THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

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In Ohio the lower house has passed a bill providing for compulsory education. A similar proposition is before the senate of our own state.

Senator Wallace resigned his seat in the state senate on Wednesday, and left for Washington same day to take his seat in the U. S. Senate.

A barge with 2400 barrels of sugar sank in the East River, at New York city, a few days ago. Mix a little brandy with that water, and it may not be bad to take.

J. W. Thorne, a member of the North Carolina legislature, was expelled on account of his non-belief in the existence of God. The vote stood yeas 46, nays 31. Mr. Thorne was formerly from Chester county, Pa.

A Pottsville lawyer named Grier has been convicted of several charges of great injustice to clients, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of $7500, and also to undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the term of nine months.

In order to gain two more administration senators, congress proposes to admit Colorado as a state. This territory has a population of 39,800, or about four thousand more than Centre county. By such baby-states and rotten borough system, Grant is struggling to keep his craft from going under, an evidence of the gradual collapsing of radicalism, and the desperate means that are being resorted to in order to keep it on foot. New Mexico is also to be admitted for the same purpose.

The Clearfield Republican, of last week, also calls attention to the "fat" manner in which Chas. Bergner prints the yeas and nays in the Legislative Record—making a vote occupy over a column, at a cost of about $11, where the space occupied need not be over three inches as formerly. The work does not only look bad, but it is an outrageous steal, and will cost the state several thousand dollars. The Reporter was the first paper to call attention to this swindle, and we trust other journals will follow the example of the Clearfield Republican in denouncing it. The elder Bergner fleeced the state sufficiently to answer all the wants of Charles, and we protest against any increase of the "fat" takes of the family. It is Bergnerism and not one particle less than burglarism. The yeas and nays are called hundreds of times in a session, and this at once shows where the pay comes in for that style of printing them in the Record.

The Bedford Inqirer has become indignant at the incessant desire of certain school teachers of that county, to be favored with news-paper puffs. It gives expression to its indignation in the following forcible language:—

"This habit of 'Professor-ing' every one-horse galute who by the aid of a key has worried through compound fractions, and fortified with a fourth-class certificate, sets up pretentions to school-teaching, is getting to be a bore, not only upon the editor and typo, but everybody else, except the poor, thickpated fool who thinks by the aid of a few newspaper puffs, he will be enabled in the near future, to set the world on fire, with his "larnin." We have a few of this class of roosters in Bedford County—our charge is 20 cents a line for puttin' the feathers on 'em."

Bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, as states, have passed. These two territories taken together have scarce the population of one of our largest counties in this state, yet they will have four senators at Washington—as many as the great states of Pennsylvania and New York. But this must be done so, else Grant could not keep a majority in the Senate.

The Civil Rights bill as passed by the House, was adopted by the Senate on 27th, without amendment. It applies only to inns and service in the jury-box.

The Committee of Ways and Means made a report in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, which accuses Mr. King of perjury, and both Mr. King and Mr. Schumaker of receiving money which they were unable to account for.

A great deal has been said about the enormous income received by the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Washington from subordinate granges in all parts of the country, and much curiosity has been expressed as to the disposition made of the fund which accumulates from the sale of "dispensations" and the contributions of dues, which, it is estimated, must reach several hundred thousand dollars per year. A correspondent, who is an officer of a grange in Texas, sends us some information on this subject which is explicit and interesting to those who possess curiosity as to the doings of the Grangers. Our correspondent says that the grange of which he is a member sent the customary fee of $15 to the National Grange, and in return received one tin box with brass lock and key; a blank book for the Secretary, and another for the Treasurer; thirteen manuals and thirteen song books; thirteen copies of the Constitution of the National Grange; one suit of regalia for men, and one for women members, as patterns, together with copies of the different blanks used in the grange, all of which cost probably $6 or $7, which would reduce the amount from one subordinate grange in the hands of the National Grange to $8 or $9, not counting the annual dues. When the great overflow occurred in Louisiana the National Grange distributed $20,000 among the suffering Grangers there, and our correspondent says that it has contributed large sums to the relief of Grangers who have suffered from the devastation caused by the grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska, while the balance of its receipts has been invested in United Sates interest-bearing bonds and held as a fund from which to draw for the assistance of distressed Grangers in case of need. He adds that if all the money sent by his grange to the National Grange had entirely disappeared, he would have considered it as a good investment, on account of the benefit which he and his associates had derived from the organization in many different ways.—*Sun.*

The Pittsburg Post says senator Wallace's seat will be hard to fill. And yet how "hard" some are trying to fill his seat.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPORT.

Below we furnish a synopsis of the report of a special committeee of stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. The last paragraph will be especially interesting to the readers of the Reporter, as our road is among those referred to that are to be completed:

In accordance with the suggestion of the special committee of stockholders appointed at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, that company will to-morrow publish in advance for the information of the stockholders the twenty-eighth annual report, which will be presented at the annual meeting of the company, to be held on March 9 next. The report gives the operations of the main line, its branches and leased roads for the year 1874, and makes a very gratifying exhibit. The gross earnings of all the lines east and west of Pittsburg during the year were $62,938,351.26; expenses, excluding rentals, interests, dividends, etc., $39,422,645.29; net earnings, $23,525,705,97. The earnings of the main line and its Pennsylvania branches were $22,642,371.35; expenses, including rentals, $12,701,518.20; net earnings after paying rentals, $9,306,924.28, showing a decrease in the net earning of $48,779.-46 as compared with the figures of the year previous.

The report also gives in detail the operations of the leased roads, the coal companies and other interests controlled by the company. It is noted that the United railroads and canals of New Jersey show very gratifying results compared with those of 1873, they having met every liability under the lease except $31,161, while in 1873 the net loss under lease was $685,789.70. The report speaks of the general depression in the business of the country during the whole of the past year.

The result as shown upon the traffic of the lines has been a diminution in the tonnage of the main road of 880,372 tons, being a decrease of 8 8-10 per cent. as compared with the traffic moved in 1873, and a consequent reduction in revenue. Large reductions have however been made in the expense of maintaining and operating the lines, thus enabling the board to present results which they consider very satisfactory.

The report also speaks of the improvements made during the year, and says that it is proposed by the board that the entire floating debt of the company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were used. A tabular statement relative to the line west of Pittsburg shows that the net result after paying all leases and other rentals, interests and liabilities of every kind, natural working expenses, etc., is a surplus profit of $844,338.43, which sum is more than seven per cent. on the entire capital stock of the Pennsylvania company.

The report makes a mere reference to the controversy going on relative to the Baltimore and Ohio road, and says that it is hoped with a thorough understanding of everything pertaining to the question proper results may be arrived at.

The report concludes by saying that the board has concluded to adopt, as a general policy, that no further extension of lines should be made or obligations be assumed by the company, either by lease or otherwise, except to complete the several small branches and extensions now in progress in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE THIRD TERM IN CONGRESS.

People who daily breathe the political atmosphere of Washington City, says the World, and people elsewhere who intelligently read the signs of the times, no longer speculate as to whether General Grant desires a third election to the Presidency. That he desires to be re-elected; that indeed he intends to be a candidate for re-election, is now seen as clearly as any object in the noonday sun by Democrats and Republicans alike, and by no man more clearly than by Mr. Speaker Blaine, whose remarkable fund of tact and shrewdness is steadily directed upon the knotty problem of making a political funeral for General Grant without sending the Republican party to the grave along with him. That he intends to have and to hold the chief place of power in the Government at least for four years after March 4, 1877, if the having and the holding of that place can be compassed by any means at his command, his own acts are daily placing beyond the doubt of men whom common sense teaches to believe that motives lie behind decisive and persistent action. He has been piteously implored by leading men of the Republican party to disavow these dangerous aspirations, but he has remained sullenly mute while the third-term scheme, like a political car of Juggernaut, has gone over them one after the other, from Dix to Chandler. The people have placed their seal of condemnation on Grant's usurpations in Louisiana, and, being rebuked for reversing the Louisiana election of 1872, he has responded by sending Sheridan to New Orleans to reverse the election of 1874. To relax his hold upon the power whereon he has once laid his hand is a thing which no admonition can teach him to do. With bulldog tenacity he holds his grip upon the throat of Louisiana, as he aims to hold it upon the throat of the American Republic until he shall finally be choked off. He has openly shown his contempt for the Republican party, and has mercilessly snubbed the few men who have evinced a desire to make the Republican party something else than an appendage to Grant. And yet in the pretended interests of that party he demands that Congress shall make him military dictator over the whole country, with a specially implied licence to revolutionize the entire South to the end that the Republican party may be perpetuated in power. He has not only sent Sheridan to New Orleans for the purpose of smothering the voice of the people of Louisiana as it is uttered at the polls, but he has placed him in command of a military district which includes the State of Arkansas. Two weeks ago he asked Congress to take the responsibility for giving Sheridan work to do in Arkansas and in other Southern States; and his Third-Term spokesmen in the House of Representatives are now urging Congress to take the responsibility, as it is asked to do. More than this, he has very plainly intimated that unless Congress takes strong and decided action to the contrary he will at an early day set Sheridan at work in his third-term campaign. The pretext that there is need for fresh military interference at the South is altogether too thin. The President's Arkansas message is public notification that the third-term campaign is fairly opened. Every Republican in Congress who has half the brains sufficient to justify him in being there knows what is meant by this Arkansas message and the bill proposed in accordance with it. The responsibility of approving or condemning this third-term manifesto is adroitly but heavily laid upon Congress. The responsibility cannot be shirked. What does the Republican majority in Congress propose to do about it?

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Many of the radical organs are raising a cry against the democratic House at Harrisburg, because it has passed so few bills. That's just what the people want—less lawmaking; the curse of past legislation has been the enacting of 1500 to 2000 laws every winter, more than the cutest Bellefonte or Philadelphia lawyer could keep track of. One of the wisest provisions in the New Constitution is the one which placed a check upon this endless law-making. The people need but few laws, let these be plain and clear of intricacies and one-half the lawyers of the land will be deprived of their fodder.

The democratic House is right, let it vote under the table the deluge of acts brought forward, and the people will sustain its action. We have been governed too much in the past, we all admit, and it were often better if our legislature had no session for half dozen years at a time. Let the ring organs cry as loudly as they please, if the democratic House has proven a check upon wholesale legislation, it will deserve—and it will receive—the approbation of the people.

BUTLER CALLED A LIAR.

Washington, February 25.—Soon after the opening of the session of the House this morning there was a scene on the floor between General Butler and Judge Poland, followed by an explosion, which did not get reported in the Record or the newspapers. Butler accused Poland of bad faith in calling up the Arkansas resolution. Mr. Poland denied it, and Butler reiterated the charge in his venomous way, when the venerable Vermonter straightened himself, and replied, "If you say that, sir, you are a liar, and I can prove it, and I say it on my responsibility."

Butler's reply is not reported, but he subsided, as usual when his enemies face him down.

THE THIRD TERM PLOT.

A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, points out a startling programme by which the democratic majority in the next congress is to be destroyed. The correspondent says:

The people at large do not seem to fully understand the object of the Southern Political bill. As Messrs. Garfield and Blaine said, it was intended to aid the Third Term project, but they both stopped short of exposing the revolutionary character of that scheme. I have from a reliable source, the precise objects of that scheme and the way it is to be carried out. The main object of the bill is to overthrow all the Southern reconstructed State governments, under the plea that reconstruction is a failure, and must be done over again.

This at once secures the Radicals a majority in the next House, as the overturning of the State governments would destroy the election for Congressmen last fall, and elections being held under the new State governments would return a solid Third Term delegation to Congress, overriding the Democratic majority from the Northern States, and make Grant's progress to a Third Term easy.

Ten State governments are to be overthrown under the programme, unseating sixty-one members of Congress, forty-four of whom are Democrats, namely, Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 3; Georgia, 9; Louisiana, 3; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 6; Virginia, 8. As a matter of course not a single Democrat could be returned under the military elections to be held in these States, and the transfer of the forty-four unseated Democrats to the Radical side would give Grant a working majority in the next House.

As startling and incredible as this may seem, it is a scheme that is being vigorously pushed by the Administration, and the whip and spur of the caucus are being used without mercy to bring the Republicans to its support. Clothe Grant with the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and he will unseat enough Democrats to change the majority in the next House, a project that is being freely discussed even in the White House. Grant himself being in the plot, advised by Butler, Attorney General Williams and Senator Morton.

Let the American people carefully read the utterances of the Administration press, and they will find this scheme advocated, with scarcely the pretence of disguise or concealment.

GEN. HAWLEY PARTING COMPANY WITH THE RADICALS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—During the debate on the bayonet bill in the House late to-night, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut said that he had been all his life a radical in politics, but the time had come when he had seriously to consider whether he could go on with his radical associates. He did not like to part company with them, but he had to do it. He could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President.

In another column we publish the new Tariff Bill as it passed both houses of Congress. This bill is intended to raise $40,000,000 more revenue, as the administration is spending so much that it can not make ends meet. This does not look encouraging at all for the taxpayer and consuming classes. Economy was promised by the radicals, a reduction of expenditures was to take place, but instead we have waste and extravagance to an extent that makes it necessary to squeese 40 million additional out of the toiling masses by this little tariff bill.

The last straw has been laid on the back of public sufferance by the passage of the Dawes tax bill. It adds thirty-five millions of dollars to the burdens of the people and carries the country back again to war rates. The bill differs from the original in making the whisky tax 90 cents instead of a dollar per gallon, and giving the whole benefit of the advance to the holders of stock in hand, which is not taxed. The stamp-tax on matches is not repealed, and the present duties on imported liquors are not increased. There are other changes of less importance, for which we refer readers to the printed bill on another page. There is hardly a doubt of the concurrence of the senate.

The Force Bill, or Grant's third term bill, by which the southern states are to be put under the President's thumb for next election, has passed the House by 21 majority. But the end of the session being so near at hand, the democrats can talk it to death in the senate, and thus defeat this bold, bad scheme, to enable Grant to elect himself for a third term.

The Force bill, as so often already explained, has for its sole object the giving of power into the hand of the Executive first to declare, without the intervention of Congress, that a State or community is in insurrection, and then to deal with such States in the most arbitrary manner; and, secondly, to light the match of insurrection or pretended insurrection at the time when and at the place where it will do Grant most good. This power well in hand, the Chief Magistrate can, if he likes, play the part of a Santa Anna, or any other Mexican or South American President, and elect himself whenever he pleases.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Text of the Bill as Passed by the House.

Washington, February 23.—Following is the text of the bill as passed by the House to day:

Section 1. That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States a tax of ninety cents on each proof gallon or wine gallon, when below proof to be paid by the distiller, owner or person having possession thereof before removal from distillery, bonded warehouse, and so much of section 3.251, of the revised statutes of the United States as are inconsistent is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That the section 3,300 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty-four cents a pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound," provided that section 3,394 of the revised statutes be and the same is here amended by striking out the word "five" wherever it occurs therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six" and by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five," [increasing the duty on cigars from five to six dollars a 1,000 and on cigarettes from $2 50 to $2 75 reporter]. Provided that the increase of tax herein provided for, shall not apply to tobacco, cigars or cigarettes on which tax under existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

Sec 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard color imported from Foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid in addition to duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2504, of revised statutes, an amount equal to twenty five per cent of said duties as levied upon several articles and grades herein designated. Provided that concentrated melada or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being cane juice boiled down to a sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process without any process of purging or clarification, and any and all productions of sugar cane imported in bags, mats, baskets or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such, and provided further, that of the drawback of refined sugars exported allowed by section 3,019, of the revised statutes of the United States, only one per cent of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

Sec 4.—That so much of section 2,503, of the revised statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duties prescribed in said section 2,504, shall be and remain as by that section levied without abatement of ten per centum as provided in section 2,503.

Sec. 5.—That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 6.—Provides that nothing in the act of February 8th, 1875, (the little tariff act) shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths, therefore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in pass books of savings banks.

MAJOR POWELL'S WONDERFUL VOYAGE

The following paragraphs from Scribner for March describe the feelings of the Powell party, after completing their voyage through the Grand Canon of the Colorado, one of the strangest and bravest exploits of American explorers:

At night we camped on the left bank in a mesquite thicket. The sense of relief from danger and the joy of success were great. When he who has been chained by wounds to a hospital cot until his canvas tent seems like a dungeon, and the groans of those who lie about him are an increasing torture—when such a prisoner at last goes out into the open field, what a world he sees! How beautiful the sky, how bright the sunshine, what "floods of delicious music" pour from the throats of the birds, how sweet the fragrance of earth, and tree, and blossom! The first hour of convalescent freedom seems rich recompense for all the pain, the gloom and the terror.

Something like this was the feeling we experienced that night Ever before us had been an unknown danger heavier than any immediate peril. Every waking hour passed in the Grand Canon had been one of toil. We had watched with deep solicitude the steady disappearance of our scant supply of rations, and from time to time when we were hungry had seen the river snatch a portion of the little left. Danger and toil were endured in those gloomy depths where often the clouds hid the sky by day, and but a narrow zone of stars could be seen at night. Only during the few hours of deep sleep consequent on hard labor had the roar of the mad waters been hushed; now the danger was over, the toil had ceased, the gloom had disappeared, and the firmament was bounded only by the wide horizon.

FEARFUL SUICIDE—A MAN LEAPS FROM THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.

About a quarter-past one o'clock this afternoon an unknown man, thirty-five or forty years of age, jumped from the second outside gallery of the dome of the capitol and struck head first on the roof of the main building, a distance of 150 feet below. Of course he was killed instantly, his skull being horribly fractured. He leaped out so far as to almost clear the pediment of the central portico.

One of the capitol policemen recognized him as a poorly dressed white man who has been about the building for several days recently, and who looked as if he were not altogether of sound mind. The matter created a great deal of excitement in the capitol. The terrific leap was witnessed by a number of people who were looking out of the various windows commanding a view of the front of the centre building.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

McConnelsburg, Pa., Feb 16.—The house at D. B. Mellot, of Belfast Township this county, was consumed by fire to-day and three of his childred were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs Mellot went away on a visit and left the children locked up in the house, and on their return a few hours afterwards found the bones of their children among the ruins.

EXCESSIVE COLD AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., February 8.—The weather for the past two days has been colder than any known for years. The thermometer here this morning registered 37 degrees below zero; at Peche, 32; Desert, 34; Brookville, 33; Parry Sound, 15.

R. R. Bridgens, esq., democrat, was elected mayor of the city of Lock Haven by forty-eight majority.

A GLIMPSE AT NAPLES.

"*Vedi Napoli e poi mori,*" say the Neapolitans; and all strangers say so to; only the American and the Englishman say it in English; "See Naples and die." A very foolish thing to say, you think. Well you know people often say more than they mean. This saying simply means that Naples is so beautiful that a man cannot find a more lovely place; and that having seen this city, he might die contented. We, sober-minded boys and girls, who see so much that is beautiful and lovely in life; who find so many reasons why we wish to live,—we should not be ready to die just because we had seen Naples or any other beautiful city.

But let me tell you a little of this old city. Look on your maps, on the front of what we used to call the "boot" of Italy,—just above the "instep." You see how the sea goes a little way into the land and forms a bay, and on that bay is our city—"Napoli;" or, as we call it, "Naples."

Imagine, then, that we are or a steamer going into this bay of Naples. First, a narrow place where the shores come out into the sea, as if they intended to meet each other, with three beautiful islands resting like stepping-stones between. And here we look over a broad surface of water, spreading in front of us and at the sides like a very large, nearly round, basin, and about twenty miles across. But the air is very clear, and we can see the shores and the houses on them quite as easily as we could see half that distance in New York Bay or Long Island Sound. The scene is so beautiful that an old poet of Naples called it "a piece of heaven fallen upon the earth." The shores generally slope up and back from the water with level country in some places.

On our right we see Vesuvius, the wonderful and dreadful volcano, rising like a black sugar loaf a few miles away, but seeming very near. About half-way up from the level of the sea, its sides become very steep and precipitous, covered everywhere with the hard, black lava, and the scoriae which have been thrown from the inside of the mountain through the large crater or hole in the top. There is nothing very beautiful about Vesuvius; yet it is to be seen from every place near Naples, always black, and sometimes with smoke or steam coming out of its sides, or forming a cloud and floating away from the top. At the bottom of the mountain, and in the valley toward Naples, the eye sees with relief the bright and rich green of trees and fields. Then we see houses scattered along the curved line of the shore,—Resina built over where Herculaneum once stood, and then the city, with its numerous white houses, looking, as some one has said, like a crowd of pilgrims going up the hill, while further on, around this circular shore, we see the celebrated San Elmo, the great fort, on a higher part of the hillside.

The steamer soon touches the dock. Now look out! Beggars without number are there; they know exactly when the steamers come. How they pester us! If we have taken a hotel omnibus, we shall get through easily; but if we attempt to walk, we must prepare for a siege. Every man there looks darker and uglier than his neighbor; you feel almost sure that they are not to be trusted, and yet they all want to carry your satchel or show you where you do not wish to go. So much for being a foreigner and a stranger.

We reach the hotel in time and soon set out to see the city. The hotel is not very different from those in New York—only almost nobody speaks English.

But the city does not remind us of New York. At first we pass along a wide street with the bay at our right, but when we turn off to "see the city," we can easily believe that Naples is more than two thousand years od. There is a story—not in the histories—that it was founded by a Siren called Parthenope, and at first called by her name. The story is true as to the name, but we must disbelieve the first part, for a Siren—who pipes to attract people—would certainly have planned and built a different city. The houses are high and dingy, the streets, with a few exceptions, very narrow, so that they seem more like cracks than like thoroughfares.

But every picture has a bright spot somewhere. Those streets are paved all over as nicely as a New York sidewalk with large blocks of lava that, when it poured out of the crater of Vesuvius, was soft as mud and hotter than the red iron from a blacksmith's forge. Then this pavement is generally quite clean, and, since the high buildings keep the street shady, and the sidewalks are not much wider than a plank, the people walk in the middle of the streets, which gives it a lively appearance. The balconies and roofs of the houses are often turned into little flower gardens; for however poor and wretched a home may be, there is generally some one there who coaxes a plant or two into bloom.

But here comes a procession. Stand at one side. A man with a bell, followed by priests in long black gowns, and carrying candles; also boys with lights. They are going to the house of a man who is dying; many of the crowd go along; all are quiet. Perhaps it is a funeral procession with the bier; then the people remove their hats—a beautiful custom—and make a sign of the cross on their breasts. Now let us go to the "Duomo," or Cathedral, to see the worship. The Cathedral of Naples was begun in the year 1272, or six hundred years ago. At the sides, as we enter, there are little rooms, something like large, dark bay windows, without any window. These are called "chapels." In one we may see a marriage ceremony; in another, a baptism; in another, a funeral service. The Roman Catholic churches are always open for any service or worship.—*Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, in St. Nicholas for March.*

CHRISTIANITY AND SCIENCE.

In the current discussions of the relations of Christianity to science, there is one fact that seems to have dropped out of notice; yet it is full of meaning, and deserves, for Christianity's sake, to be raised and kept before the public. Who, or what, has raised science to its present commanding position? What influence is it that has trained the investigator, educated the people, and made it possible for the people to comprehend him? Who built Harvard College? What motives form the very foundation-stones of Yale? To whom, and to what, are the great institutions of learning, scattered all over this country, indebted for their existence? There is hardly one of these that did not have its birth in, and has not had its growth from, Christianity. The founders of all these institutions, more particularly those of greatest influence and largest facilities, were Christian men, who worked simply in the interest of their Master. The special scientific schools that have been grafted upon these institutions are children of the same parents, reared and endowed for the same work. Christianity is the undoubted and indisputable mother of the scientific culture of the country. But for her, our colleges would never have been built—our common schools would never have been instituted. Wherever a free Christianity has gone, it has carried with it education and culture.

The public, or a considerable portion of it, seems to forget this, or has, come to regard Christianity as opposed to science in its nature and aims. It is almost regarded, by many minds, as the friend of darkness, as the opponent of free inquiry and the enslaver of thought. The very men who have been reared by herin some instances turn against her, disowning their mother and denying the sources of their attainments, and to-day she has herself almost forgotten that it is her hand that has reared all the temples of learning, framed the educational policy of the nation, and, with wide sacrifice of treasure, reared the very men who are now defaming her.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for March.*

THE MORNING SERMON AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

There was more than the usual pressure at the doors of Plymouth Church on Sabbath morning, and Mr. Weed, the sexton, was obliged to send for an extra police force to keep the crowd in line. Mr. Beecher, when he arrived, had to reach his platform through the small door at the back of it, being unable to make his way through the multitude which blocked up the entrance. He selected for his text Mathew v: 5, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Mr. Beecher said:

The teachings of the Savior are full of moral paradoxes; there is an eternal truth in them all, and yet they all of them are but the general expression of truth. "Blessed are they that mourn," and yet people have not been accustomed to think mourning a pleasure. "Blessed are they who are persecuted," and yet persecution has not been regarded as among the treasures of life. "Blessed are the meek." Yes, the good, round-faced, sunshiny man, sitting in a corner, has no care, and in business has a very good thing; but when one says they shall inherit the earth"—the meek inherit the earth; "Why," say men, looking back, "where did you ever find one of these moonshiney faces that was worth anything when affairs were imminent? One wants will-power, then; when the world's face has changed there have been armies in the field; the great force of life have not been derived from this meagre, moonshiny meekness of quiet men that let people punch them and do not strike back; but let them do as they have a mind to." It is as if zero should be put at the head of all arithmetic. Now, if we should read that Cuvier or Agassiz in the animal kingdom represented that sheep dominated over all other animals, or that nightingales or canary birds ruled our falcons and eagles, it would not now sound more strange than it would be to say the meek shall inherit the earth. If it should be said that they should have a quiet, pure heart—yes, that we would admit; but to say that we are to govern, to take that quality regarded as springing from weakness, that has in it apparently less force than any other—to elect that to the supremacy, and say it shall be the magistrate, it shall possess, it shall inherit the earth, this great warring race, red with blood, crashing with armies, combining with all forms of victorious force, rolling through the air as the waves, storm-heated, roll through the ocean—to say that meekness shall inherit this is too much for anybody; and yet it is very remarkable it is not the utterance of a later period, not the utterance of a Jewish uninspired person, as Renan would say. It is the testimony of sacred writers of the Bible down through the period of 4,000 years; years when, by reason of weakness, polygamy and slavery among good men were not counted as grave crimes; down through all the ages it has still been the testimony of the old Testament, namely, that the moral element is the strongest; humility, purity, righteousness shall govern, and the meek shall inherit the earth. This was the utterance of that robust warrior, David, though it was not by meekness that he gained everything he got; but when he was inspired to speak by reason of his experience he said that this was the truth, even in his day, and declared that, after all he saw there was something more than, and superior to, the sword, and declared that the meek should inherit the earth.

If you take the trouble with your concordance to run through the terms of meekness, you shall see the testimony all the way through, from beginning to end; and this to me is one evidence of the inspiration of the Scripture, that long before men found out anything of theology, there was faith in certain moral tendencies, which has been growing ever since, and the fidelity of the sacred writers in regard to these settled elements is very significant to me. What is meekness? Are we quite right in our understanding of it? I have assumed all the way through that meekness was in your estimation a sort of still, quiet disposition that is developed by what is meant by the quality itself, for it is quality and not a faculty, and therefore it includes in it the conduct of the reason, of the moral sentiments, of the social affections, of the passions and appetites, and takes in the whole mind; and characterizes the peculiar mode of character; and it is all the time acting in a given spirit or temper, it is the holding of the whole mind when in great activity, and especially under abuse and provocation, in circumstances that tend to give the greatest amount of force to the whole mind, holding the mind in a calm, gentle and sweet mood, so that the action which proceeds from it shall proceed from a higher nature and not from its passionate or lower nature. Our experience teaches that in times of collision the men that are meek are, after all, the men that make headway.

It is so in the secular concerns of life. If a man has got deeply in your debt, and you fear he is going to fail, you don't go rushing to his house and say, "You owe me $50,000. Now I want you to secure that debt instantly." No; you invite him to a dinner at Delmonico's, and you talk gently to him, and you wheedle him into an arrangement, and you go home satisfied, for the meek has inherited that man's property. Men understand this in business; how they must carry themselves with all greatness and meekness. As the old housewives keep pennyroyal and all sorts of sweet herbs for all occasions, so all men in their business transactions keep a lot of sweet herbs for special use. It is not meant that the meek shall inherit the earth as the warrior inherits it; but it is the declaration that the highest parts of our nature shall dominate over the lowest. The world is slow to believe that this is the universally correct principle. "He who has an enemy and can crush him is a fool if he does not strike," says the world; "he is a fool if he does," says the word of God. "He that hath a burden and can shake it off, is a fool if he does not do so," says the world; "he is a fool if he does," says Christ; "take my yoke upon you, and learn of me." In worldly experience those men are successful, who have faith in moral excellence that will enable them to wait through years; to build slowly, that they may build preciously; and that is the secret of the best success that is known. All success that comes about by the touch of the lower faculties is swept away in a moment; but he who builds on the foundation of moral qualities, builds never to need insurance; neither time nor fate nor death can touch or harm him, and in the long run the firmer qualities influence men more than any others.

Who are the men that are known to-day, that every child knows? In the main, they are the men that blessed the world—the benefactors; the good men, inspired by justice and righteousness. We hear of Alexander, but there is none of his blood in your veins or in mine; but Plato—in your blood, and mine beats Plato's blood, and New England is just as much platonic as New York is a cross between the Greek and the Hebrew.

Five men of the name of John Smith are members of the Arkansas Legislature, and the coincidence is said at times to be a serious impediment to the routine of legislation.

A recent decision of the Patent Office indicates that no more patents for medical compounds will be granted. The examiner refuses a patent, first, because the applicant had not invented or discovered anything; second, because the alleged invention was not useful; and, third, because the production of this and similar preparations is a mere matter of skill.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all persons interested.
PETER HOFFER
Feb 4.tf MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, C. best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail prepaid, $1 per 100, $6 per 1,000. All the New, Choice Strawberries and Peaches. A priced Catalogue of these and all Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb Seeds; for $1.00, sent by mail, prepaid. WHOLESALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE. Agents Wanted.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.
Jan. 25.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of Centre Reporter.
ESTEEMED FRIEND:
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
1,000 OO
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a *Sample, Free,* to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT.
69 WILLIAM ST., New York.
4 mar. 26 1.

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Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

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Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
25oct tf MILLER & SON.

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FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS
CO.

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, CELLARGRATES, 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
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jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

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LEVI MURRAY,
at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
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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.
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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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21 jan 74

NOTICE.—The undersigned has purchased at Constables sale on Saturday Jan. 30 1875, the following property, formerly belonging to James Beaver; 1 Cow, 1 Sewing Machine, 2 Pigs, Household and Kitchen furniture and will leave it in his possession at my pleasure.
MRS. ANNA FIKE.
Feb. 17 3t. Snyder Co. Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the commissioners appointed by the Court of Quartar Sessions of Centre County, to inquire into and report upon the propriety of dividing the township of Ferguson in said county, into two election precinct, have reported in favor of a division, which said report was confirmed nisi at Jan. Term 1875, and will be confir