The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., April 26, 1877.

Hayes becoming president by a fraud and then swallowing the policy of the party that was defrauded is the most remarkable thing since Jonah swallowed the whale.

Senator Cooper favors a reduction of the number of members of the Legislature and the Franklin Repository sustains him.

So do we favor it. We believed that the clause in the new constitution increasing the number of members was a wise one, but we are no longer of that opinion—the legislatures that have been in session under the new constitution have proven the worst any state could be cursed with. The effect of the increase of members was to lower the standard and with few exceptions trash has been chosen. We would prefer a number less than 100 to having the number above that. The less the number the higher and better the standard is the teaching we have derived from the trial we have had in this state. Let the number be reduced by all means.

The short letter of Charles Francis Adams, to Mr. Tilden, published in this issue of the Reporter, will take a minutes reading and furnish days of reflection, particularly for his Fraudulency and the Sto-1-Joe Bradley folks. How truly Mr. Adams ends his letter.

"NO SUBSEQUENT ACTION HOWEVER MERITORIOUS CAN WASH AWAY LETTERS OF THAT RECORD."

An effect is being made in Washington to revive the old whig party. The first successful step to that must be to revive the bones of old Harry Clay, for the whig party died and was buried with him. Success to the revive.

It was predicted that the consummation of the presidential theft would wreck the radical party. Not two months have yet expired since the commission of this, the first, presidential theft, and the prediction seems on the verge of fulfillment. It has already divided the radicals into administration and anti-administration factions, with every indication for a big explosion when congress meets. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. Blaine, Butler, Phillips, and the rest, have whetted their knives for the fight, and are ready to disembowel their bastard president.

An old law-suit has at length reached a decision. We remember when a boy of reading in the papers of the Gaines case, in which the widow of Gen. Gaines, of Mexican war fame, laid claim to millions of dollars in property in New Orleans. The case must have been in court nearly 40 years. We see in a telegram dated 17 inst, that a favorable decision has been rendered the widow, which ends the litigation.

The Tribune boasts that such democratic expressions as "his Fraudulency" are getting few and far between. But there will be no gap left, for the organs of the Hayes party are more than filling it up with bitter expressions of discontent and dissatisfaction at "his Fraudulency's" course. A few of these have been gathered by the Harrisburg Patriot which says that the Radical hostility to the southern policy of Mr. Hayes growns more out-spoken each day as the end approaches and the abandonment of Packard becomes more certain. The New York Times, the leading organ of the party, says this is "not the entertainment they expected." The Pittsburg Commercial, one of the organs of the Cameron ring in this state, declares that the turning over of Louisiana to the democrats "will be to put both the party and the President in a false position, involving future conflicts and dangers of a very serious character." Mr. Blaine's mouthpiece, the Kennebec Journal, is in deep despondency over the fate to which Mr. Hayes has abandoned the poor negroes of South Carolina and says "the bull dozers of South Carolina are as highly elated with their victory as they were when the federal troops evacuated Sumter in 1861." The Boston Traveller, leading radical newspaper of New England, predicts that this betrayal by Mr. Hayes will assuredly arouse the party of that region in its might "as it was aroused by the shameless doughface compromises of the slave holders' era." The Chicago Inter-Ocean, chief exponent of the republican sentiment of the northwest, after denouncing the desertion of Chamberlain by Hayes asks: "Who does not perceive that Gen. Hampton mounts to office only through the destruction of the vital principle of our representative government?" The Delaware county Republican, which gives expression to the average opinion of the rural press of this state, fears that the party will lose control of the United States senate through this policy of Mr. Hayes, and concludes an article on the subject thus: "So that any such programme, if it involves such a yielding in Louisiana as was manifested in the case of South Carolina, would be a fatal mistake, like to that which is worse than a crime."

HE WANTS TO CAPTURE MR. TILDEN.

From the Boston Post.

Washington, April 13.—Hayes is reported to have said yesterday that as soon as the Southern question was out of the way he proposed to dispense a liberal amount of patronage among Northern Democrats, and that nothing would please him better than to see Tilden elected to the Senate from New York.

The northern democrats who would accept office from a fraudulent President will prove scarce as hen's teeth. The democracy of the whole country were entitled to all the federal offices during the next four years, because Tilden was the fairly elected President and from him only would they accept these positions and not from the hands of one who holds the Presidency by fraud. The receiver of stolen goods would attempt to condone the theft by the present of a few notions to the rightful owner.

A RADICAL CONFESSION.

No one will doubt the N. Y. Tribune's soundness upon the negro, in past and present. It was one of the most ultra in favor of habilitating the African with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the white man, and claimed for him the same intellectual capacities if only an opportunity were given the African to develope himself. The democracy always denied that the negro in these respects was the equal of the white race, and pointed to many opportunities which presented themselves to the negro race in the free north, in Liberia San Domingo, as proof that the assertions of the Abolition leaders were all hollow and without foundation. The Tribune in its issue of a few days ago makes the following admission as to the failure of the negro. It says:

The result is before the World. In one way or another, by fair means or foul, the control of several of the States has been secured to the colored race. They have occupied the bench and the jury-box, made the laws, collected the revenue voted the appropriations, handled the money—done everything except pay the taxes. They have had ample opportunity to develop their own latent capacities, to get an education, to make fortunes, to acquire land, to rise in society. What have they done of all these things? Our correspondent in Charleston drew a picture of the condition of the colored people of South Carolina, and it is about the same in every State where the negro has held sway. As a race they are idle, ignorant, and vicious. They neither learn nor save. They were fond of their books in the first novelty of freedom, but they care for them no longer. They were eager to get their little farms, but they have let them fall to ruin. Why should a man go to school, asks the usual type of South Carolina freedman, when it is so much nicer to go to the Legislature or get elected justice of the peace? Why should a man work when he can make a living by stealing chickens, and sit on the fence for amusement? Let us face the truth. Our Southern policy has not only been a curse to the whites, but it has been a curse to the freed people for whose benefit it was adopted. It has not made them good citizens. It has not taught them how to use the ballot. It has introduced among them a demoralization more dangerous to the country than the violence of the White League, for no republican government can stand which is not founded upon the suffrages of the virtuous and intelligent.

And this admission comes from the "Tribune founded by Horace Greeley, the only wonder is that that journal was so slow in making the discovery. The negro race is as old as the white race. Started with like advantages and opportunities, yet it is to-day what it was centuries ago, while the white race has accomplished all that we boast of in civilization, arts and science.

LOUISIANA FREE!

Louisiana is free—the bayonets have been withdrawn by order of President Hayes, the order took effect at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, and is similar to the order withdrawing the soldiers from Charleston. So Packard the carpet-bagger falls, and he swears his title is as good as Hayes. And why not?

THE ORDERS TO THE TROOPS.

Chicago, April 21.—The following was sent from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri to General Augur to-day:

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877.

General C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.

SIR: By direction of the Lieutenant-General the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph upon the execution of the order:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1877.

General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding the Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:

You will please order the troops now posted at or in the immediate vicinity of the State House, New Orleans, to the United States Barracks, on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 m. precisely, and report the fact to these headquarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail and another copy will be sent to General Auger direct.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General.

VERDICT OF HISTORY.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS ANTICIPATES IT AS TO TILDEN AND HAYES.

New York, April 18.—The following letter is now made public for the first time, as will be seen it was written on the day of the inauguration of Mr. Hayes.

Boston, March 5, 1877.—HON. S. J. Tilden, New York—MY DEAR SIR: On this day when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize the opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through this great trial. It is many years since I ceased to be a party man, hence I have endeavored to judge of public affairs and men rather by their merit than by the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person however respectable in private life who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action however meritorious can wash away letters of that record. Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The war in Colombia still drags on without any prospect of conclusion. It is now thought by intelligent foreigners recently from the interior that the conflict may last several years. No new facts have been received which throw any light on the state of the country.

It is not altogether a one-sided story, the impression that great benefits will accrue to this country from a war between Russia and Turkey. What may be gained by an increased demand for breadstuffs and provisions may be lost by a falling off in the sale of other products. The exports of Russian wheat are 35,000,000 bushels a year, and the export of Turkish wheat to Great Britain alone were 6,800,000 bushels last year. In the event of war this export would be largely arrested, and the exports of this country correspondingly increased. Our other produce and provision exports would be likewise stimulated, and so would the manufacture of all munitions of war. But on the other hand our people will have to pay a higher price for everything for which the foreign demand increased, and what would be gained in the above exports would be lost in cotton, petroleum, and many minor products for which, in time of war, there would be less call. All the leading markets would become demoralized, and speculation, which is now fairly giving way before the spirit of economy and hard work, would be reinstated as the chief motive of business. The financial effects would be more uniformly in our favor, although the demand for American investments would be largely offset by the sale of American securities on the other side by those who wanted to invest in the new and high rate loans that will be offered.

The Russian embassy left Constantinople yesterday for Odessa, on the Black Sea. Mud is interfering with the movements of armies. Austria is on the alert to throw troops into Servia. England is sending a fleet to the Suez Canal. There is a strong belief there is a secret treaty between Russia and Germany. Mr. Layard, the English Minister, has notified Turkey she need expect no assistance from England. France and Italy appear to be the only powers determined on neutrality in all probable contingencies. Austria seems most likely to be the first nation involved in Russia's and Turkey's quarrel. There is no telling on which side, however.

Buckalew is spoken of for supreme judge.

Judge Mayer, of this district, is still favorably mentioned in different newspapers as a candidate for supreme judge.

Jas. P. Barr, of the Pittsburg Post, is mentioned favorably as a democratic candidate for governor. The Reporter adds its testimonial—we know Mr. Barr, he is fit and none more deserving.

Hayes has rid two states of fraudulent governors, now let him rid the United States of its fraudulent President.

There was a recovery in Pennsylvania Railroad stock at Philadelphia, Monday. It went as high as 29¾ and closed at 25. Col. Scott says there is no justification in the financial affairs of the company for the panic. The low selling rates attracted the attention of English capitalists, and cable orders for stock were filled early in the day at 31.

SEVENTEEN CONVICTED MURDERERS.

Jack Kehoe, one of the most noted of the Mollie Maguire conspirators and murderers, was sentenced to be hung at Pottsville, on Monday last, by Judge Pershing, for the murder of Langdon, committed in 1873. Kehoe makes the seventeenth of this order now under sentence of death in the counties of Columbia, Carbon and Schuylkill. No day of execution has been appointed for any of them, and, we believe in some cases there are appeals pending in the Supreme Court, while in others the appeals have been dismissed. Kehoe has been an influential and unscrupulous politician in the anthracite region for a number of years, and it is said, made merchandize of the Mollie Maguire vote. He it was who, according to the confession of his associate, Slatterly, entered into negotiations in 1875, with prominent Republican politicians of the State Ring, for the transfer of the "Molly vote" to Hartranft, the conditions being the payment of a thousand dollars each to Slattery and Kehoe, and the pardon of certain of the order then in the State prison. The money was paid, and the convicts duly pardoned.

MORE OF TWEED.

HE PAID MONEY TO THREE HUNDRED PROMINENT POLITICIANS.

The Confession Will Prevent the Payment of Large Claims.

New York, April 19.—John Kelly, Comptroller of New York, who has seen "the confession" of William M. Tweed, as prepared for and presented to Attorney General Fairchild, says the publication the other day was a correct abstract in so far as it goes, with the exception of the reference to Judge Folger. Mr. Kelly adds:—"The confession states that Tweed gave the $200,000 to Winslow in 1871, to be used for procuring the passage of the charter; that Winslow afterward told him (Tweed) that this money was divided between the persons named. Tweed also says he paid various amounts to Wood, Frost, Morgan, Blood, Bemis and the others mentioned. These sums, I understand, being exclusive of the $200,000 named above. In the Assembly of 1871 he says he paid various amounts to William D. Murphy, William C. Jones, James E. Nelson and one Crack, as well as to other members of the House, whose names are given in the document. These are all that I now recollect, but the names of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred persons, to whom he says he paid money for corrupt purposes, are given in the confession. They embrace the names of prominent persons of both political parties in this city and in the State, many of them not heretofore suspected of any complicity in the frauds.

What Will Come of the Confession.

Mr. Kelly says that the confession will enable the corporation counsel who is now defending the suits again t the city, to successfully resist the payment of several claims founded upon the transactions of the broken Tammany Ring, and amounting to between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, one-half of the total amount recovered by suits against Tweed who proposes to return everything he holds, but it apparently amounts to comparatively little. He says his property, which consisted almost entirely of real estate, has been almost all despoiled by fees to lawyers, expenses of his long imprisonment and escape, and the depreciation of real estate. He says he transferred a large part of his property to his sons, to enable them to go on his bond, but that they subsequently sold it in his behalf to pay the expenses enumerated, much of it at one-third its value. He gives a detailed list of what he now has, including his Lake Mahopac property, and special lots in Brooklyn. The estate on the Sound, he says, was brought in his wife's name long before these fraudulent transactions, and that it has since stood and now stands in her name, and over it he has no control. He cannot say what the value of the property which he proposes to transfer to the city may now be.

Comptroller Kelly says the confession was not submitted to Charles O'Connor before being sent to Albany. Mr. O'Conor retired absolutely from the case some time since, and the whole responsibility now rests on the Attorney General. There is authentic information that some person has approached several of those named in the confession, both in this city and Albany, and has exhibited some of the original checks, which have since been transmitted to the Attorney General. Mr. Hastings, in an interview, referred to this person, charging him with the attempt to blackmail, and the same charge is understood to be made by others approached by him.

THE LOUISIANA WRECK.

NOT A VESTIGE OF PACKAND LEFT.

The Order withdrawing the Troops Blows up the Bogus State Government—Warmoth Already at Home in Nicholls' Legislature.

New Orleans, April 22.

The President's order withdrawing the troops acted like dynamite in Packard's Legislature yesterday, demolishing it so completely that scarcely a vestige remains. A last caucus was held at noon and Packard pleaded with members to stand by him a little longer. His plan was to hold them together till the extra session of Congress, if possible, and stand a siege in the State House in the hope that Hayes would be obliged to send the soldiers back to his relief. Warmoth made a speech in opposition to Packard, and urged the remaining members entitled to seats in the Nicholls Legislature to follow him to Odd Fellows' Hall. All but about a dozen responded, after the caucus had voted by a large majority that it was useless to continue the struggle. The only dramatic feature of the break up was the march of Warmoth with a squad of negro members at his heels, through Royal and Camp streets. A big crowd collected, increasing every step, until about a thousand men fell into the procession, cheering as they went. Warmoth and his followers were sworn in and he is already taking hand in the Senatorial intrigues. Only thirteen members entitled to seats in the legal Legislature still hold out, and all these are expected to come in to-morrow. Packard with his State officers and metropolitan police guard, remains in the State House. This evening Packard said he had not made up his mind what he should do, but that he would decide to morrow. He was not reckless nor a fanatic, and should, he added, take such a course as a prudent man would naturally take under the circumstances. He declined to say whether in his proclamation retiring from the contest he should assail the President as responsible for his downfall. Some of his friends believe he will take Wayne Mac Veagh's advice absolve Hayes from blame and put the responsibility on his Legislature, which failed to secure the confidence of the State and deserted him at the critical moment.—Times.

RELAPSING INTO BARBARISM.—About fifty years ago a family named Bubier went into the Maine forest north of Lewiston, and cut themselves off completely from civilization. Recently they were discovered by a correspondent of the Boston Globe. Their hovels were scattered about in the patches of cleared land which they had made. The vagrant family had multiplied into several families, including over fifty persons who were dwelling in poverty ignorance and sloth. The log-houses were unprovided with anything that could contribute to human comfort. There was no furniture except blocks and pieces of logs. But one person could read, and he wouldn't. Not a book or a scrap of printed paper was to be found in the place. None of the younger generation had ever been to the nearest town. All were profoundly ignorant of the world, and devoid of either religion or morality. They obtained a precarious subsistence from such scanty crops as their lazy habits prompted them to obtain, and from the game of the forest and the fish of Dead river. In short the Bubiers, under the influence of nature and solitude, had relapsed into a barbarism more depressing than the savages that dwelt in those woods three centuries ago.

Potatoes $2 per bushel at Scranton.

CUTTING OUT A BOY'S TONGUE.

San Antonio (Texas) Express.

A few weeks ago a man presented his son, a boy of about twelve years, to our surgeons for treatment. The case was a novel one, the child being inflicted with enlargement of the tongue. His father hailed from Williamson county, and stated that he came to San Antonio to consult our surgeons, as those of Austin, Galveston and New Orleans, to whom he had applied, had demanded exorbitant fees. Dr. Herff informed the troubled father that he would endeavor to cure his son of the excrescence and, sympathizing with him in his trouble, and the child in his pain, the father being a poor man, he offered to perform the operation at a most reasonable charge. The citizens of Williamson county charitably raised the means to pay for the operation. It was executed Wednesday, under Dr. Herff's care, others aiding him. About four inches of tongue were taken off. The extreme end, which has been preserved in alcohol, would weigh about a quarter of a pound, and about as much more was cut off in small bits. It is thick, much wider than the child's mouth from which it was taken, is very rough, and resembles very much the tongue of a young calf. The patient is now doing well, and no doubt to be greatly benefited by the operation, which called into requisition the most perfect care and the ablest surgical knowledge. The affliction was one in which there has probably been less room for surgical experience than in any other, and is the first case of the kind we ever heard of in Texas.

ADDRESS BY DEPUTY LEONARD RHONE.

[Centre county Pomona Grange has authorized the Sec'y, G. M Boal, to hand the following address to the Centre Hall Reporter, Bellefonte Republican and Watchman, and the Farmers' Friend, for publication.]

FELLOW PATRONS OF THE CENTRE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE:—It affords me pleasure to be able to report to you that the quarter ending has been a successful one. Your instructions at the last session have been faithfully executed, and no doubt many Patrons have already received the benefits of the work of the Executive Committee during the quarter; for a report of its work I must refer you to their report.

The Insurance Department has been successfully worked up, and we are able to report it in actual operation,—fully two hundred and three thousand dollars of actual applications approved. The Board will make a detailed report to the Grange at the present session. But let us not consider the work done; there are still a few Granges in our county that have taken no active part in it. It is the duty of every Patron to bring the merits of our company prominently before the members of the Order.

Since the last session of the Pomona Grange, we have visited thirteen subordinate Granges in the county, and instructed them in the written and unwritten work of the Order, instituted better discipline and observance of the Laws and usages of the Order. I trust that all Patrons will work to make their respective Granges better in this particular, for it is only by the strictest adherence to the established laws and usages of the Order, that peace and harmony can be maintained within our circle—the moment we violate these requirements, factions will spring up in our brotherhood and sisterhood, which will make the order a curse instead of a blessing.

In addition we attended and addressed three public meetings—many more should have been held, and there are three Granges that we have not visited.—but we will do so at the earliest day possible. To perform this pleasant duty we were compelled to travel two hundred and seventy miles circular; and it required fifteen days, and without any cost to the county or subordinate Granges; nor do we ask any compensation, excepting your confidence, and earnest co-operation; this you can best do by always being at your post, and using your influence to have others there.

By the direction of the Executive Committee we issued a circular on co-operation—this was only intended as an introduction to the more general plan known as the "Rochdale Plan," or the plan submitted by the National Grange. There is no co-operation excepting where the purchaser and seller get an equal division of the profits in trade and those who furnish the capital a legal rate of interest. Those who furnish the trade often do more to build up business than those who may furnish the capital. But to make co-operation really a benefit and acceptable to the farmer it must be a means to bring the productions of the farmer into an easy market, where he will not need to huckster from house to house or on the public road. This is really the great need of the farmer and all that we need is $2,000 to start with and then organize under the limited liability laws, on the Rochdale Plan.

Another matter that is of immense importance to the farmer, is the want of a certainty that he can dispose of his horses, cattle and sheep, when he has them fed up and ready for market, as readily as when he has a load of grain ready to dispose of. At the lowest estimate the Patrons of Centre county have at least annually to dispose of,

256 Horses,	Valued at	$25,600.
320 Cows,	"	11,200
700 Sheep,	"	2,600.

Here is a total amount of stock, at a low estimate of $38,900, a branch of husbandry in which the farmer should have as much confidence and pride as in raising grain; but he drifts in a sea of uncertainty, often wishing that he could dispose of his stock with a certainty, or, perhaps, that the half were dead, so as not to worry him. These are questions for the county Grange to work up, and put into practical use which will cause a new era to dawn upon the farmer. No doubt some are ready to say that it is impossible to bring such a state of affairs about. We know it is not in a day or a year. But were there not those when the American army lay at Valley Forge, that said that American Independence was impossible? "Let us remember the struggle of to-day is not altogether for to-day; it is for a vast future also."

The education of our young people to qualify them to be useful and active members in our order should engage our attention. Where can we send them to give them an education that will be of use to them as farmers; so that they will be able to write for our papers and periodicals with equal credit and ability to other classes; or that they may be qualified as public speakers and readers that will carry conviction to every thinking mind? Is it not humilating to our order and to every farmer that it is nearly always a doctor, a lawyer, or a reverend that made the great speech in this or that grange or agricultural meeting? Give the members of your Grange a chance to do the best they can with the education they have. But at the same time would it not be well to look around if our Agricultural College could not be utilized to educate those who are coming after us?

Patrons let us consider these great questions calmly and intelligently, and they will no doubt teach the great necessity of the Grange.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20, y

A fire at Petrolia, Butler county, destroyed 47,000 barrels of coal oil.

MOODY'S SERMONS.

On Friday afternoon and evening Mr. Moody took up the subject of the future and endless punishment of the wicked, which he introduced by reading the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, from the 16th chapter of Luke, and saying:

You that were here yesterday will remember that I spoke to you about the love of God, and you that were here last week will remember that I spoke to you of heaven, and tried to lure you on to that world of light, and if I consulted my own feelings, I should be preaching to you about these things to-day. But if a man is going to be a servant and a messenger of God, he must believe the message just as he finds it. I would not dare to go out of this city without delivering to you this side of God's truth. Some people come to me and say, "You do not really believe that there is such a thing as everlasting retribution and future punishment, do you?" Yes I do. The same Christ that talked to us about that bright upper world, has given us a picture of the world of the lost. In this portion of the Scripture we have read to-day, it has been drawn very vividly by the Master himself. We hear a voice coming up out of the lost world, of a man that was once upon the earth, and fared sumptuously every day, and yet was lost, not for time, but for eternity. Over and over again Christ while here warned those that hung upon His lip. Once, in speaking to His disciples, He spoke about the worm that dieth not; about one being cast into hell, where the worm dieth not.

The Word of God teaches us plainly by that there is a future retribution; if it does not teach that, it does not teach anything. If the word of God tells us about the glory of heaven and the mansions that Christ is going to prepare, it tells us also about the torments of hell; it tells us about the rich man lifting up his face out of torment and crying for one drop of water. This was not presented to us then just to frighten people. Some people say, "How you are trying to frighten us; you say such things just to alarm us." I would consider myself an unfaithful servant if I did not so warn you; the blood of your soul would be required at my hands if I did not warn you. I do not want you to say I came here and never said anything about the lost souls; I do not want any of you to think I have covered up this doctrine, and I say it to you because God says it. Christ says, "How can we escape the damnation of hell?" No one spoke of the lost as Christ did; none knew of it as Christ did. If man were not lost, what did Christ come into the world for, or what does the death of the Son of God mean? Is it not better for us just to bow to the word of God and take it as God spoke it.

Sunday, March 19.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Moody addressed the thousands of Christian workers who assembled at that hour in the great Hall, on the life and character of the patriarch "Jacob," drawing from it many instructive lessons. He began by saying "There was a time when I used to stumble over a character like Jacob's. I used to think that because he was an Old Testament saint everything he did was right. But I came to find that his character is recorded to warn and help us. Now, as I remarked in a former address, if all the Bible characters were like Joshua, Daniel, Isaiah or John the Baptist, it would discourage us, but when we come to Jacob we shall find he was very like ourselves. I can find a thousand Jacobs in the Church of God to-day where I cannot find one Daniel. You get a key to his character by his name. Jacob means deceiver. He was one of the men who wanted to walk by sight altogether—he was all the time planning. Now, we find that Jacob was the favorite son of his mother. I may think I know of anything more disastrous to a family than this having favorite sons." He then gave a sketch of Jacob's history from the time he was sent away by Rebecca, to protect him against the consequences of his deception of his father in regard to the blessing, in which he was aided by his mother, until his death in the land of Egypt.

The reaping time came for Rebecca—she never set her eyes upon him again. We find him leaving home and going off to the home of his mother in Haran, and on the way he slept—Gen xxviii, 12. "And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven; and behold the Lord stood above it and said: "I am the Lord God of Abraham and the God of Isaac; the land whereon thou lest to thee will I give it and to thy seed." And Jacob made a vow, saying: "If God will be with me in this way that I go and will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then the Lord shall be my God." Mark the words. What a mean, contemptible bargain after what the Lord had just promised. He gets up with an "if." Oh, those miserable "ifs!" "Now if you give me enough to eat and enough to wear, the Lord will be my God." He might as well say, "If you don't I won't." A bar-tender comes in here who says he has $16 a week. If the Lord gives him something to do he would give up the business. So Jacob, after God told him he would give him all that land of Palestine, gets up with an "if." Now he goes down to Haran and slays twenty years. To look at his conduct during that time you would not think he had ever met with the God of all grace. He was driving hard bargains with Laban, but got cheated all the time. He worked seven years for a wife and got the wrong woman, and ten times his wages were charged. Perhaps all that time he had not called on the God of Bethel. What a life he lived. But God is going to keep his promise.

Speaking of the manner in which Jacob stole away from Laban and of his dread of meeting his brother, he said: "He begins to plan how he can meet Esau. He sends forward his wives and children to the front and held back himself. What a mean coward he was; he should be leading on his host instead of sending them ahead. Now he begins to tremble from head to foot. Oh! these doubting christians, all the time trying to make bargains and always full of fear, and always some mountain of difficulty across their path. Jacob was left alone, and there wrestled with him an angel. Now look at that carefully: 'There wrestled a man with him,' and when he (that is, the angel) saw that he prevailed not, he touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh and it shrank. Now when did Jacob prevail? Talk about the wrestling Jacob as if he had to force a blessing out of God's hands! He prevailed when his thigh was out of joint. When he became weak he became strong."

In regard to the influence of his example and training on his children, Mr. Moody said in concluding:

See how they sold Joseph into Egypt, and now see them coming home with a lie. They brought back his garment and said they supposed it was Joseph's but didn't know. Some people seem to think there was a change in the old man's character after this, but it seems as if he never came to himself until the clear evening of his life. After twenty years, when told that Joseph was alive, he didn't believe it; it was too good to be true; but hear his wail when told that Simeon was kept as a hostage: "Me have you bereaved of my children—all these things are against me." Tell me he didn't reap as he sowed! He deceived his father, and his son deceived him. Just hear his dying testimony before Pharaoh: "Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been." And my friends, from the time Jacob took that journey to the present, you cannot find a man who has started out wrong, unless he repented, but has had a hard voyage and stormy days. I can imagine Pharaoh saying, "I do not want that kind of religion." What we want to learn is this lesson; Just to commit ourselves into the hands of God; just trust in him and walk by faith.

Numerous wrecks are reported along the Atlantic coast, especially in the neighborhood of Hatteras.

Augustus Johnson, white, has been sentenced to be hanged at Rome, Georgia, for the murder of a negro.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running throughthe farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 6m.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy.

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE

WILSON & M'FARLANE

NEW AND CHEAP

HARDWARE STORE.

P. B. WILSON. ROB'T M'FARLANE
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have opened a new and complete stock bought in New York and Philadelphia, from the manufacturers from first hands at extremely low prices, which we will sell at the lowest bottom prices, which we will give the people the advantage of. We say and will satisfy that we are the

Cheapest Hardware Store in the country. We have a complete stock of Ranges, Heaters, Parlor and Cook Stoves. Each Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect.

Bar-iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Norway Nail Rods, warranted of the best quality, We claim we have the best Pure Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, ever offered and the cheapest. Our Stock of Coach and Wagon Materials are of a very superior quality, and cheap, We will sell Saddlery goods as low as they can buy them in Phila. We will keep all kinds of Farmers Implements, Cultivators, Shovels, Plows, Pumps, Picture Frames, Moulding, Mirrors, Toilet Setts,

Children's buggies, Wagons of all sizes, Oil Cloths, Tubs, Buckets, and Churns,

We have in connection a Tin Shop, Mr. Smith, foreman, in which we manufacture all kinds of Tinware.

Spouting made and put up of the best quality of tin at the lowest prices.

Call and see us and we will substantiate what we advertise, as we shall take pleasure in showing our stock.

Rooms No. 7 and 8, Humes Block, 6 doors north of Post Office, Bellefonte.

WILSON & McFARLANE,

5ap3m

GRAIN ELEVATOR

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT

BELEFONTE, PA.

DUNKLE & AUMAN.

House, Sign, and ORNAMENLAL PAINTERS,

Respectfully announce that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, in the neatest and best style. All kinds of GRAINING, PAPER HANGING, AND CALCIMINING, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Calcimining a specialty. All orders by mail receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed Charges most reasonable.

J. N. DUNKLE & CO.,
15 feb tf. Spring Mills, Pa.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

All kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and work on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

W M. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth painlessly without pain. 15jy6 tf

S. & A. Loeb.

THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,
THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,
TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.

We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.

We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.

We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.

We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts

We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.

We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $8,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $8,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $8,00.

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50

We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.

We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts

We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts

We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents

We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's