The Centre Reporter,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

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Elections will be held, this week, in twenty four states and three territories. In all of these members of congress are to be chosen, and with such gains as in the elections lately held, the democrats would have a majority in the House at Washington.

In another column we give such returns of the elections held in this county and other parts, as we have received.

Official returns from Ohio do not differ from earlier reports in showing that the majorities are turned squarely round. The Democrats elect their Secretary of State by nearly the same majority that the Republican candidate received in 1873, and the Congressional delegation of 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats will be replaced by 13 Democrats and 7 Republicans.

In the election held last Tuesday we are glad to mention that there were honest republicans who stood side by side with democrats, and voted for honest men. There is a portion of the republican party which is as much disgusted with rings and misrule, as are the large majority of the democracy. These two elements must work together at the elections, only thereby can corruption be driven out Those republicans who voted for Mackey, Wallace and Orvis, had their sacred duty in view, and we give them the full measure of credit for having performed the part of good citizens. They will never regret it—Never.

Rings must be put down. Professional office seekers must be discarded. To accomplish these purposes was the aim of the democracy.

Honest men must be upheld—the corrupt in all parties must be put down, if the country is to be saved, and all good men of all parties must join hands to do it.

The Election Over.

The election is over, and as the smoke of the battle rises we see clearer the results. The democracy have nobly done their duty, urged on to it with renewed energy aroused by the most selfish and inexcusable treachery in our own ranks, and which has taught a lesson to the disorganizers that may not be lost upon the future

The "independent" movement for Congress has gone home to its reward. It was conceived in obstinacy, fed on by disappointment, upheld by broken down and discarded hacks, obtained the names of a few honest and well meaning democrats under misrepresentation, and depended for its main stay upon a bargain with the more unscrupulous of the radical party, the decenter portion preferring a *clean* democratic thing to one born of bargain, sale, hate and disappointed ambition.

Mr. Alexander went into his wild goose chase from listening to bad counsels—ninety-nine of every hundred democrats regretted his course—honest republicans promised him no encouragement—the Reporter for months clearly pointed out the wishes of the people—all these good counsels were unheeded, and the satan of politics had his own way.

Now that the battle is over, let the few misguided democrats return to their ranks and be wiser. There are some, though, who had better go over to the radical camp—we mean those constitutional croakers who are always bent upon mischief, ever ready to sell out to the enemy, and who are a pest to the party unless it continually keep them at the crib.

COLLISION BETWEEN KELLOGG AND MAJOR BURKE—THE FORMER FIRES SEVERAL SHOTS.

New Orleans, October 29.—About half past three o'clock this afternoon, a collision occurred between Gov. Kellogg and Major E. A. Burke, near the corner of Rampart and Canal streets. Gov. Kellogg, accompanied by Judge Atocha, was going home in a cab which was stopped at the place above indicated and a conversation ensued. Burke put his hand in his breast and drew a whip with which he attempted to strike Kellogg, when the governor pulled out his pistol and fired a shot, barely grazing Burke, who thereupon drew his revolver and fired three or four shots without effect. The cab in which were seated Gov. Kellogg and Judge Atocha was then driven off. Gov. Kellogg states that when Burke approached the cab, he (Kellogg) extended his hand, which Burke took and at the same moment seized him by the wrist with the other hand and attempted to pull Kellogg out, but the governor being the stronger of the two, quickly released himself from Burke's grasp, and at once drew his pistol and fired. Gov. Kellogg and Major Burke in conversation with an associated press agent after the shooting, did not differ materially in the version of the affair.

Major Burke was arrested and taken to the Central police station, but was released at the instance of Judge Atocha, who went to the station for that purpose by request of Governor Kellogg. The difficulty arose from correspondence in papers in relation to naturalized citizens. Both Governor and Major Burke were congratulated by their friends on the harmless termination of the affair.

BANDIT OUTRAGES ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, October 30.—The reports telegraphed from here of a revolution in Lower California misstate the facts of the case. There was no revolution, but an expedition organized by outlaws for the purpose of robbery. Many outrages and robberies were committed by this band until their appearance at Cape St. Lucas, where they were met by the troops and completely overpowered, several being killed and the ballance taken prisoners. All the prisoners are now in jail. The troops recovered $9,000. being a part of the booty.

Republican Economy.

In 1860, under Democratic administration, with a population of 2,906,415 persons, a State tax was levied amounting to $3,479,257; or one dollar and twenty cents per head.

In 1873, under Republican administration, with a population of 3,655,000, the State tax levied and collected was $7,076,723, or one dollar and ninety-four cents per head.

These figures denote an increase of sixty per cent. in thirteen years in the rate per capita of State taxation. And yet ignorant persons who do not know better, though they should, and unscrupulous persons who know better but keep their knowledge to themselves, prate of Republican economy and lightening the burden of the State.

LEWD LITERATURE.

The following is a move in the right direction, and the citizens of other cities would do well to follow the example of those who assembled in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening of last week, for the purpose set forth in the following item:

About one hundred clergymen, teachers, lawyers, merchants and leading citizens, met on Tuesday evening, with closed doors, to consider the best means of suppressing traffic in immoral literature. Since January 1, nineteen tons of this vile matter have been seized and destroyed by the society for the suppression of vice. One hundred and forty-eight persons have been arrested, and 100 of them convicted. A resolution was adopted to prosecute vigorously the work of suppressing the traffic in immoral publications.

GRANT HEARS THE NEWS.

[*Washington Capitol*]

When the returns from Ohio and Indiana reached the President, together with the fact that some lunatic had put "for rent" on the White House, Grant asked Babcock what it all meant. "Notice to quit," responded briefly the High Custodian of the public Grounds.

"I won't do it," exclaimed His Excellency, "that house is the only one large enough to hold my family and the picture of them. Where in the devil am I expected to put that picture, I'd like to know?"

"Your friends could build you as big a house in St. Louis." humbly suggested Bab.

"St. Louis," roared the savior of his country, "that's a pretty idea. Follow Sherman to St. Louis and have him cavorting round as a general of the army and me nothing."

"It is proposed, your Excellency, to make Sherman your successor and restore to you the generalship in the army."

"Babcock," exclaimed His Excellency, turning blue, "telegraph Belknap to arm the marine band with navy revolvers, and Childs and Murphy to meet me in Washington, and order Robeson to concentrate himself on Washington—I'll see who vacates.'

And His Excellency drank sixteen cock-tails and smoked forty cigars, that made even the Indians sneeze and shed tears.

The crisis is approaching in the Episcopal Convention. The report of the Committee on Canons is presented, and made the special order for Monday at noon. It recommends a new canon against ritualistic practices, specifying the use of incence, presenting the crucifix, and the elevation and adoration of the elements. On the other side a memorial is presented bearing many names of note, such as John A. Dix and J. J. Astor, objecting to the passage of any canon on ritualism, chiefly on the ground that it would be a backward step toward ecclesiastical dogma and constraint.

The failure of the Freedman's bank caused by mismanagement and dishonesty, whereby certain members of the Washington ring were permitted to filch the hard earnings of emancipated slaves, has had a healthy effect upon the colored people in some of the southern states. In some parts of Georgia the negros who had been swindled by the managers of the bankrupt concern deserted the republican party, carrying their friends with them and at the last election were to be seen marching up to the polls in company with their old masters and voting the straight democratic ticket. It is a significant fact that in nearly all parts of the reconstructed states when the colored people wish for assistance or advice regarding their personal affairs, they apply to their old masters, instead of carpet baggers, even in sections where the influence of politicians and the terrorism exercised by black leagues which exist all through the south lead them to vote persistently for the robber governments.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

Boston, Oct. 25.—A meeting was held to-night at Faneuil Hall, to discuss the treatment of criminals. Wendell Philips was the principal speaker. He said, the three great problems civilization is called upon to consider, are poverty, disease and crime. The fact that three-fourths of the disease, and more than one half of the crime were among the poorer classes, shows how closely connected the three problems are. The man who has once committed crime if never believed again, and when he is consequently driven to crime once more he is not to blame, but the Church and State, that have never held out their hands to keep him. There is not a city in the land but that is, to a great extent, governed by its criminal classes. Boston cannot choose a Mayor till it has consulted the frequenters of the groggshops. At the close of Mr. Philips's speech, the Rev. Wm. Bradley was introduced, and read a series of resolutions, setting forth the doctrine that prisons should be reformatory institutions, and the officers should be humane and earnest in their efforts to save criminals.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC

Baltimore, Md., October 28.—At the election to-day for members of the First Branch of the City Council, Democratic candidates were elected in each of the twenty wards of the city. The total vote was 25,223; Democratic vote, 17,490; Republican vote, 7,733; Democratic majority, 9,757.

BEARING DOWN WAGES.

The Glamorgan Iron Company, whose furnaces are in Lewistown, has issued an order reducing the wages of its employees again 10 per cent.—Ordinary laborers after the 1st proximo will get only 90 cents per diem. O, where are the blessings which were from a high tariff to flow? We have the high tariff; but not the blessing!—*Democrat.*

J. G. Shepherd of West Hartford Conn., raised 3,000 bushels of fruit this year from 3000 trees.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

AN INTERESTING SURGICAL EXPERIMENT.

An interesting experiment was performed on Friday last in Fall River, Mass, by Drs. Julius Hoffman and Louis Weyland of New York. Herman Dubois had suffered from consumption for five years, and had become very weak and debilitated. Physicians advised him to seek a warmer climate, but he had not sufficient strength to avail himself of this chance of relief. Dr. Hoffman had transfused blood from animals, dogs and lambs, to the human subject with success in six cases, and it was determined to make the experiment upon Mr. Dubois. Dr. Hoffman described the operation as follows: "A healthy, active lamb was procured and taken to the room where the patient reclined. The animal was laid upon its side. An incision was made on one side of the larnyx, exposing the carotid artery. When this artery was fully exposed, a ligature was tied around the vessel, shutting off completely the blood current. At a distance of about an inch and a half below the ligature a powerful pair of forceps was applied to the artery, compressing the vessel perfectly. Thus there was a space between the ligature and the forceps which could be opened without danger of hemorrhage. A small incision was made into the artery in this inclosed space. Then a glass tube slightly bent was inserted into the artery. A small isthmus or constriction had been made in the part of the glass tube inserted into the artery, which enabled the tube to be securely tied into the vessel. After the tube had been secured in the lamb's artery, everything was ready for work upon the patient. In Mr. Dubois's arm the vein at the bend of his elbow connecting the basilic and cephalic veins was exposed. A bandage was tied around below the proposed incision to prevent a flow of venous blood from the wound. After exposing the vein by an incision an inch long, forceps were placed above and below, shutting off the blood current from a space about half an inch long. The lamb's neck was then brought close to the patient's arm, and the presure of the forceps upon the lambs artery relaxed. The blood rushed through the tube, expelling all the air. Then the opposite end was skillfully inserted into the patient's vein and the pressure of the forceps upon the lamb's artery removed. The bright blood leaped through the tube and entered the system of the patient. The stream was kept up for one minute and forty seconds. Then the compression was removed and the tube removed. Yesterday I heard from Mr. Dubois and he has sufficiently recovered his strength to enable him to visit a warmer climate this coming cold weather with good prospects of regaining his health. The lamb is also alive and doing well. A lamb used in the same manner in a former experiment in this city is still alive, and is now tied in a stable in an adjoining street. The human subject was so much benefitted that he spent the Summer in the Catskills, and is now in Baltimore.

EELS.—The eel travels up stream in spring, and returns down to the salt waters in fall, always going in large schools. There are a great many peculiarities connected with the eel that but few people know of. For instance, there are some eight or ten kinds of them, of which several never enter into fresh waters. Some of the varieties are, when full grown, ten or twelve feet in length, weighing one hundred pounds. One kind here, the common fresh and salt water eel, is usually from twelve to twenty four inches in length. Eels, it has been proved, have both sexes in one, and spawn somewhat after the manner of other fish. Like the turtle, they can travel out of water for some distance, from stream to stream, so that in almost every rivulet, however small, they can be found. The gills, or breathing organs, are covered up by a most delicate curtain which acts like a valve and a reservoir for water, thus enabling the fish to take in a quantity of water, so to speak, to keep its gills moist during the time it is out of the stream. It has a heart in its tail, the same as is known to exist in the salmon, with pulsations at about ninety-four to the minute.

It is reported that the French Government has confidentially informed the Government of the Czar of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on the Eastern question.

The Alliance Gas Company's Works in Dublin took fire on 23, and 1,500 tons of coal were consumed.

President Grant returned to Washington to remain permanently, for the first time since last June.

The citizens of De Soto Parish, La., are fleeing to the woods to avoid arrest by United States troops. The editor of the Natchitoches Vindicator has been arrested, and is held in a military camp.

Registration frauds in New Orleans are already coming to light. One negro is found to have registered fourteen times.

At the election last week for members of the Baltimore City Council the Democrats elected their candidates in each of the twenty wards in the city by a majority of 9,757 votes.

Chancellor McCraw (Republican), whose division embraces nearly one-third of the State of Alabama, declares that he does not know of a single case of outrage or personal violence for opinion's sake in all the length and breadth of his division.

One hundred members of the New Orleans bar have protested against Attorney-General Field's decision disfranchising 4,000 foreignborn citizens naturalized by the Second District Court.

United States Marshal Seelye, of Louisiana, will probably be indicted for cutting the telegraph wires after arresting citizens in Ouachita Parish. The Monroe prisoners have been released on bail, and had a public reception on their return home.

Caste is rapidly becoming annihilated in India. Six weeks ago Maharajah of Jeypore, characterized as "one of the most public-spirited chiefs in India," drove the first railway engine ever carried into his territory. This is a remarkable fact, all things considered. Already there are natives, "learned in the law," at the bar and on the bench in India.

A cotton mill in Over, Chester County, England, was destroyed by fire yesterday and ten of the operatives perished in the flames.

A disastrous fire is reported raging at Greencastle, Ind.

A fire is raging in the heavy timber land near Georgetown, Vermillion County, Ill.

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

AN EXPRESSION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Republican of this morning publishes at the head of its editorial columns the following statement, which it presents as semi-official:

There was a regular meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, at which the following members were present: Secretaries Fish, Bristow, and Delano; Postmaster General Jewell and Attorney-General Williams. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, and only routine business was transacted. After the business before the Cabinet was disposed of the third term question came up for discussion, that topic having been suggested by a reference to the speech of Gen. Dix at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday evening last. The President embraced this opportunity to say that he regarded the agitation of this question as due solely to the newspapers, who had started it for the purpose of creating a sensation and directing attention to themselves. As for his making any statement on the subject, he had never thought of such a thing, nor had he ever talked on the subject with any one. He did not think it would comport with his dignity as President of the United States to make a statement on this question in response to the clamors of the newspapers. These expressions of the President were heartily indorsed by the members of the Cabinet, who attribute the attempts of certain newspapers to force any opinion whatever from him regarding the subject to a desire to make an exhibition of their power.

THE PRESIDENT'S FEELING ON THE SUBJECT.

GOV. DIX'S SPEECH NOT RECEIVED WITH FAVOR.

Washington, Oct. 28.—From information of an undoubted character, obtained to-day, it is very clear that the President has not the pleasantest feelings toward Gen. Dix for his speech Monday night. The President said to his Cabinet yesterday, that he should never make a statement in answer to the clamor of the newspapers about the Third Term, but, either in direct words or by implication, the impression was made that had Gen. Dix, or any Republican committee, delegation, or any body of men having an official standing in the party, addressed the President a friendly note, pointing out the real or supposed condition of affairs, and asking if he was or intended to be a candidate for a third presidential term, the President would have given a respectful answer of some sort, and by no means appears too late for the purpose now. The semi-official notice published here to-day was prepared and revised by the closest of the President's friends and it was prepared with care. It is noticed that the President does not disclaim any feeling toward a third term, and it is seriously affirmed here by persons not given to gossip and speculation that he would have been very glad to have had an opportunity or excuse for writing a letter on the subject, filled with ringing commonplaces and watchwords but non-committal as to wishes and desires, leaving the subject in the hands of the people, against whose will, it is assumed, he has had no policy to enforce. So far as the latter portion of the article referred to is concerned it is gratuitous, either on the part of the newspaper, or those who had the supervision of the statement. A general conversation occurred but the Secretaries did not commit themselves.

The application of the electric current as a signal agent upon our railways gives promise of favorable results Already the system of block-signals has been adopted upon several leading trunk roads, by which means the approach of trains to stations is announced by the ringing of an alarm bell. The misplacement of a switch being a fruitful cause of accident, the attention of practical electricians has naturaly been directed toward the subject, with a view to utilizing the electric current in warning the approaching train as to danger from this source. It will plainly appear that, when a switch is misplaced, the engineer should be warned in time to stop before the point of danger is reached; and, moreover, the character of the signal should be so decided that either by night or by day it may be readily understood. In order to compass this result, the signal should be one of sound, rather than sight, and it should proceed from the immediate vicinity of the engineer, rather than from a stationary point by the road side. An invention that comprehends all these requirements in a simple and efficient manner has lately been tested upon several French railways, with the most favorable results. When the switch is in its proper position, any readjustment of it caused an electric current to pass down the track along a wire which, at the proper distance, terminates in a copper disk. When the approaching engine passes over this disk, a metal brush placed between the wheels transfers the current to the engine-whistle, which begins sounding, thus giving immediate and unmistakable warning to the engineer, who has then ample time to stop the train before the switch is reached. As the action of the current is dependent upon the change of position in the switch, it is evident that the device is one worthy of general adoption, and of a more extended application.

A MIRACLE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

At a certain epoch, in the good old mediaeval times,—so runs the legend,—when the plague was known as Perpignan was but a rustic village, that small parish was presided over by a cure, who had managed to fall into disfavor with his bishop. The latter often had occasion to chide him for his inattention to the cure of soules under his charge, always closing his reproofs with the apostolic doctrine that faith without works is dead. This last remark finally had its effect upon the priest, who earnestly set to work to redeem his character and regain the confidence of his superior. He betook himself to fasting and prayer, meditating in the night-watches, and watering his couch with tears. At last, his resolution was taken, and he only awaited an opportunity to carry into effect his ambitious project, which was nothing less than the working of a miricle, and the converting of his parish into the scene of many mighty pilgrimages.

Near by the village is a sequested place, was a small field, occupied as a pasture for a cow, which was watched over by a simple boy of lazy intellect—one of those rare beings whom Longfellow semewhere describes as troubled with a chronic suspension of the mental faculties.

His drowsy mind found a sympathetic friend in his own well-fed body, and when satisfied that his gentle charge was doing well, he was wont to roll upon the turf and go to sleep.

This season of the boy's repose was the priest's opportunity. Taking with him a handful of salt, he approached the docile cow, and, by scattering here and there a few grains, allured her to a certain spot where the sod had been recently removed, and there deposited the remainder upon the ground. The next day, and for several succeeding days he repeated the operation, taking pains each time to remove some of the earth before placing the salt in the excavated place, until at last the cavity became so deep that the animal was obliged to drop down upon her knees in order to reach the salt with her tongue. When he had brought her to this stage of her education, he contrived in some way to rouse the sleeper, without himself being seen. The lad on waking, caught sight of the beast on her knees, apparently in the act of devotion and kissing the earth with pious effusion.

Overcome by excitement, he bounded off toward home, and with shouts and wild gesticulations roused the whole village,—men, women and children,—who came running with him to the scene of operations. The shout, "a miracle," "a miracle," was instantly raised, and passed from mouth to mouth till the whole country round about resounded with it. The cure was soon upon the ground, and as may be supposed, was quite equal to the gravity of of the occasion. He ordered the earth to be excavated, and what was their astonishment to find, a few inches below the surface a laden statuite of the Virgin Mary, of about a cubit's length! This was carefully exhumed; and a procession having been formed, it was borne in great pomp to the humble village church, where it was placed upon the altar.

The following morning, at the first sound of the Angelus—the morning bell for prayer,—the whole village came hastening to pay their respects to the new-found Virgin but on entering the church, it was discovered that the image had mysteriously disappeared. Their first thought was of the pasture, and hastening thither, strange to say, there they found the cow, which had just been turned out for the day, again prostrate upon her knees over the same place On re-opening the earth, the statuette was there seen reposing in the same position as before. The people were about to disinter it again, when the cure interposed and arrested their work, telling his simple flock that he looked upon the miraculous return of the image to its former resting-place as a happy omen, and that it might be interpreted as the expressed wish of the Holy Mother that a chapel should be built in her honor, upon that very spot, to which pilgrims from all quarters might resort to do her reverence.

The bishop's sanction was sought and obtained; funds poured in from rich and poor; the chapel was built; and the leaden Virgin was placed upon the alter, whence, for many a year, she dispensed her favors and miraculous cures to the devoted pilgrims who came to her shrine. Thus the enterprising cure managed to redeem his character; and the amiable bishop, seeing such proofs of faith united to works, could no longer find it in his heart to chide the priest who had so successfully wrought the miracle of the cow.—*Charles Fairbanks, in Scribner's for November.*

A QUARREL BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA LAWYERS.

Philadelphia, Oct.28—This morning there appeared before Judge Lynd, in the District Court, the Hons B. H. Brewster and Theodore Cuyler, the one to press for the trial of a case in which they were the contesting counsel, and the other to beg delay. The more they argued the warmer became the contest. The members of the bar present were surprised, and at length when Mr. Brewster told Mr. Cuyler that he was a nuisance to the court their surprise was increased to amazement. They flocked around the contestants, while Judge Lynd in vain endeavored to preserve order. Affairs were assuming a serious aspect for a court of justice when Judge Lynd put a stop to the contest by fining each of the belligerant gentlemen $100.

A semi-anual meeting of superintendents of railroads was held at Philadelphia on 28. The object was to arrange the time-tables for the next six months.

ADVENTURES OF A DEFAULTER.

Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, who absconded several months ago, has returned and surrendered himself to the police authorities. While Treasurer of Jersey City he left the country secretly on Jan. 23 of this year, and an examination of his books and securities developed the fact that his cash was short about $50,000, and that certain water bonds of the city, deposited with him as Treasurer, of the par value of $50,000, were missing. Detectives were immediately put on his track and every effort made to arrest him but without success. He was traced to Matamoras, Texas; but, having put himself under the protection of the Mexican General Cortina, the officers were compelled to return without him. Two or three days ago Judge Bedle of the Supreme Court received a letter from him saying that he would return to Jersey City last evening, and that, in order to save the city the amount of the reward offered for him, he intended to surrender himself to the authorities. It appears that he arrived in New-York City a day sooner than he expected, and at midnight on Thursday he crossed the ferry and put himself in the custody of Inspector Murphy of the Jersey City Police, who had sought for him in vain for many weeks on the borders of Texas. Hamilton was immediately taken to the First Precinct Station, and during the day was transferred to the County Jail, where he was visited by his wife, his father, and other relatives and friends. He appeared to be in good health but with marked traces of mental anxiety and disturbance. In answer to inquiries by the reporter, Mr. Hamilton told a thrilling story of adventure in Mexico.

THE DUTIES OF WOMEN

The Rev. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Texas, preached in the church of St. John Baptist (Protestant Episcopal) Brooklyn, at Lexington-ave. and thirty-fifth-st. His text was Luke x., 40-42: "But Martha was cumbered about much serving, and came to Him and said, Lord, dost not Thou care that my sister hath left me to serve alone; bid her therefore that she help me. And Jesus answered and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."

No character in scripture, said the preacher, has been more misconceived, perhaps, than that of Martha. She has been too much regarded as the type of an earthly-minded woman, by whom the care of eternal things was wholy neglected.

The troubled Martha, in fact, is seldom thought of as a true friend, a sincere deciple of the Savior. Nor is it very strange that it should be so, inasmuch as Mary seems to be set forth as the opposition to her sister—as presenting a marked contrast in having chosen that good part which shall not be taken away, the inference being that Martha had not done it. The facts of her history, however, few as they are, are far from supporting such a conclusion. We are told, for example, by St. John that "Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus," showing that it was a christian family. And again, for Lazarus was now dead, "had been laid in the grave for four days already;" that Martha, as soon as she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him, but Mary sat still in the house, showing the strength and readiness of her faith. As she also straightway said, "Lord, if thou hadst been here my brother had not died" "But I know that even now whatsoever Thou wilt ask of God, God will give it Thee." And then, as Jesus spake of the rising again and of Himself as "the Resurrection and the Life," and said to her, "Believest thou this?" there followed from her lips that noble expression, "Yea, Lord, I believe that Thou art the Christ, the Son of God which should come into the world." Such in the truth was Martha—an active, believing, devoted woman. But she was the elder sister, and for that reason or because of her naturally stirring and energetic turn, the care of the family seems to have devolved upon her. Through choice or of necessity, therefore, it fell on her lot to serve, not only on this occasion, but afterward. When Lazarus was raised from the dead and Jesus came to Bethany, it is related that "there they made Him a supper and Martha served."

In every household there must be some in particular to perform that part—the mother or an elder sister, or even one younger, as is sometimes the case. In that memorable day to which the text refers, it appears "that as they went, Jesus entered into a certain village; and a certain woman named Martha received him into her house. And she had a sister named Mary, which also sat at Jesus feet and heard his word," implying that at the first Martha did the same. As the day wore on, however, due provision must needs be made, as Martha felt, for so illustrious a guest, and hence in hearty and affectionate zeal the best that the house can afford is brought forth, in order right worthily to receive one so believed and revered. She knows not how to make her entertainment choice enough; she lacks hands for it; she wants, as one says, to give the meal a thoroughly festive air. It was indeed such a company as they had never had before; were never perhaps to have again, and hence a corresponding conduct was to be displayed. It may be that Mary, before the Savior's arrival, had assisted in the domestic labors, but feeling now that the precious time could be used more profitably she left her sister to do it all. Under all the circumstances, therefore, it is to be much wondered at that she took offense at Mary's inactivity, that it seemed to her a neglect of the rights of hospitality, that she should have felt hurt at being left alone to bear such a burden. How many think you nowadays, could the Master come and tarry with them in person, even the most devoted would not do like her, or be even more perplexed and distracted than Martha was, and ready to demand, as she did, that that Savior should send back again to her post a sister who had left it too early, seeing she could no longer be spared there. So it is written, "Martha was cumbered about much serving, and came to Him and said 'Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone?'" And just here was her error and her fault, not in providing a fit entertainment, but in allowing her anxiety about it to carry her too far—not only to her own present harm as to higher things, but to an untimely and impatient complaint against her sister. And thus it was not her care in serving which called forth the memorable reply from the Lord, Whose repeated twice by Him, "Martha, Martha," to express his dissatisfaction; not so much with the acts with the disposition and temper displayed. "Martha, Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." In other words, it was as though he had said, "Thou hast acted amiss in this in demanding that thy sister shall become like the, instead of recognizing that she in a certain relation is right, nay more, is in the enjoyment of a still higher privilege, for with all thy attachment to me thou yet lackest that composed calmness of soul which can prepare her for intimate and abiding communion with me, which hitherto has only become Mary's inestimable portion." But one thing is needful, not one dish, a very simple fare, but as some have explained it, but rather as the connection implies, one thing under the present circumstances is really needful that is to receive the Lord aright, fitly to improve the blessed privilege of his presence, and "Mary hath chosen-that good part," for "She sat at Jesu's feet and heard His word." They were both of them beloved disciples, and both loved their Savior; but Mary improved the present opportunity and Martha did not. The one thought to hear and lay up the words of eternal life, the one thing needful, the good part chosen by her; the other was intent on serving and so was in danger amid the tumult and bustle of life, of losing that temper of mind, that devoutly calm and earnestly receptive temper of mind which alone can rightly improve the highest spiritual privileges and opportunities. To sum up, in short, the views here expressed of this most instructive occasion, it is as one says our opinions as incorrect or superficial to regard Martha as the type of an earthly-minded woman and Mary as the type of a heavenly-minded deciple of the Savior. It is, therefore, also amiss to understand that one thing which is needful, the care of eternal things in an entirely general sense, as if this was to be found in Mary alone and was wholy neglected by Martha. Both are friends and deciples of Christ, whose heartfelt pleasure it is to serve Him according to their best ability, only that in relation to the manner how this must be done each has her own idea. Martha is of the opinion that the Savior would be best served by a carefully-prepared entertainment; Mary, longing for salvation, hears the words of His mouth. With Martha, the pleasure of giving much is greatmient. Mary feels the necessity of receiving much. Martha is the Peter, Mary the John, among the female deciples. In this narative one thought is always prominent, that of human weakness; one feeling chiefly exerted, condemnation of a troubled, worldly-minded spirit giving way to care, and overcome by a slavish objections to all the household duties. The cares and trials of the mothers and sisters of human kind are seldom fully appreciated by men, This Martha is their representative. Even the most refined states of society, while they have mitigated much of its grosser features, can never materially alleviate the main sources of woman's trials and miseries. She was to be saved by child bearing, not only the anxieties and pains of motherhood, but the life-long care and troubles and sorrows which follow inevitably in its train. It is her portion, and whatever her condition in life, she must through this, her appointed tribulation, enter into the Kingdom of God. Man expects very often from woman that which he has no scriptural right to expect. It is her province to see that her house is well ordered, upon which depend so much the comfort and happiness of home. Professional occupations force the man away from home for a large portion of his time. Upon the woman therefore devolve the care of the children and the social relations of the family. The history of her life is one of unavoidable anxieties, of wearing cares, of sleepless watchings, of annoyances and pains, and trials without number. Her care is harder than it ought to be, because so often misunderstood. She is subordinate to man, nothing more; he is expected to deal with her as God dealt with Christ, to exact of her her lawful duty and no more; not to make a servant of her whom God gave him as a wife. She is his helpmeet, and unless he support her by his authority and his presence he is making her a drudge, and degrading her from her true condition. What wonder is it that so many women are tempted to neglect, as Martha did, their religious duties lest the duties of home should be halt done, and fail to sit at the feet of Jesus in the closet, in the church, and in devout meditation, praise, and prayer. Woman is often to blame for the "careful and troubled habit," which saps the foundations of domestic peace and happiness. A nervous anxious condition of mind, the result of natural temperament, often aggravated by ill-health, distresses others, and makes home unhappy. It may be overcome by faith and prayer. There is also an unnecessary anxiety, a praying care, the result of the habit of "much serving," which generates a careful, troubled atmosphere in the house, and destroys the comfort of the family. "She hath done what she could," was the highest encomium ever passed by the Savior on a woman. Let woman be satisfied with this and strive not to do more. There is also a slavish subjection to household cares which makes religion secondary to a daily routine and which puts husband and children before God. It is to excessive outgroth of that spirit which seems to be censured by our Lord. As to the daily bread of the soul, as to the spiritual life of children, the teaching them daily, as to the church too, regular attendance on its ministrations, the necessity of its public worship and other means of grace, little serious thought is taken. Yet it is not true that a timely foresight and a prudent administration, that a due order and system, would convert our homes into abodes of spiritual nature and peace, the joy of husbands, the delight of brothers, and the blessing of children. To the woman a wonderful power has been given to save and elevate man by faithfully "doing her duty in that state of life into which it hath pleased God to call her." Here she may shine. There is an extreme to be avoided. While it is inexcusable on account of much serving to neglect the religious duties of the family, it may be equally culpable for neglect the claims of the house hold for the sake of religious dissipation. Domestic duties are not to be sacrificed to an excess of zeal for societies and meetings. Our religion is not one-sided thing. The two types of character here represented. If they are sanctified by faith, both have their right. Neither is to be exalted to the neglect of the other. The more intimately the zealous Martha hand is united with the composed, quiet Mary heart, so much the nearer does one come to the ideal of a harmonious Christian life. Let the quiet piety of home in its blessed influence be united with active devotion and its happy fruits in the Church of God.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County No 73 April T. 1874, In Equity.

Peter Ruble vs Wm. Wolf et al.

The undersigned having been appointed by the said Court Examiner and Master to take testimony and frame a decree in the above case, will attend to the duties of the appointment on Monday the 9th day of November next at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend. ADAM HOY.

Bellefonte Oct. 17. 1874. Master &c.

22 Oct 3t.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE:—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the duplicate of School-tax for the present year is in the hands of the undersigned. All such tax paid on or before December 1st 1874, will have an abatement of 5 per cent. Thirty days after said date there will be no abatement, and on all such tax remaining unpaid after January 1, 1875, there will be an addition of 5 per cent to the amount on duplicate, as prescribed by law. S. M. SWARTZ, Treas.

10 Sept 3 m.

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CENTRE HALL, PA.

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for medicinal purposes.

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The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully informs 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.

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We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

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VAN PELT & SHOOP, Centre Hall.

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EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bough t out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

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Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. 1y.

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at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

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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 8tf.

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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WISON & HICKS.

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of every description.

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