THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 3, 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.

The Lewistown Gazette, radical, thinks it strange that we should warn the democrats against putting dishonest men in place, seeming to say that the democrats laid claim to having no dishonest men in its ranks. The Reporter never claimed that the democratic party was made up of altogether spotless men. But we do claim that at least ninety-nine per cent. of it is composed of good and honest material, while the party of the Gazette is largely made up of men who seek after plunder, with a slight sprinkling of honest men—this conclusion one must arrive at, on reviewing the conduct of radical officials, from the president down, during the last fourteen years, scarcely one but what he has engaged in pilfering. The Reporter is as much opposed to having dishonest democrats in place as it is to having dishonest republicans in office, and will just as promptly call the former to account as the latter, and this is what all honest newspaper editors must do, and will do,—only the Gazette has been a little unmindful of this duty toward the culprits in its own ranks. We want better men in politics and in office, and pursuing the aforesaid course will put the buzzards in the hindmost seat or be driving them out altogether.

Forney's Press, it is reported, will change front on the 1st of Jan. next, Alex. McClure having purchased a controling interest in it, having bought one share more than half the stock at $250,000, J. W. Forney retaining the balance. The report further says under Col. McClure's management the Press will represent the various opposition elements that defeated the State and City Rings and Grantism.

The first energies of the paper under McClure will probably be devoted to the elections to be held in February next under the new Constitution for Council, police magistrates, and other officers of the municipal Government of Philadelphia. These are now nearly all in the hands of the most corrupt Ring in the country. The Gubernatorial campaign of next fall will be the next objective point, and to this end the Pennsylvania politicians are already addressing themselves. Ex-Gov. Curtin is expected to be the candidate of the democrats and Liberal Republicans, and Gen. Hartranft of the city and State Rings, of Simon Cameron. As this election is in a large measure the key to the Presidential campaign of 1876, great efforts are to be made by the Republicans to carry it, and the Administration, alarmed at the new attitude which the Press is to assume, is under engagement to cooperate with them by a free use of the Executive patronage. During the late canvass the Democrats did not have a single important newspaper in the city of Philadelphia.

Now is the time for the democratic party to show its hands, and to inaugurate an era of purity in the administration of public affairs, so far as this lies in its power through the control it has of the lower house at Washington, after the fourth of next March, and in the lower branch of the state legislature.

Its first opportunity lies in the organization of the house at Harrisburg, a fit man must be elected speaker, and ditto chief-clerk, and then the idle office holders down to the pastors and folders must be lopped off—this to include the "resident clerk."

Then a democrat must be elected U. S. Senator who will be an honor to the state and a credit to the party.

Next a move must be made for economy in all the departments at Harrisburg, and if the radical Senate or a gubernatorial veto interfere in a movement towards economy and reform, upon the radicals let the responsibility rest. The democrats must move in the matter—they are pledged to it to the people who in the recent elections gave the democracy their votes.

In Congress the programme for the democrats must be a similar one, and it must be followed up all the time.

The party must also lop off its ringsters and roosters everywhere and purify its ranks wherever such characters are detected. We can get along without the Sam Josephs, and now is the time to say so, and give the ringsters and traders in politics fair notice, that they are not wanted.

This must be done in county and state. For every dishonest and corrupt democrat driven from our ranks a dozen honest republicans will come in to swell our numbers.

The democrats have cried for reform and better men, and it is in their power now to show that they were in earnest. Let democrats who have been placed in responsible positions, remember that a faithful discharge of duty is asked of them, and that a vigilant eye will be kept upon their actions, and that prompt exposure and denunciation will follow any bending in the path of rectitude.

It is reported that Gov. Curtin and Tom Scott have an interest in the new management of the Philadelphia Press, which is soon to pass under the control of Alex. McClure. The Press will be an anti-ring and anti-Grant organ after the 1st of January.

N. B.—We see since that M. McClure denies that either Curtin or Scott have any interest in the purchase of the Press.

Among the other many loose ways of spending the people's money at Washington, the following item will furnish another refreshing illustration:

Several senators and members announce their determination to introduce a resolution providing for an investigation of the operations of the first syndicate.

At the last session it was discovered that a fund of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 was expended without any defined checks or accountability, and had been frequently used in a manner quite remote from the original purposes of the fund. Expenses incident to the working of the bureau of engraving and printing were paid out of it without requiring so much as a report of the chief officer. As high as 1,500 persons were employed in that bureau at rates fixed by the chief, and accountable in form only to the secretary of the treasury.

The king of the Sandwich Islands arrived at San Francisco a few days ago, and will visit Washington and other cities.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Between fifty and sixty gentlemen met at Indianapolis to take measures to found a new national political party based upon a national currency platform. Horace H. Day of New York, Alexander Campbell of Illinois, Alexander Troups of Connecticut, and L. A. Wood of Kentucky were among the most prominent men in attendance. Jas. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, was elected president, and G. O. Wood and two Indianians were chosen vice presidents. A committee of thirteen was appointed to make a declaration of principles, and to report in the evening. The platform is understood to be very brief, reaffirming in effect the financial planks of national banks and the substitution of legal tenders and introconvertible notes. A preliminary national meeting will be held in Cleveland in March or April next, when the propriety of nominating Presidential candidates will be discussed. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Kentucky, New York, and Ohio were represented. Letters were received from George P. Drew, of New Jersey; Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia; John A. Thompson, of West Virginia, and others, favoring the movement.

THE INDIAN RING.

As this has been a good year for the breaking up of "rings," it will now be in order for all upright men to help burst the very worst of all rings. We allude to the "Indian ring," which annually robs the United States Treasury of millions of dollars and cheats the poor Indians out of a like sum. The New York Tribune, which is certainly good Radical authority, in alluding to these public robbers says:

The Indian ring is a natural scandal, which is just as notorious as the swindlers of the district government, the Philadelphia and Harrisburg conspiracy, or the peculations of old Tamany, and yet neither the philanthropic friends of the Indians, nor disappointed and disgusted traders, nor a watchful opposition in Congress have ever been able to bring it to account. That a powerful combination of thieves in office and thieves outside has been plundering the government with one hand and the red men with the other for a long course of years, and that they have not only bought high functionaries but have dictated the appointment of their own members to offices connected with Indian affairs, no reasonable being thinks of doubting. Investigation has now and then been ordered; some ugly facts have been disclosed; the names of many of the unofficial partners have been obtained; and on several occasions clues have led straight to certain rooms in the interior department; but through some unknown influence complete discovery has always been balked at the last moment.

For some time the firm of Durfee & Peck had a monopoly of the trading privilege at several of the Indian agencies, and if they did not make it extremely profitable they must be very different from other men in their line of business. They seemed to be prime favorites in the department of the interior, and boasted freely of their unlimited inguence in that division of the government. But a little while ago they were suddenly refused permission to trade at these agencies, for reasons which we do not know and of course do not question. One John A. Charles, of Sioux City, thereupon bought their stock and buildings and applied for a license to trade at Forts Bertholed, Peck and Belknap, and the Grand River Reservation. The application was granted. It is now ascertained that Secretary Delano has conferred the coveted privilege upon the President's brother, Orville S. Grant, and Grant has formed a partnership with a Mr. A. L. Bonaffon, of Philadelphia, one furnishing the money and the other the official influence, to carry on this immensely lucrative and often dishonest trade. Unable on account of the lateness of the season, to transport goods to the agencies and put up new buildings, Grant and Bonaffon have bought out the discomfitted Charles. As no competition with them is allowed they will undoubtedly make a good thing out of the enterprise; the Indian ring will have another friend at court, and the country will have the satisfaction of knowing that one more relation is provided for.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The following from one of the ablest Democratic papers in the State (the Erie Observer), we feel confident every disinterested Democrat will endorse, viz;

It is in good season to call the attention of the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to some of the leading features that will be expected of them by their constituents. The people did not transfer the control of the house into the hands of our party without good and potent reasons. They were nauseated with the acts of our political opponents, and turned to the Democratic party in the hope that it would accomplish certain results which are of paramount importance to any mere division of spoils or bestowal of public honors. Among these are the following;

A reduction of salaries in every department, beginning at the Executive office and going down to the humblest pastor and folder in the State House cellars.

The cutting off of every superfluous office holder, and the choice of no man for any position who is not known to be temperate, honest, industrious and worthy.

Rigid investigation into the several departments, and especially that presided over by Treasurer Mackey.

The people's money to be used for public purposes only.

No more special privileges for the great corporations to the disadvantage of the people.

Every law enacted to be in the spirit of the new Constitution, and no measure from any source to be countenanced that seeks to evade its requirements.

These are some of the questions that led to the political revolution in the State, and upon which the Democratic majority in the House must render a verdict. It will not do to dodge them off on the plea that the Senate is in the hands of the Republicans. *The House can place itself upon the record, and then if the Republican Senate dares to thwart the wishes of the people, let the responsibility fall where it belongs.* We are the more anxious that the House shall do its full duty in all these respects, because we have a strong conviction that the course of the Democratic members of that body will decide to a very great degree whether the party shall win or fall at the next election for Governor. Let the Democratic House shake off the hummers and hangers on who are preparing to raid upon it by the hundred—let it elect none but good and capable men to any position—let its whole action be in the direction of Reform and in the spirit of the new Constitution—and there will be no trouble in securing a Democratic Governor in 1875, and placing the State in the Democratic column at the still more momentous contest in 1876. Let its course be the opposite of what is here suggested—let it give way to the spoil seekers and be more intent upon securing mean and petty party or personal ends than the welfare of the people—and it will merely invite defeat next fall, and that defeat will inevitably foreshadow another upon the grand battle-field of the nation.

CONVERSION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST TO PROTESTANTISM.

Baltimore, November 20.—The Rev. Father Francis X. Jacquemet, a priest of the Roman Catholic church, has sent his resignation to Archbishop Bayley, announcing his abandonment of the Catholic faith and his return into the church (the Presbyterian) in which he says he was born and raised. Father Jacquemet has been attending the young men's prayer meeting at Dr. Leyburn's church during the present week, and on Wednesday night announced his conversion to Protestantism. He is a native of Geneva, Switzerland, and was ordained priest in this country in 1864.

A HUGE ENTERPRISE.

One of the most gigantic enterprises ever set on foot in this or any other country, in the way of overcoming by means of a tunnel the obstructions of great bodies of water, is now in progress in New York. The project is nothing more or less than to tunnel the North River, a part of Manhattan Island and the East River, thus opening a thoroughfare of land travel from Jersey City of Brooklyn, Long Island, passing under both the intervening rivers and through a portion and under a portion of the city of New York.

The preliminary steps are now in progress at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, where a shaft is being sunk, under a grant of the Common Council, with a view of determining the depth at which it will be necessary to start the grade of the tunnel, and to ascertain the nature of the soil through which it will have to be driven. The company for its construction organized last spring, and filed the articles of agreement on the 10th of March 1874. The organizing stockholders named in the bill are: D. C. Hasking, California; Theo. F. Wood, New Jersey: L. C. Fowler, California; T. U. Park, Vermont, C. Goddard, New York; George Miller, New Jersey; Jno. F. Ward, New Jersey; Wm. F. Force, New Jersey; L. M. Price, New Jersey; James L. Marvin, New Jersey; James S. Wetherel, New Jersey; J. C. Tucker of New York, and A. B. Gibbs. The stock is $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each, and the charter is good for ninety-nine years. The work already done, consisting of surveys, plans, and soundings, has cost over $10,000.

RESIDENT CLERK.

Among the unnecessary and absolutely useless offices created by the Radicals merely for the sake of paying somebody a large salary, is that of "Resident Clerk" of the House at Harrisburg. If the other clerks of the House have any fitness, this "resident" genius is as completely useless as an almanac to a horse. They pay him two or three thousand dollars annual salary and his duties are mainly to organize or clerk for rings, sell the votes of members, black mail and rooster around generally. It is hoped the Democratic majority in the House will abolish the office. Legislation having been so materially diminished by the new Constituteon, the remaining force of clerks will be more than amply sufficient to do all the proper business.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR N A ARM.

Galveston, Nov. 23.—A special from Houston says, in the District Court the suit of Bergman vs. the Central Railroad for damages for the loss of an arm was decided, the jury awarding Bergman $10,000. A motion for a new trial was made by the company's attorney, but it was not granted. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The gallows has again been cheated. Wesley Underwood, sentenced to be hanged at Palmyra, Missouri, to-morrow, for the murder of Richard Menifee in 1871, hanged himself in the jail at that place on Tuesday night last.

The past year has been a remarkably economical one in Grant's administration. Postmaster Jewell reports only $8,000,000 deficiency in his Department. This is about as much as it used to cost to run the entire post-office Department under Democratic Administration.

On the first of January next there will be twenty-one Democratic governors in the thirty-seven States. Had Pennsylvania chosen a governor this year he would have added the twenty-second. But one year is not long to wait.

At Lancaster County Almshouse all tramps are required to perform one hour's work before a meal is given them, unless they are sick. The tramp of but few tramps is heard about the institution.

Three tramps recently attacked an old man and a boy about 18 years of age, and a young lady, at a farm house near Donegal, Luzerne county, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which flat-irons, pokers, etc., were freely used. The thieves were compelled to flee, however, before getting any booty, the lady alarming the neighbors by blowing a tin horn and shrieking murder.

A DROP OF WATER.

Dr. F. C. Ewer delivered a lecture at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue near Forty-second street. The reverend gentleman chose as his subject "A Drop of Water," and discoursed over an hour in an easy conversational way, excluding scientific and technical phraseology.

He said that a drop of water was of a twofold structure. It was composed of oxygen and hydrogen chemically combined, and though both of these gases cannot be observed separately, yet when mixed in their proportionate quantities they become water. Water is not as dense as many suppose. It is full of vacant spaces, where air is found which supplies the animal and vegetable life which live, move, and have their being in this element. When it falls from the heavens in the condition of rain it cleanses the atmosphere of impurities and obnoxious gases. Every drop of water is full of life. The requisites for its existance in water, generally speaking, are rest and sunlight. But these are not absolutely necessary. These animalcules and plants existing in water wriggle, twist and drown each other as the water goes on from rill to rill through the aqueduct, along the distributing pipes in their continuing and wonderful movements, until the human being drinks it and them. One of the most prominent animals, of serpent-like shape is known as the glutton, and is a dainty morsel. He swells, contracts, and exhibits colors and signs of absolute beauty. The lecturer said he had the curiosity to examine drops of croton water, but he did not observe such an animal nor any others kind of animal or vegetable. These were only to be observed in water that had been standing. At first all these tiny animals were supposed to belong to the vegtable kingdom, but as new distinctive features were observed, they were claimed successfully as belonging to the animal and botanial kingdom. In one tenth of an inch of water there is room for 1,700,000,000 of these minute animals, and they increase in the instance by the medium of one individual alone no less than 17,000,000 in twenty-four hours. Their forms are likewise of every shape that can be conceived. Nor do all of them represent distinct species, for one single specimen may pass, itself, into a variety of forms before its developement is complete. The variety of the movements is likewise noticeable. They leap, skip, crawl, tie themselves into knots, jerk themselves along, creep and one of them folds its tail over its back like the blade of a pen-knife, and this is kept up day and night. They are perfectly restless. The smaller animals are the swifter, and pass along at the rate of one-twelfth of an inch in four seconds. The effect of temperature has a surprising effect on their vitality. Below a temperature of ten degrees Fahrenheit they cannot survive. Some are, however, found beneath the ice, because their warmth prevents the water from congealing. They can be dried up without destroying their life, for on placing some water over them they at once begin to wriggle and work. Another peculiar feature is, that they may be turned inside out, cut up into fragments, and each of these particles will in turn develop into animals. Then there are big monsters as well, which devour the smaller ones, like in the finny tribe. He then described three specimens of the higher types of these animals found in the water, showing them to be disastrous to the more minute animalcules, and with masticating organs.

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS.

If ever there was a place on earth where the gods of the Greeks and Romans may be supposed to have lived and had a good time, that place must have been Colorado. Near the foot of the famous mountain known as Pike's Peak lies the "Garden of the Gods." It is a small valley, just on the edge of the Rocky Mountains, and is completely surrounded by a high perpendicular wall of white sandstone. There are two entrances through this wonderful wall; one of them—the larger—is called "The Beautiful Gate." It is a narrow gap in a mass of rock more than one hundred feet high. As you enter, you look over a valley fenced in on all sides with white sandstone; and, nearly opposite, at the top of a hill, is another smaller gateway, half concealed by a huge rock about the size of an ordinary cottage. This mass of rock is so balanced on the edge of the slope that it looks as if it might jump off and go thundering down the hill while you look at it.

The Garden of the Gods abounds with beautiful trees and foliage, and towering amidst this loveliness, are some of the most extraordinary, queer and fantastic slopes ever made out of rock. Ages ago, when this part of the world was in a state of terrible commotion, vast layers of rock were forced up out of the earth in all sorts of positions. Some were vertical, some slanting, and some were criss-cross and mixed up generally. Learned men say that was the way these layers of sandstone, which once were flat, got up edgewise and in all other ways. We must take their word for it. There was nobody there to see.

Trees and shrubs, after a time, grew up around, and the disturbed earth had peace. Then came the mountain winds and the long autumn rains. The wind blew the sand against the rocks, which are so soft that you could dig holes in them with a jack-knife. The wearing of the sand and wind and water against these stony surfaces carved them into all sorts of wild and funny shapes. Ages and ages passed away, probably, before these grotesque sculptures looked as they do now.

Here and there among the trees rise up fantastic shapes like spires, towers and steeples. Some of the fanciful names given these are "Montezuma's Cathedral," "Cleopatra's Needle," "Washington Monument," "The Cathedral Spires," and "Needle Rock."

But of course, the half-human-looking objects that gave a name to this curious garden are most likely to attract attention. The names by which they are known as fantastic as the shapes themselves. One, a figure of a woman, draped and standing mournfully alone, has many names. It is called "The Mourning Bride," "The Widow," "The Old Maid," and by other titles, any one of which may happen to stick to the pathetic figure, that might be called "Lot's Wife," only that it is a pillar of stone instead of a pillar of salt. Then there is a huge water worn bowlder, that looks for all the world like a gigantic frog in the act of getting ready to jump. You get tired looking at this stony frog. He seems just about to leap, but he never does. He has been in that position for I don't know how many hundred years, and he has not jumped yet.

On one part of the wall, where the white sandstone is mixed with red, is a gigantic head of a buffalo. There it rests,—horns, ears, nostrils and all,—glowering down at you, just as if it were a petrified mammoth buffalo's head stuck up there as a trophy, as the head and antlers of deer are sometimes hung up—trophies of the chase. Another singular group is "The Nun and the Seal." You will have no difficulty in making out this picture; and, as the seal is peering over the rock at the nun, who seems to have been at prayer, this group is sometimes called "Interrupted Meditation." If I may be allowed, I should say it might be called "The Height of Impudence." It is about fifty feet high. —*Mrs. Eliza Greatorex, in St Nicholas for December*

The Utica Observer publishes a letter from Governor Seymour, thanking the press of both parties for the kindly mention of his name in connection with the United States Senatorship, but declaring that he prefers to do his duty as a citizen in the walks of private life. The Governor is just the man for the position, notwithstanding he does not seek the office.

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 appropriation and the reduction of the state debt of $2,100,000.

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.

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.

All work upon the Phoenix Iron Company's new mill will cease on the 30th inst., on account of the stagnation in business.

THE MOST NORTHERLY TOWN IN THE WORLD.

A correspondent of the Alta California, in a letter from Norway, thus refers to the most northerly town in the world:

"Next we visited Hammerfest, the most northerly town in the world. It has a population of 2,057. There are many Laplanders and Finlanders in the town. The principal business is in cod-liver oil and fish, and the odor from the oil makes it very disagreeable. Reindeer and goats abound here, while there are but six horses in the town. I don't know whether it is because of the fish diet or of the long winter nights, but any disconsolate, childless couple had better come and spend a season here. The sun sets here November 18 and does not rise again until January 28. Children go to school with lanterns for six weeks. In the summer the sun does not set from the first of June till the 22d of July. There is no chance for the hotel keepers to make any money on candles, as they do in Germany and France. I had my photograph taken by the midnight sun. You get demoralized here. Mrs. K has already. She sits up to one and two o'clock knitting socks, waiting for night to come. On the 27th of June the Laplanders brought many children into the town to have them baptized or confirmed. Reindeers you can see, fifty at a time on the side hills, and goats by the hundred. On June 23 (called here St. Han's day) or midsummer day, they kindled bonfires on the sides of the mountains around the town, and had a jolly time. The weather is horrible. The thermometer stands from for to five Reaumur. There is one hotel here, and its management might be easily improved, although the landlady is kind and obliging. We have fish and reindeer for breakfast, reindeer and fish for dinner, and for supper some more fish and reindeer. This jumping off place is in latitude 70,40 11 3."

AN UNPLEASANT STOMACH. On Wednesday Mrs. Mitchell vomited the third live black lizard from her stomach. She is the wife of Mr. John Mitchell, who resides in Cumru township, and is employed as a mechinist in the Phila. & Reading Railroad Company's shops, and a few mornings ago her husband brought the reptile along to this city, when he came to work, and presented it in a bottle to Dr. Dundore, who is preserving it alive. It is four inches in length, and is dark on the back and spotted, very similar to a trout on the stomach.

Last spring when returning home from this city in a carriage she vomited something alive, whilst she was leaning over the side of the vehicle, but did not stop to examine it.

About two weeks ago she felt a choking sensation and threw up into a basin at home a live lizard about 4 inches in length, and on Wednesday another one. About an hour thereafter she felt a choking sensation again in her throat, which has led her to believe that there are more lizards in her stomach.

Mrs. Mitchell is about 33 years of age weighs over 200 pounds, and is in good health, excepting that occasionally she is afflicted with weak spells and a choking sensation, but these are of short duration. One evening last summer a year ago she drank water from the spout of a pump, and remarked to her husband at the time that she believed she drank something alive with the water.

Mrs. Mitchell intends taking some drug to destroy the reptiles in her stomach.—*Reading Eagle.*

The friends and attorneys of Boss Tweed are untiring in their efforts to secure his release, and have renewed their struggle to bring about this end. On 31 Judge Barrett, in the Oyer and Terminer, granted a writ of habeas corpus for Tweed, returnable to the Supreme Court Chambers on 31 when the question of the jurisdiction of the Court condemning him will be argued.

The king of the Sandwich islands has started on a visit to this country.

Eleven persons are reported to have been buried in the snow on the Great St Bernard Mountain, in the Alps.

The chicago express, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ran into a number of horses on the track. Eight horses were killed, the engine was thrown from the track, and the train was delayed two hours.

The infant child of Mr. Gloss, of Freemansburg, Pa., has been abducted by some unknown parties.

A fire broke out in the coal-shed of the Montreal Gas Works and destroyed fourteen or fifteen thousand tons of coal.

Two men were instantly killed on Wednesday night by an explosion of giant powder at the Bergen tunnel in Jersey City.

The Grand Jury of Warren County, Miss., has indicted J. W. Cardozo (colored), State Superintendent of Education, for forgery and embezzlement; A. W. Dorsey, Clerk of the Circuit Court; for forgery and embezzlement; and G. W. Davenport (colored), Clerk of the Chancery Court, for forgery and altering records.

An Independent Convention was held at Indianapolis 25 ult, for the purpose of forming a new national party. Resolutions were adopted favoring a direct issue of paper money by the Government, and calling a meeting to be held at Cleveland, O., March 11, 1875, to perfect a national platform and appoint a time and place for holding a national convention.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY OF HOLINESS.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn, E. D. preached a sermon selected from the latter portion of the 6th verse of the 96th Psalm, "Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary." The authorship of the quoted psalm, the preacher then said, was uncertain; but it was an outflow of thought anticipating the erection of the temple which was afterward to stand forth in all its beauty and strength. It was evidently composed for one of those great solemnities which the Jewish tribes celebrated in honor of their Divine King. It was grand and triumphal and was composed to give glory to the God of Heaven and Earth, associating with the honor and majesty of the Divine Ruler both strength and beauty. Architecture was education al. Thoughts might be put into edifices. The temples of Egypt were representations of Egyptain civilization, while St. Peter's at Rome represented all that was known outside of Romanism. It was a temple of art dedicated to a religion of art. As in public edifices, so in private dwellings; the home gave the character of its inmates. From the foundation to the roof, from basement to garret, the home was educational. The more the subject was searched, the more convincing became the fact that thoughts, education, and religion could be put into edifices. The temple of Solomon was different from any other then existing. It represented heaven, and the symbolism of Mount Moriah was an inculcation of principles. At the porch were two pillars or obelisks, the one called Jachin, meaning "I will establish," the other Boaz, signifying strength. These names declared that God would establish the temple in strength. The pillars were crowned with beauty, and the caps were ornamented with lily-work—the lily being the gentlest, purest and yet the most beautiful of flowers. Above this were chains of pomegranates, symbolic of the rich fruit which should result from the establishment of the temple. These were placed at the top of all, to signify that strength and beauty should bring forth fruit. There were strength and beauty in the Holy and most Holy places. In the Holy place the sacrifices were offered, the thank-offerings and tributes paid to the one Holy God, and it was called the Sanctuary. In the Holy of Holies was placed the Mercy Seat, and there the High Priest attired in his pure white robes with the jeweled plate on his breast, worshipped the Most High in the beauty of holiness.

This subject, the preacher said he had taken for his discourse, and wished to present it with the view of showing its bearing upon the present age. It was a fact that the two things the world most coveted were strength and beauty. The Greeks styled the things "Cosmos," indicating beauties. It mattered nothing whether nature was shrouded in darkness or was glorious in light; the Greeks saw the spirit of beauty in all, and called it "Cosmos." But true beauty was always associated with strength. The world was afraid of strength without beauty; it excited alarm and produced terror. It had also no respect for beauty without strength. There was strength in the lilly, fragile as it might appear. When Christ brought the handful of lilies, He meant to set forth that there was strength in every lily for those who had ears to hear. The strongest force in the world, which no opposition had yet been able to withstand, was the force in Christ Jesus. The faith of the Bible, of the prophets, and of the martyrs, was the faith of the Christians of to-day. The Bible was the key to all mysteries, and was illuminated through Jesus Christ. Science might show what the world was before the Abrahamic period, and research might call up prehistoric kingdoms over the earth; but where were they at this day? Gone almost into oblivion. The history of those who had opposed the progress of Christianity might be called up, but where were they now? Their weapons as well as their bones had crumbled to dust. The force of all others was that of Zion. Stars had vanished since the historic period, cities had gone down and been lost to sight, mountains had sunk under the sea, but despite the persecutions, oppositions and cruelties practiced toward the martyrs, the Church of Christ was stronger to-day than ever. The sanctuary rested on the strength of God, who would manifest that strength so as to lift mankind out of ignorance, and fit them for the temple in the skies. The walls of Solomon's temple were formed of polished stones put together without noise. The Kingdom of Heaven will also advance without noise, until the great day of Pentecost when the world shall be shaken as the leaves of the forest in Summer time under the influence of the west wind. No man can count the polished stones in the Temple of the Living God; the numbers upon numbers of earnest Christians who make the walls, the noble examples which form the keystones to the arches of the temple. Strength was in the foundation and in the walls. All the attempts of centuries to invalidate the Bible by infidelity and philosophy had helped it in the end. Infidelity had only succeeded for a little; but the Bible in the end came up triumphant, and those who opposed it had been refuted and in many cases converted by the power of the Holy Ghost. In this age of controversy the sure book of 1,800 years had not been assailed by any new theories. The fashionable infidelity of to-day was nothing but a revival of old Paganism. The Bible would not be cast down during the present age. Error always dies or changes its form; but truth never dies and never changes.

The beauty of Zion was the beauty of God. The world in general worshiped a monstrous god—one of revenge, lust and other vile passions; in fact, the devil worship was prevalent. Men feared God and avoided Him, or sought to buy a propitiation for their sins. The Chinese and the ancient Greeks sacrificed to a vengeful God, while others bought redemption through a purgatory. But the true God, which should be worshiped, had the attributes of everything that was lovely. After all, that human character has to be looked into for the highest expression of strength and beauty. The Greek Appollo was the perfection of Grecian art—a perfect ideal of a god but the character was defiled with sin. Hercules was the representative of all that was powerful and beautiful in strength but he was a monster of immorality. The only perfect man of today in all this world's history was Jesus Christ. In many respects He could not be compared with Hercules, Apollo or the great warriors; but he idealizes not only the human frame, but that combination of qualities, strength of will, understanding, affection, and sympathy. Analyze all these, and a sublimity of beauty would be found in the harmonious strength of the noble qualities. After reading the production of poets, the history of heroes, &c. there was but one acknowledged King—Jesus Christ. Those frailties which weakened man almost to deformity were the opposites to the attributes of Christ. Love was strong, but hate was weak, generosity was beautiful, but revenge and malice were ugly; benevolence and charity were divine; while selfishness and avarice were the exact opposite. Strength and beauty were entwined in the sanctuary of to-day and the best wealth could only be found therein. Where else, in times of bereavement and sorrow, could be found that strength which enabled the triumphant conquest to be won? So with the seasons. The Spring brings forth floral beauty, in order that, after the Summer song, the strength of the Autumn fruits and golden fields would be found in the harvest. The lilly of the Spring brought forth the pomegranates of Summer, to be followed by the glorious strength of the Autumn. The preacher then urged his hearers to seek for that strength which could only be found in the beauty of holiness set forth by Jesus Christ; to be strong as a rock and yet as beautiful as the flower that clung to it; to be strong in the faith and yet as gentle as the bird that caroled the glory of God.

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	2597	1816
Total	8081	5507
Orvis' majority	2574	

20 Congressional District.

The following is the official vote:

	Mackey.	Alexander.
Centre	2556	2553
Clinton	2938	899
Clearfield	2864	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.
2 Oct 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.
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constant