The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ……………………EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 3, 1878.

VOLUME XI.

This issue commences the 11th volume of the REPORTER. When we embarked with our craft, nine years ago, into the journalistic sea, it was without sound of trumpet or firing of guns; we launched quietly with 175 passengers on our list, and as we sailed along, through calm as well as quiet waters, we every where met those that asked to be taken aboard, until now we have a good, solid list well on to 1200 names and we are gratified to know that the REPORTER is a favorite at the best firesides of Centre county, and one of the widest circulated papers in the county. We have reached this without chromos, almanacs, treats, or canvassers—the best evidence that we are publishing a paper that meets the wants of our people, we are gratified at this substantial evidence that our labors are appreciated.

Our friends have our thanks for their support—we have endeavored to give them full value for their money, and with their continued encouragement we will strive to further improve the REPORTER.

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The California legislature, on 18, elected Hon. James T. Farley, democrat, United States Senator, in place of Sargent, republican. So good bye another republican senator, California has had enough of them.

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Hayes intends not to give way to Conkling, and will retain his cabinet members in spite of the big New York gobbler, and keep on in "my policy."

* * *

Beecher, in a sermon, a few Sabbaths ago, uttered his disbelief in there being a hell. Since then the matter has been discussed in quite a number of New York pulpits, with a good sprinkling of preachers who have a leaning the same as Beecher in this matter. Perhaps, for their own safety, some of the ministers are wishing there were no hell.

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Gen. Grant paid a visit to Vesuvius, the other day, but the old crater wouldn't erupt, worth a cent, though Ves is as big a smoker as Grant.

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A bill is before congress, and likely to become a law, allowing the civilized Indian tribes a delegate in congress. Since the negroes are represented as full members, may as well allow the injuns a delegate.

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Conkling seems to be making his fight more against Evarts and Schurz than against Hayes, and is trying to force them to resign their cabinet positions.

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The condition of the Shamokin National Bank is very unfortunate for the stockholders of the concern. The daily American of Sunbury says the stockholders of the Northumberland County National bank, at Shamokin, have all received notice, that unless they pay within thirty days an assessment equal to the amount of stock they owned in the bank suit will be commenced against them in the United States Court. Colonel H. C. Eyer, of Selinsgrove, one of the heaviest stockholders, was in town on Friday in regard to this affair. He holds 72 shares and his wife 15, at $100 each. Besides losing their stock they are compelled to pay an assessment of $100 for each share, or $8,700, as a penalty for holding stook in this badly managed institution. Within the last week or two we have met several other unfortunate victims of this bank. Among them was our old friend D. Jos. Robbins of Shamokin, who loses nearly $5,000. Mr. Miller who was called upon to pay $2,000 on the stock he holds an[illegible]r. Reed, who will lose about $10,00[illegible]Esq., Muench, we understand also loses largely, and W. T. Grant, of this place, is also a sufferer. A number of badly managed banks have gone under since the organization of the national bank system, but we doubt whether the records can show a worse or more disastrous bank failure than that of the national bank at Shamokin. It is fair to presume that most of the stockholders had no idea of their individual liability. To say the sufferers are indignant, and utter threats, not loud but deep, but faintly expresses the opinion of the public.

* * *

GONE UP.

100,000,000 turkeys, Christmas.

do. Saving's Bank Trenton, Mass. Liabilities $1,353, 763, assetts $14,045.

do. Dale, large silk manufacturer of Patterson, debts $400,000.

Netter and Co., stock brokers and bankers, New York, went up.

Passaic county, N. J., Savings Bank, is too sick to keep its doors open any longer.

The Economical Life Insurance Company, of Providence, has shoved off this mortal coil.

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Next summer's crop of candidates for state offices will not be small in numbers.

The Republican candidates now in the field are: For Governor, Col. Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne; Gen. Harry White, of Indiana; Henry Rawle, of Erie Hon. John B. Packer, of Northumberland; Mayor Wm. S. Stokeley, of Philadelphia; Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna; Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington, and Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia. For Lieutenant Governor, John C. Newmyer, of Allegheny; Thos. V. Cooper, of Delaware, and A. G. Olmstead, of Potter. For Supreme Judge Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Beaver; Hon. James P. Sterrett, of Allegheny, and Hon. H. W. Williams, of Tioga. For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Col. Howard J. Reeder, of Northampton, and John A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill.

The Democratic aspirants are as follows: For Governor: Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Allegheny, Col. Levi Maish, of York; A. H. Dill, of Union; Col. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne; Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland; Hon. Daniel M. Fox and Gen. Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia; Victor E. Piollet, Bradford; Robert E. Moneghan, Chester; Gen. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset; Samuel B. Reynolds, Lancaster, and Hon. Jackson Boggs, Armstrong. For Lieutenant Governor: Capt. Wm. McClelland of Allegheny, John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia; W. H. Sowden, of Lehigh; Harman Yerkes, of Bucks; Wm. L. Playford, of Fayette; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; James A. Stranahan, of Mercer, and J. K. P. Duff, of Allegheny. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. H. P. Ross, of Montgomery; S. B. Wilson, of Beaver; A. A. Purman, of Greene; Hon. C. A. Mayer, of Clinton, Hon. Wm. Elwell, of Columbia; R. A. Lamberton, of Dauphin; Silas M. Clarke, of Indiana, and Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia. For Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon; Ben. Whitman, of Erie; Sol. Foster, Jr., of Schuylkill; Wm. McSherry, of Adams, and John Swan, of Allegheny.

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There is a proposition for a new and gigantic monopoly. It is reported from New York that there is an effort to concentrate in one company the whole petroleum trade. Such a monopoly might put out the poor man's coal oil lamp.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.—THE EAGLE SUFFERS LITTLE BIRDS TO SING.

Gold and silver when first employed as money, were current by *weight* for it was only by their *weight* that their *intrinsic value* could be known; contracts therefore were made for the payment or delivery of specific quantities of metal, to facilitate the accomplishment of which government took upon themselves the sole right to coin money, which was merely putting a stamp upon a piece of gold or silver, certifying that it contained a certain quantity of metal of a certain degree of purity. The coinage of gold and silver into money makes no change in the principle on which exchanges are conducted before the metals are coined. The coinage declares the weight and purity of the metal in a coin; the value of the metal or coin is in all cases determined by the same principles which determine the value of commodities. It is in all cases the quantity of pure metal in a coin for which commodities are given in exchange. Between gold and silver there is not any fixed proportion as to value established by nature any more than there is a fixed proportion established by nature between iron and lead. Our present design is to make a few remarks on the subject of coinage and briefly examine the standard of money in this country. By the act of congress of 1791 it was declared that the dollar of the United States should contain 375¼ grains of pure silver—the standard of gold was fixed at 22 carats; that is 11 parts of fine to 1 part of alloy. That of silver at 14-85 parts fine to 17.9 alloy. This congress had a perfect right to do, as in the first place under the Constitution of the United States it is declared that "No state shall &c., coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver *coin* a *tender* in payment of debts." And in the second place, the Constitution of the U. S. declares the power of congress "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins." They could therefore make a rule or law for the value between all the citizens and in all their transactions, and this was making a legal tender. The first law on the subject of coinage declared that the coins which it authorized should be legal tenders at the values thereon fixed, and declaring their legal value in every case in which money was an instrument in the execution of a contract according to law of the contract, it was the necessary effect of a legal and constitutional regulation of the value of coins, they might be legally offered as that value wherein money was due by contract, and this was their legal tender. In the year 1792 when the mint of the United States was about being established, the expediency of adopting only one of the precious metals as the standard of the money of the country was not at that time thought of or intended, and therefore it was resolved that gold as well as silver coins should be struck at the mint, and in fixing upon the relative value of the two metals one-fifteen was considered to be the ratio which would establish an equivalent currency, and it was accordingly provided on the first of April of that year, that the coins of the United States, *one ounce* of pure or fine gold should be *equivalent* for fifteen ounces of pure or fine silver. For many years after the passage of this law the market proportions abroad, as well as at home, continued to correspond with the mint proportions, so that the two metals were both retained in circulation at their legal value. Neither one was worth more than the other, and hence our "eagle" and "ten dollars" were convertible terms, and we wish to see this state of things again—"the dollar of our daddies." By these acts of congress they considered it an absurdity to have more than one legal tender under the Constitution, and for forty years previous to 1832 this remained so without any change in the valuation or standard of the silver and gold coins of the U. S. The U. S. Bank had sold gold coin from 5 to 10 per cent. premium and was seeking the renewal of its charter. On discovery of gold in North Carolina and other southern states previous to 1839 the owners of the gold mines cried out for legislative protection and laws were solicited to enable them to get more for their gold or rather more for their land than they could otherwise have obtained. This influence annually increasing in strength constituted a powerful element towards the revival of the scheme of changing the relative value of gold and silver, and thus in furtherance of the scheme the congress of the U. S. passed two acts which were approved of on the 28 June 1834, the first act concerning the gold coins of the U. S., the second act regulating the value of certain foreign coins with the U. S.—by the first making one ounce of gold equal to 16 of silver with out increasing the value of the gold coins, this raising or overrating gold as a currency above its market value as bullion evidently changes the standard of money from gold to silver. This degradation is effected in a cunningly devised manner, yet is as much a degradation of the standard in realty as if the standard of the silver dollar had been reduced from 371¼ to 362½ grains of pure silver. By raising or over-valuing gold as a currency, compared with silver as a currency, the consequence is as we have seen, that silver coin before and since 1833 are exported whenever exchanges are against this country, until we had no silver in circulation except in old worn coins deficient in weight. This attempt to raise the value of gold as a legal tender over silver is neither more nor less than the degradation of the standard.

Let congress hearken to the people by repealing the Resumption act—giving a circulating medium of gold, silver and greenback notes in just proportions to make gold and silver coins (as they are now under the Constitution) a legal tender without limitation, restriction or giving any preference of one over the other. We have, however, said enough for one occasion—perhaps we shall resume the subject hereafter.

* * *

Northumberland county people are petitioning for an additional law judge.

T[illegible] western democrats will press Hopkins for governor, and the republicans of the same section Judge Sterrett for another trot on the course for supreme Judge.

The war on the Rio Grande is over. It was the shortest war on record.

Two Presidents were in New York city, one day last week—president elect, Samuel J. Tilden, and the fraudulent president, R. B. Hayes.

Patterson, democrat, from Colorado, was given a seat in the House on 13. Belford, republican, formerly from Lewistown, was a claimant for the same seat.

——Persons wishing to advertise farms, sales, &c., will bear in mind that we offer to give a MUCH LARGER circulation through the Reporter on this side the county, than any other paper, and will forfit our pay if this is found not correct.

——A new golden tongue organ, warranted, offered very low, for half cash and half trade. Apply at this office.

THE LOWER END HAS A BIG NEW YEAR'S FROLIC.

Millheim and Aaronsburg Mechanics Turnout.

NEW YEAR'S PARADE OF THE MILLHEIM MECHANICS.

The industries of Millheim ushered in the birth of 1878 by a mechanics' parade on wagons, on which were represented all trades and occupations of that busy town together with some that were ludicrously improvised for the occasion and to add to the merriment of the parade. The parade commenced in the morning, and after a drive through that town proceeded to Aaronsburg. Wes, Hartman acted as chief-marshal. The line was headed by the brass band, followed in order by the following trades.

Tinker-shop—Weiser.

A bevy of old maids spinning for life.

Saddler—Zeigler.

Potters kneading mud with a will.

Daguerrean, who had great trouble to keep a couple of old lovers sit still long enough for a negative.

A cigar maker turning out Millheim Havannas.

A Marble yard that looked grave.

Wagonmakers at their work.

Esq. Wilt scratching music out of a violin.

Blacksmiths with bellows and fire "striking while the iron was hot."

Threshers lustily flinging their flails with the old barn floor ring.

Shoemakers hammering to the last of 1877.

Sash & Door makers

Journal printers picking type with cold fingers.

Dentist trying to pull off the head of a toothache patient.

Machinists fixing up a busted cylinder.

Eisenhut's druggist grinding pizen.

Tanners going through a hide.

Carpenters.

Barber who lathered and shaved.

Butchers—Otto & Reifsnyder-making sasengers and cutting up meat.

Woodsawyer working to keep warm.

Justice of the Peace trying a case.

Buggymakers.

Traveling saloon selling schnapps without license.

Cabinet maker that might help Hayes if Conkling forces Evarts and Schurz out.

Windmill making the chaff fly.

Distinguished Millheimers in Musser's carriage.

The parade was conducted in an orderly manner, to the delight of hundreds who lined the streets of both towns.

There were 32 teams in line, on each 3 to 5 mechanics.

GRAND TURNOUT OF AARONSB'G NEW YEARS PARADE AT AARONSBURG.

New Year—1878—was celebrated at Aaronsburg, by a parade of the trades—all branches were represented on wagons, which formed in line east of town at noon, and headed by the string band, with L. D. Kurtz as chief marshall, proceeded through town. The affair was nicely gotten up and proceeded in an orderly manner, every man plying his occupation on a wagon. The street was lined with hundreds of spectators.

The programme shows the following trades all represented and at work while on their route through Aaronsburg and thence to Millheim:

Distinguished ladies and gents ob color in an open *shaa*.

Blacksmiths—Beaver Bros.

Cabinet makers—Lenker & Thomas.

Shoemaker—Mr. S. Miller.

Weaver—B. F. Burd.

Carriage maker—Sam Diehl.

Stone mason—Mr. Bell.

Plasterer—Mr. Shaffer.

Tanners—Kurtz & Stover.

Tailor—Mingle & Co.

Gunsmith—Mr. Edmunds.

Cooper—D Holloway

Spinners—Kister & Weaver.

Flax Breakers—Ocker & Holloway.

Wood-sawyers—Dunkle & Son.

Flailers—Warntz Bros.

Chairmakers—Stambach & Bollinger.

Post-Borers—Frank & Krause.

Farmer—Abs Musser.

Saddler—Tomlinson & Stover.

Shingle-shaver—Hen. Weaver.

Wagonmaker—

Carpenter—Homan & Stover.

Washerwomen—Bell & Weaver.

String Band.

Barber—Mon. Kramer.

Brickmaker—John Ulrich.

Bricklayer—Chas. Yarger.

Broom maker—Levi Stover.

A singing class, under Jacob Stover, who made the urchins sing out the notes from the blackboard from A down to X in harmonious discord.

A shingle shaver, Mowrey, worked at the rate of 20,000 an hour.

A set of broom-makers turned them out so fast that women have no more excuse for leaving dust in the corners.

The 15 Commandments, just from Dahomey, had chalk enough in their eyes to supply all the common schools in the state.

A tobacconist, N. Leitzel, turned out cigars bigger than Grant could smoke in a week.

Cooks with complete kitchen stove in full blast and hash in the pan throwing out a tempting flavor, that made the mouths of hungry bystanders water.

Woodsawyer Keener, so black that chickens went to roost at sight of him.

Chairmakers, Chas, Burd and assistants had some fine specimens of their trade.

Threshers with the good old flail pounded away like as they understood it as well as our daddies of old.

Auctioneer, Tom Hull, knocking g[illegible] off for nothing to his crowd.

Saddlers busy with their needles and bodkins.

Plasterers, H. Shafer and aids, putting it on thick as apple butter.

Millwrights repairing the running gear from Noah's ark.

Cross cut sawyers going through a log she-sha, sha-she.

Barber shop, a nigger big and black as a thunder gust shaving a baboon, or Hottentot, created great merriment among the spectators.

Paddy on the Turnpike—we would recommend him to the turnpike company, just the fellow they need for improving their road.

Plowmen followed by the harrowing department. Stone masons—Bells—making the spawls fly.

Hayrakeman, with his patent, and perhaps double-deck note.

Hands getting out socking big pine stumps, hard at work.

Fanning mill, cleaning wheat.

American citizens of African 'scent with music.

All the horses and wagons were decorated with flags, and made a handsome appearance.

The different occupations had their outfits complete and all hands went through the motions as though wages were "two dollars a day and good roast beef."

The number of wagons was 42.

An excellent drum corps was also in the parade.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The business statement of the Pennsylvania railroad company for the month of November, 1877, as compared with the same period of last year, on all lines east of Pittsburg shows a falling off in receipts of $405,722; decrease of expenses, $61,018. On lines west of Pittsburg there was a gain of $50,966 during the month of November over the same period of last year, and during the eleven months of the year, there was a deficiency of $313,513. During the same period on lines east of Pittsburg there was a decrease in business amounting to $5,532,740, with a decrease in expenses of $2,984,142.

A COMPLIMENT FROM A JUDGE.—In the case at last Court of the boy Zerby, from Sugar Valley, accused of stealing Albright's wagon spring, Judge Orvis made the sentence light (costs and two months in jail) because it was his first offence, and in sentencing him paid a high and deserved compliment to the people of Sugar and Brush Valleys. He said he knew nothing of the prisoner, but took it for granted that he could not have committed many offences, as he came from where the people are proverbially honest and furnished remarkably few cases for the criminal calender.

HORRORS OF PLEVNA

Famished Dogs and Birds Feeding on the Dead and Wounded.

London, Dec. 26, 1877.

Mr. McGahan, the correspondent of the London Daily News at Plevna, sends a terrible story of things prevailing in and around the captured town. Before the recent great storm Plevna was simply a charnel house. Modern werfare has no parallel for it, and its horrors can only be compared to those which followed in the wake of Gengis Khan or Timour, as their savage Tartar hordes swept over and desolated Asia.

Dogs Devour the Dead and Wounded.

The famished dogs, of which there are always large numbers in every Turkish town, were feeding on the corpses of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. The savage howls of the greedy brutes as they tore the putrid flesh of the dead or crunched the bones between their teeth, the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs might be heard for miles around and made the soul sick.

Horror Upon Horror.

Birds were pecking at the skulls, hopping from body to body with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood and screaming with fiendish delight. Dogs fought among themselves, and bird struggled with bird for the possession of a morsel of human flesh and the most indescribable horror prevailed.

A Hideous Spectacle.

In one house alone thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found some of the latter in a half decomposed and putrid state, and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about and clutched at odd morsels of food that were found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity; but thousands of them were utterly helpless and awaited death or succor with a listless fatalism.

Dead and Wounded Piled Like Wood.

Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the bank of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equalled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood, and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work, and the confusion was indescribable.

FROM OHIO.

SEVILLE, Medina Co., O., Dec. 10, 1877.

EDITOR REPORTER.—Some friend of ours has been sending the Reporter to us for several months, we appreciate such favors with sincere thanks. The paper is a No. 1, as a county paper. The reading chaste, moral and instructive. And as it comes to us from our old home with news from old friends and associates it is indeed a welcome guest at our fireside.

Twenty-four years ago we packed our traps, bid farewell to parents, brothers and sisters and came west, as Ohio was then called. Bought a farm, went to work with a will, persevered through thick and thin and by the blessing of providence and our own best efforts have accumulated enough of this world's goods to make us comfortable. We have visited the home of our birth three times during those years and never while life lasts will we forget the last time we bid farewell to one for the last time on earth. And as we held her hand and saw the tears trickle down her furrowed cheeks we became as it were her little boy again. Her memory will always be sacred to us. It was her that offered up the first prayer for us, watched our feeble steps in our infancy, cared for us in sickness and in health, counseled us in youth, had our welfare at heart in manhood and has been our guiding star through life, and through all the vicissitudes of life has spread the arms of love around us as the day clings around the giant oak. Blessed be the memory of such a mother. She is no more on earth, her trials are over, but sweet memories come to us when we think of the many sacrifices she made for our happiness.

And we trust if God spares our lives a few years longer we will visit her last resting place on earth and then with uncovered head bow and shed the silent tear to the memory of that one we trust we shall meet beyond the river of death.

Times are dull, as the old saying is. Business men complain and say if those poor times continue much longer they must go under. Well we think it is about time they learn economy. Our crops were good last summer and bring fair prices and farmers are all right financially, although some of them neglect to pay the printer for the paper they have been reading for years.

And I would say to my fellow toilers of the soil not to forget the printers. Remember how many happy hours you can enjoy these long winter evenings around the fireside (if you are a reading family) with the news that anothers brain and printers ink spreads before you, and also think what advantage it is to your children as an educator. It comes to you very quietly each week but remember what a power it wields in the nations of the world. Its value in a family is certainly more than it costs and should be promptly paid for.

A merry Christmas and happy New Year to ye editor and everybody else. And as Turkey is coming down we hope you will all be able to procure a good fat one and save that proud Democratic rooster for 1878, when we trust the Old Keystone will elect a democratic Governor.

And now, friend Kurtz, if you see fit you can publish the above if worthy a place in your paper. I knew your father well when he published the Berichter in Aaronsburg.

A. G. H.

WHAT YOU CAN GET FOR $5.00.

FOR $5.00 you can get, from us or any Booksellers, Scribner's Monthly, the best of all the illustrated magazines, for one year and a half, beginning with the magnificent Midsummer number for August last, and containing all the chapters of "His Inheritance," Miss Trafton's graphic story of Army Life; all of "Roxy," Edward Eggleston's New Novel., a story of Western life during the political campaign of 1840; and all or a large part of Boyesen's novel, "A Knight of Fortune," the story of a community of emigrants in the North-west; besides shorter, stories by Mrs. Burnett, Saxe Holm, Boyesen, &c; and Illustrated Pomes, Travel Sketches, Essays, Reviews, nearly a dozen of the splendidly illustrated series of "Out-of-Door" Papers, including many of the best of the series on "American Sports," and on "the picturesque aspects of American Farm Life," &c., &c., &c.; including all the numbers of Scribnre's Monthly from August, 1877, to January, 1879, inclusive, and also the splendid Christmas Holiday Number of St. Nicholas for December 1877, containing one hundred pages—the finest number of a children's magazine ever issued in this or any other country; the whole containing more than 2,000 octavo pages of the best and latest illustrated literature.

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THE SEEDS OF CORRUPTION.

An Exhortation to Avoid Sowing Seeds Whose Reaping Would be Corruption.

At the Church of the Covenant, the pastor, Rev. Marvin R Vincent, D. D., preached from Galatians vi., 7—8. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting."

After explaining the local occasion of these words as written by Paul, the speaker proceeded to the general application of them, finding in them a caution and a principle of vital importance and universal bearing.

"I. As to the caution, 'Be not deceived; God is not mocked.' That is, be not deceived into thinking that you can mock God. However startling this idea may be to some, God's warnings are never needless, and this one is not. The original word here used means primarily 'to turn up the nose at.' But Paul here uses it in a subtler sense, when he warns the Galatians against thinking they can impose upon God by any mere formal demonstrations of respect, when their disobedience and selfishness showed that they held him in no real reverence.

Contempt for God may further be shown by ascribing to him principles unworthy of his character. You can hardly conceive a grosser insult to a high minded man of business than for him to be asked by a dishonest man to join in a thievish government speculation, with the promise that the pilfering should remain a secret. The insult would consist in the thief's taking it for granted that the merchant was at heart dishonest. In the 50th Psalm God expresses the same idea when, in addressing a wicked man, he says: 'Thou thoughest that I was altogether such a one as thyself.'

Men may mock God by assuming that he is governed by their false standards of the judgment of conduct; that he will suspend in the moral and spiritual realm well established laws which govern his actions in lower realms, so that they may sow lust and rebellion, self-indulgence and dishonesty, and yet reap power, purity and happiness, or in the worst case at least have immunity from the legitimate consequences of such things. Men easily bring themselves to believe that God approves what they desire or love. They crave God's sanction for the truth of their theories or for the indulgence of their desires. Hence the formal attempts to justify gross violations of human right and indulgence of vilest passions by the words of the bible. Hence, also, the old sarcasm that in the Bible every man seeks with success for his own dogmas. Saul disobediently spared Agag, forsooth to grace the Lord's triumph; and he spared the flocks and herds of the Amalekites, to sacrifice them unto the Lord. But by the loss of his kingdom he was taught that 'to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken, than the fat of rams.' We are all thus tempted by 'little' sins. And when God says, 'Get thee to the mountains, lest thou be consumed!' we pray, like Lot, to be allowed to stop at some little Zoar, short of the mountain, thinking only of its littleness and forgetting that it is bound up with the common sin and doomed to the common destruction of the plain.

II. To contradict this mockery of God, this erroneous assumption that God will on occasion, be false to his own character, and that he possesses the good natured tolerance of an erring man, is the object of the remainder of the text, which states a principle, applying it first to material things and then to the moral and spiritual life of men. The law is this: 'Like produces like.' No one thinks of questioning it on the lower plane. What a man sows in his field he expects to reap—that and nothing else. None but a lunatic would go to gather oats where he had sowed wheat. So no business man expects wealth and prosperity to follow idleness and extravagance. No scholar believes that the most highly gifted man will become a learned man through neglect of books and of study. The text then asks us if we believe in this law on the lower plane, why we should on the higher plane expect to reap where we do not sow. Why hope, from a selfish spirit or a sinful life, to reap peace, happiness, a quiet conscience, divine favor, heaven? Why expect wrong-doing or wrong thinking to unfold into anything but disaster and shame? God will not suspend the operation of his law in nature or in morals.

A seed, then, according to the text, means fruit. A seed enfolds a life, and life implies development according to its own law. The evil, then, of sowing corrupt seed comes not in failing to get good fruit, but in getting bad fruit instead."

In illustrating this point the speaker showed the folly of allowing youth to "sow wild oats," and said: "You tell me God forgives sin. So he does. But nature knows nothing of forgivness. No man can give a shock to his body in youth and draw on those great reserves which God has laid up to meet the demands of ripe manhood and then be the same man that a life of virtue and temperance would have made him. He has lost both time and the power of doing good. The poisonous shoots which he has planted have poisoned his own hand and paralyzed its energy. He cannot start on the road to reformation with the same nerve and steadiness of will with which he plunged into a career of sin.

Then, too, comes in the appaling law of multiplication, which operates in every seed and soon puts the fruit beyond the sower's control. If a man sows thistles in a corner of his lot, they cannot be kept there, but will appear in his garden and his grain fields. And worse than that, their prolific seeds will be wafted into his neighbor's fields and gardens. He may uproot every thistle from his ground. He cannot undo the work they did at seed-time. The multiplication and remultiplication have gone entirely beyond his control. So in morals, the fruit of good or evil doing comes up thirty, sixty and hundred fold. The sower himself reaps, but his neighbor also reaps from the sowing. There never was a greater mistake than the idea that a man's moral influence is under his own control, that he can affect society as much or as little as he pleases. In this complicated scheme of things in which we live, any man is a regular bungler in a telegraph office. He goes about touching this or that with no harmful intent. But his lightest touch may set an electric current moving round the world. In bad things as in good, the fruit of the handful of corn shakes like Lebanon. There is many a good man to-day, rich in the respect and confidence of society, who would gladly give all that he is worth if he could only undo some deed of his earlier years, which, by its own law, must needs go on unfolding and multiplying, spite of his bitter repentance, and which daily thrusts its dead-sea fruit into his face, reminding him that he sowed it with his own hand.

Then, in the sphere of religious thought, where there is forsooth, so much room for honest difference of opinion, this law holds equally well. The honesty of intent of a stupid farm-hand who mistakenly sows rye where wheat was ordered, may not be questioned. But the harvest will be rye, not wheat. Human action develops its appropriate consequences. So do human faith and human thought. A man may honestly believe that he has no need of a revelation, that the inward light of his own mind suffices for the development of his moral manhood. Be it so, then. That manhood shall be of his own shaping; and if it fail short of the symmetry and beauty of God's ideal, yet it is still what the man made it. He reaps what he sowed. Or a man may plead for the all-sufficiency of an outward strictly moral life, without regeneration, faith and sanctification. Be it so. All the honor, respect, self-satisfaction usefulness and influence which attach to a strictly upright life he shall reap. But he shall not reap the fruit of a christian life. Christianity implies morality. But the two are not the same thing. Christianity bears richer fruit. Familiar intercourse with a Saviour is sweeter than the bare observance of a code. The higher spiritual blessings flowing into the life of faith, which always includes the life of duty—these are the things the mere moralist cannot reap. He reaps merely what he sows.

There are outsiders who affect to be cool and dispassionate judges of religious faith and thought, from the sublime height of poor reason. They would confound all belief—Christian, semi-Christian or unchristian—and call them but different sides of one truth. But it is not so. There must be a radical difference between those to whom Christ is a mere pattern and those to whom he is 'Lord over all'—between those to whom God is a personal father in heaven and those to whom he is but an impersonal essence, identified with the trees and the sea. They who hold these different views stand, not side by side but back to back."

The speaker then carried the working of this law into the next world, and showed that retribution is not, as some suppose, an unnatural and arbitrary thing, but is the natural fruit of evil sowing in this world. "He that is filthy, let him be filthy still." The results of good and bad sowing are necessarily apart. There is a natural mutual repulsiveness. If a vile man here avoids the society of the pure and elevated, how much more in heaven, where the purity is perfect. His own heart would be the avenging angel which would drive him out through the gate.

Dr. Vincent closed with an exortation to those present who were still in the sowing time of life to avoid sowing those seeds whose reaping would be "corruption" but to sow instead the spiritual seeds which would bear fruit unto "life everlasting."

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

WANAMAKER & BRWN'S Cloths and Cassimeres are, in ma instances, made expressly for them. Nouse in the trade confines itself so exckely to the first-class manufacturers. Ideed, a long and mature experience iscessary to know just what goods to seland make up.

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Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH

nov15.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

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In Bank Building, Centre Hall.

Would respectfully announe to the citizens of this vicinity that he has taken rooms in above building where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his line, for men and bcys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had nine years experience he guarantees all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicits a share of the public patronage. 6decy

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PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 13, 1877, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run a follows:

		WESTWRD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	6 57 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renova	10 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila	7 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 03 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 20 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
"	"	Renova	4 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	6 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 30 p m
"	"	Lock H ven	8 40 p m
		EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX.	leaves	Lock Haven	6 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renova	10 10 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renova	8 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	"	Montandon	12 18 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 00 a m
"	arr at	Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West Niagara Ex. West, Lock Haven Accommodation West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B RR trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Ex. West and Erie Ex. West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N C R W trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Ex. East make close connection at Lock Haven with B E V RR trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L S & M S RR, at Corry with O C & A V RR, at Emporium with B N Y & P RR, and at Driftwood with A V RR.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

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General Superintendent

Fashionable Dressmaker.

The udersigned respectfully announces her New Dressmakers Establishment in the house lately occupied by John H. Miller. All kinds of family sewing neatly done. Charges reasonable. Hoping to merit the patronage of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity by turning out neat and durable work. MRS. HARVEY SMITH.

20sept tf.

WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq. 23jultf

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AND
NEW STOCK.

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

DRESS GOODS,
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Hats and Caps
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Call and be Convinced that this is the Cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

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

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Stoves! Stoves!

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1877—Fall—1877

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Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day

Fresh Bread,
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Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

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