The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 29, 1877.

Gen. Grant visited the tomb of M. Theirs on Thursday, and placed upon it a wreath of immortelles, says a radical exchange. This was after Grant had been to see MacMahon and drinking anti-republican schnapps. When Grant gets back to the United States he can visit the grave of the republican party which died of a frandulent president superinduced by his (Grant's) federal bayonets.

The republican party has a new trouble on hand. The carpet bag senators, Patterson of South Carolina, and Conover of Florida, have voted with the democrats to seat Butler, of South Carolina. With these two votes the senate has fallen into the hands of the democrats, and the republicans are terribly scared at the new condition of affairs and the early departure of their power. After the carpet-baggers have for years plagued the south they now return to plague and overthrow their masters. The democrats did not ask Patterson and Conover to vote with them, but in voting to seat Mr. Butler they only vote to allow him what is his right, there being no reason to keep Butler out of his seat more than to prevent one more democrat from being sworn in and thus weaken the radicals.

Senator Sharon intends to resign and attend to his own business—which he has been doing all along instead of occupying his seat in the senate.

While the grand jury at New Orleans is likely to find a true bill against Kellogg for felony which would land him in the penitentiary, the republicans of the senate a trying their best to give him a seat in the U. S. Senate. Kellogg is the meanest and worst of carpet-baggers, and has his hands sullied with the Louisiana electoral fraud.

It took the whole republican party to euchre Patterson into the senate, and now Patterson has euchred the whole republican party out of it. With Hayes it is about ditto. Now let the band play.

The Philadelphia Ledger, which is good authority, speaks as follows upon the grain and business prospects: In every part of the whole country, except, perhaps, in California, the crops are reported unequalled in any previous year, in quantity as well as quality. Counties in Iowa and Minnesota which formerly yielded only from eight to twelve bushels of wheat to an acre, have yielded this year from twenty to twenty-five bushels. Prices have been fair, and producers have not manifested a very strong disposition to wait for an increase. Fears are enterta'ned that the movements of grain have been a little too rapid, and that prices would take a downward tendency. This was the case in 1874, when the price of wheat fell from $1.30 to $1.06 a bushel during the interval from August 1 to October 10. Some are of opinion, however, that prices this year opened low enough to make the crop a safe one to handle. In addition to these crop movements there appears to be a better and more cheerful one in almost all business circles, and trade generally is slowly but steadily improving. We can report an increasing demand for most of the leading articles of merchandise, and notwithstanding orders are mostly small, there is a very fair business in the aggregate.

How little we know of the secret history of the war is made manifest as time rolls on. In 1868, Simon Cameron made a statement in the Senate, that General Lee, in 1861, applied for the command of the Federal army intending to operate against Richmond, and that being refused, from rogue and resentment, he offered his sword to the South. This has been pretty good history ever since with the Radicals, but it is now made plain the reverse was the exact state of facts. General Lee was offered the command of the United States army in the spring of 1861, by Mr. Lincoln through Francis P. Blair, Sr., and declined the offer, stating that although "opposed to secession and deprecating war, I (he) could take no part in an invasion of the Southern States." He went at once to General Scott and resigned his commission in the regular army.

It is a wise child that knows its own father, and Louis Samuels, of New York is not that knowing infant. On Wednesday, in that city, Morris Goldberg gave orders to have his cellar cleaned out. The men who did the job found a dead man lying on a sofa under the stairs. The body was only half clad, was very dirty and covered with vermin. An investigation by the Coroner convinced that official that the man had made his way into the cellar the previous night, and the post-mortem examination revealed the fact that he had died of starvation and exhaustion. On Thursday afternoon Louis Samuels called at the dead house and identified the body as that of his father, Isaac Samuels, a bankrupt merchant, whose mind had been deranged by his losses. He had left his son's residence three months ago and had been missing ever since. Other relatives called and completed the identification. It was evident that he had wandered about the city, insane, and had died of starvation and neglect. The body was taken home to the son's house, and every arrangement made for the funeral. A costly coffin was procured, the body washed and placed in it, and the undertaker told not to limit the expense, for Louis Samuels is wealthy and a good son. Friday night he had some business down town connected with the funeral, and while hurrying along the street was surprised to see an elderly man come up to him, grasp him by the hand and throw his arms around his neck and call him his dear boy. Young Samuels was frightened, but he soon became aware that his father was alive and that he stood before him. The Samuels family has recovered its head, the coffin has been saved for future use and the body of the poor tramp has been sent back to the dead house.

Whoever has habitually attended circuses in this country remembers the Conrad brothers, acrobatic clowns, and their comical performances, in which one pretended to be dead, while the other tumbled him about. They recently went to Germany. The London Era contains the following: "One evening the elder Conrad fell to the ground after a pretended blow, and was turned and returned, as usual. His arms and legs were jerked, he was struck and kicked and dragged, but preserved a steady impassibility. Suddenly an expression of distress could be noticed through the grotesquely painted lineaments of his brother, who hastily dropped on his knees and placed his hand upon the heart of the inanimate clown, exclaiming, 'My poor brother is dead!' At this the audience only laughed. 'Gentlemen,' said the distressed man, with tears in his voice, 'I assure you that he is dead.' Then taking him tenderly in his arms, he bore him from the arena. The crowd appeared struck with the natural manner in which the bereft clown expressed grief, and applauded him vigorously as he departed. There were loud encores for both, but neither presented himself. Death had been more thoroughly simulated than ever before."

HAVE WE A $100,000,000 DEBT FRAUD?

It is startling to hear the charge that the public debt is $100,000,000 greater than all along represented by the official reports. In the Senate, on 16 inst., Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, called up the resolution recently submitted by him, providing for the appointment of a committee of five senators to inquire into discrepancies in the books and accounts of the treasury department.

Mr. Davis in the course of his remarks said that he was fully convinced that unauthorized and improper charges have been made in the official financial reports of the treasury department, that these changes were made between 1869 and 1871, and extended back to cover a period of more than thirty years; that by some strange procedure on the part of the officers of the treasury department, and for some purposes he could not understand, figures and amounts in the official annual finance reports, regularly made by former secretaries and registers of the treasury, after they had stood in some instances undisturbed and unimpeached for more than a quarter of a century, being relied upon and accepted as true and official records of the financial operations of the government, had been without explanation and certainly without authority, changed and altered and different figures and amounts inserted.

In conclusion, he said facts and figures all taken from the official reports, closely establish:

First. That differences, changes and alterations, involving millions of dollars, have been made in the annual finance reports after being officially made to congress.

Second. That ex-Secretary Bristow and the finance committee admit they were made between they years 1869 and 1871 without explanation and without authority, and the reasons for making them ought to be known.

Third. That the annual finance reports to congress substantially agree up to and including the year 1869, and from 1871 to present, as to the public debt, expenditures, and the receipts of the government, but between these years differ widely.

Fourth. That in 1870 the register of the treasury was directed to restate the public debt and expenditures from the year 1835 to 1880, according to a statement sent him from the secretary's office and not according to the date or book in his office.

Fifth. That between the years 1869 and 1871 the secretary's new tables stating and remodeling the public debt and expenditures of the government first appears in the finance reports, which makes these changes and alterations, and increases the public debt and expenditures more than $100,000,000.

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PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL!

The annexed statement shows the official vote of the State, with the exception of the soldiers' vote of Washington county, which was not received in time to be included in the canvass made by the Court. But as there were probably not a hundred soldiers in the field from that county, the omission is of no importance.

SUPREME JUDGE.	
Trunkey Dem.	251,000
Sterrett, Rep.	244,480
Bartley, Green.	55,582
Winslow, Pro.	2,899
Total vote.	553,961
Trunkey's plurality.	6,250
STATE TREASURER.	
Noyes, Dem.	251,717
Hart, Rep.	241,816
Wright, Green.	52,854
Cornell, Pro.	2,827
Total vote.	549,214
Noyes plurality.	9,901
AUDITOR GENERAL.	
Shell, Dem.	251,256
Passmore, Rep.	242,288
Emerson, Green.	52,988
Barker, Pro.	2,997
Total vote.	549,529
Schell's plurality.	8,968

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THE B. & O. ROAD.

Baltimore, November 19.—With the exception of Samuel W. Smith and F. J. King, the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway to-day elected the old directors. The annual report shows that the revenues of the main stem and branches were $13,208,860; decrease compared with 1876, $1,822,375; comparative decrease in net profits, $563,832. The profit and loss account shows an increase for the year of $116,946; the sinking fund, which represents invested capital derived from net earnings and which is not represented by either stock or bonds, now amounts to $36,139,312. The report concludes as follows; The successful management of the business of the company requires the board to express their appreciation of efficient services of officers and employes in all departments who faithfully performed their duties.

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Of the States which in 1876 voted for Hayes, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, have since gone Democratic.

The Democrats of the Senate on a test question on 21, involving the admission of Butler, of South Carolina, carried the Senate by one majority, the first time they have done any thing of this kind since 1861. Conover, of Florida, voted with the Democratic Senators, as did Judge Davis, of Illinois. Patterson of South Carolina, did not vote. The chances are Butler will be admitted.

BLACK ON STOUGHTON.

Judge Black's reply to Mr. Stoughton is terrible. Speaking of the action of Secretary Sherman and the other visitors to New Orleans he says:—"They could have crushed the fraud with a word; merely by saying that an honest count must be made. Their refusal to do this when pressed by the Democratic committee needs some better excuse than that given—that they were unwilling to offend the returning officers. They encouraged the fraud, intentionally, by telling the conspirators that the board might constitutionally exercise the disfranchising power, and so long as they put the fraud into "forms of law" it could never be questioned. And they pronounced the fraudulent alteration of the vote, after it was done, a righteous thing. A member of the committee is now Secretary of the Treasury, Wells is Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and Anderson Deputy Collector. These are but moral circumstances."

The "political advantage," which Mr. Stoughton says his party got by the certificate of the Returning Board, Judge Black likens to the "advantage" a debtor has when he can produce in court a forged receipt. This is a "decisive advantage" if the court is willing to accept the false paper, but it scarcely determins the right of the case, legally or morally.

Judge Black defends the administration of Buchanan from Mr. Stoughton's "abuse as difficult to analyize as the scolding of a fishwoman," and after answering the charges made rebukes their maker:

"Apart from the palpable falsehoods of the accusations, your attempt to criticise a man like Mr. Buchanan is unparalleled presumptuous. Your judgment upon his character and conduct, even if correctly expressed, is not worth a straw. Doubtless he had his share of imperfections; but how could you tell his faults from his virtues? You believe that the fraudulent alteration of election returns is "the exercise of a wise discretion;" you believe the Louisiana Returning Board to be just and constitutional; you believe it right to quote a judicial decision for a principle which the case does not contain. * * * Nobody expects the scurvy politician who busies himself with fixing up false election returns to understand the thoughts, motives or acts of the incorruptible Magistrate whose walk is on the mountain ranges of the law."

Judge Black further suggests that Mr. Stoughton considered it "wise discretion" to garble Buchanan's message to make it a secession document. "The trick, to be sure, is perfecly transparent, but your mental calibre is just small enough to let you think that even a detected falsehood is better than none. Nor would I advise you to cease your vituperation of the dead President. His memory is intensely hated by many powerful persons to whom his dignified and virtuous life was a constant reproach. To slander him is the surest way to carry favor with them, and they can assist you to get a foreign mission or some other office for which you are equally unfit. Lose no opportunity, then, of being superserviceable. Take every occasion to load up as much dirt as your little cart can carry, and, however, far it takes you out of your way, drive around and dump it on the grave of Buchanan. It will not disturb his repose, and no doubt it will increase your chances of promotion very much.

"Judge Black in conclusion takes Mr. Stoughton's abuse of Mr. Tilden and "monstrous falsehoods about" him—"seeing the large, loose and lavish mendacity of your charges against myself"—as strong proof that Mr. Tilden is upright and honorable: "But if I am called upon to show the grounds of his title to general respect and admiration I need not describe the irreproachable walk of his private life or his high public career—his brilliant eloquence or his solid judgment—his tireless struggle against corruption in the city of New York or his beneficent administration of the State government; it is enough that I simply show your attempt to defame him; for that itself is a decoration of his character.

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STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE.

THE REPUBLICANS DEFEATED IN THEIR EFFORT TO SEAT KELLOGG, OF LOUISIANA.

The Vote Indicating the Admission of Butler, of South Carolina, Before Kellogg's Case is Considered.

Washington, November 22.—The senate occupied the morning hour in discussing the motion of Mr. Thurman to amend the journal of yesterday so that it should not show that the pending question was the motion of Mr. Hoar to lay on the table the resolution to discharge the committee of privileges and elections from the further consideration of the Butler credentials. He argued that Mr. Hoar had withdrawn that motion by unanimous consent.

After some discussion, Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion to amend. The committee on appropriations reported with amendments the house joint resolution in relation to the Paris exhibition. Placed on the calendar.

The senate then by a vote of yeas 29, nays 32, refused to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. Thurman to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, as senator from South Carolina. Messrs. Davis, (Ills.), Conover (Fla.), and Patterson (S. C.), voted with the democrats in the negative.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) moved to amend the resolution so as to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Kellogg, as senator from Louisiana, instead of M. C. Butler as senator from South Carolina. Upon this motion debate followed.

Mr. Edmunds' motion was rejected—yeas 30, nays 31.

Mr. Conkling then submitted an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections be directed to report in the matter of the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg and Henry M. Spofford claiming seats as senators from Louisiana, and that meantime the case of South Carolina be postponed. Rejected—yeas 30, nays 31.

Mr. Edmunds then submitted an amendment to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of Kellogg and Spofford and Butler and Corbin. Rejected—yeas 30, nays 32.

Mr. Edmunds then moved that the further consideration of this whole subject be postponed until Monday next. Rejected—yeas 30, nays 31.

At 2 p. m. Mr. Edmunds moved that the senate adjourn till Monday next, which resulted—yeas 31, nays 31—a tie vote, Mr. Conover voting with the republicans in the affirmative. The vote being a tie, Mr. Wheeler voted in the affirmative, and the senate adjourned until Monday next.

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LIVELY TALK IN CONGRESS.

From the proceedings of 20 we extract the following pleasant little episode:

They have now reached an item in the Deficiency bill which provided for an old soldier's roll,—a number of crippled soldiers who were acting as doorkeepers—and Fry is going in on the loyal side. He wades into Doorkeeper Polk for discharging them, and holds up in violent execration the action of the doorkeeper for turning out Union soldiers and putting in able-bodied men. Then in an apologetic tone he said:

"Why not? when the President of the United States puts a late rebel into the Cabinet." (Sensation.) Do you mean to say he did wrong by that? asked a Democratic member? "I do," said Fry.

His time, ten minutes, expires, and Hale helps him by claiming the floor and yielding.

But McMahon of Ohio comes back at Fry: "There were 3,000 wounded soldiers in his district," said he, "who vote the Republican ticket as regularly as they take their breakfast, and he never heard of Mr. Fry or his Republican brethren trying to get them good places, where they have had eighty thousand offices."

Then Sparks of Illinois, a Democrat, got at Fry. He was in favor of replacing Republican soldiers with Democratic soldiers, just as the people of Ohio replace a Republican, so called, soldier candidate for Congress by General Rice, who hobbles his way across the floor in this Chamber. [Sensation.]

This little debate roused both parties, but the Democrats seemed to have the best of it.

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RESUMPTION REPEAL.

The House of Representatives on Friday passed a law repealing the essential features of the Resumption act, which was cooked up in a Radical caucus, by John Sherman, in 1875.

The bill passed the House by ayes 133 to nays 120.

The bill is very simple in its provisions. It does not repeal the entire Resumption act, but simply those provisions fixing the first of January, 1879, as the date of specie resumption and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire eighty per cent. in greenbacks of the national bank notes issued under the free banking section of the resumption law. This was the provision that was being used by the Wall street bankers to retire the greenback circulation by an underhand system of taking out national bank circulation and holding it in their vaults so as to compel the withdrawal of greenbacks.

The law now goes to the Senate; but we do not believe it will pass that body, and if it does it will have to face Mr. Hayes' veto.

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HOW KARS WAS CARRIED.

Climbing Steep Rocks and Walls to Engage the Desperate Turks.

London, November 19.—A special despatch to the Daily Veran-Kaleb, Sunday evening, says that the fortress and city of Kars, with 300 cannons, stores, ammunition, cash, &c., fell into Russian hands. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty and spared peaceful citizens, women and children. General Loris Melikoff directed the battle during the day. The Grande Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning. Another special to the same journal says that Kars was captured by about 15,000 Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, ramparts and walls, and drove an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in a headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The escalade had been originally fixed for the 13th, but it was postponed owing to bad weather. The principal attack was made on the southern forts. General Lazareff commanded the right wing, consisting of the Fortieth Division, and attacked Hafiz Pasha, a fort crowning a steep, rocky height. General Count Grabbe, with a regiment of Moscow grenadiers and a regiment of the Thirty-ninth Division, assailed in the centre the Khanli-Tabia, the Suivarri-Tabia, the three towers and the citadel. The Ardaham Brigade and another regiment of Moscow grenadiers, under Generals Roop and Komaroff, forming the left wings assaulted Fort Inglis on the north. The attack began in the centre at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday evening, when Count Grabbe led his brigade against the Khanli re-doubt, and himself fell dead at the first onset, pierced by a bullet. Captain Kwadmicki, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, was the first to enter the redoubt at 11 o'clock at night. His sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes pierced. The redoubt surrendered early in the morning, and then the three towers. Almost simultaneously with the capture of the Khanli redoubt, the citadel, Fort Suivarri and Fort Hafiz Pasha were carried by assault. By daylight on Sunday morning General Lazareff's troops had made progress as far as the capture of Fort Karadagh. The other forts, especially the Arab-Tabia on the east and the Takmuh Tabia on the west, maintained a stubborn resistance until 8 o'clock when all the garrisons which could escaped towards Erzeroum. But these were subsequently overtaken by the dragoons and Cossacks and brought back prisoners.

A TOWN NEAR RUSTCHUK TAKEN AND BURNED BY A TURKISH RAIDING FORCE.

London, November 21.—There was heavy fighting on the Lom on Monday. A Turkish official despatch claims that a strong Turkish force making a reconnoissance carried the Russian positions on the Metchka heights at Pirges and near Jovanchiftlich, destroying at the first named place seventy casemates filled with ammunition and provisions. The Russians lost 1,400 men. A Russian attack on Kadikoi was repulsed. A Russian official despatch claims that the Turks, after a stubborn engagement lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, were everywhere repulsed, but admits that the Russian outposts were temporarily driven in. Both accounts agree that the Turks, after severe fighting, temporarily occupied and burned Pirges. The Russians say that so far eighty-five of their wounded have been brought in. Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Rustchuk.

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Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, edited by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers' New York, is now ready for December. It is a splendid number, containing 128 pages, profusely illustrated, and teeming with articles of rare merit and brilliancy. This magazine has become so general a favorite, and is receiving such widespread support that it will doubtless soon be found in almost every household in the land. It numbers amongst its contributors such men as William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Bishop Wrightman, Rev. Dr. Potter, Rev. William M. Baker, Rev. Dr. Rankin, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Hon. A. J. Requier, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Barr, Miss Brock, Colonel William Preston Johnson, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Sidney Lanier, Rev. Dr. Brantley, and others. Each number is handsomely illustrated with 100 engravings, and has also a rich frontispiece. With the January copy, which will be an excellent holiday number, we are promised a finely engraved portrait of Dr. Deems, its distinguished editor. Beautiful and substantial Binding Cases are ready for sale at the close of each volume, price 75 cents. Now is the time to subscribe to this valuable Magazine. Terms: Single copies, 25 cts; annual subscription, $3, by mail, postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

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The Third National Bank, of Chicago suspended on 21 inst. Liabilities nearly three million dollars. So they go Next?

The colored people of Bucks county are anxious to get on juries.

THE NATURE OF CHRIST.

Rev. Chauncy Giles Illustrates the Swedenborgian View of it.

Rev. Chauncy Giles, at his Church of the New Jerusalem, in East Thirty-fifth street, discussed from the Swedenborgian point of view what he called the "still open question" of "Who was Jesus Christ?" The preacher took his text from Matthew i., 23: "Behold a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us"—addressing his sermon especially to the interpretation in the last clause, "God with us."

According to Mr. Giles, the incarnation of Jehovah was central and causual to all human progress. Who was Christ? People in divers ways have long tried to determine, but it may be called still an open question. As to the belief of the Swedenborgian Church as to whom Christ was, it is to who Christ was, it is expressed in one word—Emmanuel, God with us. That means God with us in a human body, in a material formation. The gospel shows that Jesus Christ, speaking of himself, rarely identifies himself with the father. There are two usual conclusions in regard to his nature, one being that he was not God but a divinely endowed person; the other being that he was God but not Jehovah. The New Church (that is, the Swedenborgian) believes that Christ was Jehovah made manifest in the flesh. For a divine nature cannot be born, but a human nature may be born. Jehovah was in Christ—the fleshy, human Christ; one was in the other as the soul is within the body. "The Father is in me," Christ says, and again, "I came out from God," which means that the was an emanation, that he clothed the divine. "He dwelleth within me," he says; he doeth the works."

It will help one in his conception of this condition if he keeps in mind the fact that the innermost part of us makes our personality, and as our soul is to us so was Jehovah to Christ. Jehovah took on a human nature. If Christ was not subject to temptations he was not human, and there was no incarnation. But afterwards by the glorification the soul of Christ and Jehovah became one, and now, after the ascension, when the human body surrendered to Jehovah, Jehovah and Christ are one, and his name is the Lord.

Why did Jehovah take on himself human nature? The answer is in the name, Emmanuel. It was in order that he might be God with us. He wished to bridge the gulf between the human and divine, and come to us. Everybody knows that power must be applied to and connected with the object it wishes to affect. The stream which trickles idly down the hills and dows lazily through to the meadows holds within itself an immense force. But if we wish to utilize this force, to swing our hammers and to whirl our millstones, it must be brought in connection; then it will do it. Ask the water to come to your service and drive your ships to the ends of the earth, it will do it for you; but you must apply in an orderly manner. Fire will boil your pot, if you bring it to bear in an orderly manner, but if you throw your meat into the fire it will be consumed. So if God had come directly to man he would have destroyed him. That is what is meant by "God out of Christ is a consuming fire." It was God's wish to secure to man his own divine joy. It was his power, too, and the only question was how to apply the power to accomplish the result.

Before the Advent man had become separated from the Lord by sin. He could not see God in the words of the prophets. If a blind and deaf man is about to walk off a precipice how are you going to stop him? He will not see you wave him back, for he is blind, and you need not call to him, for he is deaf. You must go to him and you must extend a material hand to take his hand and lead him away from the danger. So God could not reach man by his angels, and there was but one way for him to follow, which was to come with his divine arm clothed in an arm of flesh and bring his divine attributes down to the level of man's conception. He was a comprehensible man to stand with him, labor, eat, weep, live, die with him. In all the humble and plain forms of life he wove himself in with man's life, and impressed him by subtle working. He stepped out of his hidings; he was no longer an abstract power. Born in a manger, obedient to his parents, finding his friends among fishermen, consorting with publicans and sinners—is that your idea of the condition and employment of a God? He sent word to John of his ministrations to the sick and the blind, and of the poor having the Gospel preached to them. That was the way God worked in man. He could have lived in palaces. That was the Jewish idea of the Messiah, that he would come in glory and exalt the pomp and the power of the nation, and because he did not answer their expectations they crucified him. He was poorer than the foxes and knew not where to lay his head. But he had come to be with man familiarly and in his understanding and reason, and we find him teaching. He met man on the common ground of his thinking, adapting his expressions and bringing his mind into contact with others through plain and simple ways, awakening sympathy by sayings and homely talk. He equalled the orators of Greece and Rome, but he spoke with the husbandman of his corn, and with the fisherman of his drafts. He didn't establish a system of philosophy; he worked like a god and not like an ambitious man, and adapted his teachings to the universal conditions of men. This was the way to reach us. We cannot love an abstraction; our affections are not called into play by an incomprehensible force; but Christ was the love we needed dropped down to the level of the senses of all.

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Published every evening except Sunday, the newsiest, brightest and most enterprising daily published in Pitsburg, containing all the news of the day, by Associated Press and special Dispatches, Congressional reports, Markets, etc., and edited with the highest ability, will be sent to any address, postage paid, for $8 per year. Wherever we may have carriers or agents THE DAILY TELEGRAPH will be delivered at 15 cents per week.

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and begin with the beginning of winter, when so pleasant a companion will be welcomed to every fireside. Money may be sent by draft, Postoffice order, or in registered letters. Address all communications to THE TELEGRAPH, 122 and 124 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Send for a specimen copy.

RALPH BAGELEY, Proprietor.

Velvet Photograph Frames of every style and very cheap, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

Shawl and School straps, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

"Do those bells sound an alarm of fire?" said a stranger the other Sunday, as the church bells were calling together the worshipers. "Yes," was the reply, "but the fire is in the next world."

A house should be so placed that the direct rays of the sun shall have free admission into the living apartments; because the sun's rays impart a healthy and invigorating quality to the air, and stimulate the vitality of human beings as they do those of plants; and, without sunlight, human beings, as well as plants, would sicken and die. The aspect, therefore, should be Southeast.

A great variety of Toilet Sets and Vases, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

WANAMAKER & BROWN respectfully announce that their Autumn and Winter Fashions in Clothing for Men and Boys are ready. The great buildings at Sixth and Market are crowded from top to bottom with such Clothing as merits the confidence of the people.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Cloths and Cassimeres are, in many instances, made expressly for them. No house in the trade confines itself so exclusively to the first-class manufacturers. Indeed, a long and mature experience is necessary to know just what goods to select and make up.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Order Department will be found full of fabrics of every good kind, either Novel and Fashionable styles or the plainer and more useful things. Talented cutters, who have been successful for years in our service, are in waiting to make garments according to the ideas of the people who are to wear the goods. Good hands are employed to make up, and only good trimmings used.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Ready-Made Department offers every accommodation to those who do not care to go through the process of measurement. The stock in all Departments for Men and Boys is immense and complete, and does not lack in style, workmanship or finish, while the prices can be proven to be nearly, if not quite, 25 cents on the dollar lower than the market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Little Boys' and Youths' Clothing has always been a well-cared-for and prominent feature of the business. All ages can be fitted, and the styles are not surpassed—the "fits" have always been the subject of admiration

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Shirt, Necktie, and Hosiery counters enable their customers to get complete outfits at more advantageous rates than they expect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

—OAK HALL.—

The Largest Clothing House in America,

6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.

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

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGUE.—If you are made miserable with chills and fever, dissolve 15 grains of citric acid in a cup of hot coffee, and drink it just before the chill attacks you. It has been known to cure the worst cases of this disease.

BE THOROUGH.—If you want to succeed in life, be thorough in your work whatever it is. It is sometimes convenient to be a Jack-of-all-trades, but it is always profitable to be master of one. A workman who thoroughly understands his business is seldom in danger of coming to want. While the mass of the inefficient suffer, the few who do the best work, whether men or women, are always sought for.

Almanacs for 1878—Farmers, Housekeepers, Comic and other almanacs at only 3 cts each, Welch's, Bellefonte.

China Cups and Saucers for Holiday presents, at Welch's, Bellefonte.

New Store Room

AND

NEW STOCK.

Fall and Winter

Goods

IN

Great Abundance

AT

WM. WOLF'S

IN THE

New Bank Building.

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of

DRESS GOODS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
FISH, &C., &C.

Furnishing Goods

OF AL KINDS.

NEW AND CHOICE INVOICE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Full line of

Hats and Caps

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Call and be Convinced that this is the Cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

Remember the place—in the New Bank Building, opposite the Old Stand.

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SPRING MILLS!?

Stoves! Stoves!

TINWARE!!

HARDWARE!!

A full line of all kinds of Stoves.
A full line of Tinware.
Hardware for all Coachmakers and Mechanics included,
At the New Store of

6septf THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the

BISHOP STREET BAKERY,

is now making the very best

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city.