increase of the pub-
lic debt during the last year is \$16,698,
60. We have discarded the accrued
interest in Mr. Boutwell's statement,
(as the Lancaster Express assures us
that Mr. M'ulloch did the same in his
statements) and have dealt only
with the principal of the debt in all
cases. The payment of the interest
cannot diminish the principal, and
therefore such payments are not to be
taken into consideration in this con-
nection.

Now, let us compare some of the
items in Secretary Boutwell's last two
monthly statements. First we find
that the assets in the Treasury on the
1st of March, '70, exceeded the assets
in the Treasury for Feb. 1, 1870, to the
amount of \$5,966,395.72. Of this in-
crease there was but the sum of \$800,
009.20 in gold. The remainder con-
sisted, in part, of 1,589,478.27 in cur-
rency. Now, whence came this large
amount of government promises to pay?
From what sources did this immense
volume of currency flow into the Treas-
ury in the course of a single month?
About one half of it consists of redeem-
ed demand and legal tender notes and
fractional currency, which Secretary
M'ulloch deducts from the amount of
the outstanding non-interest bearing
debt, and then counts it as cash, thus
taken a double credit for the amounts.
This is easy of demonstration. In the
statement for February, the Secretary
gives the amount of that portion of
the debt consisting of demand and legal
tender notes and fractional currency
at \$396,773,771.12; in the state-
ment for March he fixes the same at only
\$396,060,017.53, thus taken credit
for a reduction of \$713,753.59. There-
fore, when he claims that amount of
currency must afterward be again de-
ducted from the gross amount of the
debt, as assets in the Treasury, he asks
a double credit. This is a fair speci-
men of the jugglery by which Secre-
tary Boutwell attempts to deceive the
public. But his trick, though artful,
will not impose on any save the most
credulous of his own party. So long
as the principal of the debt continues
to increase, the common sense of the
American people will regard Mr. Bout-
well's monthly boasts as the mere ad-
vertisement of a quack whose nostrums
require too much puffing to be safe and
wholesome medicine. His addition of
the interest to the principal of the debt,
so that he may claim a reduction of
the principal by the payment of the
interest, the duplicated credits which
he sets down in his statements, the
claim that the redeemed government
promises to pay must be regard-
ed as so much cash, and his omission to
count the Pacific railroad bonds as a

part of the public debt, make such a
cease against his fairness and truth that
his statements will no longer be taken
as reliable exhibits of the condition of
the Treasury or of the real amount and
character of the public debt.—Harris-
burg Patriot.

**"The Day We Celebrate"—St Pat-
rick.**

Protestants not less than Catholics
claim and possess an interest in the
labors and renown of the illustrious apos-
tle of Erin. We should, therefore, be
justly chargeable with neglect of duty
if we allowed his day, the anniversary
of his birth into immortal life, to pass
without recognition. Whatever legends
may have become associated with his
name, in sober history he must always
hold a distinguished place among the
civilizers and benefactors of mankind.
The following short account of him we
translate from the lectures of one of
the most eminent and judicious Protest-
ant historians of Germany:

"Who has not heard of St. Patrick,
the patron Saint of Ireland? Less
known, however, is his paternal name,
Succath. About the year of our Lord
372, he was born in the Scottish village
of Bonaven (between Dumbarton and
Glasgow) which afterwards, in his
honor, took the name of Kirk or Kil
Patrick. He was the son of a poor,
unlearned priest's assistant of the vil-
lage church; no especial care was be-
stowed upon his education, but he must
early have received pious impressions
which afterward revived within him
and qualified him to become an apostle
to the heathen. When sixteen or sev-
enteen years old he was dragged away
by pirates into captivity on the north-
ern coast of ancient Hibernia; he was
sold to an Irish prince who set him to
keep his herds. Wandering about
with his charge over a lonely pastur-
age, amidst snow and ice, he was wont
to lift up his soul to God in the silent
meditation of divine things. He be-
came attentive to the condition of his
inner life, and troubled about his
sins. As he afterward confessed, he used
to utter a hundred prayers by day and
as many by night. Once, in a dream,
he thought he heard a heavenly voice
which promised him restoration to his
home, and showed him a ship ready to
convey him. He arose immediately,
and, hurrying to the sea shore, really
found a vessel just ready to set sail.
But the Captain refused to take the
poor young man with him. Falling
on his knees to implore the favor, one
of the ship's company offered him a
passage. After a difficult and danger-
ous journey, Patrick once more reach-
ed his friends. Ten years later he became
a second time a captive of pirates; but
obtained his freedom after a short in-
terval. His parents were now resolved
that he should never leave them. But
Patrick felt himself impelled in spirit
to declare the word of salvation even
to the people among whom he had in-
spired the years of his youth and under
whose sky he had first been won for
heaven. In this resolution he was
confirmed through nightly dream
visions. Thus, in a dream he seemed
to himself to read a letter wherein the
words stood written: 'We beseech
thee, child of God, come and again live
among us.' In vain his relatives sought
to retain him; Patrick set out upon
his travels. He was then in the forty
fifth year of his age. He entered with
energy on his work. By beat of kettle
drum he summoned the multitude to-
gether in the open fields, and pro-
claimed to them the word of the cross.
The priests of the land, the Druids,
opposed him and stirred up the people
against him; yet he soon succeeded in
drawing to himself an assistant in the
person of a young man of good social
condition, to whom he gave the name
of Benignus, and who in his pleasing
voice, sang the songs which he learned
from his master. By this simple means
he is said to have won many souls.
Other scholars by and by joined and
accompanied Patrick on his journeys
through the island. Above all Pat-
rick strove to work through the pro-
clamation of the word; yet without his
design, extraordinary effects and deeds
of healing proceeded forth from him,
so that it cannot seem strange to us
that in the history of his life miracles
are not wanting. However, like St.
Savina, he also repelled all reverence
rendered him as a worker of miracles
and ascribed the honor to God alone.
After he had succeeded in gaining at
least a portion of the island to Christi-
anity, he took care by the founding of

monasteries that there should be no
lack of seminaries for the future teach-
ers and pastors of the people; whom he
so much loved. The first and most es-
sential instrument of culture he him-
self provided for the Irish, by the in-
vention of an alphabet for their lan-
guage. Patrick attained a great age
of between ninety and one hundred
years; some, indeed, say that he lived
to be one hundred and twenty years
old. His memory continued to live
among the people and was manifoldly
celebrated in songs."

In these songs, in the course of time,
so many stories of wonder were embod-
ied, and diffused, that much injustice
was done to the renown of the great
missionary. Hence, after a while, in
the South of Europe Saint Patrick be-
came almost a mythical character.
Ariosto, a Catholic poet, alluding to
him mentions the country, of his toils
as *Iberna fabulosa*, perhaps translat-
able as Ireland given to fable-making,
or abounding in fables. But some of
his writings, his confessions among the
others, survive, and the learned Dr.
Geoffrey Keating states that no less
than sixty four independent lives of
Saint Patrick are still extant in the
Gaelic language. Many authorities
say that Bonaven, his birth place, was
in Armorican Gaul. But whether he
was French or Scotch by birth no
doubt exists as to his important labors
and their results.

It is certain that he divided Ireland
into departments, from each of which
he required one tenth of the land, one
tenth of the inhabitants and one tenth
of the cattle for the use of the church.
The church's portion of the men and
women he made monks and nuns who
were maintained upon the land and
cattle assigned with them. Hence, as
Dr. Keating says, "in a short time as
a consequence of these regulations there
was no corner, no desert or remote
spot which was not full of saints and
holy persons—and hence among the
nations of Christendom Ireland got
the name of *insula sanctorum* or Isle
of Saints." By this consecration there
were 355 bishops in the island, each
church having its own bishop. Saint
Patrick founded the archiepiscopal
sees of Armagh and Cashel.

In the Lives of the Saints by the
Rev. Alban Butler, the account of
Saint Patrick is as sober a narrative as
the account which we have quoted
above from Protestant writer. In a
note Mr. Butler says:

"The popular tradition attributes
the exemption of their country from
venomous creatures to the benediction
of St. Patrick, given by his staff, called
the staff of Jesus, which was kept with
great veneration in Dublin in 1360.
The Isle of Malta is said to derive a
like privilege from St. Paul, who was
there bit by a viper."

In another note the same writer re-
fers as follows to a place often coupled
with the Saint's name:

"Saint Patrick's purgatory is a cave
in an island in the lake Dearg, in the
county of Donegal, near the borders
of Fermanagh. Bollandus shows the
falseness of many things related con-
cerning it. Upon complaint of certain
superstitions and false notions of the
vulgar, in 1497 it was stopped up by
an order of the Pope. It was soon af-
ter opened again by the inhabitants,
but only according to the original in-
stitution, as a penitential retirement
for those who voluntarily chose it, prob-
ably in imitation of Saint Patrick, or
other saints who had there dedicated
themselves to a penitential state. The
penitents usually spend there several
days, living on bread and water, lying
on rushes or furze, and praying much,
with daily stations which they perform
barefoot."

A Sad Story.

A Hartford paper says: "A sad
story of a broken home has recently
been brought to light in this city. A
few years ago Mr. and Mrs. Michael
Brasile were a happy and united couple,
having five children. The father was
a good workman, in the employ of the
Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co.,
but some time ago became dissipated
and lost his place. Soon after the
mother took to drink; then two children
died; another fractured a hip, causing
permanent lameness, and still another
became involved in crime and was sent
to the Reform School. Last Friday
the youngest child was found dead in
bed by the side of its drunken mother.
The eldest daughter, returning from
school, first made the terrible discov-
ery. The father, who was working in
Middleton, was telegraphed for, but
in going was heard from him until last
evening, when he was arrested by the
police for drunkenness. The mother
did not recover from her stupor till
Sunday, and then found that kind
friends had buried her child. The fa-
ther is still in the station house. The
mother is nearly crazy, and the entire
family is broken up.

The recent speech of the negro Re-
vels in the U. S. Senate is to be put up
in "elegant extracts" and forced upon
the New England public schools. An
enterprising Yankee is already at work
upon the job.

Compulsory Education.

A beginning has been made last
on the question of compulsory educa-
tion, by the introduction of a bill into
the Legislature, applicable to Phila-
delphia, which, if passed, will doubt-
less be made to cover the entire State.
It provides that the police may take
children between eight and fourteen
years of age and compel their attend-
ance in some public or other school, and
that a general tax shall be levied to
provide for them suitable accommoda-
tion. A penalty of thirty dollars will
be exacted for refusal to send children
to school whenever it can be collected.

A lady living in Marseilles was re-
turning home from church on a recent
Sunday, when she heard steps behind
her, and felt some one take her hand
and draw it under her arm. Turning
round she saw a gentleman, elegantly
dressed, who was quite a stranger to
her. She tried to draw away her arm,
but the unknown held it firmly, and
said with an air of the greatest politeness:
"Madam, I am a thief, and am
closely pursued by the police. They
know I am a stranger in the company
of a lady so respectably connected as
you must be.

The bill for the suppression of Mor-
monism has passed the House, and pro-
vides for the enlistment of troops to
carry out the provisions of the bill for
the extinguishment of the surviving
"twin relic."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25.—A
fire occurred early this morning in a
house on Humboldt street occupied by
a German family named Baer. Mrs.
Baer and her child perished in the
flames, and Mr. Baer was badly
burned.

**A Fiend Confesses to Having Com-
mitted Fifteen Murders.**

Wheeling, March 21.—Thomas D. Carr,
the murderer of Louisa C. Fox, was executed
to-day at St. Clairsville, Ohio. The town
was alive with foreigners to witness the
execution. At one o'clock and twenty
minutes the prisoner was taken upon the
stand, and made a few brief remarks
which he blamed his father and whisky for
the sad end of his life. He offered a short
prayer, in which he briefly sketched
many errors of his life. In twenty minutes
after the trap fell and the man was hurled
into eternity. His neck was not broken
and he was strangled. A written con-
fession was made, in which he says that he
was the perpetrator of fourteen cold-blood-
ed murders before the killing of Miss Fox.
The confession is full, the rehearsal of his
life embracing an entire history of the
Ulrich murder which was perpetrated near
this city in 1867.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, March 23.—A letter from
North Montague, dated March 13th, re-
ports four feet of snow upon the ground,
and the mercury two degrees below zero.
There had been no thaw for one hundred
and twenty days, and the prospects of an
early opening of the Straits of Mackinaw
are not very flattering.

A gentleman just arrived from Lake
Superior reports the snow from five to seven
feet deep in the woods.

Quincy, March 21.—A terrible railroad
accident occurred yesterday afternoon near
the depot of the Chicago, Burlington and
Quincy railroad. A freight train coming
down grade broke in two the brakeman
being on the detached portion. The engine
reversed his locomotive too suddenly,
the cylinder heads were blown out and
the train rushed forward