# CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 28, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

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Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a private nature and obituary notices exceeding five lines, five cents per line. Business notices in local column 10 cents per line, for one insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received


## The Apportionment.

The committee of conference on the apportionment bill has finally agreed upon a bill which gives the Senate to Democrats in 1872, and thereafter to the Republicans, by one majority. The House will be Republican by six majority, according to Geary's last vote. Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested by some of the Republicans, although it is believed the bill will receive a large majority vote.

This bill makes Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Juniata a senatorial district, just the kind of company which the democracy of Centre does not wish to be in, and with which it has no natural or any other sort of affinity. The gallant democracy of Centre have had no one at Harrisburg to prevent them being placed in this detestable alliance. This compost places both the senators of the late double district, Messrs. Crawford and Petriken into the new single district, and each one will look for a re-election.

We shall have more to say upon this subject hereafter, and the selfish motives by which we were so unnaturally and unwillingly married to the counties above named, for the next seven years.

It is stated that the Supreme Court of this State has decided that the mere name of a person on the back of a promissory note does not hold such endorser responsible for the payment of the same. He must write over the signature. "I guarantee the payment of the within when due," or something to that effect. This, however, does not apply to the person to whose order the note may be drawn.

## Paris Versus France.

*The Meaning of the Great Revolution in the French Capital—The Great Fight Between City and Country.*

[*From the London Economist, April* 1.]

We showed last week how wide the chasm between the great cities of France and the country districts has grown; and this week we have evidence of the full consciousness of the chasm in the explicit profession of faith published by the revolutionary party in Paris, which declares for the independence and federation of the great communes of France, and for securing for the great cities some guarantee of sufficient influence over the central authority, "whatever that may be," in order to prevent their being swamped, as they have hitherto been liable to be swamped, in the representatives sent up by the country districts. This most dangerous revolutionary proposal is, in some sense no doubt, a nemesis of the policy of the imperial government, resting as it did on the ignorance and conservatism of the rural population, found itself compelled to readjust the electoral arronodissements, so as to neutralize as much as possible the influence of the great towns. We often had occasion, while the Emperor still reigned, to point out, as the late M. Prevost Paradol pointed out in his last very instuctive book, that the first requisite of a proper reform bill for France would be such a readjustment of the electoral districts as should give the great cities of France their fair influence in the National Assembly. But this the Emperor, who knew well that he reigned chiefly by virtue of the confidene which the timid and ignorant peasantry reposed in him, would never grant; and now we see the terrible recoil of the policy of repression in this revolutionary demand that France shall be virtually governed by the great cities—for that is really what the new programme means—and the rural districts kept down by the superior intelligence, force and wealth of the municipal centres. This is the political ideal after which the Parisian revolution declares itself to be an aspirant. That Lyons and Marseilles, and perhaps St. Etienne and Toulouse, more or less share the same views, the recent disturbances there seem to indicate. Should Paris succeed in defying the central power and establish herself as an independent commune we may be quite sure that such an example given by the capital will soon be followed by others of the great cities, which have for generation back followed more or less closely in the wake of Paris. And the probable consequence will be the disintegration of the State, and a social war of city against country. It is a frightful danger, and one the magnitude of which has really grown with the recent attempts at a remedy. Louis Napoleon saw the extent of the danger in 1848, and tried to remedy it by drawing from the country an army which kept down the capital and the other great towns; but then, as we have seen, he had to prop up his policy by the political expedient of attenuating the political strength of the greater municipalities, which he effected, after a fashion well understood in political England, by throwing great marginal districts of agricultural population into the "circumscriptions" of the more democrotic cities. But all this counterbalancing of the great cities only piqued their vanity and excited their vindictive feelings the more, till at last we see that the quarrel of town versus country is like enough to become an open feud.

And perhaps the worst feature of this new revolutionary cry is, that while it is a very exciting cry, a cry which has a very vivid meaning both for town and country, it does not represent anything of definite and intelligible policy for the future. The most dangerous of all social quarrals are those which begin before any intellectual or moral issue is really reached—quarrels of local jealousy which represent passions and hypothetical interests rather than distinct policies and tangible interests. We know pretty fairly the vague ideas which are fermenting in the great French cities; we know that there is a very widespread distrust of the rich, and a very strong disposition to insist on government by the poor; we know that there is a vague idea that wealth is unfairly distributed, and that in some fashion or other guarantees should be taken for its more equal distribution in future; we know that there is a violent distrust among the *ouvriers* of the principle of competition, and a vague belief that by building up vast labor associations on what they call the principle of *solidarite* they could insure a fairer division of the rewards of labore further, we know that there is an intense dislike to the strong proprietary individualism and the torpid life of the rural districts, and a vast belief in the sacredness of political ebullitions of all sorts,—in short, an immense love of excitement, and a strong disposition to novelties of social and political experiment. All these tendencies are deeply rooted in the fluctuating populations of the great cities of France; but there is not one of them which really represents a distinct principle or a practicable political plan. The rural districts rather believe in wealth and rank, and certainly prefer to be governed by the rich and not by the poor. But though the apparant tendency of a greater part of the city masses to distrust wealth and prefer men of their own order makes a social war a real danger, yet it is quiet obvious that this is not an issue on which a practical discussion is possible. Even the city poor will not refuse influential leaders from amongst the professional classes if they can get them; and even the country peasants might choose to elect an able and typical man of their own class if they could find one. This is just the sort of division of feeling which causes bitterness without even remitting of a clear settlement. And so too of the semi-communistic notions of the unfair distribution of wealth. No one has ever formulated them into a practical experiment, except indeed in the proposal to establish government workshops for the unemployed—a most dangerous proposal, unless the work were harder and the pay much less than that of any private workshops, in which case the plan would be rejected by the socialists themselves. As for "solidarist" who want to get rid of competition and "organize" labor on a great scale, no practicable plan has ever been proposed, except co-operative schemes, which are very good in their way, because they are checked and stimulated by external competition, without which they would become mere vast monopolies. Then again the general belief in political excitement, experiment, and change, which marks the cities, and which is the horror of the conservative landed peasantry of the country, suggests no issue or principle capable of real discussion; it is a mere vague tendency which has its influence of course in exciting enthusiasm in the cities, and dread in the rural populations, but it is incapable of formulation, incapable of intellectual statement or refutation.

This, then, seems to us to be the great peril of the situation—that the cities have got a restless, a feverish, a dangerous, an empirical life of their own, to which they are attached, and the influence of which, in some form or other, they desire to see propagated through France; while the country people, ignorant, slow, conservative, and attached to their ignorant, slow, conservative ideas, feel a complete horror of the views and feelings which agitate the cities and desire nothing so much as to be protected from their influence. There, as we have said, is no political issue—nothing capable of being fought out definitely, like the demand for a reform bill, or for free trade, or even for a republic. All these clear constitutional issues might be decided by political agitation. But in France we have hostile but on one side at least, vague ideas threatening an order of society to which the other side is attached, but without even a trace of sufficient definiteness to make it clear what order of society these idealists would substitute for it. Such hostility as this is the more dangerous, just because it is vague, and any distinct comparison of ideas on the subject is impossible. It is more like a quarrel between two different ages of the world—between a feudal and a commercial period for instance, as to which should impose its yoke on the other—than a contest between two sections of the same people, educated under the same influences, and only subject to a certain divergency of taste and principle. The only conceivable remedy for it is a thorough rural education, which should make the country districts more active and susceptible to new ideas, and a thorough city education, which should make the *ouvriers* more sober, less visionary, more clearly aware of the strict intellectual limits on all progress. But that takes a generation or so; and a social struggle in France looks almost as if it were imminent. It is a gloomy prospect.

## Hoss, the Nepotist.

Don Piatt, radical in his paper, the *Capital*, gets off the following pleasant piece of poetry at Grant, for his nepotism.

Hoss was the colonel in the war
Yankaster fought against Ignomar;
His grip was strong and his wind was long;
And victory followed his cigar.

When Ignomar went down in the woods,
Yankaster, in its exultant moods,
Gave Hoss carouse and costly houses,
And bales of honor goods.

Three golden moons for shoulder-tips,
To dub him Joshua of the eclipse,
And silken fetlers, and spotted setters,
And odds at poker, and faro chips,

So far the grateful people went
They ventured to make him President,
And all Yancaster low doffed its castor,
As in the palace he pitched his tent.

His nominations they heard with awe;
The first were all his brothers-in-law!
To see him interpolate such in the purple,
The Ignomar party roared "Ha! ha!"

And next his cousins to far degrees
We clad in ermine and golden bees;
His needy uncles wore carbuncles,
And bathed in marble to drown their fleas.

Repaying scores of auld lang syne,
And fighting it out on the family line,
He sought in highways and ancient byways
For more than kin and for less than kine.

When from his lair the last of blood
And tie was honered since the flood,
And in one abysm of nepotism
Appeared the palace neighborhood.

No policy remained to win;
The dynasty went down in kin;
For want of more heirs' twas an end of affairs
And the Hosses went out 'midst a general grin,

MORAL.

Go slow in kinship, low or great,
As adjuncts to the control of a state;
If the family stretch the device may "fetch,"
But, if short of cousins, mark Hoss's fate!

Chicago, April 13.—This morning Edwin Marston and wife were standing by the railroad track at Hyde Park, very near the track. A passing train fluttered Mrs. Marston's dress so that it caught on the cars and drew her under. Her husband caught her to save her, and was himself drawn under, and both were instantly killed.

Poughkeepsie, April 11.—Moses S. Terwilliger, who choked his mother to death at Brudswick, Ulster county on Saturday, has confessed. He entered her room in the middle of the night, and, after killing her, placed her body in the cellar and set fire to the premises. Some men, in endeavoring to enter the house, were met by the murderer, who knocked one of them down with a club. Terwilliger had been insane for some time. His mother was eighty-three years of age.

## Specimen Economy.

There is no theme so fruitful in self-glorification for the Radical press as that of the reduction of expenses in the administration of public affairs One would suppose after reading these effusions that Grant's administration was really a model of economy and retrenchment. But when the matter is examined critically it is found to be nothing more than electioneering bosh. The actual state of case is about this:

The expenses of Congress during the past year are more than one million dollars in excess of what they were during either of the two previous years.

It cost two hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars more to collect the revenues from customs, than it did last year.

The miscellaneous expenses, which includes buildings, have increased one million of dollars.

The expenses of the United States Courts are one million three hundred thousand dollars in excess of what they were during the fiscal year of 1867-8.

There has been an advance of eight hundred thousand dollars in the expenses of the Interior Departmeent under the reformer Delano.

The increase in the Pension Bureau amounts in round numbers to eleven millions of dollars.

The Postoffice Department costs eight hundred thousand dollars more than it did two years ago.

Here we have an aggregate increase of expenses during the past fiscal years amounting to sixteen million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars, and this does not include the various items that will be dovetailed into the Deficency Appropriation bill, and which will bring the increase of expenditures fully up to thirty millions of dollars.

Now what is there to offset this? The principal item is a reduction of two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the expense of collecting the internal revenue. But the falling off of receipts and the innumerable defalcations of collectors more than counterbalances this reduction, which has been brought about by the consolidation of revenue districts and the reduction of the number of officials.

## THE KU KLUX BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

### Odious Amendments.

*Five Republicans Bolt the Party Traces and Vote Against the Bill.*

Washington, April 14.—The Senate has done its worst on the Ku-Klux bill. It not only passed it this evening with all the important amendments submitted by the Judiciary Committee, but adopted two others presented by Messrs. Morton and Sherman, and thereby made the measure more radical and stringent and odious in its every feature than when it was evolved from the House Committee.

*First*—The President is given the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus through the Presidential election.

*Second*—Every one who proves an outrage on his person or property is given the right of reclamation through judicial process on property in the county where he resides.

*Third*—The iron-clad oath is restored for jurors in Federal courts, so that nearly every white man in the South is excluded from the jury box.

This will enable the Busteeds and Underwoods to pack the juries with negroes who cannot read and write. The House, it will be remembered, merely fixed this feature so that the judge could set aside a juror who sympathized with the Ku Klux, and exact an ordinary oath to the contrary.

These three important changes of the Senate are not acceptable to the more liberal Republicans of the House, while the Democrats, deeming the bill infamous, will hold a conference to decide what course they shall pursue upon it. Five Republican Senators, Messrs. Trumbull, Robertson, Schurz, Tipton, and Hill voted with the Democrats against the bill. It is not a little significant that Messrs. Robertson and Hill come from the very sections where it is alleged the Ku-Klux are in force and operating. The extraordinary and radical changes made by the Senate were suggested by Attorney-General Akerman, with the President's approval.

## Sorrows of the Coffee-Colored Cadet.

*Somebody Treads Again on Smith's Toes and Smith Becomes Bellicose and Profane—The Nigger in the Military Academy.*

West Point, April 13.—That interesting young elephant known to the world at large as Cadet Smith has been again friskily disporting in the field of his wanton will, and proving how sheltering is the agis which covers a darkey pet. Several months ago this darky was tried by court-martial for excoriating his neighbors' shins, and when remonstrated with, replying in terms the reverse of polite. Last summer he was also involved in trouble for using his tin dipper as an instrument with which rather to lay open the military skull than to quaff the sparkling spring. The head-breaking business dropped quietly into oblivion. But for turning his eyes to right at the command "left dres," he was court-martialed in January. The findings were sent to Washington, and have remained there ever since.

And now, while Smith is, as it were, out on ball, he repeats his previous exploit—kicking the shins of the man next to him in the ranks, and making reflections, as unpleasant as untrue, upon his maternal ancestor. It is doubtful if he will be court-martialled for this new offence for another trial, while the sentence of the first is as yet unknown, could not fail to be the broadest kind of a farce. The officers here stationed are not the men to shirk any such duty; but of what good would it be to try and sentence him when the finding would probably be thrown in some pigeon-hole at the War Department?

Said a cadet to me some days ago; "We do not refuse to associate with Cadet Smith on account of his having negro blood in his veins. I was brought up with darkies for my playfellows. His color is nothing; it is the fellow himself whom we dislike and despise. He is low in his tastes, evil tempered malicious, and a liar!"

These were strong words, but careful inquiry and the sincerest intention possible to be fair, have led me to the conclusion that they are perfectly justifiable and not a whit too strong. In my previous letter hence you have had some account of the degree to which the canker of falshood had eaten its way into the vitals of the Military Academy. Now, while the wholesale propagation of this vice cannot be charged upon Smith, there is no reasonable doubt that the example of his obtaining immunity for indulgence in "conspicious inexactness" has done much to induce weak-minded plebes to follew his example. But alas for them! They have, ere this, learned by sad experience the futility of white blood to keep them from coming to grief.

I have referred to Smith's color as not being the reason why he is shunned by his fellow cadets; and to illustrate this the more plainly I cannot do better than give the very words of one of the instructors here.

"Why, sir," he said to me only this morning.

"It's ridiculous to think of Smith's being cut because of his negro blood. The fault lies with himself and his own evil nature. When he came here for the first time there came with him a pure darky, black as the ace of spades. This latter failed to pass the preliminary examination, but during the short while he was here became a general favorite, and had he stayed would have been a kind of pet to the boys. He was jolly, lively, full of fun, showing his teeth from ear to ear on the shortest notice, and though of course very many jokes were cracked about his skin he took them all in good part, and became the friend of everybody. But he was a real darky, no coffee-colored mulatto, who, by the way, usually possess the worse traits of both races."

Smith is much to be pitied on account of the unfortunate position in which the misjudged advice of his protectors has placed him. When Mr. Clark, of New Haven, (Smith's "guide, philosopher, and friend") had him in training preparatory to entering the Academy, he made the mulatto eat with his footman and coachman, never, by any chance, admitting him to his own table. And now this gentleman sends him to the Academy, and is very much astonished that gentlemen's sons will not associate with him. In addition to this Smith has received so many letters and papers from Radicals all over the country exhorting him to "stand firm and uphold the good cause," &c., that he actually fancies himself to be the representative of a principle, and consequently acts accordingly.

It is doubtful if he be more than demerited for his last offence, and meanwhile we have the spectacle of the fifteenth amendment grossly set aside, and a discrimination made in color, by allowing to Smith that for which a white boy would have been expelled.

## A Human Wreck as He Appears in the Senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes:

One of the saddest spectacles presented in the senate chamber in these days is the big cushioned chair which holds the last of the mortal remains of poor Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee. It sits just so the left of the President's rostrum, on the skirmish line. There they bring every day the withered remnant of the apostle of hate, and over that chair to hover, at all hours, the black angel of death. Sallow and emaciated, trembling with palsy in every limb, he sits and watches the proceedings around him with a tearful interest, and only the little light which burns dimly in his once vicious eye is left to tell you of the fierce spirit which in times past inhabited that never prepossessing frame. His right arm lies by his side and the thumb of it twitches and vibrates with the regularity of a heart beat.

They set a glass of water upon his desk, but he never moistens his lips; papers lie before him, but their neat order is never disturbed. There is no more expression upon his shadowed, pinched and leathery face than you would expect to find upon the index of the mummy in the British museum. One can look upon the still vigorous, yet stricken Morton, and feel that he bears the look of vice, but one cannot contemplate poor Brownlow without an expression of generous sympathy. He seems to be waiting his summons. There may be much of the old vitality in him yet, and it may be many days before they carry him into the chamber for the last time. It seemed as though, at times do-day his old viperous nature returned to him, and he yearned to mingle in the debate. But the present, with its turmoils, and future, with its hopes, are but mist to him. He can only see his pathway strewn with wrecks and lined with the rank weeds of bitter hate and parisan selfishness. Let us be charitable enough to hope he has the satisfaction which comes of a belief that his life has not been without its fair proportion of honesty and sincerity.

*Democratic State Convention.*

Headquarters Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 24, 1871.—The delegates chosen to the State Convention will assemble in the chamber of the house of representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 24, 1871, for the purpose of nominating candidates for auditor general and surveyor general, and for the consideration of matters relating to the organization of the party and the advancement of its principles. The convention will be called to order at ten o'clock a. m. By order of the state committee.

W. MUCHLER,
Chairman.

*Legal Tender Act—Supreme Court Reverses its Former Action.*

The Supreme Court, after a protracted session of several hours, decided, by a vote of five to four, to reverse the former decision of the court on the question of the constitutionality of the tender act. Where contracts were made prior to the passage of the act in 1862 the decision will also declare the constitutionality of the legal tender act. Justice Davis voted with the majority. The opinion of the court will probably not be delivered until October next as there is not sufficient time to prepare it at this term. The court will therefore only declare the decision, as was done in the Milligan case, without rendering opinions. Chief Justice Chase, with Nelson, Clifford and Field, dissent.

## Judge Flippin of Tennessee Sentencing his Old Shoolmate to Death.

*From the Memphis Sun.*

Judge Flippin spoke as follows;

"Samuel H. Poston, this is one of the saddest eras in my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together, went to the same school, the same church and played on hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then. Our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital crime, and I, as the minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. Were it consistent with my official duties, I would that this cup could pass from me. But I cannot now shrink from the performance of this sad official requirement, and must not, and will not in the future, though other victims may fall to avenge a violated law. It is, therefore, the sentence of the Court that you be remanded to the county jail of Shelby county, the place from whence you came, to be there securely kept until Friday, the 20th day of May next, when you will be taken by the Sheriff of Shelby county, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., within one mile and a half of the court house of said county, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

When Poston was called, both the Judge and Poston were very much moved. Poston shook like an aspen leaf, and had to grasp a chair for support. At the conclusion of the sentence Judge Flippin was in tears, as was also nearly all the large crowd gathered there. It was a most affecting scene, and will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it. It was a surprise to all to know the relation that had existed in early childhood between Judge Flippin and Poston, and it must indeed have been a sad thing for Judge Flippin to consign to death a playmate of his early boyhood days.

## Baggage Smashing as a Fine Art.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Baggage smashing as a fine art, has reached a hight state of perfection in this country, and the skill, ingenuity, and perseverance exhibited by railway porters and employees in reducing the strongest built trunk to a hash of wood, leather and iron, must be highly encouraging to the trunk makers. New York and the west produce some human bombshells who stand at the head of the destructive brotherhood for the annihilation of baggage. A heavily timbered, iron clad, armor-plated trunk, will only stand a two or three day's trip, and the handling of two or three of these railwreckers before it is reduced to old junk. On a recent trip we put our faith and our clothing in a heavy sole leather valise, handsomely built; it held together as far as Washington, and we began to believe that some great reform movement or "revival" had taken place among porters and railway men; that some railroad Father Matthew, or hotel Elder Knapp' had arisen, and that the debased baggage smasher had signed a pledge to abstain from destroying even so much as a band-box, or had experienced a change of heart; and with it more tender hands. It was with a hopeful spirit, therefore, that we un-uspectingly parted with our trusty portmanteau at the depot in Washington. Alas! for the fallibility of human hopes; that elegant piece of leather was delivered to us in New York, at the end of th eday's journey, neatly manufactured into leather shoe string. A stout, leather-covered flask of cologne had been well pulverized, and the fragments of glass judiciously distributed in our linen, where it was calculated to excite the most lively emotion. A bunch of cigars had been converted into snuff and fine cut; in fact, the remains of everything of a perishable nature attested the muscular energy and activity of the American baggage smasher.

As the traveling season is approaching, we would suggest to any new railway company, who wish to win immortal fame, and advertise themselves in the most thorough manner, that they announce that they will guarantee the safe delivery of baggage, except in cases of the usual railroad accidents for which "nobody is to blame." Such a guarantee, faithfully carried out, would largely increase the business of any railway, and cause them to become known throughout the civilized world as the benefactors of mankind.

## Death of the Parisian Elephants.

The splendid specimens of elephants, under the names of Castor and Pollux, of European renown, fell victims to the mighttiest of all conquerors—hunger. The Parisians, though not too fastidious to feed on rats, were compelled by it to sacrifice their giant pets. Their death was tragic. Pollux died from Devisme's explosive ball, fifteen centimetres long, of cylindrical shape, with conic end, which on its steel point had a capsule fastened containing eighty grammes of fine powder, weiging two hundred and eighty grammes. A charge of eight grammes of powder is required to throw the projectile. The shot, fired from ten meters' distance, pierced the right shoulder, shattered the first rib, and exploded within the bowels. After this destructive explosion the elephant rested in an upright position, then made some motions, but did not attempt to rend his shackles. It lasted some minutes until the internal hemorrhage choked the animal. Then he fell, his agony lasting some time. Four large tubs were filled with blood, and yet some little time elapsed before he ceased to breathe. The next day it was Castor's turn, who was killed by Milne Edwards by means of a hunting carbine. Hit on the right temple, the elephant went down on his knees with a moaning cry. As he tried to raise himself another ball hit him in the middle of the forehead. Again he went down, and then, as if struck by a thunderbolt, he rolled on to his right side. His proboscis moved slightly; his beautiful expressive eye closed; he was dead. The victims were seized by Deboo's folks and stripped of their horny skins, which sold for 4,000 francs each. The rosy flesh seemed to be extremely tender, and looked like veal. Castor and Pollux, though only six years of age were of enormous size. The colossal pieces of their flesh were soon paraded on the shambles of the Boulevard Haussman, among cassowaries, kangaroos and antelopes from the Zoological Gardens. So the menagerie was complete; but the elephants were the lions of the day.

## Influence of Sweet Sounds on the Lower Animals.

*Peculiar Effects on Reptiles—Elephantine Susceptibility.*

The most common exhibition of the influence of music on animals is perhaps that witnessed in circuses and other equestrian entertainments, where the horse is effected in a lively and exhilarating manner by the performance of the band—often waltzing and prancing, and keeping perfect time with the music.

Dogs are effected by music, but it is difficult to determine whether agreeably or otherwise. Many naturalists believe it to be disagreeable to them, an opinion which is strongly supported by the fact that if left to their liberty, they generally take flight with howls as soon as the music reaches their ears. They have been known to die when compelled to hear music for a considerable time. Other quadrupeds, and also owls, have been known to die from the effect of music.

Cats are said to mew loudly on hearing the sound of instruments, but are more seldom and less painfully affected than dogs. On the other hand, it is well known that many kinds of birds are affected in a very agreeable manner, often approaching as near as possible the instrument or persons and remaining as long as the music continues, and then flapping their wings, as we should clap our hands in approbation of the performance.

Many of the wild animals are said to be fond of and even charmed by music; the hunters of the Tyrol and some parts of Germany often entice stags by singing, and the female deer by playing the flute. Beavers and rats have been taught to dance the rope, keeping time to the music.

Among reptiles the lizard shows perhaps the most remarkable susceptibility to musical influences; lying first on his back, and then on his side, and anon on his belly, as if desiring to expose every part of his body to the effect of the sonorous fluid which is so delightful to him. Appears to be very refined in his taste, soft voices and plantive airs being his favorite, while hoarse singing and noisy music disgust him.

Among the insects, spiders are found to be very fond of Music. As soon as the sounds reach them, they decend along their web to the point nearest to that from which the music originates, and there remain motionless as long as it continues. Prisoners sometimes tame them by singing or whistling, and make companions of them.

But perhaps the most remarkable instance of the influence of music on animals occurred at a menagerie in Paris, a few years ago, when a concert was given, and two elephants were among the auditors.—The orchestra being placed out of their sight, they could not perceive whence the harmony came. The first sensation was that of surprise, at one moment they gazed eagerly at the spectators; the next they ran at their keeper to caress him, and seemed to inquire what these strange sounds meant: but, at length seeing that nothing was amiss, they gave themselves up to the impression which the music communicated. Each new tune seemed to produce a change of feeling, causing their gestures and cries to assume an expression in accordance with it. But it was still more remarkable that after a piece had produced an agreeable effect upon them, if it was incorrectly played, they would remain cold and unmoved.

West Chester, April 22.—Two men, named Micheal Gorman and Robert Dettis were killed, near this place, while standing under a tree, during the thunder storm of yesterday afternoon. They had repaired there for shelter, when the tree was struck by lightning, instantly killing both.


LIME! LIME!

Best quality of Lime, constantly on hand, in any quantities, at the kiln of the undersigned, near Centre Hall,

21ap3t Sam'l Bruss.


MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT. List of dealers of foreign and domestic merchandise, &c., in Centre county, for the year 1871, subject to payment of license.

Bellefonte Borough.

| | Class | Tax |
|---|---|---|
| Zimmerman Bros. & Co. store | 10 | 20,75 |
| C P Feyberger tobacconist | 13 | 10,75 |
| H H Kline 3 B. tables | | 50,75 |
| Frank M'Lain 2 " | | 50,74 |
| Foster & Devling store | 11 | 15,75 |
| Linn & Wilson druggists | 12 | 13,25 |
| John Montgomery mer. tailor | 14 | 7,75 |
| J H Sands baker | 14 | 7,75 |
| Geo Livingstone books | 13 | 10,75 |
| Ruhl & Gault groceries | 12 | 13,25 |
| J & J Harris hardware | 9 | 20,75 |
| E Joseph & Bro store | 12 | 13,25 |
| G W Patton jewelry | 13 | 10,75 |
| S Lipton & Co. tobacconist | 13 | 10,75 |
| A Sternberg store | 12 | 13,25 |
| Loeb, May & Loeb store | 10 | 20,75 |
| Jno Powers boots | 14 | 7,50 |
| Shortlidge & Co coal &c. | 13 | 10,75 |
| Wm M'Clellan mer. tailor | 14 | 7,75 |
| W B Savage stoves | 14 | 7,75 |
| N Beck, tobacconist | 14 | 7,75 |
| J R Awl store | 14 | 7,75 |
| J W Cooke store | 11 | 15,75 |
| H P Harris furniture | 14 | 7,75 |
| Ed Brown grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| H D Yerger baker | 14 | 7,75 |
| Keller & Musser store | 11 | 15,75 |
| Zeller & Jarret druggists | 13 | 10,75 |
| Hoffer & Bros store | 10 | 20,75 |
| D M Wagner & Son store | 9 | 25,75 |
| Sechler & Co grocer es | 11 | 15,75 |
| Isaac Haupt store | 14 | 7,75 |
| A Schroyer & Son furniture | 14 | 7,75 |
| J I Rankin books | 13 | 10,75 |
| J I Rankin books | 14 | 7,75 |
| F P Blair jewelry | 14 | 7,75 |
| F P Green druggist | 13 | 10,75 |
| T Deschner gunsmith | 14 | 7,75 |
| Harper Bros store | 10 | 20,75 |
| Kurtz & Straub green groceries | 14 | 7,75 |
| Irvin & Wilson hardware | 9 | 25,75 |
| J S Lonsberger store | 14 | 7,75 |
| Sussman & Guggenheimer store | 10 | 20,75 |
| P M'Affrey boots | 14 | 7,75 |
| Geo O'Brien furniture | 14 | 7,75 |
| John Brachbill furniture | 14 | 7,75 |
| Graham & Son boots | 14 | 7,75 |
| Herbheimer & Co bakers | 14 | 7,75 |
| Burnside & Thomas store | 12 | 13,25 |
| G F Ronian 2 B. alleys | | 30,75 |
| Mrs. N K Dase notions | 14 | 7,76 |
| Miss G B Priest notions | 13 | 7,75 |
| **Marion twp.** | | |
| Beck & Yearick store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Wilson & Tibbens store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Betz & Brothers grocery | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Miles twp.** | | |
| Miller & Brian store | 13 | 10,75 |
| L C Pellman do | 14 | 7,75 |
| Frank & Haines do | 13 | 10,75 |
| T N Wolf do | 13 | 10,75 |
| J W Sholl do | 14 | 7,75 |
| H W Kreamer do | 14 | 7,75 |
| Samuel Hackman grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| H Smull & Bro do | 14 | 7,75 |
| Wolf & Barges store | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Milesburg Borough.** | | |
| A J Boggs store | 14 | 7,75 |
| A R Peters store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Mrs C G Ryman druggist | 13 | 10,75 |
| H T Ryman store | 14 | 7,75 |
| Mrs S T Green notions | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Penn twp.** | | |
| Kerstetter & Ertle store | 13 | 10,75 |
| J C Foote do | 14 | 7,75 |
| E C Campbell do | 14 | 7,75 |
| Alexander Bros do | 12 | 13,25 |
| J W Snook do | 12 | 13,25 |
| Jac Eisenhuth druggist | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Patton twp.** | | |
| Mattern Bros store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Peter Murray do | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Potter twp.** | | |
| Wm Wolf store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Herlacker & Cronmiller do | 13 | 10,75 |
| Strohm & Swarts do | 12 | 13,25 |
| A A Kerlin do | 12 | 13,25 |
| W J Thompson & Bro do | 12 | 13,25 |
| R D Brisbin & Co do | 13 | 10,75 |
| Graff & Thompson do | 13 | 10,75 |
| Phillips & Glasgow do | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Phillipsburg Borough.** | | |
| J R M Kinney grocer | 13 | 10,75 |
| Wm Oliver grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| Hoover Cooke & Co stove | 10 | 20,75 |
| W H Jones green grocers | 14 | 7,75 |
| D R Jameson boots | 14 | 7,75 |
| Hunter & Adams furniture | 14 | 7,75 |
| Irvin & Munson store | 10 | 20,75 |
| Geo Gates flour & feed | 14 | 7,75 |
| E Bollinger mer tailor | 14 | 7,75 |
| E & S Dubree stoves | 14 | 7,75 |
| L D Smith confectionary | 14 | 7,75 |
| Daniel Ayres stoves | 13 | 10,75 |
| A Montgomery stoves | 13 | 10,75 |
| James Morrison mer. tailor | 14 | 7,75 |
| P Swartz stoves | 12 | 13,25 |
| G W Warfel grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| C H Herlinger clothier | 14 | 7,75 |
| E T Gray grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| Mrs C Duross notions | 14 | 7,75 |
| Mrs S L Barr baker | 14 | 7,75 |
| J A Ganoe grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| J D M Girk druggist | 13 | 10,75 |
| G S Fiegel hardware | 12 | 13,25 |
| M Condo notions | 14 | 7,75 |
| W H M'Causland Jewelry | 14 | 7,75 |
| Kessler, Dubree & Co store | 9 | 25,75 |
| L Manley baker | 14 | 7,75 |
| J D Simler baker | 14 | 7,75 |
| G H Zeigler hardware | 10 | 20,75 |
| Simon Bogger clothier | 14 | 7,75 |
| M R Myers grocer | 13 | 10,75 |
| Peter Weyer green grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| P H Switzer books | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Boggs twp.** | Class | Tax |
| J B Antes Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| J B Curtin " | 12 | 13,25 |
| McCoy & Linn " | 11 | 15,75 |
| **Benner twp.** | | |
| John Hibler Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Burnside twp.** | | |
| Geo Beck & Brother Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Curtin twp.** | | |
| Weber & Singer Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Furguson twp.** | | |
| M G Gray Store | 13 | 10,75 |
| A Sample & Son " | 12 | 13,25 |
| J Dunlap & Co " | 13 | 10,75 |
| John L Musser Notions | 14 | 7,75 |
| Shorb, Stewart & co Store | 8 | 30,75 |
| Thos Bollinger & co " | 13 | 10,75 |
| A J Katiern & co " | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Gregg twp.** | | |
| R H Duncan Store | 12 | 13,25 |
| J B Fisher " | 12 | 13,25 |
| Fisher & Gettey " | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Haines twp.** | | |
| M M Musser Store | 13 | 10,75 |
| S Spangelmyer & Son " | 11 | 15,75 |
| H A Mingle & Son " | 13 | 10,75 |
| Philip Gross " | 13 | 10,75 |
| Thos Harper " | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Huston twp.** | | |
| J C Hoover & co Store | 12 | 13,25 |
| John Eager Grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| John J Thompson Store | 13 | 10,75 |
| J F Williams " | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Harris twp.** | | |
| Mattern & Petterson Store | 12 | 13,25 |
| Hahn, Wilson & co " | 12 | 13,25 |
| Sternberg & Sellers " | 14 | 7,75 |
| B & M Houser " | 14 | 7,75 |
| Mrs A E Jack Notions | 14 | 7,75 |
| J J Price Grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| S H Stover Store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Geo Jack & Son " | 14 | 7,75 |
| John From Grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| Mrs E Woods & Son Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| D Hess " | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Half Moon twp.** | | |
| H S Thompson Store | 13 | 10,75 |
| Henry Adams " | 14 | 7,75 |
| J V Gray " | 11 | 15,75 |
| **Howard Borough** | | |
| Balser Weber Store | 12 | 13,25 |
| Robert Booke " | 13 | 10,75 |
| Johnson & Royer Grocers | 14 | 7,75 |
| Lucus & Bro " | 13 | 10,75 |
| S F Kline Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Liberty twp.** | | |
| John Brickley Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| J A Quigley " | 13 | 10,75 |
| Jos B Kunes Grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| James I Kunes " | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Rush twp.** | | |
| W J Jackson Store | 10 | 20,75 |
| John Miller & Son " | 13 | 10,75 |
| Jac F Flick Grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| Hill & Fowler Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| John Nuttall & co " | 11 | 15,75 |
| **Snowshoe twp.** | | |
| May, Loeb & co Store | 6 | 50,75 |
| Ada E Shiver Grocer | 14 | 7,75 |
| Herbert Williams " | 14 | 7,75 |
| J H Crisman Store | 12 | 13,25 |
| N Baner " | 13 | 10,75 |
| D Betts " | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Spring twp,** | | |
| J D Miller Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Unionville Borough.** | | |
| Nathan Hurley Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| Griest & Rumbarger " | 13 | 10,75 |
| S A Martin Druggist | 14 | 7,75 |
| **Worth twp.** | | |
| J G Jones Store | 14 | 7,75 |
| J W Simpson " | 13 | 10,75 |
| **Walker twp.** | | |
| Huston & Rogers Store | 13 | 10,75 |
| H Brown " | 13 | 10,75 |

I do hereby certify the above to be a full and correct copy of the Mercantile