THE CENTRE REPORTER,

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

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Centre Hall, Pa., Aug. 13, 1874.

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Democratic Nominations.

ASSEMBLY,
S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte,
S. S. Wolf, Potter.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte.
COMMISSIONER,
J. Newlin Hall, Howard.
CO. SURVEYOR,
J. H. Reifsnyder, Penn.
AUDITOR,
Adam Yearick, Marion.

District Nominations, subject to the decision of the several conferences:

Judge—J. H. Orvis, Congress—C. T. Alexander, Senator—P. G. Meek.

The Nominees.

The Convention is over and the democratic county ticket is now before the people. The gentlemen placed in nomination will receive our warmest support and are worthy the support of every democrat in the county. As good men as are upon the ticket now were defeated in their efforts to obtain the nomination—but thus it is always when a number of candidates are in the field, some must fail in getting a nomination. We know that the disappointed candidates will put up with their defeat philosophically, and as good democrats will give the ticket their warmest support.

HON. S. T. SHUGERT,
LIEUT. S. S. WOLF,

have been placed in nomination for Assembly. They are both old citizens of the county, and men who have worked faithfully in the ranks all their lives. No one, not even the bitterest republican, will deny that they are honest and upright men, and that they are fit to represent the County of Centre in the lower House at Harrisburg—no one will call in question this fact.

J. NEWLIN HALL

for Commissioner is one of the best selections that could have been made. He is a tax-payer himself and interested in having the resources of the County husbanded, and will, if elected, which is certain, strive to have the affairs of the County administered with all the economy consistent with a faithful discharge of his duties. Give him a strong vote, and back him up as an honest man deserves.

J. L. SPANGLER

is the nominee for District Attorney. "Jack" is a promising young lawyer and has given evidence of possessing more than ordinary ability. He sustains an unblemished character and is a pleasant and sociable fellow. He is a self-made man, and will apply himself to the duties of the office to which he is certain to be chosen, with fidelity and will discharge the same to the utmost satisfaction of the people.

For Co. Surveyor John H. Reifsnyder, of Penn, was nominated by acclamation. He is a young and active democrat, and altogether a self-made man, with every qualification and experience for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. He sustains a good character and will poll a large vote.

ADAM YEARICK

is upon the ticket for Auditor. He is also a good man, and the place is one of great importance, although of no profit to the occupant. It is his duty to scan the accounts of the county and see that they are just, proper and legal. He is a good accountant, and having been one of our most active democrats, we commend him to the united support of Democrats.

Of our nominees for Judge, Congress and Senator, we will speak when the nominations are made final by the respective conferences.

Thus, Democrats, in brief we endorse the work of the Convention. Let all bickerings among candidates and their friends, previous to the nominations, be laid aside, and let us work unitedly and harmoniously for the triumph of our nominees with increased majorities.

The democrats carried Kentucky last week. The election in Utah last week, went in favor of the Mormon candidate for congress, Bishop Cannon. In Vicksburg the whites elected their ticket by 350 majority, the first time since 1861.

The democracy of Elk county have instructed for Mackey, for congress. This makes the second county that has pronounced in favor of Col. Mackey's nomination. Next will be Clearfield to follow in the same wake.

There is some refreshing election news in this week's Reporter. North Carolina and Tennessee have pronounced against carpet-bag rule, and will endeavor to govern themselves. These states are among the sorely afflicted in the south, upon them the hand of the interloping despoiler, foisted upon them from Washington, has weighed heavily—crushed and tyranized over, they have resolved to rise again.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Harrisburg, July 5.—Geoge Bergner, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph and postmaster of this city, died this afternoon after an illness of several weeks.

Another party to the Brooklyn scandal, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, who has been quoted as believing in and declaring her brother's guilt, is now accused of insanity. As the New York Times asked a day or two ago, "Are all these people mad?" Whether they are or not, it is hardly a question now that the public morals and peace would be improved by their imprisonment in a lunatic assylum.

THE NEGRO CADET SMITH'S DISMISSAL.

Cadet Smith, the negro cadet, turned up as a thorn in the side of the Administration This young negro was received into West Point Academy after examination, and was allowed to continue at the institution until the time of graduation. Thus far the odious duty of caring for the welfare of the cadet was not brought directly home to the Administration, but the time of graduating him had arrived, and what to do with him became a perplexing question. It is well known that he was discharged from West Point on the ground of his alleged deficiency in philosophy. This it is claimed was a mere subterfuge to get rid of him. Had he been allowed to graduate he would have been entitled, under his commission, to an assignment in the army, and to assign him to a regiment and place him on a footing with the white officers was too delicate a duty for the secretary of war to undertake, and one which he was glad to avoid at the sacrifice of the young man. Hence his deficiency. In Fred Duglass's to-day's paper he prints a three-column card in which he makes a strong case for himself. He goes over the details in connection with his examination in philosophy, and purports to give the identical interrogations propounded him, as well as the answers thereto. After leaving the Academy under his order of dismissal he relates an interview he had with Secretary Belknap, when, in company with the negro Congressman Elliott, he made an application to be reinstated. Smith having asked for an opportunity to be re-examined, the Secretary said, "I will not do it," and gave as a reason that he believed he had had a fair examination, and also that he wanted another cadet at West Point from his district, and that he had already notified Mr. Elliot to send some one there. The Secretary then used the following plain and decisive language, viz.: "Gentlemen, I don't wish to be misquoted as saying that I can't give Mr. Smith a re-examination, for I say I won't do it." Smith then made another proposition, viz.: He asked him to let him go back and join the class below, thus losing one year by going over this course again, for although he had already lost a year on account of troubles there the first year, he was willing to lose another. "But" said the Secretary, "I can't do that without the recommendation of the Academic Board at West Point, and they won't recommend it. I was speaking with Colonel Ruger, the Superintendent of the Academy, in New York last Sunday, about you, and he told me that the Academic Board would not recommend you to be reinstated." The matter summed up in a nut-shell seems to bear the inference that the officers at West Point were instructed to have Smith dismissed for some seeming tangible cause, as army influence, which had been working against him, succeeded, when the trying point came, in convincing the Radical Secretary of War that his assigning to duty would cause a lack of desciplin in the regiment to which he might be ordered that he did not see fit to incur.

THE NEW OATH.

As candidates for office and their friends were often charged with sins of omission and commission, under the old Constitution, it would be well enough to take a look at the new fundamental law of the State. The oath to be administered to all officers in the future, and which is incorporated in the document indicated, reads thus:

"I do solemly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirecly any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment); that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this commonwealth, or procured it to be done in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law."

That is a very plain oath and if there is no perjury committed under it, candidates and the officers elect must deport themselves very circumspectly in the future. Integrity and fee bills are pretty well fenced in by this constitutional clause, and if "hard swearing" will make good officers, we will certainly have them in the future.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS—The new constitution requires that every voter shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month; a resident of the state one year, (or if he shall have been a qualified voter and removed therefrom and returned, then six months) and a resident of his election district at least two months immediatly preceeding the election; if twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. City, ward, borough and township officers will be elected on the third Tuesday of February; the general election will be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. Under this law, all assessments of the State and county taxes should be made before the 3d of September and paid before the 3d of October, as the general election this year takes place on Tuesday, November 3d.

Of the thirty-eight republicon nominees for the house in Philadelphia not less than fifteen are saloon keepers. The occupation of a number of the rest cannot be ascertained at present, as their names are not to be fouud in the city directory. But this trifling fact will not interfere with the policy of the republican party on the liquor question. These fifteen representatives of the rumshops of Philadelphia can be depended on to support the local option law quite as steadily as the aquarians of Tioga and Chester, should the interests of the party demand it. There is an excellent understanding between the two wings of the republican party in the legislature on this question. It is the old alliance between Blifil and Black George. As there is no danger of the adoption of a local option law or of any other prohibitory measure that would interfere with the interests of the saloon keeping republican representatives from Philadelphia, they give themselves no concern about the rest of the State. It was by the votes of this very class of republican representatives that the local option law was passed, and by their votes it will never be repealed in a republican legislature.

Charly Ross, the stolen boy, is supposed to have been found in possession of a woman in Vermont.

Judging by the newspapers of New York, Mr. Beecher's is the popular side. Among the journals here, the Tribune, the Express and the Star zelously and boldly advocate his innocence. The World does the same thing intellectually, and denounce Tilton philologically. These papers are convinced and perfectly confident that the thing will end in his complete acquittal and restoration of his former great position as a teacher and preacher. The Journal of Commerce and Evening Post are silent in the case, not debating it, and awaiting the result of the investigation. The Times is independent, discussing with much ability the facts and testimony as they are disclosed and favoring neither party. The Herald was at first for Beecher, but is now rather an advocate of Tilton. In the country at large the newspapers are divided as usual. Some of the most powerful are in favor of Mr. Beecher, and some, perhaps more, are against him; though even those that are for him say that his letters must be explained. But there is no question that the prevailing attitude is one of hope that he may come out of the trial purified and with spotless robes.

It is a fact worthy of attention that although there are many Indians in the British possessions of North America, we never hear of them committing outrage on the whites. A recent number of the Manitoba Gazette gives an account of the reception by Lieut.-Gov. Morris of a dellegation of Sioux Indians from the Turtle mountains, in the northwest territories, headed by the chiefs Running Grizzly Bear and The Youn Chief, who wished to obtain information in regard to the reserve which the Dominion Government has granted to them near the junction of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan. After the usual ceremonies, matters were explained to their satisfaction; and the Gazette says that in a few weeks all the Sioux in the province will be located upon the reservation. The secret of the success which has attended the dealings of the Canadian authorities with the Indians is very easily explained. When they make treaties they respect them; and when, by the terms of these treaties, the Indians became entitled to goods or annuities, they are shure to receive them. In the United States, on the contrary, the Government violates treaties entered into with the original possessors of the soil at its pleasure, and although numerous sums of money are annually appropriated for the use of Indian tribes, a great portion of it is stolen by the members of a rascally Ring, which at the present time is fostered and encouraged in every way by the Administration. And this is what Grant calls a peace policy.

The Struggle for Wealth.

No one can settle down in a European city or village for a month, and observe the laboring classes, without noticing a great difference between their aspiration, ambitions and habits, and those of corresponding classes in this country. He may see great poverty in a continental town, and men and women laboring severely and faring meanly, and a hopeless gap existing between classes; he may see the poor virtually the slaves of the rich; but he will witness a measure of contentment and a daily participation in humble pleasures to which his eyes have been strangers at home. There is a sad side to this pleasant picture. Much of this apparent contentment and enjoyment undoubtedly come from the hopelessness of the struggle for anything better. An impassable gulf exists between them and the educated and aristocratic classes—a gulf which they have recognized from their birth; and, having recognized this, they have recognized their own limitations, and adapted themselves to them. Seeing just what they can do and cannot do, they very rationally undertake to get out of life just what their condition renders attainable. There is no far-on, crowning good for them to aim at, so they try to get what they can on the way. They make much of fete-days, and social gatherings, and music, and do what they can to sweeten their daily toil, which they know must be continued while the power to labor lasts.

In America it is very different. A humble backwoodsman sits in the presidential chair, or did sit there but recently; a tailor takes the highest honors of the nation; a canal-driver becomes a powerful millionaire; a humble clerk grows into a merchant prince, absorbing the labor and supplying the wants of tens of thousands. In city, state and national politics, hundreds and thousands may be counted of those who, by enterprise and self-culture, and self-assertion, have raised themselves from the humblest positions to influence and place. There is no impassable gulf between the low and the high. Every man holds the ballot, and, therefore, every man is a person of political power and importance. The ways of business enterprise are many, and the rewards of success are munificent. Not a year, nor, indeed, a month, passes by, that does not illustrate the comparative case with which poor men win wealth or acquire power.

The consequence is that all but the wholly brutal are after some great good that lies beyond their years of toil. The European expects always to be a tenant; the American intends before he dies to own the house he lives in. If city prices forbid this, he goes to the suburbs for his home. The European knows that life and labor are cheap, and that he cannot hope to win by them the wealth which will realize for him the dream of future ease; the American finds his labor dear, and its rewards comparatively bountiful, so that his dream of wealth is a rational one. He, therefore, denies himself, works early and late, and bends his energies, and directs those of his family into profitable channels, all for the great good that beckons him on from the far-off, golden future.

The typical American never lives in the present. If he indulges in a recreation, it is purely for health's sake, and at long intervals, or in great emergencies. He does not waste money on pleasure, and does not approve of those who do so. He lives in a constant fever of hope and expectation, or grows sour with hope deferred or blank disappointment. Out of it all grows the worship of wealth and that demoralization which results in unscrupulousness concerning the methods of its acquirement. So America presents the anomaly of a laboring class with unprecedented prosperity and privileges, and unexampled discontent and discomfort.

There is surely something better than this. There is something better than a life long sacrifice of content and enjoyment for a possible wealth, which, however, may never be acquired, and which has not the power, when won, to yield its holder the boon which he expects it to purchase. To withhold from the frugal wife the gown she desires, to deny her the journey which would do so much to break up the monotony of her home-life, to rear children in mean ways, to shut away from the family life a thousand social pleasures, to relinquish all amusements that have a cost attached to them, for wealth which may or may not come when the family life is broken up forever—surely this is neither sound enterprise nor wise economy. We would not have the American laborer, farmer and mechanic become improvident, but we would very much like to see them happier than they are, by resort to the daily social enjoyments which are always ready to their hand. Nature is strong in the young, and they will have society and play of some sort. It should remain strong in the old, and does remain strong in them, until it is expelled by the absorbing and subordinating passion for gain. Some thing of the Old World fondness for play, and daily or weekly indulgence in it, should become habitual among our workers. Toil would be sweeter if there were a reward at the end of it; work would be gentler when used as a means for securing a pleasure which stands closer than an old age of ease; character would be softer and richer and more childlike, when acquired among genial, everyday delights. The all-subordinating strife for wealth, carried on with fearful struggles and constant self denials, makes us petty, irritable and hard. When the whole American people have learned that a dollar's worth of pure pleasure is worth more than a dollar's worth of anything else under the sun; that working is not living, but only the means by which we win a living; that money is good for nothing except for what it brings of comfort and culture; and that we live not in the future, but the present, they will be happy people—happier and better than they have been. "The morrow shall take thought for the things of itself," may not be an accepted maxim in political economy, but it was uttered by the wisest being that ever lived in the world, whose mission it was to make men both good and happy.—*Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner's for August.*

Governor Hartranft is entitled to credit for the conscienticus care with which he guards the interests and dignity of the Commonwealth by his veto power. The recently published vetoes display a care and wakefulness which can only be understood and appreciated by a few, and which are therefore more deserving of mention than the discharge of those duties which bring the executive before the public eye. Of course a veto always offends some few men, often a class of men, and sometimes larger classes. It is generally a blow struck for the good of the State, and perhaps the sacrifice of immediate popularity, and is therefore deserving of special recognition.

Special reference is doubtless made in the above paragraph of Governor Hartranft's veto of the bill fixing the salaries of the row offices in Philadelphia at a moderate figure, in accordance with the injunctions and spirit of the constitution. This was a blow against the good of the people of Philadelphia for the benefit of the ringleaders who govern that city. To Wm. B. Mann alone the stroke of the executive pen was worth not less than seventy-five thousand dollars for the prospective term which the organized repeaters, ballot stuffers and return forgers are preparing to secure for their acknowledged chieftain. Other radical candidates for office in Philadelphia have cause for gratitude to the governor for a veto which secures them in the enjoyment of the public plunder for the whole of their approaching terms. A year ago the Press was an active supporter of the constitution. The wind is now in another quarter. It now ostentatiously thanks Gov. Hartranft for a veto which defeats one of the most important reforms which the constitution enjoins.

THE FIRST KISS.

In commenting on the Beecher scandal the New York Observer, a religious journal of wide circulation and influence, makes the appended comments, so sensible and timely that we honor them with editorial reproduction. The developments of this Brooklyn tale of sin and sorrow are directing public attention very pointedly to the question of the relation between the pastor and his always more or less enthused female parishioners. The grave danger to the clergyman, and the still graver danger to religion, which may follow indiscretion or want of acquaintance with human nature, masculine or feminine, demand that this matter meet the serious consideration of the clergy and of society. Any teaching, doctrine, or usage which allows priest or preacher, or anybody else, to step in between husband and wife, is wrong and dangerous to society. It is based on social conditions, happily gone forever, and which the constitution of American social life and our ideas of self-respect and personal independence will never allow to come around again. It is not likely, however, that any direct claim by any power or man or set of men to regulate the family relations of Americans will ever be seriously pushed the moment it is resisted. The idea of the government of society and the grasp of power by such means belongs to a past age. The practical danger now is in the thoughtless fostering of unnecessarily private or confidential relations between the clergyman and the feminine members of his flock, or in the exchange of the lesser familiarities which the moral tone of modern society forbids between the ordinary man and woman.

The common custom, for instance, of the minister's taking the first kiss at a marriage, is a pointed illustration. This usage dates back to the time of feudal robbery of privileges and private rights. It is indecorous now, and is probably the shadow and relic of an observance more than indecorous. It is indulged in, of course, now without thought of any history in the past or any meaning in the present, but it is this very thing of thoughtlessness which we are condemning.

Let the Observer speak, however:

The establishment of such relations between a pastor and his flock as shall secure for him that intimacy which ought to exist only in the domestic circle is an evil of fearful tendency and unspeakable danger. Ministers are censurable in a high degree who encourage their people, men or women, to come to them with family matters or secret sores. Some men are themselves gossips, and delight to get and give all they can of social news, and the more secret the richer the prize. They encourage revelations when their ears should be deaf to everything approaching to scandal. All judicious pastors discourage familiarity on the part of their people, especially of the female denomination.

For this way lies the danger. A silly woman, pious perhaps, but very soft and shallow, hears the stirring words of her eloquent pastor, is roused, warmed, soothed, exalted—she thinks *edified*—and straightway she believes him to be the man sent to do her good. She goes to his study to tell him so; how much enjoyment she finds in his words; or she writes him a letter and pours out her little soul full of twaddle about her gratitude for what her dear pastor has done for her; how she "is lifted up" by his instructions; how she loves him as a friend given to be her guide and comfort, and so on, and so on, more and worse, running into a mawkish sentimentality, a sickening man-worship, disgusting to every sensible person, but very nectar to a vain, worldly preacher, who seeks only to make his hearers "feel good." Such people never go to their pastor to ask "what they must do to be saved?" It is to tell him how good they feel; how he is "exalting" them, "filling them with joy, peace, and love." We cannot go into particulars without offending the tastes of every reader. We make our meaning plain. We wish to be understood as saying that what worldly preachers and sentimental women call "communion of soul" and "kindred spirits," "mutual help" and "holy sympathy," and words in the same strain, is not religion—it is not even religious. It is of the earth, earthy. It is "carnal conceived in sin." It is simply the lower nature, the human passion of one creature toward another. God is not in it.

Great Democratic Victory in North Carolina.

ESTIMATED MAJORITY 5,000 to 10,000.

Seven out of Eight Congressmen Elected.

Raleigh, August 6.—The State election to-day passed off quietly as far as heard from. Democratic gains are reported in every section. There is a large Democratic gain in this city and precincts adjoining over the vote of 1872. The state has undoubtedly gone democratic by a vote variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000, with seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight

TENNESSEE.

Conservative and Democratic Ticket Ahead.

Nashville, Tenn., August 6.—The election for county officers passed off quietly and without disturbance. So far as heard from, a very heavy vote was polled in the city and county. Partial returns from different wards and districts indicate that the regular Conservative and Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

How a Radical Got Negro Votes.

Louisville, August 6.—The town of Shepherdsvill, Bullit county, Kentucky, was the scene of great excitement on Tuesday last. It appears that on election day the friens of Carpenter, Republican candidate for County Judge, distributed whiskey by the bucketsfull to negroes at the polls.

Result of the Act.

There was much drunkenness among them, and a difficulty arrising between them and a white man, a large body of negroes pursued him to a hotel, but he got out by the back way and escaped. The disorder continued next day and in a difficulty between negroes and a Frenchman, he shot and killed the ringleader of the drunken mob. The infuriated negroes pursued him and he also took refuge in the hotel, and with drawn pistols demanded his surrender. Meanwhile, the people collected and the danger of a bloody collision was imminent. They finally dispersed, but, during yesterday and to-day, whites from the surrounding country have been coming into town, and great fears are expressed that a collision between the whites and blacks may yet occur.

THE STRIKE AT JOHNSTOWN.

Three Months' Labor Lost and the Results.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

We believe that Johnstown has seen its last strike resulting from the dictation of trades-unions Until demagogues, who do not live here, undertook by means of incendiary newspapers and incendiary speeches and offers of pecuniary assistance to inflame the minds of our workingmen, there was no more contented community in the State than this. These meddlers first organized branches of the unions, and next fomented a strike to maintain them. The result of all their fine talk about "principle" and "workmen's rights" and the result of all their beautiful promises is that the men they deceived lost three months' wages and almost starved their families. With such vivid experience of the benefits of trades-unionism, and of the value of promises made only to be broken, the men who had previously worked for years in the mines and in the mill without a thought that any of their just rights had ever been denied to them, will not be likely again to follow the lead of those who make their living by creating discord. We believe, further, that the *principle* of trades-unionism has been as completely rejected in the community as has the leadership of those who brought here its bitter fruits. The right of any man to quit work when his compensation does not suit him will always exist, but the exercise of this right is quite a different matter from the assertion of the right of a dozen or a hundred men to say that others shall not go to work or continue at work because they will not. There is no such right, and the effort to enforce the acceptance of the assumption that it exists is tyranny itself. Nor have men a right to band themselves together in an attempt to control the management of a manufacturing or other establishment in the creation of which they have invested no money and taken no risks and experienced no sleepless, anxious nights. If the establishment burns down, the loss is not theirs; if it fails to yield a profit to its owners, or if a panic comes and it proves to be an elephant on the hands of these owners, no vision of a sheriff's writ or of proceedings in bankruptcy disturbs their slumbers. Their money did not build it; it is safe in a house and lot, or in the bank around the corner. The effort by means of trades-unions to dictate to the owners of such an establishment what wages they shall pay, what the hours of labor shall be, and who shall work for them, is an exercise of tyranny totally without justification. And this is the very trades-unionism against which the Campany protested and which their workmen have just rejected.

"QUID PRO QUO."

Mr. Greely was not more opposed to "having some thing for nothing" than was Mr. Sumner. He was constantly desirous to make a return for whatever he received. If an author presented him with his book; if an engraver sent him a proof of his last picture, he made haste to acknowledge the courtesy by a letter which could be, and generally was, published. But no one could venture even upon his friendship to present to the Senator any article of value, as he would decline to receive it unless he was permitted to return its money value. This peculiarity was noticeable in the most trifling matters. Did he chance to share a carriage with another, he would insist on sharing the expense. Did a friend pay the fare of both in a street-car, he insisted on repaying the half dime. He may have been so far educated in the European custom in such matters that it had become a habit with him. It was evident that he did not know he was singular in this, as he spoke of it as odd that others should make it difficult for him to do as he desired. In one case, when he had gone some distance to speak in a doubtful district, by invitation of a Member whose re-election was pending, and was entertained at the Member's house, he persisted in paying his part of the carriage to the depot; and when his friend refused to receive from him the amount paid for the railroad ticket he procured for the Senator in advance, Mr. Sumner returned him the price of it by post the next day.—*Mr. A. B. Johnson's "Recollections of Charles Sumner," in Scribner's for August.*

FEAR IN RELIGION.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur preached last Sabbath at Calvary Baptist Church in West Twenty-third-st. His text was: "And I say unto you my friends, be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear Him which after He hath killed hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear Him."—Luke xii., 4-5. Among other things the preacher said:

Every age has its own truth to teach. The age of Luther emphasized the great doctrine of justification by faith. Later the doctrine of soul-liberty was taught for the first time fully by Roger Williams. One of the truths which this generation, and the present time especially, needs is the enforcement of the justice as well as the mercy of God. It is doubtless true that at some periods in the history of the Church undue prominence was given to the severer attributes of God. It is equally true that undue prominence is given just now to the opposite attributes. Even in the pulpits or some of our greatest preachers God is presented as a Being whose benevolence makes Him indifferent to sin. The idea of the French as expressed in the phrase, "*Le bon Dieu*," is too prevalent. According to this too common conception, God is believed to be pleasantly near in times of sorrow, when we need Him, and to be conveniently absent in times of sin, when we do not want Him. Much of the maudlin sympathy with crime and the silly sentimentality seen toward criminals find their origin in these mistaken notions of the character of God. The average juryman is the outcome of a false conception of the justice of the Most High. We must not forget that God is just, and that even in the grandest display of his love which the world has ever seen, the cross of Calvary, he has given us an equally grand display of his justice. Preachers are not called upon to apologize for God. Their business is simply to present Him as He has revealed himself in His word. Now that word does as certainly speak of the duty of fearing Him as it does of loving Him. And fear, too, not in the sense of reverence merely, but of wrath impending and danger to be averted. Many of the loose notions of morality—some of whose results are filling the atmosphere to-day with rumors—are due to this perverted view of God. Our text tells us that there is something to be more dreaded even than physical death. Christ appeals to fear as a motive in religion. We remark, in the first place, that we might expect Christ to appeal to the element of fear. Religion addresses the whole man. Fear is a part of the best manhood. We might expect Christ to appeal to this element. In urging the claims of truth the Scriptures appeal to every avenue to the soul. The soul has many sides and entrances. Over one door is written "Hope;" over another "Reason," "Come now let us reason together saith God;" over another is "Faith." Again, there is one marked "Love." So there is one over which we read "Fear." Christ knocks at every door which leads to the heart. One man opens to the knock at reason, another at imagination; one at love, one at fear. Christ thus addresses the whole man. Those who will not be aroused by the old story of his love may be startled by the appeal to fear. "Any means to save some." What in theory we might expect, in fact we find. The second thought is that Christ did appeal to fear as a motive toward a religious life. Christ was the perfect preacher. He began his work as a preacher; he ended it as a preacher. While he was the most loving, it is also true that he was the most severe preacher the world has ever had. No such terrible "woes" ever fell from human lips as were uttered by Christ. His denunciations almost chill our blood still. They are all the more terrible because they were baptized in his tears. Even the "Sermon on the Mount" is inflexible in its justness, and awful in its solemnity. No part of Scripture is more awful to an impure man than that "sermon." Christ knew God perfectly. He knew that God loved Him, and was loved by Him. When He would teach His disciples how much He loved them, He tells them that as the Father loved Him so He loved them. And yet, knowing that God is love, He teaches us that we are to fear Him, in the sense of avoiding His wrath, even more than we fear the death of the body. Surely Christ's view of God and our relations to Him is the true view. Christ knew man also; He stood between God and man. He knew and loved both perfectly; and yet He teaches us that there is danger, and that we should fear God in the literal sense of fear. The apostles, as preachers, followed the example of Christ. Paul wished even to be "accursed from Christ" for the sake of his brethren according to the flesh, that they might be saved. Even John, the apostle of love, warns and exhorts. You must eliminate large portions of the teaching alike of Christ and the apostles, if you will take out of the Bible these constant appeals to fear. You will not accuse me of harshness if I only repeat the words of the loving Jesus. He warned because he loved; by every motion and appeal would He win men from self and sin to holiness and heaven.

In the third place, I remark that the great majority of Christians began their religious life under the influence of this fear.

If you will go back in thought to the beginning of your deeply religious emotions, you will find among the most influential motives that of fear. You do not feel it now; you have outgrown it. It has done its work. The law was a schoolmaster to bring you to Christ. The "law" and the "gospel" do not contradict each other. To preach either properly is to preach the other also. So you step out of the region of fear into that of love. Startled by fear, driven by the "dogs of the law," you have taken refuge in Christ. He has become righteousness and redemption. You see such beauty in Christ that you connot help loving him. Fear is a low motive, we grant. Burns was right when he said "the fear of hell is the hangman's whip." Better have that fear than to sleep on in sin. The mature Christian is not conscious of the fear of hell as a motive. Indeed he is not conscious of the glory of heaven as a motive. He has outgrown both. Christ is to him the "King in his beauty." He loves Jesus for what he is, apart from what he does. This is right. We all ought to strive for this state of mind and heart. No true Christian would cease to love and serve Jesus, even though both heaven and hell should cease to be. It is heaven to be like Christ and with him. It is hell to be sinfull and separated from Christ. The school-boy who wishes to speak correctly must fear to violate the rules of grammar. After a time these rules become incorporated into his intellectual nature, and intuitively he speaks correctly. Out of the fear of rules he has passed into the love of correct speech. The man who has climbed a tree can afford to kick away the ladder; But the ladder, nevertheless, served a very useful purpose. So with fear. It is not the end in religion. It is only the means to that end. Let us not strive to be wiser than Christ. He was the best teacher of his own religion, and human teachers will be right just in proportion as they stand with Christ.

Lastly, fear should influence us in religion as it does in worldly affairs. Fear is the motive which gives use to means for the protection of life and property. All our military and naval protection comes from this cause. Men insure their lives because they fear death. Many are honest because "honesty is the best policy." It is true, that the man who is honest from no higher motive is not truly honest. Better, however, that he should act on the motive he has than become a thief. Fear of consequences, fear of exposure, of disgrace and shame has held many a Christian man when the foundations of morality were shaking beneath him. You say this was a low motive. But the man had no other; no other would act upon him in the mental and moral condition in which he was found. Better that a man should stand, upheld by any motive, than go down in disgrace and infamy. Being thus upheld, the temptation passed, he would have time and space for repentance, and for the operation of higher and holier motive.

Friends, do you think that Christ exaggerated the causes for alarm? Do you suppose that Paul and other apostles were unduly excited when they urged men to immediate repentance? We ought to know that God is to some persons and in some circumstances a consuming fire. It is a fearful thing to fall unprepared into the hands of an angry God.

Believe me, the Bible puts more moral fiber into its conception of God than do many modern preachers. Society to-day needs true teaching in regard to the character of God. No preacher loved men more than Jesus, who groaned for them in Gethsemane, and died for them on Calvary, and yet Jesus uttered my text. We must beware lest we substitute for the God of the Bible a God like unto ourselves, winking at sin and evading its deserts. Our only safety is in coming to God through Christ as helpless sinners. No man is safe for a moment who despises the character of God and Christ as revealed in the Bible. There is no depth of disgrace and infamy to which a man may not sink when he puts himself and his wishes in the place of God and His truth.

A man of brilliant talents, the idol of thousands, the sovereign in a vast realm turns away from Christ and his truth, and goes downward, dragging after him broken hearts and blighted lives. I lift before you the cross of Christ. Here is seen God's plan for a world's redemption. Young men, avoid even the appearance of evil. There is no position of safety except at the cross. Here fear is turned into love, darkness into light, life into death. The perfect love of Christ will cast out fear. With Thomas, "My Lord and my God."

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in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

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PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
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CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
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The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

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KRUMBINE & GROSSMAN,
respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that they have bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and have reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

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COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY.
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers
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CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
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ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
STOVES.
SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS
which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.
SUSQUEHANNA COOK
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This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
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A. W GRAFF,
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Has just received a large invoice of
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Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
LOWEST CASH PRICES!
Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!
HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT
Goods at Old Fashioned Prices,
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price.
DRY GOODS and
Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wool Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of
NOTIONS:
A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.
HATS & CAPS,
A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.
CLOTHING,
Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.
BOOTS & SHOES,
WM. WOLF.

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Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere
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The Granger Store!
Something New!
CASH AND PRODUCE FOR
CHEAP GOODS.
SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.
ISREAL GRENOBLE,
Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

I. Guggenheimer.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer except the Leather and Shoe-finding, has filled up his shelves with a lot of
SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
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READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES
and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY,
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
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of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times
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PRICES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
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BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,
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Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.
Call and See Us!
No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf

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At the Grocery Store on Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as
COFFEES,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSAS,
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CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,
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At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
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PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
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They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
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BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

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