THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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The democratic state convention meets at Erie, Sept. 8.

We notice a paragraph going the rounds of our radical exchanges that there are seventy democratic candidates for office in this county. This is not correct—the number does not reach one half those figures. This falsehood was put in circulation by the Bellefonte Republican, which knew it to be untrue.

The President having accepted the invitation to attend the Cape May regatta, the Pittsburg Dispatch does not see as clearly as it did why he declined the invitation to attend the Bunker Hill Centenial, and intimates that the managers of future centennials should add a horse or boat race to the other attractions. A fair hit.

Grant's kitchen organ, the Washington Republican, is slashing at Vice President Wilson, and for no other reason than because he was opposed to the third term. Now if Grant is really not hankering after the third-term, why does his home organ make mouths at Wilson, when he is of the same mind?

The latest defaulter belongs to Louisville, in the person of one Jackson, U. S. Collector, and a radical of course. His defalcation amounts to the little sum of $45,000. He has poisoned himself since. Pity that other and bigger rogues do not follow his example—it would cause a rise in poison only, so much would be needed.

The western whiskey ring is getting fits, the U. S. Grand Jury at St. Louis has made a big sweep at them, bringing nearly thirty more indictments into court on last Friday for defrauding the Government out of the whiskey tax—which is called keeping crooked whiskey.

The arrest of illicit distillers still goes on. A profitable game has long been carried by parties who defrauded the government of the tax, and their doings were winked at by officials at Washington. Collector Carpenter of the Third South Carolina district, reports the capture of five illicit distillers, the seizure of four distilleries, and the destruction of one still. He says within the last forty days he has seized fifteen distilleries, captured ten men, and destroyed a large quantity of illicit whiskey.

The democratic delegate election, will be held in a few weeks in this county. Thus far we have not observed much bitterness among the different candidates who are canvassing the county for support. We trust that this indication of good feeling will prevail unto the end, and that when the nominations are made, the disappointed ones will be equally satisfied with those who may be fortunate enough to be placed in nomination. All the county offices are to be filled at the November election—this makes it important that the citizens take an interest in the nominations, and fix upon honest and capable men for these important places. The whole choice really rests with the people. They have the power at the primary elections to say who shall be delegates, and to instruct those delegates for men who will make faithful officers. Let this duty be attended to and there will be less cause for grumbling and dissatisfaction when the ticket is framed. If the trickster, and trader and the wire-puller gains the upper hand it must be because the honester portion of the voters are absent when the delegate elections are held, while *he* is there with his hireling and runs things to serve his own purposes. We do not care who the nominees may be—only so they are honest and capable. If the democracy nominate men who have these important requisites it will be an easy matter to elect them by 1000 majority. Attend the delegate elections then and make your power felt through instructions in favor of men who will be faithful public stewards.

WHISKEY AND WATER.

The radical press of this state is displeased with the temperance people because they nominated candidates for governor and state treasurer, yet the radicals claim to be the temperance party and always used the temperance question when it suited them well enough to humbug the voter with it. Now when the real and consistent temperance men of the state do not propose to be humbugged by these men and aid in electing two-faced Hartranft, who killed local option, and who has played whiskey and anti-whiskey, as it best suited, why these sham advocates of sobriety commence to scold at the men who are honest in their temperance profession, because they set up as their standard bearers Rev. Brown for governor and Mr. Pennypacker for state trearurer, instead of going for the radical sham, whiskey-cold-water-worm-fence-take-a-little-teetotal nominees Hartranft and Rawle. If Hartranft is a temperance man, as he professes to be, why does he visit the saloons and drink beer with the Germans and say he is all right, and then go out and link arms with the prohibitionists? If he is a temperance man, why did he sign the repeal of the local option act, when the whole temperance element of the state opposed such a repeal and importuned him to veto it? Answer these questions, Bellefonte Republican, Williamsport Gazette, Lock Haven Republican, or any other organ of the sham saints.

The fact is Hartranft is a week, vascillating, double faced sham, afraid to take a determined stand upon the temperance question, and the temperance people do not intend to be humbugged by him. He is not to be trusted by the prohibitionists or the anti-prohibitionists. Hartranft can take a gin-cocktail or whiskey straight if that argument will influence a vote. He holds out water in one hand and whiskey in the other where the two sides confront him, and by sleight of hand will pour them into the same glass and drink to the success of both.

The committee to investigate state treasury has made a partial report. Notwithstanding Bob Mackey's refusal to let them look at his books and accounts, they have managed to get information which shows startling abuses in the treasury department. The monies in the sinking fund have been used for purposes forbidden by the constitution, farmed out, evidently, and the interest pocketed by the radical treasury ring. We will print the report in our next issue.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The Bellefonte Republican of last week, a sheet that was never known to be honest in its criticisms of men or measures, indulges in some very disparaging comments on our candidates in this county for the state senate from which we clip the following:

"Meek is known as an editor, and one of the craftiest and most cunning politicians in the county, and as the best manipulator of agencies and forces to gain a point. He is capable of using anything and everything, and stops at nothing and claims to be master of the situation, and boldly asserts that the party *must* nominate him, and therefore assumes to be the owner of the party. If it were not that Meek supported the district and congressional ticket of his party last fall with great apathy and lukewarmness, and thereby incurred a good deal of political odium, etc., we would say that they might as well hang his harp upon "the willows. * * * * Meek understands how to make, and is making combinations and alliances with every candidate and every organization of a political character, and run them all to his own interest and he give nothing in consideration therefor. He with equal adeptness pats the granger on the shoulder and makes him believe that he (Meek) is the most agricultural man in the county; cozens around the temperance party, winks at Blair and the thing is done, while at the same time he is the sworn friend of the whiskey ring. He praises, in his paper, W. W. Brown and his Industrial Advocate, and caresses, cajoles and flatters every Junior Son he meets and thus manipulates them and fully *intends to use that organization at the primaries* to cook *"Hoyt's goose on the Senatorial question this fall."*

We suppose the Republican may have some warrant for its statements in the main, as to Hon. P. G. Meek. And if it be true that he is hobnobbing the temperance men, the grangers, and Junior Sons, as above alleged, it can certainly do him no good. Secret political organizations are anti-democratic, and any affiliation with them is a breach of party faith and cannot be encouraged by the democracy of Centre county.

We here state that the Republican knows not whereof it affirms when it asserts the "Junior Sons" can be used to control the democratic primaries this fall. It is an organization that seems to be the degenerate offspring of such degenerate men as W. W. Brown, Dunham & Co., and all honest democrats will give it a wide berth, and any democrat who attempts to use it for the purpose of self preferment, must share the fate of general defeat. We also deny that P. G. Meek owns the democratic party of Centre county as the Republican asserts. He has his position in the party as every other democrat, but does not own it, nor does any other one man or set of men own it. We have no Grantism in the democratic party.

The Republican sneers at Adam Hoy, Esq., because he is competent to speak the dutch or German language, and insinuates as though it is an evidence of commonness of character, so low in an individual as to render him ineligible to the State Senatorship. Scholarship is no disgrace to any man and has always been deemed a qualification for business or official position, rather than a disqualification and unfitness, and it is the boast of the Centre county democracy that its strength of organization and solidity and permanency of power is largely indebted to the staid, honest and industrious "dutch" or German element in it, and because Adam Hoy is one of us by birth, and has become prominent by culture and industrious effort, it is no reflection upon his qualifications or ability for office, but is rather a reason why the honest democracy of the county should make him their standard bearer this fall.

The Republican then can in no way by its weak effort to belittle our candidates, by its sneers and unfair criticisms, advance the interests of either, or help the republican party any thereby. It asserts that the nomination of P. G. Meek, would be the best thing for the republicans of the district, and for that reason no doubt would like to encourage the democracy to put him forward by speaking indifferently and in disparagement of his rival, Mr. Hoy. We think however, that the sturdy democracy of Centre county will not pour much consolation in the political cups of the radicals, by any unwise action this fall.

A TIME FOR ECONOMY.

The hotel keepers says the Sun, at the summer resorts, larger and smaller, are not in buoyant spirits this season. Their rooms are not in so great demand as thrifty landlords desire, and boarders have an unpleasant way of discussing prices. The fact is, people just now feel like saving money. They do not do it because they like economy, or have evolved thrift out of their inner consciousness, but because they have short bank accounts, slender salaries, restricted sales for their merchandise, and not immediately ahead very glittering prospects of full coffers. Dollars begin to look larger than they once did even to millionaires, and current family bills, once regarded with equanimity, bring furrows to the brow of paterfamilias and cause anxious councils in the nuptial chamber. In the brown-stone front as well as the five-story tenement, economy is just now the word of the hour.

It is a hard word, but it is one our people must in sorrow learn, and carry it through all its moods and tenses. We must get back to the old ways—the ways of self-denial, prudence, thrift, saving, abstention from luxuries, and the accumulation of money against the rainy day by careful husbanding of gains in prosperous weather. Expenses must be reduced, vanities fought against and conquered, costly appetites controled, and the desire to shine in fine cloths, ride in elegant equipages, and endure showy discomfort in grand houses, must be replaced by modester and safer ambitions. The process of change, forced as it will be by necessity, will not be delightful, but once it is fairly faced and sternly undertaken, the people will find that after all happiness has not departed with extravagance—perhaps has even been ushered in at the door by the sombre genius of economy.

It is not occasion for unmixed grief that Wall street has cleaned out so many men, young and old; that stock gambling becomes every day more and more an expensive amusement, within the means rather of those who have capital to lose than those who have the temerity to venture. The youngster who once could speculate to his heart's content on the street, lunch at Delmonico's off woodcock and champagne, and smoke between cocktails fifty-cent cigars, finds it hard nowadays to get a broker to trust him for a few dollars, or a customer with as many more; and his career of splendor is nearly or quite cut short. With money at two per cent., banking is not a profitable business, and fortunately we shall soon see a diminution in the number of bankers, so called, who have flourished in the street, more on brass than gold. Economy comes hard to these jaunty gentlemen, and the thought of actual business, wherein labor or solid material is given for money got, is one that causes them infinite disgust. Many of them, however, must get used to those disagreeable things. When they have done it, they will be better men, and more useful to themselves and the community. They must learn that the only sure way in which to have money is to earn it and then to save it. They must get a healthy distrust of luck, and acquire respect for honest labor and painstaking economy. In the end, if they are brave enough to endure the ordeal, they will be richer and more respectable, because more deserving of respect.

Every one about Wall street knows scores of men under forty who ride down town and up town in hacks and coupes, belong to fancy clubs, wear gorgeous clothes, and dine at expensive restaurants, who have not five dollars of their own, who live apparently on the interest of their debts, and only withstand their tailors and boot makers by an unparalleled cheek. These lively young fellows must step down and out. Every day their credit grows less, and their opportunities of speculation become fewer and fewer. Their removal from the sidewalk of promenades and the windows of clubs will not be a deplorable fact. They have done youug men grevious harm, dissatisfied quiet and steady merchants with their slow gains, and put silly ambitions into the heads of hard-working clerks.

GRANT'S ORGAN ON WILSON.

The circumstances connected with his inauguration, the awkward blunders he made when he first attempted to call the Senate to order, and his astonishing ignorance of familiar parliamentary usages, which abashed his friends and reddened their faces with blushes of shame, are still fresh in the memories of all. A short time after this he was stricken with a lingering and possibly incurable physical ailment, one which has destroyed or partially impaired the intellect of stronger men than he ever could hope to be, and he was compelled for a number of months to remain in the charge of his physicians. During this time a charitable mantle obscured his shortcomings and longgoings, and the public was given to understand, through frequent explanations, that his health of mind and body was soon to be restored. His absence was missed in the Senate more as a source of congratulation than anything else, because his place was temporally filled by a man of acceptable if not brilliant ability. When he returned to his duties, his presence was hailed with words of welcome, and the honor extended to him which belonged to his high office, if respect to the man was withheld. He at once misunderstood himself, and allowed his vanity to deceive him regarding his actual situation. We do not charge that his disease had in any way impaired his mind; but it is well known fact that his manner was changed, and that while his efforts to be acknowledged as a mediator for the settlement of party differences were renewed with wonted vigor, it was noticeable that he had lost his bold and aggressive manner of dealing with the opposition. He fairly cowered before the men with whom, in times past, it was his glory to measure words. Among the first to be frightened at the continued assaults of the co-called Independent or Detective press against leading Republicans, he was also the first to shiver and run away from the third-term spectre. Whether true or not, it was his misfortune to have his name connected with tales of Credit Mobelier operations, and he became so thin-skinned, so cringingly cowardly, that he trembled at the rustle of a newspaper, and sought by the most undignified loquacity to make friendships with newspaper men of every class. Day after day and week after week the spectacle might have been seen, during that particular as well as subsequent sessions of Congress, of the Vice President of the United States seeking interviews with the journalists of high and low degree, and of good and bad repute, who about so frequently in Washington on such occasions.—*National Republican.*

A TERRIFIC INDICTMENT—PROF. MARSH ON THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

Swindling the Indians did not stop with Cameron's operations with the Winnebagoes. The poor red man is still the victim of government sharks who deserve a cell in state's prison better than being at large. Prof. Marsh, of Yale College has addressed a letter to President Grant in regard to the alleged frauds at the Red Cloud agency which strikes at some high-seated ones near the white house. He declares he has no confidence in the sincerity of the Secretary of the interior or the Commission-of Indian Affairs in prosecuting the investigation into the said frauds on the Indians, and that the evidence now in his possession reflects unfavorably on both.

The professor then proceeds to lay before the President a statement embodying the results of his investigation into the affairs of the Red Cloud Agency, which he says, indicate both mismanagement and fraud, especially in the following particulars. First. The agent, J. J. Saville, is wholly unfited in his charge. Second. The number of Indians at this Agency has been systematically overstated, for purposes which can only result in fraud. Third. The last issue of annuity goods, which I witnessed, was a suspicious transaction, and, in part at least, fraudulent. Fourth. The beef cattle given to the Indians have been very inferior, owing to the systematic frauds practiced by the agent and the beef contractors. Fifth. The pork issued to the Indians during my visit was not suitable for human food. Sixth. The flour was very inferior, and evidence of fraud in this article is conclusive. Seventh. The sugar and coffee were not good, though better than the other supplies. Eighth. The tobacco observed was rotton, and of little or no use to the Indians. Ninth. In consequence of fraud and mismanagement, the Indians have suffered greatly during the past winter for want of food and clothing. Tenth. The contract for freights from Cheyenne to the Red Cloud Agency was fraudulent, as the true distance is one hundred and forty five miles, while the contractor was paid for two hundred and twelve miles. He concludes as follows: "The statement I have prepared is supported in all its essential parts by the testimony of officers of the army who were with me on my expedition or at the Red Cloud Agency. Among these officers are several personally known to you, and are all gentlemen of high character. Should any part of my statement be seriously questioned, I trust you will allow these gentlemen to be heard. If the commanding officers of all the posts near Indian agencies, or other equally trustworthy and disinterested observers there, could likewise testify, I think it would be found that I have but faintly indicated the corruption pervading Indians affairs. I have purposely confined myself in this statement to a single agency, and mainly to the time of my visit, without reference to much other testimony, which has come to me incidentally in prosecuting my inquiries, showing frauds of equal magnitude at other points. This corruption, which is a constant source of discontent and hostility among the Indians themselves, is, in my judgment, a natural result of the present loose and irresponsible system of furnishing Indians with goods and supplies—a system that tends directly to invite fraud. I do not believe that anything but a radical change in this respect will prevent the continued demoralization of the Indian service. You alone have the will and the power to destroy that combination of bad men known as the Indian ring, who are debasing the service and thwarting the efforts of all who endeavor to bring to a full consummation your noble policy of peace.

A queer case of concience is pending before the Arches' Court in London. A Mr. Jenkins of Clifton, in she diocese of Glouster and Bristol, is suing his parish clergyman, the Rev. Flavell Smith Cook, for refusing him the Sacrament of the Holy Supper. Mr. Cook's defense is that his parishioner has slandered the Bible by saying that some parts of it are indecent; and morever, that he disbelieves in a personal devil. On the latter point the Times reports the evidence thus:

"Mrs Jenkins, the wife of the prompter, was also examined, and spoke to various conversations which she had had with the defendant. On her telling him that her husband did not believe in the personality of the devil, he said, 'Then, he shall not have the Sacrament in my church; I shall hold him at arm's length; he is a regular infidel.' The word 'infidel' he afterward qualified. Mr. Cook subsequently said to her, *'Let him write me a letter and say that he believes in the devil, and I will give him the Sacrament.'*"

This is the first time, to our knowledge, that a belief in the devil was made an essential point of Christian faith.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county, Pa., have settled their differences, and a joint convention will be held at an early day for the purpose of making nominations.

An investigation is now going on in New York, which shows that the police of that city are actual accomplices of one half the rogues, male and female, who ply their several vocations there, such as pickpockets, panel thieves, gamblers, lottery swindlers, and keepers of disreputable houses. The leading witnesses, including ex-policemen themselves, all testify that such practices would be exceedingly rare, if every policeman did his duty, instead of conniving at them, or, as is very common, sharing in the profits.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

The insolvency of a number of the master builders in Reading, Pa., has spread loss and financial terror over that entire city. The way in which it happened was this: A man owned a lot; he wished to build a house upon it; he contracted with a carpenter to erect the house at, we will say, one thousand dollars, and the work was commenced. Now, during the progress of the building, the carpenter would constantly dun the lot owner for money on account, which the latter would pay. So that when the house was completed he had paid the carpenter the entire thousand dollars. So far everything seemed secure, but the amazement of that property holder when he ascertained that the carpenter, instead of using the $1,000 for the payment of work and materials done and furnished in this building, had used it for other purposes, that the mechanics and material men were filing liens against his property, and that he would be compelled to pay the money a second time, can easily be imagined. There are hundreds of men in every community, who have, within the past few years, suffered loss in this way, and there are dozens of men who are at the present time blindly placing themselves in the same position.

Let it be known therefore that those who employ builders to erect houses for them cannot, with any degree of safety, pay the price agreed upon for the erection without obliging the builder first to obtain a release of liens from the mechanics and persons furnishing the materials. If they do so pay, and the builder is insolvent or dishonest, they may have the pleasure and satisfaction of paying the same debt twice.

We are told that at a colored celebration at Hillsdale, near Washington, D. C., on the 4th, a new departure was announced by Professor Langston, who was recently compelled to step down and out of the Howard University. Professor Langston is reported as saying:

The hour is come when we must throw off this yoke of oppression and stand up for our rights as freemen. The signs of the times demand that we shall prove our fitness for the duties of citizenship. The hour has come when we must manage our own institutions. If we have colored churches, then give us colored preachers; if we have colored banks, we must have colored bankers; if we have colored schools, let us have our own teachers; if we have colored colleges, we demand that we have our own officers. We have played the second fiddle too long. We want, we must have a change for the better.

On the same occasion, Fred. Douglass, who was one of the speakers, used the following pointed language when referring to the Freedman's Bank:

We have had a Freedman's Savings Institute; but we don't want any more. Our white friends told us that if we had cents to bring them to them, and if we had dollars, or hundreds, or thousands, also to bring them. They told us they had a goose and a golden egg. Yes, we put our millions there, but where are they now? The men who went into that bank a few years ago, poor men, are now domiciled in beautiful homes, and drive their fine turnouts. It makes me feel badly to think how we have been robbed. Just enough honest men have been put into the bank to insure its success. But while they put in two sound apples, they slipped in five or six specked ones, and were sure to turn the specks down.

The colored people have learned a very bitter lesson of experience. For six years they have done all manner of Radical drudgery and their reward is the Freedman's Bank swindle and the seizure of the Howard University, which was built entirely with the money of the colored men. They will get tired of voting the Radical ticket, as a class, after awhile.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Washington, July 14.—Major C. G. M'Grue, who has figured conspicuously of late in connection with the whisky ring exposures in St. Louis, and who was before the grand jury and gave testimony implicating Chief Clerk Avery, of the treasury department, in the whisky ring frauds, arrived here yesterday, and makes a very interesting statement in regard to the operations of the ring in the west while he was connected with it.

He says that he testified before the grand jury that the ring was formed in 1871, the chief organizers being supervisor M'Donald and John A. Joyce, his chief clerk. Nearly every prominent whisky house in St. Louis was connected with it. M'Grue was made paymaster, and through him the moneys were dispersed. Joyce reported that he had effected an arrangement with his friend, Chief Clerk Avery, to keep him advised as to affairs in the internal revenue bureau, and the movements of special agents for this advice. Avery was to be paid $100 a week, and accordingly, says M'Grue, he handed over to Joyce $100 every week from September, 1871, to November, 1872, with the exception of about fifteen weeks, when he handed over $300 a week, Joyce reporting that Avery was dissatisfied with the sum heretofore paid him.

In November, 1872, M'Grue says his connection with the ring ceased, and he was no longer paymaster. During these fourteen months there passed through his hands about $250,000, of which between $35,000 and $40,000 were paid to both M'Donald and Joyce. Two-fifths of the whole amount were paid to a man since deceased for equal distribution between Collector Ford and M'Kee and Hourer. Twenty thousand dollars were paid to R. P. Brasher, a revenue agent and various sums amounting to many thousand of dollars were paid to subordinate officials. Owing to bad treatment on the part of members of the ring, M'Grue says he determined, many months ago, to break it up, and accordingly set about doing so. He came to Washington and through other parties set an investigation on foot which resulted in the ring's overthrow. He asserts that he had interviews with Solicitor Wilson and that the latter proposed to employ him, which he declined. His only motive in breaking up the ring was to get even with them. He had several interviews with Elmer Washburn, chief of the secret division, which resulted in his (M'Grue) going to Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis to get important evidence for the department to aid in the conviction of the members of the ring in St. Louis, with the understanding that his traveling expenses and hotel bills should be paid by the department. In this sense, M'Grue says, he was in the employ of the department, and the fact cannot be ignored.

M'Grue further claims that his evidence against Avery before the grand jury was similar to that of four other witnesses, one of whom was Deputy Collector Concannon. This, in substance, is M'Grue's story, and forms an interesting chapter in the history of the whisky ring frauds.

For the Reporter.

Trip To Flat Rock.

Flat Rock is located at Doubling Gap, on South East side of Blue Mountains, Cumberland co, Pa., and about eight miles from Newville Pa. It is notable for the magnificent scenery to be observed from it.

On the morning of the 6th inst., in company with three others we proposed starting from Donbling Gap, at the base of the mountain, to the above said place. The party were prepared with as few articles of clothing as possible, as the morning was very warm and every prospect of it being a warm day. So that it was thought best to try and keep cool.

After eating a hearty breakfast, the party felt in good cheer to take the proposed trip. The only way to get to the rock, was to walk, as the mountain in some parts is very steep.

So we started with the determination of going to the top, in the shortest time possible, and walked with as much energy as if there were a mountain of gold in destination. But this energy was soon somewhat abated, and and we were satisfied to travel at a much slower rate, and finally unanimously agreed to take a rest. . . . .

The most difficult part of the upward trip was now completed, and we were encouraged by the fact that it would not be long ere the place of destination would be reached.

The party then started with new courage, and true it was not long before the summit of the mountain was reached; and then the Rock was not far distant.

The summit is covered with a series of rocks, or flat stones, which are very peculiarly laid in layers, and some over lapping each other. After walking over these a short distance, the great Flat Rock was reached.

This rock being nearly 3000 feet from the base of the mountain, affords a splendid view of the beautiful Cumberland Valley.

This beautiful valley is dotted over with towns and villages, farms, farm houses and spacious barns; all contribute to the beauty and variety of the landscape.

The flat town that is likely to meet ones gaze, is Newville. This a thriving little town of about 2000 inhabitants, and is only about eight miles distant from the rock.

At a greater distance down the Valley can be seen the city of Carlisle. Then farther up the valley again, can be seen Shippensburg, a town of between three and four thousand inhabitants.

The dome of the Capitol in Harrisburg can be seen with the aid of a glass, being at a distance of nearly forty miles. The scene presented to the observer is one of charming lovliness.

Upon examination we found the rock to be of an immense size—being over a hundred feet high, from its base, and nearly two hundred feet in width. At the top, suppose it to be about 15 by twenty feet in size, sloping outward.

Turkey buzzards are said to abound in this rock, and are frequently seen about it.

In descending a short distance, it is observed that the rock consists of three distinct cliffs, and surrounding these are small trees of chestnut, pine laurel and birch.

The party then took a concluding view of the grand valley and started on the homeward trip, much pleased, and fully paid for all trouble.

Another route was now taken, and perhaps a more interesting, than the previous one. The first object of interest in this route was, what is called "The Lewis cave." This cave was formerly occupied by a robber named Lewis—from whence it derives its name. It has been partly torn down of late, by parties who supposed there was money hid in it.

The next thing that took the attention farther on, was the large reservoir, from which water is piped to the foot of the mountain. Continuing on a short distance and the Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs were reached, and this concluded the trip.

These Sulphur Springs have been in operation many years, and the water is said to have the peculier properties of Sulphur springs.

The party at this point were somewhat fatigued with the walk, but for all that were fully satisfied. W. K. Jr.

"SPONGING" ON NEWSPAPERS.

Every man thinks a newspaper fair game. If a society or any body of men get up a concert or a ball, or other form of entertainment, the object of which is to put money into their pockets, or if the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes, to add to their own glorification, they become very indignant if the proprietors of a newspaper do not assist them by a series of gratuitous advertisements for several weeks before the event takes place. These gentlemen should remember that literary men, in this practical age, work for money as well as for fame—principally the former, however; and the business manager of a newspaper, if he wishes to keep on the safe side of the ledger, conducts his charge on the same principle as the head of any other business establishment. People who are getting up a ball would feel chary of asking a present of a pair of gloves from any merchant on that account, yet asking and expecting to receive a gratuitous advertisement is a similar demand. The editor of the Malboro Journal states the case very plainly when he says: "We long ago adopted the plan of charging our regular reading notice price for all editorial announcements of entertainments to which an admission fee is affixed. We make no exception to this rule. In the way of news topics, we freely and gledly insert sketches of all entertainments after they have become matters of history. It is only the preliminary work, looking to the drawing out of increased patronage from the public, for which we expect compensation."

In the case of the United States Government vs. Dr. Geo. W. Thompson and T. F. Poultenwell, of Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, which was tried two weeks ago, in the U. S. District Court, at Williamsport, the indictment being for alleged violations of the revenue laws, the defendants were honorably acquitted. Upon the trial the fact was developed that the prosecution was instituted by one Abraham Bradigan, former employee of the firm, merely for the purpose of extorting money from the defendants. But in this he failed.

TURN OUT.—The Maryland courts have just decided that the driver of a vehicle on the highway has the right to pass another traveling the same direction, and at a slower gait; that the latter is bound to give the former half the road to enable him to pass, and that if he does not he will be liable for any accident that may happen.

For the Reporter.

HOW MAY RELIGION BE MAINTAINED AND KEPT UP IN OUR OWN HEARTS AND FAMILIES?

There is a summary of religion recorded in Deut. 6: 4-9, which contains the answer to this question, viz: These words which I command you this day shall be in thy heart. And thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou lest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates.

According to this paragraph of Scripture, the means to be employed for the purpose indicated in the question, are the following:

1. Meditation. These words which I command thee shall be in thy heart. You must think on them that you may become well acquainted with them. The *ten words* which Christ so beautifully explained his sermon on the Mount of Beatitudes, and of which the whole Bible is only a commentary. These words must be understood, and to be fully comprehended they must be pondered in the heart. That which a man does not know and understand experimentally, he cannot successfully teach to others. St. Paul says: I believe, therefore, I speak.

2. The Religious education of our children. Thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children. WHAT? The ten commandments, the Creed, the Lord's prayer, the nature and design of the Sacraments and the order of Salvation, Repentance towards God, and faith in Christ. And for this purpose the ministry, Catechisation and the Sunday School are invaluable helps; and any means or measures which come short of the religious education of our children, are worthless so far as the promotion of Spiritual religion is concerned.

3. Pious conversation. Thou shalt talk of them—not about mysteries, disputations, and unprofitable things—but these necessary things that pertain to the Salvation of the soul. WHEN? When thou sitest in thine house. When thou walkest by the way, when thou lest down and when thou risest up. All these seasons give us golden opportunities to teach our children to love God and the Bible, Christ and the Church—to love God superlatively, intelligently and our neighbor impartially.

4. Frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures. Thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thy hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house and on thy gates. The Scriptures were written at the time that God gave Moses the ten commandments, (B. C. 1451.) There were no printed Bibles then, important sentences were written on the walls, doors, slips of parchment, in phylacteries, headboards, etc., that the children might become conversant with the great truths contained in the will of God. Now we have printed Bibles and the course of procedure among the Jews, therefore, indicates to us the frequent reading of the Holy Scriptures. Such then are the lawful and Scriptural means, to be employed for keeping up religion in our own hearts and families. He who will diligently, earnestly, faithfully and Jesus-ceringly use these means, will find himself increasing daily in the knowledge of God and himself—and the best means of increasing holiness in the mind, is increasing knowledge. Therefore, a greater than Moses has said: This is eternal life, to know thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. And well did the celebrated Dr. Barnes say: No man has any more religion than he intends to have. Religion (Love) is the fair result of culture. Hence St. Peter says: Grow in grace and the knowledge of Christ. J. T.,

Aaronsburg, Pa.

IMMORTALITY.—I have always distrusted a philosophy which lessens or kills the dignity of man. I have always believed public liberties can not be founded without raising a luminous ideal of morality in the conscience, and that this can not be done without admitting the immortality of our existence beyond the grave. No particle is lost in the universe, no atom is dissipated in life, no being is annihilated in the tomb; and can it be that our personality is to be lost and reduced to nothing? "The dead, alas! are in ourselves," said a strange contemporaneous thinker; and in fact, how many times have I seen in my youth, going to the cemetery in my village to bear some offering or some prayer to the grave of my grandmother, over the turf of the dead the grass of the fields growing, the balsamic flowers of May opening; the butterfly, warm with all the colors of the rainbow, fluttering; the bee humming, drunken with sweet juices; even the white and innocent lambs joyfully gamboling! It recalls to us the giddy dance of atoms, the transubstantiation of one material into another, the growth of one creature by imbibing the life of another, so that at last the fibers of the slave may be fed by the corpse of his tyrant in the mysterious chemistry nature, wherever extends the warmth of provident attractions, the labor of incessant transformations, the renaissance of beings. Nowhere is death felt, nowhere is nothingness seen. * * * * * *

Do what you please with the atoms that course through the fibers of plants, the globules of blood that descend to the calleus feet of the peasant or rise to the brain of the philosopher, but do not attack my personality nor dissolve me in a barbarous communism of matter. I feel my close kinship with all created things, but at the same time I feel it with all uncreated things. We have been light, heat, gas, in the aerolitic or cometary journal of our planet during its fluid state, as when it hung like a red tress from the head of the sun. We have felt our flesh condensing itself in the first condensation of the world. We find the deepest roots of our bodies in the fossils buried every where, like letters of rock which declare in immortal carving and indelible epitaphs the triumphal career of organism. We have grown with the zoophyte, and swayed in bottomless seas with the sponge. We dragged ourselves with the reptile over the earth after having passed through the transformations of the insect. We entered, full of warm blood and lyric nerves, clothed with varicegated feathers, into the wilde ether singing in the sublime chorus of the birds. We have fought over and over with the beasts of the desert and the forest. We have made war with the lion and the tiger. We have run with the horse and the stag. We have been, if you please, the absurd buffoon of the universe with the ape, the chimpanzee, and the parrot. But from the moment when we have come to our organization we have felt flowing throughout our being something which did not live in time, which was not developed in space; something clearer than light, more rapid than electricity, more vivid than heat and magnetism, the spirit, the human spirit, and within it a never-setting sun which is called thought, an irresistible force which is called liberty. And when we had believed that this sun and this force were ours, and that we belonged to ourselves, tyrants and conquerors have made us pass through another street of bitterness, through another passion longer than that suffered in our millennial voyages through matter; we have been parias, sudras, helots, slaves, and serfs, the creature of others' pleasure, the instrument of other's profit, every thing but free, until have arisen the prophets, the martyrs, the heroes, the redeemers, and they have revealed to us our own being, and have broken the chain upon our hands and freed our shoulders from the lash, have created us anew, giving us, as it were, a second spirit with the idea of our right. And now we are citizens—a victory which still can not satisfy us, because after having completed our destiny in the world, after having realized our ideal in time, after having labored for the good of humanity and of the planet, we sigh with the desire of new worlds, of new horizons, of new heavens, for the harmony of arts more beautiful, the light of a science more grand, and we must labor and struggle through the love of the infinite, ascending in the scale of progress, bathed to-day in blood and to-morrow in light, until we meet face to face our Creator and our God. —ERNESTO CASTELAR, *in Harper's Magazine for August.*

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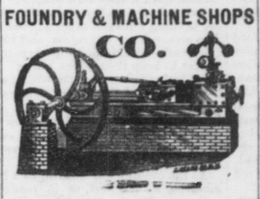

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