CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 9d, '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.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (10 lines) for three insertions. Advertisements for a longer period, at a reduced rate.

Business cards of five lines, $5 per year.

Communications recommending persons for office, 5 cents per line. Communications of a priv. e 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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

The Bellefonte Republican errs in intimating that we are a candidate for assembly. We are not in the wild hunt for office. Clap-trap and the dog days are looming up.

Bowen, the radical congressman has been found guilty of playing mormon, or having too many wives, and Grant has appointed one of Brigham Young's sons to a West Point cadetship. Verily these rads are down on the "twin relic."

Gen. Grant has gone to Long Branch for the summer and the Dent's now run the government by proxy. The government is already so badly *dented* that it makes little difference who runs it.

When the democrats went out of power in Philadelphia, the city debt was 19 millions. Now under radical rule it has run up to 50 millions.

The democrats of New York have effected a saving of several millions by reducing the salaries. This is what we need in Pennsylvania. Elect M'Candless and Cooper and give us the lower house to aid the democratic senate, and Pennsylvania will be the better off by several millions per year.

RAILROAL LETTING.—From an advertisement in this issue of the REPORTER, the people of our valley will learn that proposals for the grading of our railroad will be preceived until the first of July, and that means that our road is to be built, and that a new era of prosperity is to dawn upon the people of Penn, Brush and Buffalo vallies. We rejoice that this long talked of and so greatly needed improvement is soon to be one of the fixed institutions of the state. It required much time, much labor, much solicitation, to get our people to aid in the enterprize and to secure the road—and now we all have the satisfaction of knowing that our labors have not been in vain, and that our lovely, rich and fertile valley is no longer to occupy an isolated position for want of an outlet. The cars will run to Mifflinburg this summer, and if the work from that point westward is pushed on vigorously, we may have the locomotive dashing through our valley by January 1872.

There is still chance for those who have stood aloof to come forward and partially relieve such as found it necessary to deeply involve themselves in order to secure the road. It is a duty of every one along the line to bear a share, as all are benefited, and it is a wrong principle to shirk duty and depend upon our neighbors.

The elections in Virginia have gone democratic. The rads were defeated in Richmond and other cities.

Col. Jake Ziegler, of the Butler Herald intends getting a power press. Butler will then be square with Centre Hall, in that respect, and the Herald's dove will fly high.

The state of Michigan has a law making it compulsory for parents to send their children to school not less than twelve weeks each year.

The Ku Klux stories of Grant's lick-spittles and Senator Scott's Ku Klux committee sitting at Washington, receive little coroboration from Horace Greely's observations in his recent visit to Texas. The philosopher of the Tribune seems to be pleased with the southern people, and promises to render a good account of them when he gets home, and in a speach in a southern city, from which he departed a few days ago, he pays quite a compliment to the quiet and good order maintained in Texas.

Now why have a tyrannical order issued from the white house, which carries a gross insult to those people and the entire country, based upon falsehood, and why pass the infamous and unconstitutional Ku Klux bill? What Grant and his office holders want is to create disturbances so he may have an excuse for setting aside the habeas corpus and sending his solders into the south to control the elections for his own re-election. That's what he is about. He is willing to have the country in an uproar, and like Zack Chandler, have a little "blood letting," to perpetuate his rule at Washington. All the Ku Klux stories, thus far have proven false, and manufactured for political effect by scoundrels who wish to keep in offices.

The case before the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Harrisburg, between the Pennsylvania and Catawissa Railroad Companies, was decided last week in favor of the Catawissa Company. The effort of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was to prevent the Catawissa Company from crossing the tract of the Philadelphia and Erie road, at grade, in constructing their extension from Milton to Williamsport.

The Chicago Republican finds this list of offenses announced in its northwestern exchanges in a single day, not one of which is charged to the Ku Klux, but all of which would be, had they been committed in the South: "Deliberate murders, six; suicides, five; supposed poisoning, three; highway robberies, in which the victims were nearly killed seven; shootings, growing out of domestic difficulties, five; and six forgeries in amounts of over five-thousand dollars."

Manifesto of the Tennessee Democratic Executive Committee.

Nashville, June 1.—The Democratic State Executive Committee of Tennessee met in this city to-day upon the call of its chairman, Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas, and adopted a resolution declaring their acceptance in good faith of the issues of the war, with all of the late amendments to the Constitution and their acquiescence in them as the supreme law of the land. They also declared their approval of the late Democratic Congressional address.

At a large meeting of the editors of the Democratic press of the State now in this city, this afternoon, this action of the State Democratic Executive Committee was considered and unanimously appreved and endorsed. The meeting was composed of the Democratic editors from all parts of the State.

An Imperative Demand on Spain.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun alleges that on Monday last General Sickles was instructed by telegraph to notify the Spanish Government that the estates belonging to the American citizens in Cuba which had been confiscated, must be immediately returned to their owners, and damages of their sequestration must be paid, or that warlike measures will be at once set on foot by the American government. The order to Gen. Sickles was to give the Spanish Government one week in which to make its answer.

Bowen the Bigamist Found Guilty.

The trial of C. C. Bowen for bigamy, was resumed to-day and concluded late in the afternoon. The jury after being out twenty minutes returned a verdict of guilty. Bowen and Mrs. Pettigrew King Bowen were during the argument of Bowen's counsel affected to tears, and when the court adjourned the lady followed Bowen to the Judge's room, resting, her head on his shoulder evidently in distress His counsel moved for a new trial which will be heard on Thursday, in the meanwhile he is held en $5,000 bail.

Three White Men Defeating Forty Indians, Killing Eleven.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 26.—A war party of forty Yinktons came to the river a few miles above Muscle Shed Mount, a few days ago, and attacked three men belonging to a party of woodchoppers. The men ran to the bend in the river and concealed themselves in thick bushes; but their hiding place was discovered, when a desperate fight took place, resulting in the death of one white man and eleven Indians. The Indians left six of their dead on the field, not having horses enough to carry them off. The fight began at 2 P. M. and continues.

Forty-Six Persons Murdered.

Accounts from Algiers to the 6th of May state that the insurrection continues to rage as fiercely as ever, and some dreadful massacres had been perpetrated by the Arabs at Delley, Bougie and Halestro. At the last mentioned village the whole male population, consisting of forty-six individuals, were murdered with the greatest brutality and the women and children carried off into the interior. It is satisfaction to learn, however, that in almost every engagement with the French forces the Kabyles have been driven back with loss.

From Kansas.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

SOLOMON CITY, Dickinson co. Kan.
May 22nd 1871.

As it is raining, and I am thereby kept from my employ, I thought of devoting an hour to my friends through the worthy columns of the Reporter, and speak more particularly about our excursion, in search of "homesteads" up the valley of the Solomon, and tributaries.

Imagine a line of emigrant teams, with wagons, full of miscellanies, such as household goods, provisions, old men, women and children, and you have a good idea of our appearance, as we strung out along the Solomon Valley trail, in a north-west course, presenting a spectacle "very military," from the fact that the most of the men, besides rifles, carried revolvers and Bowie knives, in true desperado, or western style.

Our progres was necessarily slow, there being many sloughs, ravines and creeks to cross; at times we were swamped; then, again, we plunged to the bottom of a ravine or creek, down a slope of about 20 degrees, from which we were able only to proceed by "double hitching," and shoulders to the wheels, but driving early and late we came about 35 to 40 miles a day.

The scenery was varied and beautiful and on our second days travel we began to have considerable sport; now and then a few antelopes, or a pack of Coyotes or prairie wolves would start up and bound away across the plain, till lost to view in the distance; these fellows were so shy, and kept at so great a distance that we did not have a fair shot at them. And the only game we brought down were ducks, snipes, and prairie fowls; while now and then a large snake attracted our attention, which was rendered duly, in the shape of a grand rally of our party; of course, the snake died, from the effect of perhaps fifty revolver shots.

We now enter a town of those spry little fellows, the prairie dogs, this town covered an area of several miles, and our advent in their city created great excitement: as far as we could see, the town was in a state of uproar.

The dogs are about the size of a half grown cat, of a brown color, and the sauciest, and most impudent fellows we ever saw; they have a queer, shrill bark, somewhat resembling the bark of a pine squirrel; and, sitting on top of their moulds, straight on end, while others peeped from the entrance of their subterraneous abode, all in "union" barked at us.

The little fellows are exceedingly hard to catch or shoot; for on our near approach, those out in the grass immediately run for their holes, and a twinkle of their little tales, and they are gone. When one is shot, it tumbles back into its hole, so there is no telling whether you hit or miss; we had the luck, however, of securing one, which was closely examined.

At the report of a rifle, all disappear; and quiet, reigns supreme. Many a ball have we sent whizing into their towns without effect.

We continued our research up the Solomon Valley for a hundred miles or more, and found the soil invariably good and fertile; but, notwithstanding this fact, there seems to be some doubt in regard to the powers of production, it is believed the soil contains too much alkali, (produced by the great fires of the prairies,) which must be removed by cultivation and manure; lime would do it, but this would not pay as it costs eighty cents a bushel.

Corn, the great staple of the west, is admitted to be a very uncertain crop here; last season there was none—a perfect failure; while wheat they tell us averaged ten bushels to the acre.

But the country and soil is new, and there is no telling what a little care and farming will do; while it would not be fair to judge the section from the partial failures, from the fact that these were on "breakings," or first plowings.

But I have neither time nor room to enter into a minute detail of our observations, by the way, the land, prospects for emigrants &c., &c., which I will do hereafter, would only add that one hundred miles in the "Wilderness" that is from the nearest R. R. was enough, and so we turned back, located within nine miles from here, with our head quarters in the city, were we will spend the season. More anon.

T. C. MOYER.

For the Reporter.

Mr. Editor:—In the last Watchman we see the Bellefonte politicians are putting forth their annual feelers, and have trotted out their five candidates for associate judges, and in true fustian style. One is recommended as an "old stand-by" democrat; another "for his democracy—his devotion to its principles," another, because "he has not asked an office—has always been a constant democrat; another, because "he has made an excellent judge, and does honor the to position," and then comes the Bellefonte candidate, "a thorough business man, an upright, and intelligent, conscientious citizen, who would run a very large vote, and the party may well feel proud that such men can be induced to accept the nomination." From this it appears it is very hard to get a Bellefonter to seek or accept office!! facts to the contrary notwithstanding. After this first move on the chessboard, should not the voters look at the matter, as well as the professional politician—and be prepared to be heard at the primary elections this year, determined that their choice shall not be politely bowed off or bargoned off by the drill sergeants of Bellefonte. Let the democratic yeomanry of every township get to work determined to be no longer "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to any political shemers who suck the honey and give the combs to the gulled. Let the honest democratic voters, who love their principles and act from principle, unite, determined to have fair play, and that the next county ticket must be nominated on the democratic principle of rotation in office, by taking the candidates fresh from the ranks of the people, and not dupes and dependants of political wire-pullers, or the gun may snap and hurt somebody.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Reporter.

The attention of school directors is called to the fact that the school department has made a special request, this year, to have all the district reports sent in *not later than the 15th of June.*

The Report and certificates must come together—one without the other is useless. The *old* President must swear the correctness of the report, etc., and this can only be done after the old Treasurer's acts have been settled, and the *new* Treasurer's bond has been executed,—and a statement of the finances of the district published, either in our of the county papers, or by written or printed hand-bills not less than ten in number. The report must contain the names of the *new* officers of the bord.

Directors will confer a favor by complying with this request, and receive their appropriation the sooner for it.

This can just as well be attended to *at once*, as to delay it a month, so hurry up, gentlemen.

R. M. MAGEE.

Cavalcading Christians.

From the N. Y. World.

Our Washington correspondents inform us that a great sensation has been created in that city during the past week by the appearance in its streets and avenues of an indefinite number of young Christians. These young Christians have entertained the capital with processions, songs, and hymns, and one is left a little in doubt whether the extreme excitement caused by their presence and their performances is to be attributed to their musical gifts, to their good looks, to their excellent drill in marching, or merely to the fact of their being Christians. When we consider the average tone of Washington morals and religion it will seem to be reasonable enough that the spectacle of a procession of young Christians should appear to that city a more novel and amazing show even than Mr. Burlingame with his heathen Chinee, or the unbelieving "Japs." or the idolatrous Indians from our far Western frontier.

Why young Christians, however, should feel themselves called upon, not in their capacity as citizens but in their quality of young Christians, to march in military procession through the streets of the Federal capital singing the "Star Spangled Banner," is really, when one comes to reflect upon it, much more of a puzzle than why the people of Washington should leave their homes and hearths and run into the streets to look at them. The only reference which we can at this moment recall from the Christian Scriptures to any connection between Christian believers and the streets of a city is an injunction laid upon his disciples by the founder of Christianity that whenever they desired to pray they should take particular care to avoid following the example of the Pharisees, who had a way of saying their prayers standing "at the "corners of the streets, that they might "be seen of men." This injunction, if it was not disobeyed to the letter by the young Christians a Washington, certainly was not kept by them in the spirit. They can hardly have imagined, when they marshalled their arary in Pennsylvania avenue and set fourth with shouts and lights for the White House like a political delegation, or a target company, or a "grand army of the republic," that they were likely to pass unnoted of men; and it is just possible that when they lifted up their voices in "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs" under the Presidential roof they were not wholly exalted out of all consciousness that mortal ears, and those of high degree, were listening to their well-modulated strains. All this would be harmles enough in its absurdity if these "Christian young men" professed to regard their Christianity as Freemasons regard their Freemasonary, or "Knights Templars" their knighthood, as a special mystery and bond, that is, of their own by virtue of which they become a brotherhood apart from other uninitiated men, and are called upon by virtue of that brotherhood from time to time to dine and "processionize" and make excursions together. In case, however much they might bore the population by singing in the streets at untimely hours, or turning the tide of travel out of the highways into shoals and eddies, no permanent scandel would follow the temporary annoyance. But we understand Christianity to be the general religion of the land, and these young men to have associated themselves together for the purpose of setting fourth the peculiar spirit and influences of Christianity in an exemplary and superior manner. This they certainly are not in a way to achieve by imitating the suspiciously vanglorious and self-conscious fashions of merely worldly brotherhoods, by seeking notoriety in the highway and by subjecting the President of the United States to an hour or two of hand-shaking to the tune of very slow music, with General Howard standing by as chief executioner.

The Scripture, it is true, enjoins Christians to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." But the Constitution nowhere provides that the President shall have his hand shaken in his own house by a thousand excursionists, nor yet that he shall be entitled to demand hymns and psalms as tribute from all Christian young men who chance to pass through Washington. If these religious exercises were devotional they should have been rendered not unto Caesar but unto God. If they were not devotional it would not be civil to say precisely what they were.

Jefferson Davis.

Remarks in Response to a Serenade—He Counsels Patience and Moderation to the Suffering South.

Augusta, Ga., May 25.—Jefferson Davis arrived last night and was serenaded at the Planters' Hotel, and to-day held a reception. Mayor Estis tendered him the hospitalities of the city. In response to calls and cheers Mr. Davis made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel and said that he recognized the peculiar claims Georgia had upon him and of himself upon Georgia, for in the ancient city of Augusta his father had identified himself with the Revolutionary struggle for liberty. If the latest struggle for the principles of Constitutional liberty had been a crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered. Aware of the eagerness with which every word he might utter was watched for and misrepresented, he would be silent, not from apprehensions as the result to himself individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interests of the Southern people. He did not conceive that the principles of the lost cause were dead, or that the truth should remain crushed. He counselled fortitude and patience, believing that the South could afford to be patient under her wrongs until the returning sense of justice achieved the rights of every freeman, a period to which he earnestly looked forward. He was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could not think one thing and speak another. He looked forward to the time when he might speak to his fellow citizens as his heart moved him, and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them.

Border Brutality.

Unprovoked Murder of Friendly Indians Bloody Retaliation.

Washington, May 28.—A letter has been received at the Indian Bureau detailing an outrage committed upon the Osage Indians, and showing that some whites deserve more than the Indians the appellation of savages The letter is dated New Osage Agency, May 16, and signed by Isaac T Gibson, Indian Agent. It is stated that on the 13th instant Hope Walla, chief of the Little Osages, and some of his men, ten in number, started in the morning from their village, which is about eight miles from the line of Kansas, to trade robes and furs at one of the border towns of that State. They were met when about two miles on their way by seventeen border white men, armed with guns and revolvers, who demanded the return of a horse which they alleged had been stolen by some of the Osages. The chief assured them that his braves at the camp would find the horse for them if it were in their herds. The white men, after consultation, presented their arms and ordered the Indians to dismount, which some of them did, and others attempted to escape. The whites commenced firing at the Osages and pursuing them, they making no resistance whatever, as they were unarmed. The chief was wounded slightly in the shoulder, and two of his head men, inoffensive and peaceable like himself, were badly wounded, perhaps fatally, and another was pursued to the river and killed. Another saved his life by diving into a lake. Other details could be given proving it to have been one of the most cowardly and murderous assaults that has lately been perpetrated on the border. Some of the party escaped to the village. Amid much excitement about seventy-five warriors started in pursuit of the whites, who were overtaken before reaching the State line, but refusing to stop and deliver up the ponies and robes they had taken were fired upon by the Osages. One white man was killed, two were taken prisoners, and five horses captured. The remainder of the marauders made their escape spreading the news of a general slaughter of all the women and children on the border. Hence the people rushed to arms, but were prevented from testing their courage by the advice of two or three cool men, who insisted on an investigation, which soon allayed their ire, as the attack by the Osages was deemed justifiable under the circumstances, and they had quietly and peaceably returned to their villages through the settlement of the trespassers, in view of whom the fight had occurred. They released the two prisoners. The chief, wisely foreseeing another attack, abandoned his town in the afternoon and fell back towards the agency, twenty miles distant, to be nearer the other bands for support.

About sundown the agent met the band of 500 on the plain fleeing from their homes and the excited borders. It was indeed a sad sight to him

This band had given evidence of their determination to abandon their wild life and accept civilization, but now they were on the war-path, grieved, and, possibly, their hearts filled with the spirit of revenge, which would cause them to forever hate the education and course of life which produced such unjust and hateful fruit.

A delegation from the settlers on the border brought down to the agency the pony taken by the thieves and murderers, and wished to do all they could to restore friendly relations with the Indians. At a council which was held the Osages voluntarily gave up the horses taken by them in the fight, and appeared disposed to live at peace if let alone.

The agent again urgently requests a small police force of armed men to remove trespassers and protect the Osages from the incursions of Christian savages. He says unless those savages are protected by the government it will be utterly impossible for any man to control them or civilize them. If the government would discharge its duty in that regard their civilization would be rendered easy, certain, and pleasurable to the agent and his co-laborers.

Increase of Divorce Cases in Massachusetts.

To show the great increase of divorce cases, the Cambridge Press, before the Supreme Court, in Middlesex county since 1831, we have obtained from an official source, the following statement: At the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Middlesex, A. D., 1831, there were pending in said Court five libels for divorce, of which number two were granted. At the April term. A. D., 1844, there were pending in said Court fourteen libels for divorce, of which number seven were granted. At the April term, A. D., 1851, there were pending in said Court forty-one libels for divorce, of which number fifteen were granted. At the April term, A. D., 1861, there were seventy-five libels for divorce pending in said Court, of which number twenty-six were granted. There were also three petitions by persons previously divorced for leave to marry again, of which none were granted at said term. At the present April term, A. D., 1871, there were pending in said Court 201 libels for divorce, of which number thirty-five were granted; five in which neither party appeared, and eleven were dismissed after a hearing. There were also pending six petitions for nullifying the marriage bond (previously entered into), of which number three were granted, and eight petitions (of persons previously divorced) for leave to marry again, of which number one was granted and one dismissed.

How Monkeys are Captured.

Monkeys are pretty common, yet all the families are remarkably cunning. Has it ever occured to the reader how they are taken? Pitfalls will take a lion, and the famished monarch will, after a few days' starvation, dart into a cage containing food, and thus be secured. But how are monkeys caught? The ape family resembles man. Their vices are human. They love liquor and fall.

In Daufour and Semnaar, the natives make a fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately feund Aware of this, the natives go to the parts of the forest frequented by the monkeys and set on the ground calabashes full of the enticing liquor. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it, he utters loud cries of joy that soon attracts his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and then in a short time they show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who came too late to get fuddled escape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some up, and these begin to weep and cover them with maudlin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand to lead him off, the nearest monkey will cling to the one who thus finds support, and endeavor to go off also. Another will grasp at him, and so on, until the negro leads a line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village, they are secured caged and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them, so as to reconcile them be degrees to their state of captivity.

Since the above was set up, we learn that Mr. Davis made no such remarks about his ultimate hopes for the lost cause as above reported.

A MAN WITH NOTHING TO DO.—Some of the friends of T. A. Scott are a little solicitous least he should be out of a situation this summer, and are engaged hunting up railroads, two or three hundred miles long, to enable him to take the Presidency, just to keep his hand in. This is well enough, as he is only President of five railroads, including the Union Pacific, Vice-President of twelve, including the Pennsylvania Central, Director in thirty-three, and General Consolidation Agent for the balance. He keeps four Secretaries busy looking after his iron, oil, silver, gold, quicksilver, lead, slate, steel, coal and wild land interests, devotes a few leisure moments to steel rail and locomotive manufactories, steamship lines, bridge building and engineering. Finds relaxation in running the Pennsylvania and Virginia Legislatures, and entire repose in directing Congress, the President and the Supreme Bench, in all that relates to his chain of roads throughout the land Independent of all this he is married. His locks are slightly sprinkled with gray, but this comes of years, not cars. His face wears a sunny smile, and is as cheerful as a robin in May. It is well that his friends look after him and see that time is not permitted to hang heavy on his hands. *Pittsburg Post.*

Two Curious Discoveries.

Turning from the deploriblé spectacle of the fierce fratricidal strife which is devastating the world's fairest capital, says the New York Times, it is pleasant to find elsewhere in France traces of the scientific zeal and ingenuity which have made her more illustrious than her victories. All Frenchmen, it seems, are not absorbed in the agreeable effort to cut each other's throats. Here and there throughout that unhappy country are still a few tranquil spirits, who in the midst of war and misfortune continue to woo science as earnestly as in time of peace. Of this class is a certain worthy professor of the College of Saints in Charente Infeneure. His researches have led him to a discovery which may be of great utility, and is certainly most curious. This is no less than what he himself calls bottling the sun, that is to say, fixing its heat in a closed vessel in such a way as to be used at will. The process is as simple as its results are remarkable. A vase constructed for the purpose, of some materal not mentioned, is exposed during a quarter of an hour to the action of the sun's rays. Then it is hermetically sealed with a cork, through which a small hole has been drilled. Before this hole a powerful lens is held, and the imprisoned rays made to converge on the wick of a candle placed at a distance of about a yard from the vase. Almost instantly the candle is lighted. The experiment, we are told, was many times repeated, and always with like success. As the French journal wherein we find this this account enthusiastically remarks, it is prodigious, and may pave the way for very important results. Presently some one will be inspired to find a means of bottling the sun's light as well, so that we may depense with gas and all other artificial illuminators, and rejoice in perpetual sunshine night and day.

A discovery of probable more immediate practical value is that claimed to have been made by M. Zaliwski and reported to the French academy of sciences at a recent sitting. M. Zaliwski, we take for a Pole, and if so, he offers an honorable contrast to many disorganizing countrymen who are occupied in ruining Paris. He asserts that a hollow cylinder, of tin, for example, upon at the top and sharp-edged at the bottom properly ballasted and put in a vessel of water, will presently move from west to east. This direction, he states further, never varies and what is still more curious, the movement becomes readier and more preceptible the oftener the cylinder is used for the purpose. Should M. Zaliwski's assertions be borne out by trial, the experiment will afford an easy and accurate method of correcting the aberrations of the compass on iron vessels. This difficulty, it is well known, has long been a serious obstacle in modern navagation, and the means adopted to rectify it have not always proved entirely safe. A regulator so simple, sure, inexpensive and convenient as that suggested by M. Zaliwski, would be of almost incalculable service to seafarers and indeed to humanity at large.

CROWS VS. BLACKSNAKES.—Mr. Wm. B. Pepperman informs us that on Friday last, whilst at work in his field, in Anthony township, in this county, his attention was attracted by the cawing of crows a short distance from him, and on nearing the place he discovered two large crows in conflict with a large blacksnake. His snakeship was elevated near two feet in front, and was resisting the onsets of the crows as they made their systematic and alternate attacks upon his head, with which he was trying to defend himself. Three more crows were present, holding a sort of "reserve guard." Mr. Pepperman killed the snake, which measured over five feet, and also its mate, which was lying in wait.—Williamsport Sun.

The Lewisburg Journal gives a glowing account of the effect the running of a rail road through Union county has on the rise of the valuation of property. It says:

Before the railroad was located in White Deer township property could have been bought 40 per cent. less than now. Vacant houses were plenty at Hightown. It is now difficult to find one at any place. The prospect of the locomotive seems to have infused new life into the whole township. New buildings are being erected, fences repaired, and farmers generally are in better spirits.

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquake.

Singapore, May 25.—A volcanic eruption and earthquake have shaken the island of Rue. The country is terribly devastated, and four hundred souls have perished.

Matt Shuttle, of Paterson, yesterday lost his $20,000 Hambletonian stallion, the animal dying of inflammation of the bowels. The horse had just been entered for a match at Fleetwood.

One of the pent up men in the burning mine at Pittston, Pa., says: "After shuting ourselves in we sat down together, all anxious, some despairing, some hoping we would see daylight again. About six o'clock some of them went to sleep, and I tried to wake them up, but they would sleep. Again we shook hands with each other, kissed each other, and all prayed. Some of the men were crying. We who were awake were anxious to hear some signs of salvation coming to us. I opened the door and went through to the bottom of the shaft, but almost failed to come back. Since then I remember nothing—it seems as if I had been dreaming."

The indemnity that France agrees to pay Germany amounts to $125 for every family in the land. It is proposed to raise the first installment by a loan among the French people. If the indemnity $1,000,000,000, be divided on the same principle that was applied to other similar exactions, North Germany, not including Hesse, will receive $763,000,000; Bavaria, $130,000,000; Wurtemberg, $48,000,000; Baden, $38,000,000, and Hesse, $21,000,000.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Auburn, May 9.—Three children were burned to death in this city yesterday afternoon. They were at play in an out-house where there was a barrel of fire-works, which exploded, and it is presumed they were playing with matches and set fire to the contents of the barrel. Two children were probably instantly killed by the explosion and a third victim lingered some time. A lady was so shocked by the horrible sight that she died the same evening.

Robert Barnes, of Evanesville, Ind., recently deceased, left by his will five hundred thousand dollars for the founding and endowment of a college, with the proviso that no minister or clergyman, or agent of any religious sect, should ever be employed in such college, or even admitted within its enclosure. Stephen Girard made a like provision in his will in regard to the college at Philadelphia.

A decision of more than ordinary interest has just been rendered in one of the courts of Iowa, and which wil interest railroad companies and the traveling public alike. The case was that of a suit for damages against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for injuries received by an accident which was occasioned by the intoxication of the engineer of the passenger train. The court held that a railway company is liable for damages caused by the carelessness or inattention of its employes, and the decision was accompanied by some timely and appropriate remarks concerning the impropriety of entrusting intemperate men with the responsible duty of running trains. The decision is to be commended and it is to be hoped that railroad companies will appreciate the necessity of employing only reliable operators.

Cruelty to Animals.

Not the least interesting meeting during anniversary week was the anniversary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held at the Society's rooms

Mr. Henry Bergh, the President, who has heroically devoted his whole time to promote the object of the Society, without salary or reward of any kind, reviewed its work during the past year. He referred to the Bonard estate and the new bill passed by the Legislature last March, giving the Society full power to receive the property of the deceased philanthropist. He said it was a great source of satisfaction to him to be able to report that the human labors of the Society on behalf of the dumb portion of God's creation were every day becoming more appreciated and approved of by the community. Other States were constantly asking for advice and assistance in establishing similar institutions, and there were at present twenty-six branch and State Societies in full working order, all bearing the shield of this the parent Society. Even Canada had followed our example and had two societies modeled after our own. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee were then read, setting forth the work of the Society as follows:

Since the formation of the Society, in 1868, it had obtained 1,168 convictions against persons for various acts of cruelty to animals. During the past twelve months the Society had prosecuted 312 cases. During the same period many hundreds of lame or otherwise disabled animals had been turned out of harness in the streets, many of them poor, worn-out, half starved creatures. The several stage companies and street railroad companies had been thoroughly overhauled, and over 300 had been turned out from these public conveyances as being unfit for work. This work had been mostly performed during the hours after dark, when the parsimonious owners hoped to evade the vigilance of the officers of the Society. The active exertions of the Society had also entirely put a stop to the cruel practice of using the bit burr or needle-pad on the bridle of the carriage horse, to cause the poor animal to prance about and rear his head and show "fine action." Over 200 of these infernal machines are in the possession of the Society. Numerous raids have been made during the year upon the cattle-pens, swill milk dealers and the cow-sheds of this city and Brooklyn. The Society is determined to enforce the law in this respect, and the villainous distributors of the poisonous mixture called 'Pure Country Milk,' drawn from the rotten carcases of the poor, half-starved and bloated cows, may look forward for lively times during the coming summer."

Receipts for the year ending April 30, 1871, $14,695 68; expenditure for the year ending April 30, 1871, $5,796 63. Of the balance, $9,550 is in aid of the building fund, and $1,862 97 for general expenses. Mr. Bergh was re-elected President with a list of officers comprising many of our most eminent and respected citizens.

An important trial in Civil Rights took place at Grenada, Mississippi, last week. Ham Carter, colored, sued the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for ejecting him and his wife from a train assigned to white people alone. It was said, in the defense, that Mrs. Carter, on being put into a car assigned to negroes, objected because "them country niggers stunk too much for her." The jury, on which were five blacks, decided for the defendant,

The following is one day's record in Chicago: Martin Benada shot and killed his affianced, Catherina Nikeolan, and then killed himself; Charles Rudolph Febick shot at but missed his divorced wife, and then killed himself; Halow A. Jussetts recently divorced, drowned himself.

It is estimated that the monthly oil production of Pennsylvanaa is 500,000 barrels, that at three dollars a barrel would make $1,500,000.

A thought often makes us better than a fire.

The Methodist camp meetings begin at Salt Lake June 8. They will open under a canvas tabernacle sufficiently large to acco modate 10,000 people. The different railroad lines have arranged to issue excursion tickets from New York to Salt Lake City and return for $150. The regular fare both ways would cost $243,40, making a saving of $93,40.

A remedy for the stings of wasps, bees, &c., that often proves effectual, is simply to hold a chest key or any hollow key over the place stung, press it hard into the flesh for a minute or so, and when taken off, the poison will be on the surface of the flesh and do no harm. A thimble with a tight top will do, but not quite as well.

The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor more effectually than by the application of such costly perfumes and ungents as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonsfull in a bason of water. Washing the face hands and arms with this, leaves the skin as sweet and clean as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

THE PATENT RIGHT SWINDLE—*How Farmers are Deceived by Signing False Notes of Hand.*—Among the many swindling operations of the day the patent right dodge is largely practiced on farmers, and we have heard of several cases in the country within a year. The following note is a copy of one now in use by these sharpers. It will appear at first sight to be perfectly simple, and no person wishing to take any agency for any of the patents would hesitate to sign it:

SMITHVILLE, Pa., May 10th, 1871.

One year after date, I promise to pay A. Sharp, or bearer, ten dollars when I sell by order, Two Hundred and Seventy Five Dollars worth of Scoring Machines, for value received, at ten per cent. per annum, said ten dollars, when due, is payable at Smithville, Pa.

JOHN SMITH, *Agent for A. Brown.*

Witness: John Doe.

Now, having read the above note carefully, and supposing it to be all right for $10, just cut in two between the words or, and bearer, in the first line, and you will find that the left hand piece is a perfect note for $275. Having induced a farmer to accept any agency, as specified in the original note, and having obtained his signature, the sharper departs. He then cuts off the right hand portion, proceeds to the nearest broker or banker, to whom he offers to sell the note at a discount on the plea of needing the money. The signer generally a responsible person, well known to the business men of the village, and the note is purchased. When the note falls due it is present for collection, and the thes ignatures are indisputable, the horrified farmer is compelled to pay $275 when he only supposed that he owed $10.

This is one of the most infamous of all tricks of deception, and is largely practiced throughout the country. Farmers should cut this out and preserve this carefully in order to guard against being imposed on by unscrupulus scoundrels.

J. H. Reifsnyder
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor, and Conveyancer.
Attends to collections, surveying and dividing of lands. Particular attention given to those having land, or property for sale, or desiring to buy. Deeds Mortgages &c., &c., drawn and acknowledged upon short notice, and reasonable terms.
Office over Snook's Store Millheim, Pa. feb10.3m

News! See Here!
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND REESMAN.
2sep70y Centre Hall

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STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.
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The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
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LIME,
and POWDER!
COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut, Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.
LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.
POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.
Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

STERNBERG
Has been to the extreme end of the market. For BOOTS & SHOES to Boston,
For DRY GOODS to New York.
For CLOTHING to Philadelphia.
Each article bought directly from the Manufacturer, with a desire to suit this market.
FINE ALPACAS from 40c to 75c the finest—equal to $1,25 alpacas.
SUITS—from $10 to $18, best all wool Cassimeres.
He intends to close out his stock.
HE THEREFORE NOW OFFERS BETTER BARGAINS THAN ELSEWHERE.
Carpets at old rates, from 50 cents to 75 c