THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Nov. 26, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*
Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

"Now let the Democrats bring on their three dollars a day and plenty of work for everybody." Such is an item in the Clinton Republican, and we beg leave to say to our neighbor that the democrats made no such foolish promise to the common laborer, besides, our party is not in power, we only have swept the lower house, the senate and executive being in our way yet, and when these are cleaned out, then, and then only, dare you look for better things than we have under radical rule. People must not be led into the false belief that the democrats are ruling now by virtue of their recent victories; there must be another sweep before we can effect any real good.

The Patriot talks right, when it says:

None but the brave deserve the fair, and none but the workers in the party deserve the offices. Away with your parlor politicians, your dilettante, kid-gloved, blue blooded pretenders to statesmanship who wait until the active, zealous and untiring work of others wins the battle and then are in at the death to claim the victor's wreath. They are about now, bowing and scraping and smirking and smiling, busy in puffing their own claims to greatness and disparaging and vilifying those who fought in the thickest of the fight and who happen to stand in the way of their ambition. No party can afford to set aside its workers and give its offices and honors to such creatures.

We will see what we will see. The recent radical rout has brought out a promise from them on the one hand, to use the present session of congress—which is their last, and has ninety days duration—to do some astonishingly good things for the country, and like a well-whipped urchin, who had misbehaved, they promise now to be good boys, and "not do it again." On the other hand there is prospect for a little unpleasantness among them—between Grant and his office holders, and the radical congress and its backers; Grant says he is not responsible for the terrible defeat, and that it is all owing to the blunders made by congress. The radical congressmen throw the cause upon Grant, his extravagance, nepotism, imbecility, and the corruptions of the men under him. Viewing this thing impartially and from an outside standpoint, we think they are only telling the truth upon each other. Grant's charges against the radical congress are true—for it did nothing but blunder all along, and the charges of the congress party against the White-house crew are also well-founded, for his administration has all the sins upon its back charged above, and a vast deal more. Congress and the administration have been doing badly, very badly, and the country intends the late defeat as a rebuke to both.

Now then, when they promise to do better things in the three months session that yet remains to them, it is equivalent to an admission that in the last fourteen years they have willfully refused to do what was right and what was their sacred duty, and hence their guilt is all the deeper. Fourteen years they have tormented the country, brought upon it ruin and disaster, and now promise to fix it all right in a short session of three months! and then only because they were whipped into it, and not of their own free will.

Had the people continued to endorse them at the polls, the same blunders and wrongs would have gone on for the next fourteen years, had it been possible for the country to survive their rule any longer.

The next three months will show their incompetency as much as have the years of the past. They have dragged the country into the mire, and are unable to extricate it. It will need a new set of men to do it.

We learn from the Bellefonte papers of last week that there is some talk of having a new paper in that place. Can the Republican tell "why"? Anything rotten in Denmark that needs an honest and upright organ to purify it, and to oppose rings and office seekers, eh?

We can't put this question to the "other side of the house," upon the principle in law that the culprit can not be made to testify against himself.

There are those now pretending to rejoice over the recent democratic victories who were plotting before the election to defeat the party. This reminds us of the fight the woman had with the bear, and when she had killed bruin, the old man sneaked out from his hiding place, telling the folks, "We did it."

THE NEW YORK STRIKES.

The Tribune of 21 says;

The three strikes in this city are all virtual failures. For every man who quits work there are ten idle ones eager to take his place at any sort of wages. It may be some days yet before the strikers clearly see the mistakes into which they have been led by blind leaders. But then it may be found that the vacant places are permanently filled. We have a hard winter before us, with less to encourage employers than in any season for the past ten or twelve years. Every trade is full of unemployed workmen. There are two idle men standing ready and anxous to take every place that shall be made vacant, and the question with thousands is not just how high wages they can get, but whether they can get any wages at all. Employers are often in an equally hard case, and the question with them is not whether they can afford to pay the present wages, but whether they can afford to pay any wages. To refuse offered work and inaugurate strikes in such a season is madness.

Reduction of the State Debt.

The state of Pennsylvania now levies indirect taxes for state purposes amounting to seven millions of dollars. Out of this sum the necessary appropriations in round figures are for

Interest on debt	$1,500,000
Common schools	1,000,000
Soldier's orphan schools	400,000
Miscellaneous expenses of government	2,000,000
	$4,900,000

This leaves a balance in the treasury to be applied to the centennial appropriatiop and the reduction of the state debt of $2,100,000. The centennial appropriation of one million dollars cannot be paid in larger amounts than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year. At the present rate of taxation and expenditure therefore there would be in the state treasury a million and three quarters of dollars applicable to the payment of the principle of the state debt. This estimate will be found to be not far out of the way being based on the present extravagant rate of expenditure under republican management.

The point to which we wish to direct attention is the unnecessarily large amount applied to the payment of the principal of the state debt. In such pinching times as the taxpayers of Pensylvania are now experiencing why should they be called upon to pay a million and a half of dollars more than is required yearly for this purpose? The people of the state and the state itself are integral. What is gained by the state in interest money cut off by the payment on the principal of the public debt is lost to individual taxpayers, and more also, for the money is worth a larger per cent. per annum to taxpayers than the state pays or saves.

We throw aside as unworthy argument the electioneering quibble that the people pay no state taxes because the state collects its taxes through intermediary agencies. Every dollar of the seven millions in one shape or another comes out of the people of Pensylvania. We suspect that investigation would demonstrate that our indirect system allows an undue percentage of the tax to be wrenched from the earnings of labor. But laying aside all side questions, what defense is there for the policy of taking up our bonds before they are due? Two things are accomplished by this kind of financial management. It affords scope for demagogical appeals to the people in consequence of a supposed financial ability connected with paying money solemnly appropriated to the use of the sinking fund twenty years ago and which cannot be honestly applied to any other purpose; and keeps a large balance in the state treasury.

The revenues originally appropriated to the sinking fund were at that time only adequate to the payment of the interest on the debt and three or four hundred thousand dollars yearly of the principal. But these sources of revenue have so swelled in aggregate that we are rapidly reducing the debt when we can ill afford to spare the money. Why would it not be wise to either repeal some of the sinking fund taxes or reduce them all equitably? This is the true way to cut down the treasury balance and strike at one source of corruptions in state affairs. This policy accompanied by proper reductions of appropriations, and an economy of expenditure such as the financial state of the country demands, would reduce the aggregate of taxation by two millions of dollars. A reduction of that amount would be no inconsiderable benefit to the people at large who are entitled to that thrift in state affairs which they are obliged to exersise in their private affairs.

WHAT CAMERON THINKS OF IT.

A Washington dispatch of 11th, says: Senator Simon Cameron is in town. He thinks the Republican party is to blame for the recent Democratic victory. The party as a whole was too sure of success and bragged too much of its perfect organization and the inability of any outside party to break up that organization. The Senator denies with considerable force the truth of President Grant's statement that Congress was wholly responsible for this great disaster to the Republican party, and thinks, if the President is correctly reported, he is entirely wrong in his assertion. The Senator, in alluding to the defeat of his party, says that he does not know what Congress will do at its next session to retrieve the errors of the past, but is sorely afraid that the party next session may commit worse errors than ever before. Pennsylvania, he believes, will get its Republican Governor back again at the next election, and in the next Presidential contest he believes the State will come up to her usual Republican majorities.

SEVENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK—ST. JOHN'S GUILD APPEAL FOR AID.

At least seventy thousand people are out of employment in this city. In many of the poorer quarters whole families are without the barest necessaries of life, and in others they subsist wholly upon the charity of neighbors, themselves illy provided against the long seige that famine will lay at their doors, or upon a credit from the grocer they cannot long hope to maintain. While the men of these families are searching hopelessly for employment, the women are being incessantly dunned for grocers' and butchers' bills and the landlords for rent. Hundreds gather at the Guild doors daily, clamoring for food, and to-day the treasury of the Guild, even to the reserve fund, is exhausted. An urgent appeal for aid is made by the volunteers, who are able to care for all the helpless ones in the city if they can only receive an instant and hearty support from those who have food, clothing, and money to give and are generous. The volunteers of St. John's Guild have councils, sewing societies, and physicians in every ward. They are ready to open (rent and attendance free) six relief offices in different and widely separated districts. They give prepared food to those who have no home or facilities for cooking. They can visit every poor family from the Battery to the Harlem River inside of twenty-four hours. They do not ask any public fund one cent for salaries or office rent. They are prompt, efficient, and discriminating in discharging their public trust. The necessities are urgent and demand immediate action. Contributions may be sent to any of the following gentlemen:

Here follow the names of a large number of the prominent citizens of New York.

THE PRESIDENT FOR HARD MONEY.

Washington, November 16.—The President has made up his mind to take a decided stand in favor of the resumption of specie payments. In his forthcoming annual message it is understood that he will recommend Congress to perfect legislation for specie resumption, and favor specifically some date, several years hence, on which the Government should resume. He does not suggest any plan of his own, but believes that legislation can be devised by which the Government can resume in 1876.

A few days ago, in a conversation which Representative Bass, of New York, held with him, the President adhered to the views expressed in his veto message last spring against inflation and in support of a sound currency, and at the same time was very desirous that the Republican party before it lost its power in Congress should take a positive course in favor of resumption. This will bring the inflation element in Congress to a test, and undoubtedly force an issue with several of the Republican leaders in both houses.

At Mobile, as at New Orleans, the election rejoicings developed rare evidences of loyalty. The Stars and Stripes were dragged out from corners where they had been hidden for many years, and the people cheered the flag with hearty enthusiasm. Colored citizens were mingled with whites in the procession, and great pains were taken to assure the negroes of kind treatment, as many of them had been badly frightened by the falsehoods of the campaign.

The divinity of progress is sleepless. The magic creatures of inventive genius and the force of pioneer energy have, during the past twenty years especialy, planted over areas of wilderness, and set up infinite hives of population and laboratories of industry the world over. The active instinct of progress—commercial progress—with an elastic policy, coupled with the use of railroads, steamships, telegraphs, labor-saving machines, and the general use of bills of exchange, was never more marked nor apparent than at the present time. According to a statistical authority, the eleven leading commercial nations of the globe—namely, Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and Sweden—have nearly doubled their commerce in less than two decades. The total foreign commerce of these eleven countries, in 1855, was $4,241,700,000; in 1872 the total foreign commerce of these countries was $9,276,000,000. This shows an increase of 118.5 per cent. The population in the same countries in 1855 was 271,443,000; in 1872 it was 311,620,000. Increase in seventeen years, 14.7 per cent. Foreign commerce *per capita* of population, 1855, $15.62; in 1872, $29.75. Increase *per capita* in seventeen years, $14.14, or 90 per cent. The same authority observes that, while these representative nations have been increasing in population faster than the average of the world, the growth of accumulation has exceeded it, but attributed this growth mainly to the application of steam to machinery in various forms, and facilitated the division of labor, and in numerous other ways has made each laborer stand for a greatly enchanced amount of production.

London, Nov. 5.—The chief authorities of the Church have decided to hold the great International Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of the Papel infallibility, reasserting the Pope's right to temporal as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming it the bounden duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome. It is stated this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the Church will attend the Congress. Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased since the loss of his temporalities. If arbitration was ever to supersede war the Pope would be the only authorized arbitrator. The Catholic world was threatened with a controversy on the decrees of the Ecumenical Council. There was undoubtedly approaching one of the mightiest contests the religious world had ever seen; therefore it was necessary to fearlessly assert through the free press of England the Pope's rights, and his pretensions to world-wide allegiance.

London, November 7.—Hon. Mr. Gladstone has issued an anti-papal manifesto, in which he declares the dogma of papal infallibility to be totally inconsistent with good citizenship. He says: "The Catholic emancipation act was passed under the belief that the Catholic would give his allegiance to the queen, but it is now known that his first allegiance is to the pope."

The manifesto denies that the pope gains converts among the people. His conversions are among the rich. It says "He may control acres, but cannot control the heart of the poor." The manifesto refers to the religious condition of Ireland, and says; "Under recent legislation all that was due to Ireland has been paid. Henceforth the country will be treated without reference to Catholicism."

The document has caused a great sensation, and is the leading topic in religious circles.

THE CARLIST DEFEAT BEFORE IRUN—HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ROYALISTS.

Paris, Nov. 12.—The following despatch from Bayonne to-day confirms the report received last night from Hendaye of the defeat of the Carlists before Irun;

The Carlists, under command of Don Carlos, have been defeated before Irun and compelled to raise the siege of that town.

Don Carlos and his troops retreated into the mountains.

The final engagement between the Republicans and the Carlists was of a sanguinary character. Two hundred Republicans were wounded.

Gen. Loma ocupies Oyarzun.

Gen. Laserna has entered Larcamburo.

THE CARLIST LOSSES.

Madrid, November 12.—The loss of the Carlists in the engagement near Irun was heavy. When they retreated they succeeded in carrying off their guns. It is believed they will return to Estella. The Government has received intelligence that Gen. Laserna has entered Irun.

New York has the small pox, and has just recovered from diphtheria.

Michigan has given 36,000 for woman suffrage and 126,000 against it.

In Washington the mixed schools wont be had, as it appears from recent transactions of the board. The blacks are to receive their share of the funds for schools of their own.

THE RINGS IN WASHINGTON

PREPARATIONS OF RADICAL RINGMEN FOR UNSCRUPULOUS JOBBERY.

Washington, November 10.—The consternation bred by the Democratic victories steadily deepens among office-holders here. They see and feel that their hold upon legislation has been seriously loosened, and they begin to fear that they may lose it altogether. Hence they are preparing to rush all the jobs possible during the next session of Congress, which they fear may be thier last chance. Bills are now being drafted in every department, to be introduced by confederate Republican members and pushed with all possible haste to passage, which will secure all the appropriations and privileges desired by the various bureau rings, not only for the present fiscal year, but for two years ahead, in the hope that thus the rings may tide over the retrenching efforts of a Democratic House. The resident members of the lobby, whose name is legion, are bestiring themselves with might and main to effect the intrigues and form the combinations needful to the success of their schemes. The agents of the salt, copper, wool, pig-iron, and other tariff rings are in secret consultation about a new tariff, since a Democratic House is likely to check their roguneries after March 4. The swarm of railroad, canal, river, and harbor "improvements" and public building jobs that last session proposed to eat up more than practicable retrenchments could save, and thus to increase debt and taxation while retrenchmeut was loudly professed—that were defeated by exposure of their nature and effects—have not been abandoned, but postponed till next session. Next December they will be backed by a numerous and eager lobby, for the traditional Democratic policy of leaving all such improvements to be made and managed by business men on business principles does not encourage them to hope for much government hereafter. Tom Scott's and Jay Cooke's agents are on the ground, plotting to carry vast subsidies to the Southern and Northern Pacific Railroads, and the carrion crows generally are cawing notes of alarm and distress, because they see a short allowance of plunder in the future and because there is too little even now to divide it satisfactorily among them. The session is likely to be a carnival of desperate and furious intrigue and free booting.

The Rings in the department are agast and furious. So completely taken aback, and so completely unscrupulous are they that they are likely to stop at nothing to save themselves from exposure, disgrace, and removal. Fraud and corruption abound throughout the executive branch of the Government, and these men know that the principal work of the Democratic House will be to appoint committees of fearless and skilful men who investigate in all directions, not for the purpose of whitewashing, like Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee, but to probe deep and drag to the light, the corruptions of the past thirteen years. They know that the disclosures which these investigations may make will eclipse all yet known to the people and will rouse a righteous wrath that will drive them from place and power. Hence they are likely to resort to almost any means for defeating the coming investigations. There is good reason to believe that by the first Monday in December 1875, the records of the Government will largely disappear. This need not be deemed improbable; such cases have already occurred, notably that of the record of the court martial held to try General D. C. Buell. During Mr. Chase's administration of the Treasury a considerable part of the records vanished. The covers of the ledgers, &c., were found on examination to be empty, and the story was put afloat that a negro messenger had cut the contents and sold them for waste paper. Other records were found to be so disfigured with pencil scratches and other alterations that they had become wholly unreliable. Large masses of them are stored in poor outbuildings, slightly guarded, and far from fire-proof.

FLORIDA.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS ATTEMPTED BY THE RADICALS.

Bagdad, Nov. 16.—We have gotten through with three days excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of Election Returns. They made returns giving the Radical candidates for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms and demanded a recanvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days. Everything is quiet now.

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL REGIONS.

SIX MEN MURDERED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., November 17.—The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be continually growing worse, caused perhaps by the fact that most of the perpetrators of the assaults and murders escape capture and punisnment. At Carbondale on Saturday night or Sunday morning last two men were murdered and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die. Patrick Padden, a miner at the Coalbrook colliery, was found upon Dundoff street, in that city, on Sunday morning, with two bullet-holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, the hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarrelled with some parties on Saturday afternoon.

Michael McNally was found dead the same morning upon the railroad bridge, near the lookout in the same city. He was about twenty years of age, and had evidently been put there.

Michael Begland was found about the same time with his throat cut. He was dressed in an old suit of miners' clothing. When last seen on Saturday night he had on a suit of good clothes. He is still alive, and will probably recover.

A boss at the Erie breaker was waylaid on Saturday night and had his arm broken and received other injuries, but escaped with his life. His name has not been ascertained. About two miles below the city, at the Carbondale Mines, a man, whose name is not yet known, was found nailed to a beam in a lonely unfrequented place. Strong nails were driven through his coat at the wrists, and his pantaloons at the ancles, and in that position he was undoubtedly left to die, but by a mere accident was found and released.

At Scranton, on Sunday morning, a newsboy found the body of Michael Kearney lying at the foot of a steep embankment. He was dead and had evidently been thrown there.

A negro testified at the Coroner's inquest that he heard cries of murder on Saturday night, and saw a crowd of men beating some one, and finally carry the body towards this embankment

No arrests have yet been made in any of the above cases.

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

NEARLY HALF A TOWN IN RUINS.

FOURTEEN PERSONS KILLED

Nashville, Nov. 23.—A terrible storm occurred at Tuscumbia, Alabama, last evening, destroyed one third of the residences, killing twelve persons, and injuring many others. Mrs. William Winston, mother of the late Governor Winston; the wife and two children of Hon. John B. Moore, senator from this district; F. D. Hodgskins, esq., editor of the Chronicle, his wife and four children, were killed.

The Catholic church, Dishler female institute, recently finished, many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills, and the most substantial brick dwellings in town were destroyed. Many poor families are without homes. A bridge on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, near the town, was destroyed and the eastern bound train was precipitated into Spring creek. Fortunately no one was killed. The engineer was badly burned.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 23.—A terrible storm visited Mortevalle, fifty six miles north of Selma last night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed two persons were killed. Fifteen or twenty were wounded some seriously.

Several bands of Carlists in Northern Spain have solicited amnesty. The Carlists have returned to Irun.

The Government of Saxony has forbidden the practice of cremation.

News from Venezuela is to the effect that the whole country has risen against President Guzman Blanco.

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ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

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Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by doll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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It is now proposed to tunnel the Alps at another point, namely at the famous Mont St. Bernard, the piercement to the about 6380 yards long, the tunnel to be constructed in four sections by means of side galleries, so that the work may be completed in three or four years, these galleries to remain open afterward for ventilation and other uses. A peculiar feature in this work is the contemplated establishment of a station within the tunnel by widening a suitable area of the level central portion. One of the objects which has led to this singular plan is that, possibly for economy's sake, two light trains which had made the ascent separately, might be joined together for the descent on the other side. It is also argued that with such an arrangement, many travelers in the summer season would be glad to attain the summits of the grand St. Bernard by the inclined passages afforded by this arrangement, and at the mouths of which stations for refreshments and even for lodging might be provided.

Engineering skill two thousand years ago was not less remarkable than that of to-day, if our belief in the comparative lack of knowledge of the mechanic arts in those days is well founded. Excavations made a short distance from Rome near the ancient city of Alatri, by Father Secchi, have disclosed the ruins of an immense aqueduct built two thousand years ago, for the purpose of supplying Alatri with water from a neighboring mountain. The aqueduct was 240 feet high supported upon arches, and provided with strong pipes. The total length of the pipe was between four and five miles. No remains of the pipe have been found, but it is supposed that they were made of fire clay and supported by masonry, as pipes of fire clay used for drainage have been found, in a field near Alatri.

THE SUFFERING IN THE GRASSHOPPER DISTRICTS.

Omaha, November 17.—The weather today has been very cold with high winds. The news from the grasshopper districts are meagre but confirm all of the previous statements as to the extent of the suffering. The state relief society are shipping supplies to the affected districts daily. A general order was received by telegraph from Washington to-day, instructing him to ascertain what amount of men's clothing will be needed by the sufferers. It is hoped this action of the secretary of war looks to the distribution of soldiers garments to these suffering people.

GOD'S GIFT TO THE WORLD.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached at Trinity Church Sabbath morning. His text was the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of St. John: "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

It is in the midst, said he, of the most august of those rites of the Christian religion which were received from Christ and His apostles that these words are rehearsed in the ears of God's children. They show forth the height of love, and the depth of renunciation, and the grandest triumph to which man can attain. In the midst of the most sacred solemnities before the Christian altar, which is a memorial to all ages, we hear the words of the text repeated over us. These are no common words, but the symbol of things that no child of God can forget. To the thoughtful Christian that statement comes with wonderful breadth and power. It presents no flattering picture of the world and its estate, representing it as doomed to perish, and all things belonging to it as appointed to pass away. On the first to be recognized of all facts, the passing away of the earth and earthly things, it is that religion rests. It is the sense of the vanities of life and of the emptiness of the world that throws men on religion for support. When men are living as if there were to be no change, they do not care for religion, and they make no profession of it. The first impulse toward safety is the warning when we hear the knell of death and decay behind all sounds and under all things about us. The wisest are they who feel deeply that their end is near. To these religion brings a message for which their sense of need prepares them.

To the end, then, that we should not perish with a world that is passing away, God gives His only begotten Son. How terrible is it when great words like those of the text lose their power over the heart. This is the sum and acme of all wonders ever seen or heard, but we have heard these words so often that they seem almost as dead as our own consciences. They have not lost their power, but we have allowed the flame in our hearts to smolder down to ashes. The gift of our Savior is the greatest ever given to man; greater than life, greater than creation, and the preservation of life is the gift of redemption. Why do we need the Savior? Some say that He is not. Where is the proof to thy own soul that He is reality to thee? The last and real proof that the Son of God has come lies in the hearts of those who need Him. Other evidences there are of history and testimony, but religion has no constraining arguments. It leads and does not compel or force into acceptance. The place of Christ is sure and everlasting in the distresses, the needs, and the longings of mankind. It seems that Christ must have come, so great is the need of Him. He goes in and out, ministering to all persons, a mysterious, marvelous spiritual power. The words of the text give to honest souls and tender spirits the key to the darker side of life and human affairs. Many charge God foolishly, and a few say there is no God. Far greater is the number of those who sadly revolve the plausible of these things which are darkest and seek in vain, because they try to investigate those things which cannot be fruitfully investigated by man, and will not accept what of hope and an explanation is held out to them. The statement of the text saves us from perplexity and dispair. It shows the light beyond the shadows. However impossible it may seem at times to make any harmony out of the discords of life, still we hold to the conviction that otherwise the law of love is in some way to work. Though no one can show clearly how it is at work in many things, we hold fast to that faith and will not fear although the world be moved and we confront death and sorrow without apprehension. Over, in and through all is the great vital power of charity, making the crooked ways straight, and bending all things to good. The world decayeth and waxeth old. Lest we should perish with it God sent His Son. How shall we receive the benefits of that great redeeming act? The great question is, if our faith is full, clear, and strong enough to gain the benefits of God's gift? Only those who have faith, who lay hold on the promises of God have a future, for what future is it to perish? Faith is emphatically an act; no languid emotion, no lulling or moral consciousness to sleep; it is more than acquiescence in some formal proposition which one cares about too little to dispute it, more than the repetition of mechanical phrases. True faith is built up in the mind which school themselves to submission to a greater, wiser mind, which they are not afraid to admit is greater and wiser than they. In the intellect faith works reliance and trust and the readiness to trust in dogmas which cannot be proved. In the heart faith works gratitude to God for what He has done, and tenderness toward men because the same God has been merciful to all. For the reward of faith the servants of the Lord have an inheritance which passes not away. The seed of life is in them. They have a noble future before them. A glorious and immortal life shall, to them spring up out of the dust in which these mortal bodies must sleep for a time.

I have spoken to you to-day in simple words of some of the simplest and most conspicuous truths of our religion. I return to you after months of absence and see your beloved faces full of kindness and friendliness, and feel that it is indeed a good thing to be at home, and in the pleasure of being with you again, I think also of the many blessings that I and mine have received at God's hand, in the manifold mercies vouchsafed in a safe passage through perils of the sea, in preservation from dangers of many kinds, and finally think of and thank Him for the crowning grace of bringing us together again here. Home is the dearest place of all. Thank God that he brings the wanderer home. And at length we are at home after journeying in far lands and among strange nations whose habits of thought differ much from ours, and among whom a feeling of loneliness and strangeness will sometimes rise, when the native land receives its own, and the Church of our love receives us again in her arms, is it not the time to speak to the home-like themes of the love of God and the love of Christ, of redemption and faith? With a heart full of gratitude for blessings unnumbered and undeserved I greet you again, dear brethren, and pray that in unity of faith and simplicity of life we may all reach that life where all things are secure, and so to pass through the things that are temporal as to attain to the things that are eternal.

Judicial District.

The following is the official vote in this judicial district for Add. Law Judge:

	Orvis.	M'Enalley.
Centre	2889	2250
Clinton	2455	1396
Clearfield	2997	1816
Total	8081	5507
Orvis' majority	2574	

20 Congressional District.

The following is the official vote:

	Mackey.	Alexander.
Centre	2556	2553
Clinton	2998	899
Clearfield	2854	1640
Mifflin	1383	1483
Union	1220	1776
Elk	1190	335
Total	12,140	8677
Mackey's majority	3464	

Senatorial District.

The following is the official vote in this senatorial district.

	Wallace.	M'Cormick.
Centre	3003	2157
Clinton	2417	1493
Clearfield	2935	1510
Total	8355	5166
Wallace's majority	3189	

Fall Opening of
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery, at
MISS LUCY DEININGER'S,
IN CENTRE HALL,,
who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the **LATEST FASHIONS**, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, New Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices. Also, old ladies Dress Caps.
The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. Oct 29 4t.

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.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS
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.
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.
All kinds of repairing done on short notice
VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL
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

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.
WISON & HICKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hardware and Stove Dealers
Builders Hardware
CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
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
STOVE.
This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood, Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
A. W GRAFF,
CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Summer Goods.
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.