The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

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There is one female Superintendent of Common Schools in this state. Her name is Miss Sarah Lewis, Superintendent of the Common Schools of Tioga county, at a salary of $1200 per annum.

The Governor of Missouri has appointed Thursday, June 3, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to avert the threatened grasshopper plague, having received information that the state is threatend with those insects.

The government of Japan has established saving banks, which are under the control of the post-office Department. The minimum deposit is ten cents, with interest at three per cent. per year. Eighteen banks have already been opened in Yeddo.

The democratic statesmen mentioned in connection with the nomination for the Presidency are, Mr. Tilden of New York, Thurman and Gov. Allen, of Ohio and Mr. Bayard of Delaware. All good, pure and honest, and men of ability.

Mr. John Siney has blundered most inexcusably in advising a strike in the bituminous coal mines when it is easy to replace striking miners by others anxious to work at present prices. He has blundered still worse in leading the miners into personal collision with peaceful laborers hired to work in the mines deserted by the strikers. For the first blunder the Miner's Union should punish him by kicking him out of its employment as an incompetent meddler. For the last blunder the law probably affords a remedy in the long list of penal statutes intended for the protection of life and property.

This week the radicals held their state convention to nominate a candidate for governor. Of course Hartranft was nominated for re-election. This opens up the campaign for this summer. There is no particular enthusiasm in favor of Hartranft, notwithstanding his nomination will be made without opposition. His administration has not been characterized by anything very decisive—rather vascillating between the ringsters and corruptionists and the class who desire a reform in the administration of the state government. Hartranft has been studying how to avoid offending either of these classes, and through that course has not gained the enthusiastic support of either—they simply acquiesce in following out custom by giving him a nomination for a second term.

Upon the third-term question he has been—well you can not exactly swear on which side of the fence, hence Grant does not care a cigar whether it is up with the Pennsylvania governor or not. Hartranft, in short, has shown no backbone—he was afraid to make a strait coat-tail "gee" for fear of offending Cameron; he did not go "haw" for fear of loosing the good will of the anti-Cameron wing.

We think the sky is bright, for the democracy; and if they act wisely in their choice for governor—nominating a pure, able and incorruptible man—with a record clear of factions, rings and ring influences—he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and once more the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be under complete democratic control. The democrats must make nominations for governor and state treasurer with a view to victory and reform, and they will carry—anything else will make the contest a doubtful one.

New York on Sunday two weeks ago, dedicated a new million dollar church—Dr. Hall,s. This sounds big along side of three, five and ten thousand spent out here in the country for a church, and as it may be of interest to the readers of the Reporter to know how they carry on church matters, we copy from a New York daily this:

When through the exertions and liberality of Robert Bonner, James Frazier, R. L. Stuart, and the other active trustees, the Church had been brought to its present status there remained a debt of $800,000. This large sum was divided up, according to their relative positions, as the selling value of 350 pews contained in the auditorium. Those in the best places were rated as high as $6,000, and so down to $300 for those in remote corners of the nave and gallery. The vast majority are over $1,000. The prices being plainly marked on the diagrams, the auction of last night was for a choice of numbers, and every successful bid was therefore a premium, payable in addition to the value of the pew. The terms were strictly cash, and the highest bidder in each case was permitted to select two pews at the one price. The scrip held by the pew-owners of the old church at Nineteenth street was also regarded as cash.

The first two choices were bought by Alexander and R. L. Stuart at $1,500 each the rated cost of the pews chosen (130 and 131) being $6,000 each. Mr. Robert Low next paid $1,550 each for the right to select Nos. 129 and 162, the former costing $6,000, and the latter $5,000. Thus the premiums continued at $1,400, $1,300, $1,200, $1,000, decreasing as the seats became less desirable, until as low as $700 had been paid for selections at quite a distance from the rostrum. Mr. Bonner paid $750 for a selection of the latter class. Next came the remoter seats and gallery pews, decreasing in like ratio until $10 was all the premium obtainable. At this point 155 pews had been sold, and the snug sum of $75,000 booked against the purchasers as premiums. A large number were next disposed of at par, no bidding being required in these cases but merely the formality of selection. Presuming even that all the regular members had obtained pews, it was calculated that the value of those remaining unsold would be met by the premiums on the choice ones. It was the belief of Mr. Bonner, expressed to the writer that the church would begin its mission without a dollar of debt, and he made modest reference to the fact that "a few of us started the building on this plan, donating $200,000, so that it might go on without the incubus of debt or mortgage." The property of the old church, to, will realize a considerable sum.

The auction proceedings were at times not a little entertaining. The opulent attendants bid away their thousands most cheerfully, and Mr. Draper kept them lively with his pleasant sallies. The eagerness of some ladies, who were prompting their male representatives, to obtain pews in particular locations, or next Mrs. So-and-So's made an amusing by-play of the scene.

In Lycoming county the Cameron faction played smart on the anti-Cameron republicans, at the meeting of the standing committe called for the purpose of electing delegates to the Lancaster convention. The Winnebagoes were in a minority, two-thirds being against Simon, and the votes for delegates resulted in the choice of men who were against Cameron. Elated with their success the victors at once left the hall and struck for the nearest beer-shop to soak their joy in lager. The Cameronians remained back and passed a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for Simon's men for State Treasurer, Charley Wolfe first and Rawle afterwards. The anti-Cameron men were thunder-struck when they learned of this nice little way of fixing the thing, and now they to the number of two-thirds, have signed a protest against the proceeding, and declare that B. B. Strang was their choice for State Treasurer, and that they considered the matter fixed when the Strang men were carried for representative delegates. These fellows may have learned that while they were up to drinking lager they were not up to Simon's "snits."

NEW INDELIBLE INK DISCOVERED.

"Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, claims "to have discovered an ink for cancelling postage stamps which is thoroughly "indelible. It has been submitted to "the post-office department but has not "yet been adopted. The department "has long been trying to find an ink that "cannot be washed out of a canceled "stamp, and among a large number sub-"mitted for trial is that of Mr. Pome-"roy."

The above we clip from an exchange The readers of the Reporter will at once recognise in it "old subsidy Pom," of Kansas, of iniquitous radical fame, and who bribed members of the Kansas legislature to vote for his re-election and was exposed. He is going for another subsidy for a patent indelible ink—the washing of his black character.

The affidavit, says the Times, of special police Captain Clarke, making complaint against Mr. Siney and some fifty others who have violently prevented miners from laboring in the Clearfield region, is given in full by our Osceola special correspondent, and it presents the whole issue in very pointed terms. The right of the miners to form unions or associations, and decide upon the prices to be paid to such as choose to accept the authority of the combination, cannot be questioned by any one, nor can they be complained of for using all peaceable and lawful means to induce the miners to act in concert; but whenever they assume to say that others either individually or collectively and of whatever race or faith, shall not lawfully earn their bread in their own way, and by receiving such compensation for their labor as they may choose to accept, lawlessness and anarchy constitute the entertainment to which the miners' associations invite the people of a great Commonwealth. When this issue is raised, the question of an adequate or inadequate compensation to labor sinks out of sight, there is no attribute of either law or justice that can be invoked to defend the miners. They assume, as is thier undoubted right, to regulate their own manner and price of labor, and the law that guarantees them protection in doing so throws its broad shield over the humblest man in the State, of whatever nationality or race, and must protect him in the peaceful pursuit of his industry. The actions of the striking miners in the Clearfield region have been lawless in the extreme. Not only the laborers who desire to work have been driven away in violence, but whole communities have been convulsed by the riotous demonstrations and passionate excesses committed by men who are violently denying to others the rights they claim for themselves as even above the law. It is time that this one issue was settled in Pennsylvania. It is a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and is justly earning for her the contempt of sister states that labor disagreements become stronger than the civil authority; and it will ever be so until the lesson is taught, in the most unmistakable manner, that every man owns his own labor, and can dispose of it in a lawful way as seems best to himself. If our labor associations will not soon learn this truth, they must place themselves not only outside of the lines of the law, but outside of all sympathy and support from every honest citizen.

VALUE OF OUR ANNUAL PRODUCT, AND WHAT BECOMES OF IT.

The following extracts we take from an address of Prof. Wellsbe fore the Social Science Association:

The maximum value of our annual product does not exceed $7,000,000,000, of which the product of our agriculture is returned by less census with undoubted approximated accuracy at less than one-half that sum, or $2,400,000,000. Fully nine-tenths of this product, probably a large proportion, must be immediately consumed that we may live and make good the loss and waste of capital previously accumulated, leaving not more than one-tenth to be applied in the form of accumulation for affecting a future increased production and developement. Stated in a different but not less striking form, after 250 years of toiling and saving we have only managed as a nation to get about three and a half years ahead in the way of subsistence. If now as a whole people we should stop working, producing and repairing, and devote ourselves exclusively to amusement and idleness, four years would be more than sufficient to starve three-fourths of us out of existance, and reduce the remaining one-fourth to the condition of semi-barbarism; a result it is well to think of in connection with the promulgation of certain new theories that the best way of increasing abundance and promoting comfort is to decrease the aggregate and opportunities of production. Few things are more transitory and perishable than capital. As embodied in the ordinary forms we see about us, its duration is not on an average in excess of the life of a generation. Of all the material wealth of the great and rich nations of antiquity nothing whatever has come down to us except, singularly enough, those things which, like their tombs and public monuments, could never have been possessed of a money valuation.

WHAT IS EACH MAN'S AVERAGE SHARE OF OUR ANNUAL PRODUCTS.

If, again, we suppose our annual product equally divided among our present population, the average income of each individual would be $175 per annum. If this estimate be considered small it should be remembered that it is based on an estimate of national product greater both in the aggregate and in proportion to numbers than is enjoyed by any other nation our compeer in civilization, and that this sum, $175, is not the sum which all actually receive as income, but the average each would receive were the whole annual product divided equally. We know it is not divided equally and never will be while men are born with different natural capacities. The average annual earnings of laborers and unskilled workmen for the whole country is not in excess of $400, which, placing the family of each at four—two adults and two children—the census of 1870 calls it five—gives $100 as the average that each member of that class produces; to which, too, each such individual must be restricted in consumption. Clearly, then, the time has not yet come when society here can command such a degree of absolute abundance as will justify any class or individual, especially those who depend on each day's labor to supply its wants, in doing aught that tends to diminish abundance. Let the working-man, therefore, strive for the largest possible share of the joint products of labor and capital, as it is his natural right to do, but if in so doing he restricts production and deminishes abundance, he does it at his peril. Street processions will never change the conditions of production and compensation. Idleness produces nothing but weeds and rust—products not marketable anywhere, though society often pays for them most dearly.

Judge Gordon of the Supreme Court of this state has delivered an opinion affirming the right of school directors at their discretion, to levy a thirteen mill tax for school purposes. Previous to this decision there was considerable diversity of opinion among the legal fraternity, as to whether school directors had authority to levy a school tax, exceeding ten mills on the last adjusted valuation. The question is now settled, however, in favor of their right to levy a tax of thirteen mills for school purposes.

One of the saddest things that we have been called upon to chronicle recently, is the case of Mrs. Lineoln, wife of the late President, who has been sent to an Insane Asylum. Her reason has evidently been shattered ever since President Lincoln was assassinated.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

The hopes which were raised in some sections of the West, that the severe cold of the past winter had killed the grasshoppers, had but a short duration, and the parasitic insects, of which we heard, that were expected to destroy what the winter spared appear to have been altegether visionary. From Southern and Western Kansas, from Missouri and Nebraska and from some parts of Minnesota and Iowa, we have the most distressing accounts of the ravages of what is now a completely naturalized plague. The grasshoppers are still quite young and small, but they appear to be correspondingly active and voracious, devouring every green thing in their path. A correspondent of a Western paper, writing from Southwestern Missouri, says: "The people are all panic-stricken; cattle and horses are dying by the hundreds from starvation; they can find nothing to eat, not even buds or leaves on the trees in the woods; everything has been eaten up by the pests." In the neighborhood of St. Joseph, we read, "millions of grasshoppers have made their appearance and are eating up every thing." In Minnesota, where the eggs were deposited over the whole territory visited last season, considerable numbers have been distroyed by natural causes, especially in the low, damp lands, but on dry soil, the St. Paul Press says, "the eggs have hatched or are hatching in such numbers that the plague of Egypt stand shadowed upon every knoll." A letter from Western Kansas speaks of the grasshoppers, less than a quarter of an inch in length, swarming over everything. "Rose bushes and all plants are stripped of every leaf, and not a blade of grass is left; the wheat is completely ruined." From Southwestern Nebraska comes a similar report, with the disponding remark that "After the long and patient work of the State Aid Society, I fear all their labor will be lost; our farmers had a great deal of seed sent them, and planted good crops, only, as we dread, to feed our Egyptian foes." It is the story of last year over again, only worse, since those who bore up under one stripping of their fields can hardly bear a second. The plague described in the book of Exodus seems not more grevious than this; when the locusts "covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left; and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, through all the land of Egypt."

NEW RULES OF BOARD OF PARDONS.

At a meeting of the Board of Pardons, held recently, Lieut. Gov. Latta, Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay, Attorney General Dimmick and Secretary of Internal Affairs M'Candless being present, the following rules were adopted to regulate all applications for pardons hereafter, viz:

First.—The first Tuesday of each month is appointed as the day whereon the Board shall convene to give a full hearing in open session to all applicants for pardon.

Second.—The Board must be furnished with proof that notice of application for pardon has been published once a week for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county or city in which conviction was had, said proof to be made by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper that the publication had been made as required by this rule.

Third.—Notice of the application must have been given to the judge who tried the cause and to the district attorney or attorney who prosecuted, and proof of said notice be furnished.

Fourth.—Every application for pardon must be accompanied with the following papers, written in a clear and distinct hand.

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of the court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file relating to the case.

2 A brief statement of reasons upon which the application is based, setting forth all the facts, will be required in every application; the notes of evidence taken on the trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed.

Fifth.—No application will be considered if presented to any individual member of the Board.

Sixth.—All applications and correspondence must be addressed to or filled with the Recorder of the Board at Harrisburg, so that the same may be prepared for presentation to the board at its next session; and no application will be heard or considered unless the same and papers upon which based, have been filed at least ten days before said session, and in no instance will this rule be relaxed.

Seventh.—No application that has once been rejected will again be placed upon the record or heard by the Board without the consent of the Board first obtained therefor, and when submitted the second time, additional reasons, petitions and proof of notices to judge, district attorney, and the public must be furnished anew.

Eighth.—No party will be permitted to occupy more than fifteen minutes in the oral discussion of any application unless by the special request of the Board.

CERTAINLY IN TIME.—An exchange says "the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington City held a meeting on the 4th instant and adopted a resolution recommending the nomination of Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for President, and Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, for Vice President. A ticket composed of such men as Thurman and Bayard would be one of which no Democrat from Maine to Oregon need be ashamed to vote. They are two of the formost members of the Senate and both enjoy unsullied national reputations." That associntion is always heard from very early in the campaign, but kind-o-sing-dumb after nominations are made.—But then it's old, and it is quite natural that its enthusiasm does not last until the end of the canvass. The "true inwardness," as Beecher would say, is rather apparent if the design of this move was intended for shrewdness.

SIOUX INDIANS WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

HE REFERS THEM TO SECRETARY DELANO.

Their Case to be Heard Next Week.

Washington, May 10.—The Sioux Indians, now here to negotiate with the government for the sale of the Black Hills in this reservation called upon the President to-day, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Cowan and Commissioner Smith. The President received them in his office, and after shaking hands with each one said he could not talk to them to-day on the subject of their visit, but he desired them to talk freely with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissiner of Indian Affairs, and that, if any disagreements arose, he would endeavor to right them. He desired them to accept the statements of these officers regardless of any statements made to them by others.

Lone Horn said he was glad to see his Great Father. He then said that he did own some of this great country, but the white people wanted to take it away from him. My great grandfather, my father and myself were chiefs. I am a chief. I never claimed I owned all the country before to day, but now I claim it. I own it alone. These men you see [alluding to the Indians around him] are soldiers and will fight.

At this juncture, the President interrupted the chief by stating that he did not wish to have discussed the object of their visit to-day.

Spotted Tail said he was glad to see the Great Father, and wanted to have a great talk with him soon.

Red Cloud said that if the President did not appoint a day to see himself and the other chiefs, he would be very sorry.

The Indians then withdrew.

As the secretary is absent from the city and is not expected to return until Friday or Saturday, the Grand Council will not probably take place before Monday or Tuesday next.

THE INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

The Chiefs and Commissioner Smith—"White Man Tell Lies."

Washington, May 18.—This afternoon the Sioux Indians, who arrived here Saturday night and Monday morning, called at the Interior Department to pay their respects to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. Secretary Delano was not present, being in Ohio. The Indians were all attired in their feathers, paint and trinkets The Cheyenne River Indians, under Agent Bingham, arrived first and were shown into the ante-room, where they were introduced to the Commissioner in the order of their rank, Lone Horn being first. They were accompanied by William Fielder, as interpreter, who has been with the Sioux twenty-two years, having been captured when a child, and whose parents, a brother and two sisters were killed by the Crow Indians. Shortly after Spotted Tail and his delegation appeared and were introduced in the order of their rank. Spotted Tail wore his new black silk hat, and when introduced said, "How art you?" They were soon followed by Red Cloud and the Ogallallas, who were each introduced, shaking hands with a loud "How."

Commissioner Smith said:

Some of you have been in Washington before, but that was before I was here, and you are all strangers to me, though I know something about you. I am glad to see you. ("How" by the chiefs.) I suppose you have simply come to shake hands, so that we can look each other in the face and get acquainted. ("How.") Your Great Father will not be able to see you to-day, but perhaps he will do so to-morrow. I have sent for another interpreter who will be here this evening so that we will make no mistake in what we say to one another. I want all the interpreters to keep their ears open, and if they don't understand, say so on the spot. ("How.") Now, I don't want you to find fault with your agent, unless you have good cause, and I believe you won't do so; but if you have anything to say I want you to speak your whole mind. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Washington, and go back feeling that you have good friends here. ("How.")

After a pause, Red Cloud rose, and advancing to Commissioner Smith and shaking hands, said:

When I speak, I always call on the great Spirit to hear me, because I tell the truth. The white man tell me lies, and I became so troubled I wanted to come to Washington and see the Great Father himself and talk with him. That is why I have come to see you.

Here he took his seat. A moment later he rose again and said: "When I spoke of white men telling me lies I did not mean the white men present. (Laughter in which some of the chiefs joined.)

Spotted Tail came up smiling, and shaking hands, said:

I am glad to see you, and if you can do any thing to help me to-day I want you to do it, and we will help each other. I havn't got much to say to-day. I have brought my own interpreters, and I want you to hear what they have got to say. (How! how!) I have one friend in Washington; he treated me good when I was here before, and I want to go to him again.

The interpreter explained that he meant the Washington House, where he stopped on a previous visit.

Commissioner Smith said these interpreters could come in whenever they chose. As for Spotted Tail's quarters, he already had made arrangements which he could not very well change.

White Swan said he had some business with the Great Father which could not be trans-acted in one visit. He must see him more than once.

The Commissioner said he must remember that the Great Father has the care of so many people that he could give them but little time. He would let them know when the Great Father would see them. He introduced Governor Thayer, of Wyoming.

The Indians then visited the model-room of the Patent Office.

CATHOLIC PILGRIMS DROWNED—SEVENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

London, May 24.—A special dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that a dreadful accident has occurred on the river Mur, at the town of Indenburg, Province of Tyrol. A ferry boat having on board a number of Catholic pilgrims en route to visit the shrines on the other side of the Mur, from Indenburg, sunk in the middle of the stream. Fifty-nine pilgrims are known to have been saved but seventy-six are missing, all of whom are believed to be drowned.

THE COAL MINING TROUBLES—THE SITUATION IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Houtzdale, May 18.—The excitement over the coal troubles in this section continues unabated, but there is good reason to hope that the recent energetic action of the authorities will have the best results and that with the restoration of order the industries of the county will flow into their natural channels. The sheriff came through on Monday from Tyrone, without opposition in word or deed from any one. Disorderly persons are arrested without any trouble, and it is the belief of operators that the sheriff, with twenty-five good men, could start every coal mine in this region.

Practical men who have been in the midst of the troubles from the commencement say that "the wind is now knocked out of the strike." The recent arrests proved this. The rioters brought by the sheriff from Tyrone could not have been so carried through a hostile neighborhood a very few days ago, but now the returning power of the law is felt and acknowledged. Great numbers of miners are ready and anxious to go to work when they are assured of protection against rioters. Appeals are constantly made to the sheriff for guards sufficient to intimidate the strikers and to allow the industrious to proceed to their usual labors. The Mosshannon mines started yesterday, and the Merridale mines are expected to start with Italian workmen to-day.

With all this favorable news, the issuing of the sheriff's proclamation yesterday capped the climax of disaster to the strikers' schemes. The rioters now want to know what kind of a surrender they can make? They have been informed that they can make nothing but an unconditional surrender; that those who choose can ask for employment, and that then they will learn just how they stand.

A prominent operator informed your correspondent that Mr. Joice, president of the union, confessed to him that he did not know how to get out of this affair. The operator told him that the best thing he could do would be to try and get clear of the law in the first place, and then to go home and stay with his family. The operator further told him that if he (Joice) ever got work again in this region he would have to sign an agreement that he would not belong to or have anything to do with any miner's union. That is the spirit here at present, and the incident is a fair indication of the collapse of the strike.

There are fifty-two men in jail now and others will be committed this evening. Quantities of arms and ammunition have arrived from Harrisburg and it is evident the mine owners intend to protect their property at all hazards But all the prospects now are of a peaceful termination of the troubles.

United States Senator Wallace has done great service in the complications of the last few weeks. It is believed he was largely instrumental in having the sheriff's proclamation issued yesterday, an act which has completely demonstrated the weakness of the rioters and the strength of the mine proprietors.

THE DRUIDS AND THEIR TEMPLES.

Near the town of Carnac, in Brittany, France, there is an extensive plain several miles wide, with a flat and barren surface. It is the last place in the world a tourist would care about visiting, if he were simply traveling in search of beautiful objects. In winter the coldest winds blow over it with wild force, and in summer it is unprotected by trees or shubbery from the scorching shafts of the sun. But it is not wholly uninteresting, and I propose that we shall make a short visit to it.

We will suppose, then, that you and I are stopping at one of the quiet taverns in Carnac, and have wandered toward the plain for a walk. Just outside the town a hill rises high enough to show us the surrounding country.

There are few houses or trees on the plain; but it is divided into several avenues by long rows of unhewn upright stones, which, as far as the eye can see, are ranged in almost perfect order, like an army prepared for battle. There are over a thousand of them, and they stretch across the country from east to west for nearly seven miles. The largest are twenty two feet high, and the smallest ten feet A few have fallen, and others have been carted away; but originally they were placed apart at regular distances.

When you come neerer to them you will see many signs of age upon them They are seamed, mossy, and battered. How old do you guess they are? Nobody is quite sure, not even the wisest of the historians, but we may safely say that they have held their present positions for over eighteen hundred years. For eighteen hundred years they have clung to the meager ground and withstood the combined assaults of time and storm, while generation after generation of the living has passed away.

How did they come there? The simple, credulous people of old, to whom all fairy stories were the truest histories, believed that giants brought them and planted them; but we know better than that.

They were erected by ordinary men, and you may imagine how much labor the work cost at a time when there were no carts or wheel barrows, much less railroads or massive cranes. Years, perhaps centuries, were occupied, and to the builders the undertaking must have seemed as stupendous as the erection of the East river bridge seems to us.

Similar stones are found at other places in Brittany; but the most famous collection is on a plain near the town of Salisbury, in England. This is called Stonehenge, and consists of one hundred and forty stones, the smallest of which weigh ten tons and the largest seventy tons. The remains of men and animals have been found in the vicinity, and these have given the antiquaries a clue as to the objects for which the stones were raised.

Nothing positive is known about them, but it is supposed that they mark the temples of the Druids, a religious order which possessed great power in France and England during the century before and the century after the coming of Christ. They obtained a complete mastery over the ignorant and superstisious people then occupying those countries, by the practice of mysterious arts, which often were extremely cruel. They professed to know the hidden nature of things, and the forms and movements of the sun and stars; but in reality they were not as wise as the children in our primary schools, and the simplest tricks of a good modern conjurer would surpass their most wonderful ones. They were astrologers and herb-doctors as well as priests and historians, and they attributed a sacred character to many plants.

Human sacrifices formed one of the most terrible features of their religion. The victims usualy were criminals or prisoners of war; but when there were none of these, innocent and unoffending persons were sacrificed.

The favorite resort of the Druids was an island opposite the mouth of the river Loire, in France, where, once a year, between sunrise and sunset, they pulled down and rebuilt the roof of their temples; and any priest who allowed the smallest part of the sacred materials to fall carglessly, was torn to pieces by his fellows.

The only traces of the order left us are the rude stone buildings at Stonehenge and Carnac. Retreating before the Romans, the Druids went to the Isle of Anglesey, in Wales; and when they saw their conquerors following, they made preparations for a battle. Among their preparations—not exactly for the battle, but for what they expected to follow it—were immense alters, on which they intended to sacrifice the unfortunate Romans who should be left after the battle. They were quite sure that they would need these altars, for their oracles gave them every reason to believe in a glorious triumph of their arms. But the Romans were again victorious, and the Druids themselves were the ones sacrificed.—*Alexander Wainwright, in St. Nicholas for June.*

MR. SPURGEON'S ADVICE TO REVIVAL CONVERTS.

At the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London. In the course of the sermon Mr. Spurgeon said:

"Some of you have been converted during the past few weeks. I hope a good many of you have. Some of you have been converted to God in this place under the meeting held in my absence, and some of you at Astley's Theatre under our dear friends of the Agricultural Hall. I hope there are a good many of you converted; but do you know what they say? They say about you, 'Well, but will they stand? Will they last? And they say, 'Is this conversion worth anything?' Now I do pray you who profess to have found Christ do not make any sham of it. Do let it be salvation from sin that you have got. Salvation from hell—is that what you want? That is not the salvation you ought to try after. It is salvation from sin. *That* will bring salvation from hell. You know every thief would like to get salvation from going to prison, and that would not be of any particular use to him. The salvation that is worth having is the salvation from thieving any more, Mr. Thief. If you get that, you will get salvation from prison too. Salvation from hell is not the matter, but salvation from sinning. Now let us see how you live, you converts. You go home, sir, and growl at your wife. You go home, madam, and be snappish at your servants. You go home, servants, and be slovenly over you duty. You, working man, give half a day's work for a whole day's wage. You, master, act the tyrant over your men. And then you have been converted, have you? I pray God undo such a conversion, and begin again with you. There are lots of people who need to be unconverted before they are converted—to have the rubbish they have built up themselves pulled down before Christ can begin. Suppose you have some ground, and it has an old ramshackle building on it. You have to get that out of the way. There are plenty of people who have a good-for nothing conversion that wants sweeping away before God can do anything with them. Do pray to the Lord in this way, 'Lord, I beseech Thee, save me from my sin. Let me have a faith which works, not a faith that sends me to sleep; not a faith that gives me a dose of opium, and says: There, your conscience was like an aching tooth, and would not stop aching, but I have stopped it. Now, ask the Lord to extract that which causes pain, to take away that which causes the mischief; not to give you a quietness for a time. Ask for a right spirit and a new heart, because remember that, whatever I or our beloved friends, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, may say to you about Christ, you must be born again, and though it is 'only believe, and you shall be saved,' yet for all that, if that 'only believing' is of a sort that leaves you what you were before, it is not the 'only believing' that will save your soul. Evidently it will not save you, for it has left you still slaves to your sin. True, real, childlike, simple faith in Jesus Christ saves us, because it works by love."

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.

A London letter to the Chicago Tribune says: "Some little excitement is going on in London about a vice which threatens to become a fashion in the highest circles of society and which has already caused some serious scandals. Ladies of high rank and great wealth, for lack of something better to do, have set the example of gambling at cards for large stakes, and in one or two apparantly decorous drawing-rooms sums of money have changed owners of appalling amount. Scandal whispers that a nobleman of high rank has been obliged to sell estates which have been in the family for centuries, in order to clear himself of the difficulties in which his wife had involved him by her passion for gambling. The Duchess of Manchester is said to have lost £140,000 sterling, but to this I can not pledge myself. The matter is really a grave one, and it is seriously to be hoped that some way may be found of checking the practice before it has become widely fashionable. Unluckily gambling appears to exert a fatal influence over those who have once indulged in it, and it is the more important, therefore, that the leaders of fashionable society should resolutely crush the practice—which they can do if they choose—by closing their doors against either man or woman who is known to be a gambler. The utter uselessness and laziness which ruins the lives of both men and women in our upper classes is the true source of such a vice as gambling and only earnest work and honest labor will cure the diseases which are slowly eating away all that is best and noblest from the natures of our luxurious and idle aristocratic class.

The scarlet fever is raging among the children in Sharpsville, Mercer county, and the Sunday schools have discontinued till an abatement of the disease is had.

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either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

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Stoves of All Kinds.

CHILDREN'S BUGGIES,

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NOTICE.—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower. Mar 15. tf.

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The Political, Personal, and Property

Rights of a Citizen,

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Containing a commentary on the Federal and State Constitutions, giving their history and origin, and a full explanation of their principles, purposes and provisions; the powers and duties of Public Officers; the rights of the people, and the obligations incurred in every relation of life; also, parliamentary rules for deliberative bodies, and full directions and legal forms for all business transactions, as making Wills, Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Notes, Drafts, Contracts, etc. A Law Library in a single volume. It meets the wants of all classes and sells to everybody.

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work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

☞ *Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.*

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Trunks,
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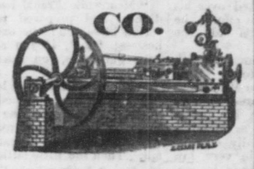

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They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

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.

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Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.* 21jan 74

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PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address,
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J. B. SHAFER, Undertaker.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to make Coffins and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. Funerals attended with a neat hearse. J. B. SHAFER,
feb 11 tf Madisonburg.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:—

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company No. 233 South Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa, on Tuesday June 8th, 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES K. M'CLURE, Sec'y.

STRAY MARE.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Potter's Mills, about two weeks ago, a light bay mare, ball on face, 10 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove he same.
20may 3t. JOHN YOUNG.

BEATTY PIANO!

This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and has received the unqualified endorsements of the highest Musical authorities for its Marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7½ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Pedal, Solid Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Capped Hammers, a Grafle Treble, &c., &c., &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents Wanted—(male or female.)

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