THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.............................**Editor.**

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The prospect for the repeal of the local option law does not seem any bright for this session.

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If any of our Centre county rads wishes to hear a negro congressmen, hear's a chance now. The Lewistown Gazette, 18th, says: Rev. Richard R. Cain, one of the distinguished colored members of Congress from South Carolina, will be in attendance on Sunday next at the laying of the corner stone of the A. M. E. Church. On Monday evening he will lecture in the court house for the benefit of the church. Admission 25 cents—children 15 cents.

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The death of Charles Sumner has thrown Massachusetts into a ferment, and her political kettle is boiling high as to who shall fill Mr. Sumner's chair in the U. S. Senate.

The old Bay state has always been represented in the Senate by her ablest men, statesmen who gained a world-wide reputation, Henry Wilson may be an exception. Whether the successor of Charles Sumner will be a mere politician or a gentleman who will be do credit to that commonwealth, for eminent ability and enlarged views, is a tale that will shortly be told. There is some inferior material striving for the vacancy and with such to carry off the prize, Massachusetts will nestle in one of the lower bunks in the councils of the nation. There is one name mentioned, thus far, in this connection, whose election would do credit to that state—that is Charles Francis Adams. But the lower strata of the politicians, the men of Butler's like, do not think of supporting a man like Mr. Adams.

The democrats are too weak to elect a man out of their own ranks—they probably will make a strait nomination and vote for it, yet they prefer Mr. Adams to any other republican spoken of, as he may be classed as a liberal. Should the democrats conclude to vote for Mr. Adams it is supposed he would have republican friends enough to be elected.

In any event, it is a radical fight, and the democrats have nothing to hope for at best, and may give themselves little concern as to which of the factions whips, and will be content to make their own caucus nomination and stand by it.

* * *

The subject of compulsory education is just now attracting considerable attention in various states of the Union, including our own state. Bills have been introduced in the legislatures favoring compulsory education. Parents under these, would be compelled to send their children between a certain age, to school a certain number of months each year.

We imagine this subject will be agitated until each state adopts laws providing for compulsory education, as the subject is attracting more and more attention each year. It is a fact that many children are totally neglected by their parents as regards a common school education, even where parents find no use for them and permit them to run at large, while the public schools are in operation. In such cases we believe it the duty of the state to step in and see that such criminal negligence is provided against—the public good and the protection of society demand it, and further, it is a duty which the state owes to every child where its natural parent comes short in providing for its proper education.

Statistics show that our prisons and alms-houses are peopled mostly by ignorant and uneducated beings, who follow crime and a life of beggary because they lack in training and culture to follow any honorable pursuit.

* * *

The Finances.

Congress is still haunted by the financial muddle, but thinks it has reached the end of it. We think not—and time will prove it. There is more woe in store before this radical monster ceases to plague the country and congres in particular.

The senate committee on finance held a special meeting on 2, at which a compromise financial measure was agreed upon, to be reported to the senate on 25. It will in its main feature place the amount of greenback circulation at $382,000,000, thus legalizing the reserve of that portion of the $45.000,000 of legal tender reserve which is now outstanding and making it a part of the permanent circulation. The amount that has been reissued and which is now outstanding is something ever $26,000,000. The bill will also authorize free banking on the national banking system but will contain a requirement that legal tender notes shall be retired from circulation proportionately as new national bank notes are issued.

* * *

Harrisburg, March 16.—Hon Henry McCormick, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed United States District Attorney of Western Pennsylvania, made vacant by the death of H. Bucher Swope. This will require the election of a Speaker as Mr. McCormick has resigned, to take effect as soon as his successor is elected.

Yes, but since that, Senator John Scott has changed his mind, and another has been appointed. This spoiled several calculations for the supposed vacant speakership. David Reed, a Pittsburg lawyer has received the appointment.

* * *

Seward, Chase, Greeley, Sumner, the founders of the Republican party, all stood aloof from it and the corruptionists who control it before they passed to their final account.

Suspension of Cambria Iron Works.

On Monday all the workmen of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown were thrown out of employment, work having been suspended in all the shops. The consternation and distress amongst the 3,000 operatives, in consequence, can hardly be imagined.

There are two reasons given for the suspension in street talk. One is that the miners were demanding higher wages, and threatened to strike, whereupon the General Manager resolved to forestall their action by stopping the works entirely. The other is, that the company have not had an order upon their books for some time past, and that they have been keeping their mill in operation and piling up iron at a positive loss to themselves; hence have concluded to stop for a while.

These things are continually happening—it should not be thus under radical rule.

* * *

What are Election Expenses

The bill "to define the necessary and proper expenses incidental to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State judicial and county officers," came up and was passed finally. It provides "that no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination or election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the judiciary, or to any State or county office in the Commonwealth, shall be allowed to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination election or appointment, except for his tickets, and distributing the same for publishing his card, for printing circulars, and for circulating the same."

The second section makes it a misdemeanor to violate the foregoing provisions, punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, "and imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding two years."

The third section follows the language of the Constitution, and declares that any person who shall refuse to take this oath shall forfeit his office, and if convicted of swearing falsely shall be guilty of perjury, and punished by fine and imprisonment not to exceed five years, and "be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth."

The fourth section provides that in trials under this act "no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceedings except for perjury in giving such testimony."

* * *

Regular and Irregular Physicians.

There is pending before the legislature a bill to regulate the practice of medicine in this state. The measure, if passed, is to take effect June 1, and provides that after that date it shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine who has not graduated with the degree of "doctor of medicine," and received a diploma from a chartered medical school authorized to grant medical diplomas. An exception is, however made in the case of persons who have been for twelve years in continual regular practice, though they may not have thus graduated. To prevent interference with regular practitioners, there is an additional provision that any person who attempts to practice medicine in any county by opening a transient office, or who by advertisement assigns such transient office as a meeting place for patients, must first furnish satisfactory evidence to the clerk of the court of the county that he has graduated as aforesaid, and must in addition take out a license for one year, paying for it a fee of $200. Regular physicians and surgeons beginning practice in any county, "with the intention of remaining permanently therein," are exempted from compliance with this portion of the act. The penalty for a violation of the law, if it is passed, is a fine of $200 to $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

* * *

The practice of mixing politics and prayer now in vogue with persons employed as chaplains to legislative bodies is perhaps a pardonable impertinence, but it has its ridiculous aspects. Last week, anent the appointment of Mr. M'Cormick as district attorney, the chaplain of the house made smooth with supplication the pathway of "the retiring speaker," and did not forget the coming man. It was perhaps well enough. But in the light of later knowledge, how will Senator Scott settle with this unhappy chaplain, or he with heaven, for this a priori invocation?—*Patriot.*

* * *

When the bill "to punish the use of fraudulent tax receipts" was under consideration in the house Mr. Orvis of Centre, moved to so amend it that when a voter was challenged on the ground that his tax receipt was fraudulent, the officers of election who received his vote, without additional proof of the payment of the tax, should be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction should be fined and imprisoned. This proposition, solely intended to prevent fraud, and only dangerous to parties wilfully disregarding their duty with intent to assist in the commission of a fraud, was voted down by a party vote—only one republican having the manliness to resist the party lash an act upon his honest convictions. We call the attention of all men who desire a pure ballot box to this damning record.

* * *

Cameron's Hope.

Gen. Cameron's darling hope and cherished purpose for the last six years has been to arrange such a condition of Republican politics and secure such a composition of the Legislature as would enable him at a proper period to elect his oldest son J. D. Cameron, to the United States Senate.

* * *

The Iowa Legislature has enactod a law against baggage smashers. The penalty for recklessly injuring baggage is a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

The Cincinnati Enquirer reports; "The whisky war in Ohio is damaging the whisky trade of Cincinnati about $20,000 per day."

Mr. Forbes, of Boston, said: "We propose to keep the Republican party of Massachusetts where John A. Andrew left it," To which the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel: "Poor Forbes! The latest indications are that the Republican party of Massachusetts has gone where John A. Andrew went to."

The Massachusetts Senator.

GENERAL BUTLER MARSHALLING HIS FORCES—THE REPUBLICANS DIVIDED—ARTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS AND INDEPENDENTS—THE ADAMS MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH.

[Special despatch to the World.]

Boston, March 18.—The Senatorial succession is now the absorbing topic of discussion in the Legislature. General Butler is here organizing his plans to capture the Senatorship either in person or by proxy, the proxy being Representative Dawes, who buried the hatchet at the time Simmons was appointed Collector. Butler came to Boston more for the purpose of manipulating the Senatorship than he did to shed tears over the grave of the dead champion of human rights. Mr. Dawes's friends, as well as the henchmen of General Butler, are here in force, and the Custom-house influence is already felt. Collector Simmons, scenting the battle afar off, found it convenient to make only a few changes in the Custom house when he took possession, and will, at the bidding of his chief, suffer no more changes to be made until after the termination of the Senatorial contest for obvious reasons. Butler's headquarters are at the Revere House, within a few minutes' walk of the State House, and also near the famous feeding shop of J. B. Smith, where doubtful legislators are wont to be imprisoned and their stomachs stuffed in the hope of getting possession of their brains. Another view of the matter is suggested that by the pushing of Judge Hoar for the position, in view of the positive strength of Mr. Dawes among the members west of Worcester, the anti-Butler element may be demoralized and give Butler a new advantage. It is admitted at the State-house to-day that the issue between Messrs. Hoar and Dawes is favorable to Butler; that the "Essex statesman" is using Dawes in the capacity of a vender of hot chestnuts. The contest then is seemingly narrowed down to Hoar and Dawes. A canvass of the Legislature shows that Butler has a strong influence—much stronger than his enemies were willing to credit him with when the Senatorial question was first broached. There are probably seventy-five or eighty decided Butlerites in the Legislature, and there is no knowing how many more there will be, for the purpose of the Senatorial election, on Tuesday next.

A strong effort will be made to avoid calling a formal caucus, which would bind the votes of the members attending it, and even if one should be called it is intimated that not even one-half the Republicans will attend it. The prime object of the great claimant is to precipitate the choice of a successor into the hands of a minority, and then manipulate sufficient votes of the majority with which to accomplish his purpose. But in this Butler reckons without his host. The Independents Liberals, and Democrats, particularly the latter, who are going to hold a private meeting, are decidedly opposed to playing second fiddle to General Butler, and hope they may be able to advance the best interests of the commonwealth by casting out from it anything that smells of Butlerism. But it remains to be seen whether the Republican Legislature will choose such a man as Charles Francis Adams or a man identified with the Butler interest The Democrats have not yet fixed upon a candidate, but will aim to express by their action the highest phase of Massachusetts public opinion by voting for a man with such judgment and tact that none of the more elevated political impulses of the state shall suffer detriment in the future. The Democrats would vote for Mr. Adams in the absence of a candidate of their own nomination, even if he should pass the ordeal of a strict Republican caucus and obtain the nomination. The movement in favor of Mr. Adams is gathering strength, and no doubt if the question were left with the people instead of the politicians Mr. Adams would be the first choice of a great majority of the citizens.

The breach in the Republican ranks is daily widening and the excitement interesting. The Daily Advertiser is for Adams, the Worcester Spy for Hoar, and the Springfield Union for Dawes The Boston Traveller has nothing to say either way, but if Butler or Dawes should succeed that paper would exclaim: "I told you so." The Boston Transcript, which on Monday favored Mr. Hoar, now believes in Adams echoing the voice of its morning counterpart the Advertiser.

A conference of the Democratic members was held this evening, at which there was much discussion, but no action taken. The friends of General Banks are quiet, but are watching the canvass, and, in the event of it becoming impossible to elect either of the candidates now talked of, they will bring forward his name as a compromise. He would command the votes of many Republicans who think Adams outside the party, and would also satisfy the anti Butler element.

Chinese Cheap Labor.

The new Senator from California (Mr. Hagar) proposed a resolution looking to the expediency of opening negotiations with the Emperor of China so as to secure some modification of the Burlingame treaty which will prevent hereafter the importation of Chinese females for immoral purposes and of Chinese males or coolies under servile labor contracts. No action was taken upon it. Mr. Hagar, in presenting a joint resolution of the California Legislature against the further importation of Chinese, said this was a question now of national importance. The import of the Chinese on the Pacific coast had none of the characteristics of a free and voluntary emigration, but was the importation of a servile class. He complained that the Burlingame treaty did not practically confer the same rights upon Americans as it did upon Chinese. The Californians did not object to the terms of the treaty, but they objected to the manner in which it was carried out. He said that there is no longer any Chinese emigration to Australia, the British Government no longer encouraging it. The Chinese who come to California come under servile labor contracts which are not only in violation of the treaty, but in violation of our laws. All the Chinese in California are owned by six companies in San Francisco. They have their agents in China, and they bring on the most degraded of that population, and after they arrive they own them just as much as the slaves of the South were ever owned. They hire them out at such rates that no free labor can compete with it, and in this way European emigration is almost entirely discouraged.

The senate of New Jersey, the other day killed the local option bill.

Carl Schurz has been invited by the people of Boston to deliver an oration in Faneuil Hall commemorative of the life, character, and public services of Mr. Sumner. Mr. Schurz has accepted the invitation, and will at once commence the preparation of his oration. Had the dead Senator been consulted, it is safe to say that he would have coincided with the action of the Boston committee in selecting Mr. Schurz as his eulogist. He had a great admiration not only for the genius and eloquence of the Missouri Senator but for his independence of character and his utter disregard of party trammels, when in his judgment, they interfered with his convictions of duty. In his great contest with the Administration, his fight on the annexation of San Domingo, and his assault upon the policy of selling arms to the French during the Franco-Prussian war, Sumner found in Schurz a very able ally. The private relations of the two Senators were of the most intimate character, and it is probable that Mr. Schurz can give a better analysis of the character of Charles Sumner than some of the men who have known him much longer.

The Horrible Result of Circumstantial Evidence.

The Milford (Del.) News says that John Young, colored, an old man who died near Frederica, Kent county, last Sunday morning, confessed just before his death, to one John Madison, colored attendant, that he, Young, was the man who killed the old peddler, for the murder of whom one Ed. Darnell was convicted and hung a few years ago at Dover. It will be remembered that the old peddler's body was found in a mill pond, horribly mangled, and showing every indication of having met with foul play. Circumstances pointed to the boy Darnell and a man named William Loper, who were arraigned. Loper, succeeding in proving and alibi was acquitted, and the boy convicted and hung. If this story is true, and there seems no reason to doubt it, it affords another illustration of the fallibility of circumstantial evidence, and the possibility of hanging the innocent for the guilty.

The Army Reduction Bill.

The house committee on military affairs to-day perfected their bill for the reduction of the army. They propose to cut off five regiments of infantry one of artillery, and one of cavalry. This to be done gradually by the first of January, 1875. The number of enlisted men to be 25,000. Such officers as may resign before that time to receive a year's pay. The army, according to the bill, will consist of twenty regiments of infantry nine of cavalry and four of artillery.

The Williamsport Crusaders.

Williamsport, March 17.—The temperance movement is still in progress with increased interest. Many of the saloons are closed. The ladies started out this afternoon and on reaching Washington street it was ascertained that 200 or 300 Germans had congregated. Lager beer was served from a wagon and the crowd was boisterous and threatening. Tumblers were thrown and the police threatened. The movement was unexpected and has greatly injured the cause of the liquor dealers. Two arrests were made.

The New Castle, Pa., Courant says: "two men are now in jail in that city for dressing in female attire and peddling patent corsets. They practiced their little game in that city for about six weeks, and fitted most of the belles of New Castle, as well as older ladies, and always insisted that they should fit the article to the purchaser.

"Ben Butler says to Grant, Do this, and it is done. Indeed the Essex Statesman has the President under his control as completely as one man ever had another."—Nashville Union.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision has just been rendered involving the liabilities of railroad campanies in cases where persons receive injurie while riding on trains that do not carry passengers. The decision is an important one and therefore of interest to all travelers by rail. The case is as follows:

On the 28th day of February, 1873, the plaintiff, Mr. Lucius D. Austin, then in Titusville, received a dispatch that his mother was dying in Cleveland, and being anxious to reach that place as quick as possible, purchased a ticket to Cleveland via the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. He took the train at Corry, expecting to make close connections with the ten p. m. train for Erie. Arriving at Corry he found the train had been taken off the road, and his only alternative was to wait for the passenger train next morning or to go on a freight train that evening. He chose the latter, and was told by the conductor that it was against the rules to take passengers by that train; but owing to the urgency of the case Mr. Austin was permitted to remain, although the conductor refused to take up his ticket or accept the extra compensation which was offered. When about nine miles from Erie the train which comprised several cars loaded with petroleum, took fire and Mr. Austin barely escaped death by burning, being so terribly scorched as to disfigure him for life. He brought a suit against the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company to recover damages for the injuries he had received. The case was tried in Philadelphia, the plaintiff thinking his chances of success better than in Erie. The ruling of the court plainly set down the law that when one forces himself upon a train on which he knows he has no right, that knowledge bars him from the recovery of damages for any accident which may befall him through such cause. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

DEATH LEAP IN A THEATRE.

The N. Y. Sun of Friday says:

James Sylvester, one of the Sylvester brothers, gymnasts, performing in the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, was killed about 10 o'clock last evening. His final act on the trapeze was to swing with his might, and when he calculated that he had force enough he turned a sumerset from the trapeze and caught a rope suspended from the ceiling in the back part of the auditorium. Under this rope was stretched a netting to shield the performer from injury in the event of missing the rope, and to protect the audience over whom he takes the flying leap.

Young Sylvester came out as usual last night and executed his various feats, until his last grand leap; then he swung himself until he thought that he had gathered sufficient force and let himself go. But he miscalculated and swung too far. With tremendous velocity he shot by this rope and struck against the boxes with an appalling thud. Thence he fell in a heap to the floor, striking on his head. The force of the fall was so great as to break the heavy iron chair upon which he struck.

Ladies in the boxes fainted, and the spectators were transfixed. All was confusion. Two physicians were in the theatre, and attendants from behind the scenes hurried to the assistance of the injured man.

Sylvester was gently lifted and borne into a room. There the physicians found him alive, but without the least consciousness. A terrible gash in the back of his head marked where he had struck. The skull was beaten in, and large clots of blood and pieces of brains oozed out upon the slightest pressure.

The play was hurried on, but the house soon thinned out, leaving the theatre empty.

Sylvester lingered but a short time. His breath became shorter and shorter and soon he died. He was 19 years of age.

BEECHER ON SIN.

Sins and Sinfulness—Original Sin—Total Depravity.

New Haven, March 5.—The subject of the eighth lecture of the Lyman Beecher course to the students of the Theological School by Henry Ward Beecher, delivered this afternoon, was "Sins and Sinfulness." He said:

I have as deep a sense of the sinfulness of the race, and the indispensable need of divine interposition on behalf of man, as any one can have with my factulties. Sinfulness in man bears nearly the same relation to God and his government as disease to medicine. Our ideas of sin have not come to us for the most part from the gospel nor from the scientific observation of facts, but from the discussions of the schools. Christ never defined sin. He never declared the race to be universally sinful. He dwelt in his ministery on the recuperative power of repentance and pointed out to men their special sins. Preachers have paid too much attention to the generic idea of sin, and have seemingly relegated the consideration of individual sins to the field of morality. In considering the subject first arises the question of questions—the origin of evil. All the books and sermons written on this question would make a pile as high as the Pyramids, all the passions excited by them, if concentrated and applied, would burn the pile to ashes. Our fathers knew nothing about it, nor do we. The discussion of it is as fruitless as would be a discussion among physicians concerning the origin of disease. Formerly there was much discussion concerning the nature of sin, but the old opinion that it was inherited, or a sort of physical secretion is not held now. Again, men were once taught that sin was a moral secretion; that they were born to sin as a clock is made to strike. So vigorous was this teaching that men must have believed that if they did not sin they did sin in so defeating the end for which they were created. Then there was the idea that Adam was a reservoir of sin—a fountain of which men were faucets. This view is not profitable for awakening men and converting them. Then sin is defined as selfishness predominant, and as an entire absence of love for God. Then we come to total depravity. In preaching this you will run the risk of effacing from men's minds the distinction between good men and bad men. You can never make a mother believe that her unremitting care for her child is an evidence of total depravity. My father used to tell me, "My son, these are unnatural affections," and say they were not good until inspired by the divine spirit. But the divine spirit is universal. Every affection of ours which is good at all is directly derived from the divine spirit; so his distinction was not well founded. If you ask me if I believe in total depravity, I say "I believe all men are sinful and need to be made new creatures in Christ Jesus." But in getting away from total depravity there is apt to be a reaction. It is supposed to be the peculiar heresy of the Unitarian defection that it is assumed that men sin only once in a while and under favorable circumstances prefer to do right. In this direction there is substituted for intense spirituality a spirituality of a poetical or mystic kind. The truth is that anger, combativeness, love for men, the sense of the beautiful, are all of themselves naturally right, but it is difficult to so combine them in building up one's character as to work out only such things as may tend to holiness. There is not an immoral letter in the alphabet yet how many nasty books have been written. If I did not believe in the all-aabting power of divine love I should never want to see another child born into the world. The child must be taught skill and knowledge. Each of his appetites needs a special education, all his tendencies must be kept in equilibrium, and while it is no easy matter to drive one fiery horse with ease it is impossble for one man to keep twenty of them to their paces. Man has to order everthing in his life in view of two worlds; direct everything so that he may land over there. The rebound of science, teaching of the incarceration of spirit in body, of hereidtary transmission, of the effect on the passions of food and climate and many other external agents, render it necessary for the preacher to know enough of these matters to enable him to meet the assertions or scepticisms of the new mental philosophy. I have followed the teachings of science for many years and gathered as much as I could, and then taken the facts and looked at them in the light of a revelation, and I believe there is nothing so admirably constructed for and so parallel to science as the gospel of Jesus Christ. Science will not sweat away, any of religion's fundamental doctrines, but will make them shine the brighter. Christ preached personal repentance and the development of a new life on the basis of the old in each individual man. It is the specific treatment that takes hold of men. Forty needles used together are blunt as a board, but each used separately will pierce. You can't repent of Adam's sin but you can for your own. Christ preached so that the harlot had her specified repentance, the thief his, and so on. He led them to believe that the regeneration might be instantaneous. God was always ready if they opened their souls to him. To tell your people there is nothing good in them until after they are converted is to divert the fundamental instincts to which you appeal. Morality, however, is not enough, any more than the rich broad leaves of the vine will make wine; but they will nourish blossoms, a blossom will change into fruit; and so morality is the starting point. Teach your people to do right from selfish motives if they will not do so for any other reason, for that will be a beginning from which they may be lifted higher. In preaching the doctrine of sin there is danger of overaction, resulting in discouragement to the very sensitive and in presumption in many others. You may preach sinfulness in a measure, but sins continually. The next question to be considered is, How to make the various kinds of people you may preach to conscious of their sins; for, as the Western minister said, "You can cut the grain that leans toward you easily enough, but not that which leans away from you." This question I will consider in a future lecture.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

A Brief History of its Organization.

The large denomination known as the United Brethren in Christ had an interesting origin. Like all church efforts the beginning was small, but this one has developed into one of the most efficient laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. The men who instituted this church little thought that it would become the power it now is. The preliminary organization of the church took place in the house of Isaac Long, in Manheim township, Lancaster county, about five miles north of the city of Lancaster, about the time of the Revolutionary war. Harris Long, a son of Isaac and brother of young Isaac Long, was the first man who invited an English Methodist preacher from Virginia to preach at their house. He also invited Otterbein and Martin Boehm. It was at one these meetings where they embraced one another, with the remark, "We are brothers in Christ." Boehm was a Mennonite preacher, Otterbein a German Reformed minister. The three afterward agreed to call themselves United Brethren in Christ. The house and barn in which they preached are standing to this day, solid and sound. The barn has this inscription on the date stone: "I. L., 1757." The house was somewhat repaired in 1870. We could not make out the date when built, but it is supposed to be fully as old as the barn, if not older. It is a two story stone house with a steep tile roof. It will apparently stand another century. It was there where the first large religious meetings were held in Lancaster county. They had one meeting which was particularly large. They preached in the orchard and in the barn on a certain Sunday, and there were a number of people present from York and from what was then called Steitza, now Lebanon. The Englishman preached in the orchard, and during a threatening storm he was almost the last to leave. Otterbein and Boehm preached in the barn. It was the largest gathering that had taken place for years, and they made many converts from other denominations. A granddaughter of Isaac Long said that she had heard all those preachers who were first prominent in the church—Newcomer, Greeting, Smith and others. Her mother moved eighty-eight or ninety years ago to the Reading railroad, three miles this side of Lancaster. The preachers, knowing her, stopped with her on their way to her father's. She distinctly remembers the Virginia preachers, who wore long cloaks. The Longs had some five hundred acres in one tract, divided into four or five farms. It is all owned by the descendants, but not by the name of Long, because three or four of the brothers had no sons—only daughters. Joseph Long, the husband of widow Long, of Mountville, now married to Mr. Herr, was a grandson of Harris Long. This property will descend to the Long family, the grandchildren of Joseph Long.

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