The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 22, 1877.

A recent Washington dispatch says the announcement that Colonel Ingersoll will receive the German mission has aroused a strong feeling among the religious element in the north and west from the fact that he has so persistently expressed himself as a disbeliever in the christian religion. Numerous letters have been received here protesting against the appointment, which is seriously contemplated.

Mr. Hayes professes to be a pious Methodist and how he can reconcile that with the appointment of an infidel, bothers us and many others. Well, yes, it's natural, we see, he is the 8 to 7 president.

The Lewistown Gazette, always red-hot for radicalism, and an apologist for the presidential steal, last week takes to scolding Hayes quite lustily. Good neighbor, it was a steal and a cheat to get Hayes there, wan't it? Now its a cheat and a squeal since he's there, ain't it? Hey!

We would advise the Gazette man to go pheasant hunting to wear off grief. We saw one in the Seven Mountains, on a limb—and if not disturbed may be there yet, go shoot it, its better game than Hayes.

We opened one of our exchanges, dated two days after the election, and hunted in vain for any evidence that one had been held. Such is enterprise. —Lewistown Gazette.

That's not as bad as the Bellefonte Republican, which came out three days after the election, and reported Pennsylvania and New York gone for the republicans, and it is printed with only a 3 inch partition between it and the telegraph office, and the Reporter two days before had its rooster to crow in its ears that the republicans of New York, Pennsylvania &c., had been sent for up salt river. Rip Van Winkle.

Why, what's the matter? we see so many of our republican exchanges hitting Hayes a kick? After committing a great crime to put him into the chair, they should not go back on him now.

Hayes wishes to put out Conkling's men in the New York custom house. Conkling will try to have the senate reject the new appointments. The senator has addressed a letter to the secretary of the treasury, asking for certain information respecting the causes of the removal of the collector and other officers at New York. He claims this as the right of the committee, under the tenure of office act. He states that the committee is in possession of information that they were capable officers, and that their commissions have not expired.

A telegram from Washington also says that Mr. Conkling finds himself in the minority in his own committee on the New York appointments. He still persists in his efforts to delay action, and requests that it be deferred until next week, at which time it is proposed to bring them before the senate. Mr. Hayes is assured that they will be confirmed.

Old Commodore Vanderbilt died in New York, last year, leaving the snug little sum of about 100 million dollars. He has 8 or 9 children, and in his will left about 5 millions to be divided among eight of his children, and the balance, 95 millions to his son William. If we were one of seven or eight among whom 5 millions of dollars were to be divided, we would esteem it a good big streak of luck, and think it would fix us nicely for the rest of time. But not so with these Vanderbilt children—they have longing eyes for the 95 millions that went to "Billy" as the old man called him, and a suit is now going on to break the Commodore's will. In order to do this some of his heirs are trying to make out the old man a hard case in his life time, that he was not altogether right in his mind, and that William brought undue influences to bear upon him in order to have him make his will thus. Billy is his oldest son, and always tried to keep on the right side of his father in all his doings whether with strange women or in other capers, and never crossed him in any thing, while the other children did not prove so "obedient" as all that. The Commodore had his second wife, a young miss, whom he married only some three years ago. The first Mrs. Vanderbilt, some of the evidence goes to show, did not share the greatest of the Commodore's affections, and was put away to an asylum, and afterwards died.

This Vanderbilt case is nearly as bad smelling as the Beecher case, and is another of the many evidences that the life of the high and the rich is not always as pure, and as sweet as outward appearances often would show.

Gen. Sherman wants the army doubled—from 25,000 to 50,000 men. The country has army enough, and quite too many persons playing general who might be at something more useful, and that would relieve them f rom "General" idleness.

Three banks suspended in one day, 16th, in Reading, with liabilities of over two million dollars. The banks are the Reading, Dime Savings and Bushong & Brother. Many of the poorer classes had deposits in these banks. Sheriff Yorgey had $25,000 in the Reading Savings Bank. The greatest excitement existed and there were threats of violence by those who had lost hard-earned savings.

Members of the finance committee of the senate express the opinion that the silver bill will not pass at this session.

The bill known as the Silver Bill which passed the lower house of congress thus provides: "That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, of which there shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for the debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing law.

The house has passed the bill fixing the army at 20,000 men.

The senate has amended the army bill to 25,000 men, instead of 20,000 as passed by the house.

The house on 17 passed the army bill as amended by the senate.

SENATOR WALLACE'S BOND BILL.

We have already briefly alluded to the 4 per cent. bond bill introduced by senator Wallace, a short time ago. The Morning Patriot makes the object of this bill plain when it says one of the most valuable features of the bill of Senator Wallace providing for a long four per cent. bond for the investment of earnings is the perfect security against loss which it affords to purchasers. The bill provides that these coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall purchase them, and not to bearer. The name of the purchaser with his residence shall be registered in the treasury as the owner of the bonds in the same manner as bonds are now registered. Thus in case any of these bonds should be lost or destroyed another will be issued by the treasury in its place. In addition to this security these bonds can be transferred by assignment only by the person named in them and registered at the treasury as the owner. When the assignment is made the bonds are transferable by delivery the same as if payable to bearer. A servant girl instead of putting her earning in some savings bank where it is only too liable to be lost can purchase a twenty-five, fifty or hundred dollar bond, bearing four per cent. interest, and if it is stolen from her, or lost, or destroyed the evidence of her ownership is recorded in the treasury, and her money is safe. A thief may steal it, but he will have to forge the assignment with the seal of the court and the names of the witnesses before he can convert it to use. In such a case the purchaser of the stolen bond with the forged purchaser whose name is registered at the treasury as the owner would receive a new bond. These bonds when issued will no doubt become a most popular investment as well because of their security as of the facility they will afford for investing small earnings. With such a bond offered by the government there will not be much sympathy to waste on those persons who put their savings in shaky savings institutions. When the bill authorizing these bonds shall become a law the best savings institution will be the treasury of the United States.

A seat has been vacated in the popular branch of Congress by the transfer of Representative Smalls from the national legislature to the South Carolina penitentiary; or, by a conviction in the criminal court that must speedily make a convict of the Congressman. It can't be charged that he has been persecuted for opinion's sake nor that his color has hastened him to a felon's doom. The Judge who presided is a Republican and was voted for by Smalls at the election; the statute under which he was convicted was enacted by a Republican Governor and legislature; one-half the jurors who condemned him are Republicans and colored men, and two Republican ex-Judges of the circuit defended him. He was convicted because the proof against him was so circumstantial and conclusive that it couldn't be explained or answered in any manner consistent with his innocence. Thus Robert Smalls the Beaufort slave who had neither fortune to aid nor friends to direct him and who commanded position and power because he had trained himself to usefulness, has fallen before the simoon of debauchery that swept over the black man under the rule of adventurers. With him has fallen his brother slave, Cardozo, who was tempted to profligacy and crime by the pale-faced spoiler.

Will the Senate of the United States take heed of these lessons as partisan madness presses the chief criminal of Louisiana for a seat in that body, to serve temporary party ends? If the black man, who was the pupil of Kellogg and Patterson, must be striped of honor and power to accept the felon's stripes, what will Louisiana, South Carolina, the country and the civilized world demand as the measure of justice for the masters who enjoy or claim the highest trusts as the price of their crimes? Must the Senate find among its future records that its chairs were emptied that the prison should not be cheated of those who have most earned its unwelcome hospitality? Do Kellogg and Patterson hear? Will Hoar be admonished by the plain handwriting on the wall?—Times.

An imperial Prince was borne Sept. 23 to the Japanese Emperor by one of the twelve subordinate mothers, named Yaniguara, a daughter of an ancient and influential house of the old Kioto nobility. By a traditional law of Japan the Mikado has twelve wives in addition to the legitimate Empress; this is to provide for contingencies of non-succession. No disgrace attaches to the position of a subordinate mother, and it is believed that the purity of unbroken descent for nearly 3,000 years is owing to this custom. But in the present state of opinion there are many objections to the custom, and probably the system will not be continued after this reign. If the present Empress had children the custom would be abolished without delay.

FATHER STACK WINS.

A JUDICIAL DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE PRIEST AT LAST.

Williamsport, Pa., November 13.—The case of Father Stack against Bishop O'Hara, which has been in litigation for more than six years, is decided finally in favor of the priest. To-day Judge Gamble, acting as Chancellor in the Court of Common Pleas, filed an elaborate opinion, in which he maintains that the power exercised in the case by the Bishop is unwarranted by the canon laws, and that even if the discipline of the Church allowed it such power must nevertheless be condemned as contrary to the law of the land and prejudicial to the rights of citizenship. The superiority of the civil over the ecclesiastical law is expressly asserted. The decree of the Court accordingly declares that the removal of Father Stack by Bishop O'Hara as punishment for a supposed offense was unlawful; that the prohibition directed to Father Stack forbidding him to exercise any priestly functions in Williamsport was unlawful. But a decree of restoration was not granted as asked for on the ground that it might be injudicious to disturb the present state of things in the congregation. This point however, is an open question if the Bishop should appeal from the present decision to the Supreme Court.

THE NEGRO VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

In the course of a very good article on the election of Tuesday the Bulletin of yesterday cited one cause of Republican defeat in this city which has been too much overlooked—the defection of the negro vote. It is not worth while to disguise the fact that no sense of gratitude or appreciation of indebtedness can hereafter be counted on to keep that element in the Republican ranks. Ignorance and corruption walk hand in hand and their path leads directly into the Democratic camp.

IMMENSE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT IN CHICAGO IN RUINS.

Chicago, November 14.—At eight o'clock this evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the corner of State and Washington streets, a fire having been discovered in Field & Lester's retail establishment. It quickly communicated with the open elevator of the hatchway with the lower floors, and at ten o'clock almost the entire stock of dry goods was completely destroyed by fire or by water. The building seems to be completely gutted except on the two lower floors which remain less injured than the others.

An accident happened to the firemen, by which one was killed outright, and four others were taken from the ruins so badly hurt that they will probably die. No list of insurance can be given to-night. The loss on the building is $500,000, and on stock $1,000,000. The building is insured for about $200,000, and the stock two-thirds its value.

THE FAMINE IN BRAZIL.

Washington, November 16.—The United States Consul at Pernambuco reports that the drought in the northeastern part of Brazil has caused the loss of 8,000 head of cattle. Over 100 persons have perished in Cariry. There are upwards of 15,000 distressed people from the famine district in Ceara alone. The Brazilian Government has disbursed already some $500,000 in relief of the sufferers. It is estimated that this calamity will retard the material progress of the province at least fifteen years.

UNHAPPY REPUBLICANS.

ANOTHER CAUCUS OF SENATORS TO CONSIDER HAYES' POLICY.

Washington, November 17.—The republican senators met in caucus again this afternoon to hear the report of the committee appointed from their number last week to acquaint Mr. Hayes with their views on the course of the administration.

The several members of the committee related what each had said to Mr. Hayes and what he said in reply. The burden of their report was that Mr. Hayes had the good of the party at heart and had undertaken to build up the party in the southern states, and that the difference of opinion between senators and Mr. Hayes was an honest and a natural one.

The most the committee could say was that they hoped and believed that hereafter there would be no more nominations to important offices of objectionable democrats.

Some of the speakers regretted that Mr. Hayes labored under an evident hallucination as to the expected effects of the southern policy. He was sincere they thought, but misguided in his judgment.

To-day's session was not satisfactory to the opponents of the administration. They do not get any stronger and their plan now is to effect an early adjournment of congress and keep back the nominations they dislike until the meeting of the regular session, and also keep out if they can, the Louisiana and South Carolina senators.

COTTON MILL BURNED.

Fall River, Mass., November 17.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning in the fourth story of Borden city mill No. 1, and the mill was totally destroyed. It was a brick structure, erected in 1872, contained 36,000 spindles, employed 450 hands and was running full time.

It is stated that 400 bales of cotton and a quantity of cloth were burned in the ruins. A hook and ladder carriage was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars by the falling of the walls.

The entire loss on mill, machinery, materials and cloth is about $450,600; insurances are $366,500.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE IN A CHURCH.

Philadelphia, November 18.—During the services at the Church of the Ascension, this morning, Alexander B. Sayers walked up the aisle, drew a pistol and shot his wife Elizabeth, who occupied a pew several feet in advance of where Sayres had been sitting. The bullet entered her back near the shoulder and she now lies at the hospital in a dying condition. Sayres was promptly arrested. Both parties were regular attendants at the church but have been separated for two years. The husband has already served a term in prison for breaking her arm.

THE SECOND WAR WITH MEXICO.

The approaching fight with Mexico is beginning to be taken as a certainty by almost every one. Nothing seems to satisfy the demand for another unpleasantness. The New Orleans people want a fight because it will make New Orleans. The army officers want it because it will bring promotion. Speculators want a fight to liven things up. The railroads finished and unfinished in the Southwest want it because it will bring immense amounts of traffic, and perhaps aid, under the cover of transportation routes to the seat of war. There are many interests pressing forward for a fight and but few holding back.

A special from Shenandoah, Pa., says about two-thirds of the collieries in Schuylkill county are idle in consequence of being drowned out by the recent rains. It is thought the water will not be pumped out for the next two weeks at some of the collieries. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs, as the miners cannot afford to be idle at the present time.

Gambetta and his followers in the Chamber of deputies at Versailles on 15 gained a great victory by the adoption of the motion to inquire into electoral abuses at the recent election. The vote was 320 ayes to 203 nays. This makes the issue between the Marshal and the Chamber a square one, and as the Chamber has shown that it is resolved to stick to its point the peace of France now depends upon the Soldier-President. If he yields all will be serene; but it is doubtful if he will permit, without a struggle, an exposure of the desperate means resorted to by his Ministers to carry the recent elections. The crisis in France is at hand, and the decision of its fate cannot be much longer deferred.

Mr. Hayes sent to the Senate the name of Effingham Lawrence of New Orleans, as Collector of that port, thus displacing Judge King appointed a few months ago at the dictation of the Returning Board. Lawrence is reputed a first class man, one of the heaviest planters in the State, and a liberal Republican. The Returning Board will soon commence to squeal.

From an occasional Correspondent of the Reporter.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: Having a few leisure moments I came to the conclusion to devote them to the interests of your numerous readers.

I will try and give an insight of our business in this city:

The dry goods houses in this city opened a lively trade this week, on account of the tremendous fall in goods since the 1st of November. Storekeepers from the country and interior towns, who have been in the city of Philadelphia before the 1st of this month paid at least 15 per cent. more for their goods than those retailers who are coming down now or have been down since the 1st of the month.

The dry goods season opened late this fall on account of the warm weather, and a great many of the best styles in dress goods were not in the market until the last week in October, consequently the early buyers did not secure the latest styles in a great many things.

Philadelphia merchants expected a heavy southern trade, and held on prices firmly, but southern merchants know as much as our own shrewd Yankee merchants do when it comes to buying goods. The consequence was, Philadelphians holding to their prices, the southern trade went to New York city. But we could not stomach that. To secure the trade that was still back our merchants had to come down with prices—as low as New York city.

To day dry goods and notions can be bought cheaper than they ever were bought in this country.

I have seen wholesale merchants sell alpacas since the 1st that could be retailed in the country for 20c per yard. The same goods, if bought two weeks previous to this date could not be sold for less than 28 or 30 cts per yard.

Muslins are very low. Country merchants are astonished at the low prices and buy heavily.

Good cotton flannels can now be retailed at 8 cts per yard. Same goods sold at wholesale two weeks ago for 8½ cts.

A great many other articles, in fact everything, in the dry goods and notion lines are to day 15 to 20 per cent cheaper in Philadelphia than they were before the 1st of Nov.

In clothing New York can beat us in prices, the consequence is most merchants go to New York to buy their ready made clothing.

I have no doubts at all but some of your shrewder merchants knew the state of affairs in this city and New York, and were only waiting for the competition to open between these two cities before buying their fall stock. These very men who have waited so long before buying, will reap the richest part of the harvest, and sell their customers much lower than those who were in the city two weeks ago.

In a few weeks I will try and give more news from our town.

Respectully Yours,
W. S. D.

NEAR REBERSBURG PA.,
Nov. 13, 1877.

Our neighborhood was startled to-day by a sad accident that happened to Joseph C. Bierly. He was threshing with the machine and was about finishing up, walked around to the side of the machine, his foot slipped causing him to grab for a hold with the hand and happened to reach right in to the machine, the cylinder catching his hand cutting flesh, muscle and bone fine to near the elbow joint—pieces of fingers and other fragments were carried out on the shaker. He made a tremendous yell, the horses were stopped as soon as possible and not until the cylinder was unscrewed and taken out could the mutilated arm be taken off the concave. He was helped to the house by the hands J. Hoover and S. Harry. Dr. Hillibish was immediately summoned and in a very short time was busy amputating the arm close below the elbow. Joseph stood the painfull operation remarkably well, and after the wound was neatly dressed and tied up, he called for his pipe and tobacco and took a smoke.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.

London, November 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin this evening says that a Pole has been arrested on suspicion of intending to attempt the assassination of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, and that a judicial investigation has been instituted to ascertain whether the whole affair is a hoax or whether the prisoner really entertained the murderous design.

The Daily News's special from Berlin says the Pole was arrested at a railway station, but not as was at first reported, at the one at which the Emperor arrived on his return from hunting. The affair caused great excitement, as the first erroneous reports were to the effect that the man had been taken in the act of firing at the Emperor. The police have received information of the plot, which is attributed to Polish Ultramontanes, from an outside source, and are looking out for the prisoner's supposed confederates.

A young woman is said by the London World to have argued, in the midst of a dinner party discussion of Brigham Young's death, that the principles of Mormonism ought to be reversed. "Times," she said, "are so bad, and fashions so expensive, that it is absurd for one man to have four or five wives; whereas, if each woman had four or five husbands, see how much cheaper it would be for each husband, and how much better wives could dress."

For hog cholera use a mixture of soft soap and milk. Pour soap suds of wash days into the swill barrels, it will make hogs thrive.

BESEIGING ERZEROUM.

A Battle in which the Russians Lost Eight Hundred and the Turks Two Thousand Five Hundred.

St. Petersburg, November 15.—A special dispatch to the Golos, from the Grand Duke Michael's headquarters at Veran Keleh, on Akhalsi hill, seven miles south of Kars, says: "Generals Heinman and Tergukassoff's corps are beseiging Erzeroum."

London, Nov. 15.—A Russian official dispatch says the Russians under General Heymann defeated the Turks at the mount in front of Erzeroum. The Russians lost 80 men, while the Turkish loss was 2,500.

The Times Pera correspondent, in a letter, says the Turkish exchequer occasionally comes to a standstill, and it is wonderful how it ever moves on again. Recently an offer of arms was rejected because twenty thousand dollars could not be raised to complete the payment for half an.

St. Petersburg, November 8.—An official return places the Russian losses from the commencement of hostilities to the 1st instant at 64,891 men.

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

The Russians Repulsed With Great Slaughter by the Turks.

London, Nov. 16—special dispatch from Erzeroum to the Daily Telegraph says: "In the assault on Fort Azizie the Russians suffered heavily. It was a hand-to-hand fight for the trenches in front of the redoubt. Then the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet. But Mehemet Pasha, a Prussian, rallied the Turks. They retook the fort and repulsed the Russians with great slaughter."

THE RUSSIANS TAKE KARS.

London, Nov. 18.—An official Russian dispatch, dated Veran Kaleh, Sunday, Nov. 18, says: "The Russians carried Kars to day by storm. The battle preceding the capture commenced at eight o'clock last night and terminated at eight. Our trophies and losses are at present unknown."

A Constantinople telegram states the Bulgarian inhabitants of Uratza have massacred the Mussulman inhabitants.

THE SULTAN LONGS FOR PEACE.

London, Saturday, Nov. 17.—Telegraphing from Constantinople yesterday, The Standard's correspondent says: "A council, over which the Sultan presided, was held yesterday. I am informed that a general feeling was expressed, and by no one more strongly than by the Sultan, in favor of making an effort to put an end to the war, in which enough had been done on both sides for glory, and which, if continued, must inflict lasting misery upon two empires. It was felt, however, that at present sufficient reliance cannot be placed upon the declarations of Russia, and that even while seeking to obtain an honorable peace, preparations for prolonged resistance must be vigorously carried on. I am told that subject to this determination to prosecute the war, if an honorable peace cannot be obtained, it was resolved that the time for endeavoring to put an end to the war has arrived. If my information is correct, the Grand Vizier will to-day inform Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, of the decision of the Council, in the hope that England will aid in putting a stop to a war which so greatly damages her own trade and threatens to compromise her best interests."

EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO SHIP —ELEVEN MEN KILLLED.

London, November 12.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro states that the Argentine torpedo ship Fulminate exploded in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, killing eleven persons, Captain Davidson, late of the American navy, narrowly escaped.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

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ILLUSTRATED.

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The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household; to the children by droll and pretty pictures to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the crowning matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America. N. Y. Evening Post.

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For the Reporter.

THE TWO DECALOGUES.

1. God's Decalogue.

1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
3. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultry.
7. Thou shalt not steal.
8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's. These words shall be in thine heart; thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children, and thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be for frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thine house, and on thy gates. These words (the ten words) require,

1. That we should love God alone and other things for his sake.
2. That we should remember that God is not like any of those things our blind reason and darkened understanding represents him to be.
3. That we should not boast of his name, covenant, knowledge, grace and adoption, if we will not improve them to good purpose and bring forth suitable fruits in our lives. (Name of God here signifies not only the appellation of Deity, but all the institutions of God.)
4. That we should cease to labor, work and live according to our own will, that God may labor, work and live in and through us.
5. That we should honor the word of God, his will and good suggestions, since he would thereby spiritually regenerate us and make us new creatures, that we might enjoy long life on earth, and everlasting life in heaven.
6. That we should not destroy the image of God in us, nor deprive our souls of spiritual life through sin, nor ruin the soul of our neighbor by a bad, corrupt and heathenish life.
7. That we should not make use of any creature voluptuously and contrary to the law of God; this would be heart adultery.
8. That all our good, love, time, service and life should be used for God alone, to whom they really belong—anything else is robbery.
9. That we should judge no one without divine light—for owing to ignorance and blindness, we might judge falsely.

That we should be content with what we have and not desire more, since all other desire is forbidden as lust.

2. The Devil's Decalogue.

1. Fear man, love the world and trust in yourself.
2. Worship man instead of God.
3. Blaspheme and profane the name of God in every possible way.
4. Six days covet and rake and scrape to obtain the means of subsistence and make money, but on the seventh serve the Devil with pride, visiting, drunkenness, gambling and idleness. Make your belly your God and according to form and custom observe the externals of religious worship.
5. Don't obey and follow your parents and those in authority, over you, in anything, except sin and a bad life.
6. Treat your neighbor caviously, hostilely, spitefully, maliciously and unmercifully.
7. Fornication and adultery are gallantry and vulgarness and loud jesting are accomplishments.
8. Seek the things of this world and see by interest even to the detriment of your neighbor.
9. Back bite (dog bite) and slander your neighbor all you can.
10. Let lust rage, reign and rule without control. Now obey these rules, says Satan, and you will have a good time—Dum Vivimus, Dum Vivimus. It is a sad truth that the commands of the Devil are obeyed with greater diligence than those of God are. But God and the Devil are two different masters and will reward their servants very differently. Therefore be careful in choosing which of the two you will serve.

T.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.

Chicago, November 13.—A great excitement prevails over suicide of the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National Bank. His body was discovered this morning about half past six o'clock, at the foot of the Douglass monument in the northern part of the city. Dropped from his right hand, lay a gold-mounted pearl-handled revolver. The fatal ball entered the head just in front of the right ear, and must have caused instantaneous death.

The deceased was the most eminent banker of the city, and one of Chicago's foremost and most public-spirited men. The cause of the rash act is not attributed to any financial troubles, but to domestic unhappiness, it being alleged that his wife is given to the excessive use of stimulants and narcotics. The news of Coolbaugh's terrible death has been supplemented by an extensive run upon the Union National Bank, depositors, and others have been alarmed and having fear that his death was caused by financial embarrassments. The greatest confidence is expressed in business circles that the bank is amply able to meet all its obligations. The death of Coolbaugh and the excitement about the bank is the sole topic of interest in the city to-day. The excitement excels that which prevailed during the crash of the many savings banks lately in this city.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office, for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1877, for confirmation and allowance.

1 The third account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell executors of &c of John Beesman, late of Penn township, deceased.
2 The account of J. M. and C. H. Kephart executors of &c of Peninah Kephart, late of Benner township deceased.
3 The account of Samuel Gramly administrator of &c of Susan Frederick, late of Gregg township deceased.
4 The second and final account of Jacob Bower, Jr., administrator of &c of David Corman, late of Haines township deceased.
5 The account of John Irwin, Jr., guardian of Mary F. Campbell, one of the legatees of H. B. Treziyulny, late of Bellefonte borough deceased.
6 The supplementary account of Samuel Brown, surviving executor of George Brown, late of Howard township deceased.
7 The second account of Adam & Jonathan Stover, administrators of &c of Jacob Stover, late of Ferguson township deceased as filed by Adam Stover.
8 The account of Geo. W. Singleton administrator of &c of Ann Singleton, late of Huston township deceased.
9 The final account of Michael Schenck guardian of Franklin and Susan Schenck, children of Frederick Schenck, late of Howard township deceased.
10 The first partial account of Richard Conley and Jeremiah B. Roan, executors of &c of Robert Roan, late of Benner township deceased.
11 The first and partial account of Peter Hoy and Benjamin Roush administrators of & of Jacob Hoy, late of Marion township deceased.
12 The account of John Shannon administrator of &c of Jacob Meese, late of Potter township deceased.
13 The account of Samuel Gilliland administrator of &c of Ezra D. Brisbin, late of Harris township deceased.
14 The third partial account of Peter Hofer and Carrie E. Wolf administrators of &c of Hon. S. S. Wolf, late of Potter township deceased.
15 The account of D. Parsons administrator of &c of Isaac Richards, late of Huston township deceased.
15 The partial account of Frederick Kurtz administrator of &c of David Ackerr, late of Haines township deceased.
17 The final account of J. P. Gephart administrator, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of &c of John B. Awl, late of the borough of Bellefonte deceased.
18 The second partial account of E. C. Humes and Adam Hoy administrators of &c of James T. Hale, late of the borough of Bellefonte deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.

nov 1

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 50th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11 day of Nov. A. D., 1877, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. being the 26th day of Nov 1877, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, 1877, and in the 101 year of Independence of the United States.

LEVI MUNSON Shff.

HOMESTEAD LANDS.

The head of any family without a homestead can accpuire out of any of the unoccupied public domain 160 acres of land, upon conditon of selecting and occupying the tract as a residence for three years time, and paying the office fees as fixed by law, which usually amount to about fifteen dollars. Single men of 18 years and upward can accpuire 80 acres upon similar terms. Texas is the most promising of the newer regions now attracting attention, and in the Western part of this State are immense tracts of excellent land from which anyone may take his choice. Along the line of the Texas and Pacific, and other railroads East of the 100th meridian, however, there is little, if any, desirable land remaining which can be obtained under this law.

CORONERS SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte on Saturday November 24, 18 , the following described Real Estate of the defendants, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement or lot of ground situate in Rush township Centre county Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the west by Atherton street measuring along said street 60 feet on the east by Cass street extending along said street 60 feet, on the north by lands of Amos Harper extending along said land 200 feet on the south by Grand street extending along said street 200 feet to the place of beginning, being the same lot which L. W. Munson (Guardian) conveyed by deed &c., to J. R. M'Kinney. Thereon erected a two story dwelling house and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. R. M'Kinney.

Terms Cash. No deed will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Coroner.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

AT THE HIGHESTPRICES,

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.

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 20c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 20c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 20c.

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 carts
We are