CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 20, '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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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 radical papers—some of them—seem to exult over the Chicago fire. They last week had their roosters up. The democratic papers very becomingly refrained from this. The most hideous chicken we saw in any paper, was that produced by the Tyrone Herald. It was neither a Cochin China, Shanghai nor "Banty", but seemed rather to be a cross between a bob-tail owl and cross eyed Muscovy duck.

Jeremiah S. Black, so distinguished for his great legal ability, and profoundest democratic statesmen of the United States, worte a letter a few days ago, upon the rascalities and frauds that are committed by men in office, and advising the people to give this matter their attention, and take steps to root out this evil. He advises men of all parties to vote for none but men of honesty, and tells the democracy of York that if any men be upon their ticket who are connected with dishonest practices to scratch such at the polls, as it will be a hundred fold better that such be defeated, than that the Democracy endorse their villaness by an election. This is the right kind of advice. The New York democracy in their recent state convention followed such a course, refusing seats in their convention to a delegation that was charged with the frauds in the city and passing resolutions strongly condeming dishonesty in our own ranks. We are glad to note this, and present this matter for the consideration of Centre county democtats, who are desirous of maintaining the purety of our organization.

All doubt as to the election of Joseph C. Bucher has at last been removed. He has a majority over Judge Woods of nine votes. The official vote as telegraphed stands thus: Union Woods' majority 278; Mifflin, Bucher's majority 278; Snyder, Bucher's majority 9; majority for Bucher in three counties 9.

Cyrus Hoffer, democratic candidates for associate Judge, in Union county, is elected by 15 majority. This with Bucher for president judge, secures a democratic court, for the first time in Union county. People down there will have justice now.

As the only platform of the radicals of this county was the repeal of the Law Library act, upon which they asked the people to support Col McFarlane, and the Col. failing to be elected upon that issue, we take it to be the best and most conclusive evidence that the intelligent people of Centre county view that issue as a piece of demagogueism and a humbug, and fully sustain the position of the Reporter, at the polls, as the same was sustained by the democracy by its silent contempt in county convention and ignoring it in their platform adopted in mass convention afterwards.

Evans Arrested.

The great radical thief, Geo. Evans, who stole about $300,000 from the state, was arrested in New York, and was handed over by Judge M'Cunn to to Lieutenant Hoopes, of the Harrisburg police force, by Deputy Sheriff Adams, of New York. Mr. Evans was furnished accommodations at the Lochiel hotel, where he was guarded during the night by officer Swoyer.

Hodge's Sentence.

The sentence on the case Major Hodge, the defaulting radical paymaster who embezzled $500,000, is that he be cashiered, forfeit all pay and allowance that may be due him at the date of the promulgation of this sentence and that he be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of ten years in such penitentiary as the proper authorities shall direct and thereafter be further imprisoned in such penitentiary until he shall refund to the United States the amount of his embezzelment, and also that the crime, name and place of abode and punishment of the accused shall be published in the newspapers of Washington. This sentence has been approved by the President with the exception of the reimprisonment after the first ten years. The penitentiary at Albany has been designated as the place of his confinement.

The Democrats of Savannah elected their Mayor on Monday last, by two thousand majority. That is a substantial victory, and one that will add to the peace and prosperity of the city.

MEAN.—A rascally attempt was made to cheat democratic voters of Potter township out of their vote for the state ticket, at the election last week, by some unprincipled radical secretly mixing a fraudulent ticket among the democratic tickets, in order to deceive honest and unsuspecting democrats. This fraudulent radical ticket was printed near as possible in imitation of the democratic ticket, but had the democratic state nominees left off. We espied this attempt to deceive, early in the morning; the "cheats" were promptly put out of the way, and a radical scheme foiled at our poll. No doubt this trick was attempted all over the state and may account for the radical majority. Such attempts to deceive voters can only emanate from men who have debased themselves to a level with the negroes, and the law is severe upon such dishonest practices.

London, October 13.—Advices from Odessa state that eight hundred building in the town of Bugoolon had been burned by incendiary fires, believed to be the work of the fanatical oppressors of the Jews. A great proportion of the population of the town are of the Jewish faith.

opening Scene in the New York Radical Convention.

It is so popular with Radical papers and speakers to give accounts of riotous manifestations in New York and charge them as fair specimens of Democracy, that we call the following account from the New York Herald of the opening scene at their State convention at Syracuse on the 27th ult. It will serve to close the mouths of those who are so fond of abusing the Democratic party, especially the Irish portion of it. The struggle was between the Conkling-Murphy wing on one side, the Fenton-Greeley on the other. The scene opens at Syracuse:

"The town was fairly wild with excitement all night. At the close of the serenades it was rumored that an attempt was being made by the Murphy crowd to secure the band and give a counter serenade to Conkling. The Greeleyites, hearing of this, engaged the band for the entire night, and opened a midnight concert in Hank Smith's room. Campagne flowed like water, and after some hours spent in carousing, the band, triumphantly pouring forth paeans of victory, was marched through the halls of the Vanderbilt to the intense annoyance and disgust of all peaceable people. Gangs of New York roughs came into town during the night and early this morning, and it was evident that there would be serious trouble, if not actual bloodshed. At the time named for opening the hall this morning the crowd flocked thither and stormed at the doors for admission. It was reported that the room was to be packed in the Murphy interest. There were no policemen on guard, and, at one time, while the door was held partly open to admit a member of the press, the crowd grabbed it and pulled it wide open.

A rush was made, but the gang of roughs who stood on the inside were as spunky as the gang outside. There was crushing, shouting, swearing and wild surging to and fro. Presently a stool was seen in the hand of one of the fellows inside, and then a cane with a loaded head. Both of these were used as weapons and smashed down on the skulls of the men outside; then an ornamental iron back form off the orchestra chairs was seen being freeley brandished in a similar manner. Immediately thereafter several revolvers were drawn, and flourished by parties in the crowd out outside, while those inside tore the loose furniture apart and stood ready with legs of tables and chairs to club the intruders. "Put down those pistols"—"Don't shoot, don't shoot"—"Kill the s——of a——, kill him"—"Blow his brains out"—"Open the door"—"Not a damned one of you will get in"—"You'll all get in," and ejaculations more expressive than elegant were indulged in, until the place seemed worse than Bedlam. By this time the police arrived, and, taking charge of the door, compartive quiet was restored, but not until Detective Bennet, of New York, had wormed himself into the crowd and grabbed a couple of the revolvers which were being flourished overhead. Those having tickets were then admitted, and in a short time the room and galleries were crowded, while a number of the roughs filled the back of the platform and seemed prepared to help along the scrimmage that might be commenced. After repeatedly requesting all parties not members of the press to retire from the platform, Mr. A. B. Cornell, Chairman, ordered the police officers to clear the stage."

Here we'll close the disgraceful account. Enough has been given to show up that convention. The upshot of this omnium gatherum was, that the Conklin Murphy wing carried the convention, and the Fenton-Greeley wing bolted, with a defiant strut, threatened terrible things with the the bravado of a Bombastes Furioso, slept on it as well as their fevered brain would permit, and wheeled around into column to support the ticket they had bolted from. The whole transaction is a Radical picture true to life.

Republican Responsibility for New York Frauds.

The corruption which has for many years prevailed in the municipal government of New York says the World, is handled with great, but undue, electioneering effect by the Republican presses and orators in all parts of the country. Nothing could seem more plausible on a superficial view, or is so fallacious in the light of facts. People in other States, who have no exact knowledge of our domestic history or legislation, are easily deceived when asked to look at the two broad facts that New York City has been for years the chief stronghold of the Democratic party, and that its municipal government has been for years scandalously corrupt. But when the Democratic party is held responsible for the corruption, the most important part of the situation is left out of view. During these twelve or fifteen years of flagrant abuses, New York has not been self-governed by its Democratic voters, but has greaned under an odious outside government imposed upon it by a Republican Legislature at Albany. The people of the city have had no liberty; they have been bound in galling Albany fetters; all this scandalously corrupt. But when the Democratic party is held responsible for the corruption, the most important part of the situation is left out of view. During these twelve or fifteen years of flagrant abuses, New York has not been self-governed by its Democratic voters, but has greaned under an odious outside government imposed upon it by a Republican Legislature at Albany. The people of the city have had no liberty; they have been bound in galling Albany fetters; all this scandalous corruption is the direct fruit of arrogant and tyrannical Republican legislation.

Fifteen years ago, in the Presidential election of 1856, the newly formed Republican party carried this State high-and-dry for Fremont, and retained its ascendancy in the Legislature until last year. But while the State was republican, the city has been invincibly Deomcratic. If the municipality had not been a place of prodigious wealth and great necessary expenditure, the Republican Ligislature would have permitted it to retain the same right of self-government as other localities. But the large sums which pass through the treasury of this vast and growing city, were too strong a temptation for Republican cupidity. The Republicans could not endure that this money should be disbursed under Democratic direction. They were unwilling that the numerous city offices should be filled by Democrats. They accordingly perverted the powers of legislation to impose on the city an extraneous government of their own creation. They thereby enabled Republicans to exercise authority here where the Democratic party has long been in a majority of three to one. The corruption which afflicts and disgraces the city grew, grew up under this outside Albany domination, against which Democrats have always protested. It is absurd to charge the Democratic party with a state of things which was imposed upon them by outside Republican domination in defiance of their strong remonstrances.

The Republican party has ruled this Democratic city for the last fourteen years by legislative interference from Albany, until the charter (passed by Republican votes) went into operation in the summer of last year. The Democratic majority of the city are not responsible for a corrupt government imposed upon them without their consent.

The most rotten part of our municipal system, since 1857, has been the Board of Supervisors. Deduct from the catalogue of frauds those which originated in that Board, and nothing very startling remains. But the Board of Supervisors was a Republican creation. By a cunning contrivance half of it was given to the Republicans, although no Republican could have been elected to it in this Democratic city. It was made to consist of twelve members, but no elector was permitted to vote for more than six. The consequence was that the Democratic ticket of six names, and the Republican ticket consisted also of six. The six Democrats were elected, and the Mayor was compelled by law to appoint the six Republicans, thus giving the Republicans one half of the Board. This equal division shielded its transactions against party criticism and exposure, and removed one of the chief restraints upon corruption. But when the first half-and-half Board had been elected, a Republican Legislature took a still more effectual step for protecting it in the perpetration of frauds. A law was passed for dividing the elected members and the appointed members into six classes each, and extending their terms of office to six years. One of the elected members and one of the oppointed members were to go out each year, leaving always in office five-sixths of trained and veteran corruptionists who could not be reached by the people or held to any responsibility in the elections. It was first so organized as to free it from all party responsibility; and then its organization was so changed as to free it from all responsibility to the people by the great length of the terms of office. The grasp of the Board upon public plunder was still further strengthened by another act of the Republican Legislature providing that when a vacancy occurred in the Board, the place should be filled by the appointment of a new member by the Board itself, which was thus made a close corporation for filling vacancies. That cunning and curious invention of a Republican Legislature has been the chief fountain of municipal corruption. Ingersoll's accounts, Garvey's accounts, Keyser's accounts, and all the rest which have caused so much scandal and excitement, were the ripened fruit of that rotten Board of Supervisors, imposed upon the city by a Republican Legislature.

Corruption has not reached such gigantic proportions under the present charter, although the charter was modelled after the arganization of the Board of Supervisors in one of its worst features, that is, in protecting officers against any proper responsibility to the people by giving them long terms, and making the city government a sort of close corporation. This bad charter could never have been passed without Republican votes. It had the nearly unanimous support of the Republicans in both branches of the Legislature, although its undisguised object was to continue and intrench the Tammany ring in power. There was a vigorous Democratic opposition to its passage, and it would have been defeated if the Republicans of the Legislature had not come in a solid body to its rescue. For whatever evils and mischiefs it has wrought, the Republican party is clearly responsible.

While it is thus historically true that the Republican party has caused the municipal corruption at the exposure of which the community stands agast, every effective blow against it has been struck by Democratic hands. The Democratic State Convention, which meets at Rochester to-day, will plant its heel on the head of the monster and crush out its life.

THE FIRE DEMON.

APPALLING CALAMITY AT PISHTIGO.

Frightful Loss of Human Life.

400 *DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.*

200 *More Still in the Ruins.—Sad Sufferings of the Survivors.—Over 100,000 Loss at Manisto.—Stirring Appeals for Relief.*

Detroit, Oct: 13.—Full particulars of the burning of Manisto, on Sunday night, are received. About ten o'clock the fire engines gave out, after which the flames ravaged, without resistance, the helpless town, the wind blowing a gale all night.

The loss is estimated at nearly one million dollars, on which there is but $80,000 insurance. The sufferings of the people are beyond description. Manisto peing so far beyond immediate communication, that considerable time was passed before their wants could be made known.

The people of Grand Rapids and Grand Haven, supplied immediate necessities, and Senator Ferry, and the Mayor, of Grand Rapids have issued an earnest appeal to the people of the whole State for aid. They say the latest news from Manisto more than confirms previous reports of the suffering there existing. The necessities of the people are imperative. They need immdiately flour, meat and clothing. Direct all supplies to Senator Fery, Grand Haven.

THE FIRE AT PESHSIGO—FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Janesville, Oct. 13.—Gov. Fairchild to-night telegraphed the following from Green Bay in relation to the Manisto fire:

The appalling calamity has not been exaggerated. Over three thousand men, women and childern are now destitute. The loss of life has been very great. Not less than five persons have been buried at Peshtigo and Virinity, and three hundred on the eastern shore.

A score of men, women and children are now in temporary hospitals burned and maimed.

Money, clothing, beding, boots, shoes, provisions of all kinds cooked, building materials and everything needed by a family to commence life with are wanted.

The people are responding nobly but there is no danger of too much being received. The destitute must be provided for during the winter.

FOUR HUNDRED DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

Milwaukee, Oct. 13.—Col. C. D. Robinson, of the Green Bay Advocate, telegraphs to Major Ludington as follows:

The Northern steamer is just in. Dr. Nicholas of your city, and other passengers, bring the terrible news that four hundred and seventy dead bodies have been found at Peshtigo and it is thought that the loss of life will reach seven hundred. This is exclusive of the east shore where the loss of life is fearful.

The Prarie and Timber Fires.

A Vast Extent of Country Burned Over—Hundreds of Lives Lost—Whole Farms Swept Clean and Crops Destroyed.

The West, which many people regard as a sort of Eldorado, where money is to be had for the trouble of picking it up, and where, as Douglas Jerrold said of one of the British colonies, the earth has only to be tickled with the hoe to make it laugh with the harvest—the great West has been peculiarly unfortunate this year. A drought of almost unexampled severity and persistence has parched and and baked its soil, dried up its water courses, and in all possible ways been injurious to its resources, and now, all things having been prepared therefor, fires are sweeping its noble forest lands from the face of the earth. Perhaps the distress caused in this way, though more poignant to those who are now directly suffering it than to the future inhabitants of the West, will last to to the latter as a settled and steady grievance. The prairies, too, are in flames, and what this means no one who has not lived in the West can even imagine. The flames of the prairie south of Breckinridge, Minn., ran faster than the fleetest animals, and soon reached the "Big Woods," a hundred and fifty miles from where they started. There they seized upon the underbrush, which was as dry as tinder, and presently the trees were burning in all directions, and a clear sweep of the heavy timber was made for fifteen miles, till the fire reached Smith Lake. The grain and hay of the suttlers, their live stock and farm-houses, were burnt in an instant.—Here the fire in the woods probably extended as far as Crow River, while that in the prairie ran to the northward, destroying everything material that came in its way. There is, in such cases, no escape possible except facing the flames, or the dangerous device of making "fire fight fire." A man barely saved his life by adopting the former plan. He was returning from Fort Abercrombie with five horses when he saw the flames behind him; as his only chance of safety he turned about and headed his horses for the wall of fire, dashed through burning his overcoat from his back and injuring his beasts to such an extent as to make them almost worthless. Here many small towns were completely swept out of existence, and at last accounts the big woods about Glencoe, Leseni, Mankato, and New Ulm were blazing. It will give one a notion of over how vast an extent of territory this work of destruction is going on to know that the most extensive fires have raged in Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana. The Michigan newspapers give most saddening accounts of what the fire has already done it that State. To the north of the Saginaw River, on both the eastern and western shores of Lake Huron, the woods have been on fire for several weeks, and for ten days the cities and villages of the Saginaw Valley had been covered with dense clouds of smoke, growing heavier day by day as the fire advanced. The authorities of these places found it necessary to take most stringent measures to compel captains of tugs plying in the river to see to it that, so far as it was in their power to prevent it, no sparks should communicate from smoke stacks to the shores; and in Saginaw between one hundred and two hundred men employed by city authorities for the express purposes of keeping the fires away from it. Nothwithstanding all their exertions by Monday night many houses and places of business had been burned in East Saginaw entailing a loss of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars. Trains were delayed, telegraph lines knocked down by burning trees falling upon them, and the heat and blinding smoke will for some time prevent their reconstruction. People who travel on the roads yet open, are covered with cinders and soot, and look as though they had been working in a coal mine. Back of Carrollton the woods are on fire, and by this time the place has probably been destroyed. The bridge across the Cass river is burned, as also are many houses in the village.

Hemlock City is in ashes, and McDonald & Crawford's mill there was, most unfortunately, insured in the State Insurance Company of Chicago. Terrible fires are reported in the woods back of the shore, near Tawas and Au-Sable; this section of country is doomed. All that part of the State east of Saginaw, Bay and north of forty miles above Port Huron has been completely swept by fire. The villages of Forsetville, White Rock, Elm Creek, Sandbeach and Huron City are utterly destroyed, and it is improbable that Port Crescent have escaped. Heart-sickening accounts of women and children burned to death come to us from all sections. At Holland, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, not a building is left. Professor Charles Scott, of Hope College perished miserably in in the flames.

In Minnesota fires are raging in Watonwan and other counties, their course being towards the southeast. They are making rapid progress through the woods of Sibley county, between New Auburn and Washington Lake; and in McLeod county they are still raging and entailing frightful loss of life and property. At Mankato on last Wednesday, the smoke was so thick that objects could not be seen from one side of the street to the other. The McLeod County Cheese Factory alone lost 130 tons of hay. Settlers in the region have absolutely lost everything.

So also in Wisconsin the woods and prairies are blazing in all directions, and the farmers are suffering fearfully. Thirty men are reported to have been burned to death at Fensaukee, where they were surrounded in a mill, and being unable to escape, were roasted alive. In abandoned camps in the woods, hands, boots, and charred bodies have been found, and the frightened deer crowd to the track of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in such numbers that people have to fight a way through them.

Incidents of the Chicago Fire.

The bodies of fifteen men

were found burned to a crisp, they having rushed into a shop to escape from the flames which had surrounded them before they had discovered their peril.

The origin of the disaster.

Late on Sunday evening a boy went into a stable on Dekoven street, near the river, on the West side, to milk a cow, carrying with him a kerosene lamp. This was kicked over by the cow, and the burning fluid scattered over the straw. This was the beginning of the great fire.

The vault of the Custom House was opened to-day. It contained one million dollars in gold and two millions in greenbacks.

The gold melted into an almost solid mass,

And of course is safe in the shape of bullion. The greenbacks were entirely consumed, beyond recognition of course. The greenbacks belonged to the Government, and are no loss.

Sleeping in the woods.

A large camp has been formed outside the city; tents are being supplied to some, but thousands of people are sleeping on the ground. In the western district women and children throng the streets and are cooking their food at small fires built along the curbstones. At least ten thousand wealthy business men are to-day left penniless.

A fearful loss of life.

One report was that all the prisoners in the Court House had been roasted alive. A friend told me that he had seen the body of a man horribly burned lying in the middle of the road. All the guests at the principal hotels were said to have lost their wardrobes."

Mr. Hatch added that on Monday afternoon the police visited every dwelling and strictly forbade the kindling of fires, even for cooking purposes, until further notice.

Frightful scenes.

Thousands of persons and horses inextricably commingled; poor people of all colors and shades, and of every nationality, from Europe, China and Africa, mad with excitement, struggled with each other to get away. Hundreds were trampled under foot. Men and women were loaded with bundles and their household goods, to whose skirts were clinging tender infants, half dressed and barefooted, all seeking a place of safety. Hours afterward these might have been in vacant lots or on the streets far out in the suburbs, stretched in the dust.

Below us in the square among the crowd we recognized

a man who preached infidel sermons, or rather tirades from the step, and frequently was stopped by the police on account of the great disturbanace he incited. Now he was wringing his hands as if in agony, and wailing and shouting: "Where is God now! Where is God *now?* Show us the angels!" &c.

This he continued until an officer collared and thrust him into the basement, where his ravings were less audible

The crowds could be seen in the streets huddled together, stupefied with fear, gazing like demented ones upon the awful panorama. The lurid glare gave everything a crimson hue, and the moving figures in the avenues seemed like imps of brim-stone. Horses were terrified, and snorted and neighed as they were tremblingly forced to go. The cries of children and parents seeking each other in vain were more than heart-rending. Very few of the rougher classes were intoxicated, even these seemed awed into decorum. On and on with remarkable speed came the flaming procession. It leaped the river, and strided on with unopposed fury.

A great deal of suffering has occurred among the people since Monday night who were

Obliged to camp out

on the prairie. Quite a number of deaths have resulted from exposure. The Relief Committee has impressed all kinds of vehicles to carry water and provisions to them, and are bringing them into the churches and school houses on the west and south sides.

Immense quantities of provisions have arrived, many car loads being cooked and ready for distribution. The Committee have telegraphed to several places to stop sending more at present. Twenty car loads of provisions and ten thousand blankets came from Cincinnati, and twenty care from St. Louis. Large quantities of provisions have arrived from other cities.

All the railroads leading out of Chicago are carrying free of charge such of the homeless as have friends in other places.

The end of a human ghoul.

One among the thousand rumors that were flying thickly about, and the wildest it would seem it must be, was of the sudden vengeance that befel a bold thief. Seeing the cashier of one of the banks rush into his office as the flames were bearing almost upon the building, he watched his exit. It was not long before the official appeared with his arms full of money packages and bonds, and no sooner had he appeared than the theif prostrated him with a blow upon the side of the head, and grabbed a portion of the treasure. A policeman in an instant saw what was done and grabbed the villian, who drew a pistol and shot the faithful officer through the heart, and then sprang through the excited crowd brandishing his pistol and endeavoring to make good his escape. But the sight, with all the surrounding circumstances, had maddened the bystanders to frenzy, and they fell upon the wretch like so many tigers, tearing him limb from limb, and literally disemboweling him.

All we heard was,

'It is terrible—horrible.'

Now we rushed along, and the next moment were borne with the crowd, or driven by the flames and smoke away back. The scene is beyond discription. Burning embers filled the sky, and were falling thick and fast as flakes in a snow storm. Everywhere groups of men were collected, speechless, and viewing the spectacle as though fascinated. When one started from his reverie and darted off, the others would also regain their senses, and with the words, 'Oh, ain't this terrible?' move along. The streets were piled with furniture, which, being placed in the course of the wind, was soon a burning mass.

Along Randolph street the clothing merchants threw open their warehouses and bade all who wished help themselves. The firm of Scott & Co., shoe merchants, removed their stock to the park for all to take who wished. In the morning there was not a shoe left. Returning to my home with the friend who a few moments before had predicted his own ruin. I saw a spectacle which I shall never forget. Children were rushing about crying for their parents, and strong men were bowed in tears, standing

Listless in the shower of fire.

Around the Catholic Church of St Michael a large crowd were huddled among the furniture. We halted on the corner, and while I was removing a brand from my friend's hat I saw the church take fire. In less time than it takes to tell you this, the whole edifice was ablaze. The Historical Building was considered fire proof, and a number of persons had crowded into it for safety. It went like a wooden shanty, and all who were in it perished. When the Tribune office took fire its presses were running. They have been saved.

Reaching home I found my family safe, and the houses in the neighborhood crowded with poor people.

Lincoln park was crowded

during the day and night by those unable to procure shelter. The cries of children for bread were heart-rending. Of the reports that some went crazy I have no doubt. It was terrible, horrible. One gentleman, Mr. A. B. Smith, on Sadurday night was worth $800,000. To-day he is not worth $300.

Among the sad scenes of the calamity was the appearance of men and boys beastly intoxicated around the streets of the North Division, where saloon keepers' stocks of liquors were turned into the street, and furnished a convenient opportunity for the gratification of their slavish propensities, and there can hardly be any doubt that many of these poor wretches found their death in the flames, for they were too helpless to escape. One poor man had crowded for refuge into the water main, lying in the street near the water works, but the flames found him even there before he could get his body wholly in safety.

Women and children are going around the burnt district vainly seeking something to satisfy their hunger. They ask for relief, but there is none to give them. No one has provisions or money. What provisions there were in the city are now burned or eaten; and some few people have enough to last them for a day, but not longer. Provisions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and are being distributed as fast as possible.

Harrowing scenes.

Women in the flames of childbirth, and patients who have been removed from beds of sickness to save their lives, which at the best were nearly spent, were all exposed to the rain and the cold raw winds.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—There has been a wonderful activity in the South Division of the Burnt district to-day. Thousands of men have been at work clearing away the debris, removing and putting up temporary buildings, &c.

The action of the banks in unanimously resolving to open their business to-morrow and to pay at once, if called for, every dollar due their depositors, and the promptness of the insurance companies in settling their losses, have inspired renewed confidence.

A Murderer Talking in his Sleep.

From the Hannibal (Mo.) Courier.

About the 1st of October last John Krippen, a tin peddler, left Potosi for a trip through the dounties bordering on Arkansas. He had about $700 on his person. He employed one Charles Thompson as driver and assistant. When in Rinley county the peddler saw a fellow dogging his wagon, appearing at times suddenly and anon becoming invisible. He had the utmost confidence in Thompson, and so felt comparatively safe. One day, while passing along a lonely portion of the road, he was shot through the head from behind and instantly killed. The horses took fright and ran away. Thompson caught two of the horses, but instead of returning to the wagon he travelled in another direction. Mean time the murder had been discovered by travellers along the road; the alarm was given, and a general search for the perpetrators instituted, but without avail.

On Tuesday last Thompson arrived at the residence of one St. George, about ten miles south of this city. He was from Frankfort, Mo., and was looking out a location for a saloon. St. George had his suspicions aroused, and insisted on his remaining a day or two and resting himself, which Thompson finally agreed to do. He assigned him a bed at night in the same room with himself, and was not a little surprised and startled during the night by hearing Thompson talking in his sleep. He listend and heard him say: "I did not kill Krippen! no, I'll be d—d if I killed him, and I won't be arrested for the murder." This was repeated several times during the night.

The next morning Thompson remarked that he did not rest well; that he never could sleep well away from home, and then inquired of St. George if he had talked any in his sleep, saying that when he was restless he sometimts did talk in his sleep. St. George told him he did hear him mutter something about the purchase of a load of of corn, or sometheing to that effect. The next night the words were repeated. Next morning St. George called on Mr. Dawson B. Anderson, and related what he had seen and heard. Anderson was conversant with all the facts of the murder of Krippin, and knew Thompson to be a fugitive from justice. It was agreed between the two to induce Thompson to go to Hannibal, and there have him arrested. They came here on Friday last, and on Saturday a warrant was issued on the affidavit of Anderson, and Thompson was locked up to await the arrival of the Sheriff of Washington county. There was a reward of $1,400 offered for the catpure of Thompson, which Anderson and St. George will doubtless receive upon his delivery.

Life of a Beggar.

Says the London Record, and it well says: "It would be well if more of us could say, with Archbishop Whately, that at least we are not guilty of one sin—we have never given charity to a beggar in the streets. In these days, when the condition of our poor is occupying so much attention of all classes in society, relief should be alone distributed through the proper channels. Thanks to the efforts of Christian men and women these channels are annually becoming more numerous, and are not limited merely to the improvement of temporal affairs. Side by side with the almoner walks the missionary, and it is to such men and to such systematic organizations that the pauper should be directed for relief."

A vagrant was arrested in Londen, and the story of his life is so extraordinary that it is a good lesson to lend their ears and give their money to sturdy beggars: He was asked to reply to the following leading questions—first what had induced him to adopt vagrancy as a mode of livelihood; secondly, how he supported himself in his wanderings, thirdly, the goals in which he was incarcerated, with the cause of such incarceration; and, lastly, the casual wards he visited. His reply to the first question is unpleasantly candid: "I left my trade because I soon discovered that more could be got without work than with it; what knowledge I lacked was soon instilled in my mind by professional vagrants." With regard to the means he adopted for his support, he states: "Now I mean to make a clean breast of it. I will candidly declare that I have stuck at nothing.'

"I have worked (but very little) at my trade; I have been a cattle-drover; I have been salesman with three different cheap-Jacks; I have been a pot hawker; I have been a vender of pens, paper, razors (Peter Pindar's), spectacles, laces, &c., I have been a distributor of religous tracts, I have in the employ (for two years together) of manslaughtering quack doctors. I have sold cards at all the principal places in England. I also attended for many years the principal prize-fights. I have been a 'shallow cove' (i. e., a member of the land navy); also a high-flyer' (i. e., a begging-letter imposter); a 'lurker', one, who has forty different trades and master of none. My favorite 'lurk' was butcher, tallow-chandleror, currier; and, to crown all have been a preacher! This game pays well in remote village streets on Sunday evenings, provided you are well stocked with tracts. I must also tell you, in short, I have been a rogue, imposter and a vagabond of each and every denomination. I say this because it is true, and because I am now heartily ashamed of it."

More Mormon Arrests.

Salt Lake, Oct. 7.—At half-past four o'clock this afternoon, Geo. G. Cannon, elder and apostel, and Henry W. Lawrence, of the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, an Ascending Mormon or Geddite, and a prominent merchant, were arrested by U. S. Marshall Patrick, and held for their appearance at this term of Court. The charge in both cases is for lascivious cohabitation, contrary to the Utah statute.

Thomas Hawkins was arraigned today before Judge McKean, on the indictment for adultery, growing out of polygamy, the charge having been made by his first wife. He plead not guilty, and the United States Attorney gave notice that he would be ready for trial on Monday.

There was vehement and incendiary talk in the Tabernacle this afternoon, principally by McKenzie, one of Brigham's secretaries.

In reading the accounts of the terrible accident which befell an aeronaut in Indiana, the thought is naturally suggested that the mental torture of the unfortunate man during his descent must have been horrible in the extreme. It is possible, however, that the spectators suffered more during that time than the victim himself. So long as he clung to the balloon his emotions of terror and despair must have been fearful; but after he had let go his hold it is likely that sensation in a great measure ceased. A woman who, through the giving way of an elevator in a New England hotel a few days ago, was precipitated from the third story of the building to the ground, says all she recollects of her descent is that it seemed a very long time before she reached the end of her involuntary journey. And a sailor who recently fell from the mast of a vessel in Detroit describes the sensation of falling as not disagreeable, producing in him a trance-like condition in which consciousness was not wholly lost; but he says the time he was in the air—two or three seconds—seemed prolonged to five minutes.

The Democratic majority in Texas will nearly touch forty thousand. This is a glorious triumph, when the odds against which the Democrats had to contend is considered.

CHINA.

Disastrous Floods—Over 3,000 People Perish.

London, October 17.—The details received here of the recent storms and floods in China, represent the loss of life and property as very great. At least three thousand persons are said to have perished.

Carriage

MANUFACTORY

Centre Hall, Pa.

GEO. B. HARPSTER

Has on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25,tf.

CARD.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

No. 902 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Desire to invite the especial attention of purchasers and others visiting the city, to their unusually large and varied assortment of

NEW JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES

OF MOST RELIABLE MAKERS.

GOLD CHAINS.

ARTISTIC SILVER WARE

FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS.

TABLE CUTLERRY, ELECTRO PLATED GOODS

OF FINEST QUALITY.

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES AND MANTEL ORNAMENTS,

Received DIRECT FROM PARIS during the present season.

Courteous and polite attention is extended to all who may be induced to accept a cordial invitation to visit their beautiful store,

902 CHESTNUT ST.

jul14.6m

JOHN B. LINN. P. BENNER WILSON.

LINN & WILSON,

DRUGGISTS,

Successors of F. P. Wilson, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Have secured the services of James H. Steen, of Philadelphia, a druggist of thirteen years experience, who will have the charge of their prescription business.

A bight bell is attached to their store door, and the employees sleeping within the building, will attend to the wants of the public at all hours of the night

Linn & Wilson keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Trusses and Medical Appliance of all kinds, together with a very large stock of Patent Medicines, such as Vinegar Bitters, and also Pure Wines, and liquors, of all kinds for medical purposes.

July14.3m LINN & WILSON.

☞ Any person sending us eight subscribers with the cash, $16, will receive the Reporter 1 year free; and for four names and $8, the Reporter 6 months free.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Gentzell sen., late of Gregg Twp., Centre county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. JACOB GENTZELL, jr.

aug25.6w Administrator

GROCERIES!

The Chepast, purest, best

OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,

On Allegheny Street.

RUHL & GAULT.

Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Syrup, Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Hams, Dried Beef, Salt, Pickles, Butter, Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, and everything usualy kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store

mar3.6m RUHL & GAULT.

COAL,

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 THEREFORE NOW OFFERS BETTER BARGAINS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Carpets at old rates, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, for the best.

DRY GOODS, NO ADVANCE,

And selling from 12½ to 16 cents, the best calicoes, and muslins in proportion, at rates.

Women's Shoes, common good, to wear all summer, at $1 per pair

Fine Boots from $5,50 to $7,50 for best.

CLOTHING

at the lowest rates, and sold at 1857 price

SUITS,

from $10,00 to $18 for the best.

CALL AND SEE,

and if it aint true, Sternberg will treat.

They only ask people to come and see even if they do not wish to buy.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at

sep10'68. IRWIN & WILSON

BAROMETERS and Thermometers at IRWIN & WILSONS.

PRUNES and DRIED CURRANTS, the very best quality just received at Wolf's old stand

Ladies Trusses.

This invaluable article for females, is now to be had at Herlacher's store, and no other place in Centra county. Ladies remember that these trusses can be had at Centre Hall tf.

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

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The Railroad

has just arrived at

The Old Stand

of WM. WOLF

at Centre Hall,

with the finest and best stock of GOODS in Pennsvalley.

LADIES