The Centre Reporter.

P. G. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 20, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union Co.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford Co.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

Charley Wolf has carried Union county in the nomination for Assembly; he ran as the anti-Cameron candidate against Alf. Hayes late member. Charley obtained a large majority over Hayes, which indicates that Cameronism does not flourish well in republican Union. Wolf declared he would not vote for Cameron for U. S. Senator even if he were the caucus nominee of his party. Upon this issue he carried the county against Alf. Hayes.

The Bellefonte Herald hints about dishonesty in the county printing, and asks for an investigation. An investigation of that kind has no terrors for the Reporter, and we wouldn't be afraid, like Stanley Matthews, to go upon the stand.

Some of the Indian tribes are threatening to get on the war path, and will need watching. If there was a closer watch upon white traders and government agents, the red men would not get troublesome—in most of cases the whites provoke indian wars.

The Ohio repubs held their state convention last week.

Judge William Wllie received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Milton Barnes for Secretary of State, and George Paul for Commissioner of the Board of Public Works.

The platform referred to the financial question and opposed the further agitation of the question at this time as injurious to business and devoid of other than evil result.

In reference to President Hayes the platform says:—"We recognize in his administration the highest integrity and patriotism, the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony, and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country."

On the resolution endorsing Hayes there were some bitter speeches in opposition, denouncing the president for going back on the southern republicans. This is the first republican state convention that has given Hayes an endorsement.

Governor Hartranft signed a bill for the reorganization of the State militia. Under the new law there will be but one major general and four brigadier generals to command the 9,000 members of the National Guard. Many other changes are made in the new law to improve the military arm of the State.

Here is one delinquent tax collector come to grief. Let others take warning:

Wm. T. Rickey of Sunbury has been sentenced to jail sixteen months for appropriating to his own use taxes collected by him in said borough.

The country now has three used up statesmen—all three gentlemen who traveled in the garb of respectability and as christian statesmen as well as leaders among the faithful in the republican fold. First comes Schuyler Colfax of credit mobilier fame who went up like a rocket, until investigation caused him to drop from his lofty position, and now he is scarce mentioned beyond the sequestered shades of South Bend. Schuyler shuffled, dodged, lied—until Ames produced that fatal memorandum, and then the political days of Colfax were numbered.

Recently we have two more republican saints who are about on their way to see Schuyler Colfax. These are John Sherman and Stanley Matthews, both distinguished sons of the Buckeye state. When the Potter committee was resolved upon, Sherman boldly defied the committee and demanded to be brought upon the stand to testify to his innocency in the Louisiana presidential fraud. John went upon the stand but when asked about those fatal letters his knees trembled and he hesitated, said he didn't know, didn't believe he wrote them, and—he dropped. Then comes Matthews—no, he don't come at all; he is afraid to face the committee, but there are his letters, and there is the testimony of Anderson corroborated by ex-congressman Darrell—and now Stanley has dropped.

Credit Mobilier killed Colfax—making Hayes president by fraud has killed Sherman and Matthews, and before the thing ends there will be some more dead carcases in the game bag of the Potter committee. Ben Butler even thinks to get Hayes in too.

Remember, that all the evidence thus far, that brought down these big birds, comes from republicans.

A serious labor riot broke out in Quebec last week. There was fighting in the streets, flour mills and stores were broken into, the mayor's house sacked, the military and police stoned and wounded. The mob was fired into and one of the ringleaders killed. The strikers numbered some 3000. The mob was put down.

"Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate," was Hayes endorsement on Anderson's application for a consulship. We are inclined to think a very "very warm climate" is in store for the gang of fellows who stole the presidency for Hayes.

And now Glover's committee has ascertained the fact that the bills of the visiting statesmen, Sherman, Matthews, et al., who went to Louisiana to steal the state from Tilden had their bills paid out of the public funds, the amount is something over $5000. There is no more warrant for this than there is to have a private apple butter biling in Pennsvalley carried on at the public expense. But what will such rascals not stoop to?

A large crowd of people is expected to be present at the Valley Forge Centennial, on the 19th of June. Among the distinguished guests expected to be present are the Governors of the 13 original states. Excursion tickets will be issued on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad to Valley Forge from all the stations on the line.

If Hayes really didn't know before that he was President by fraud (and we think he knew it) he should know it now and resign at once.

Ex-Congressman Darrall, of Louisiana, testified before the Potter committee corroborating the testimony of Anderson regarding the Matthew's letters.

Stanley Matthew's fall is just 999 feet—how can he survive?

Quebec is quiet again.

In Union county the whole Cameron power was brought to bear against Mr. Wolfe, Paul Geddes, a clerk in the office of the secretary of the Senate at Washington, Sam Barr, Senator Cameron's private secretary, and Captain James R. Orwig, assistant librarian at Harrisburg, having been sent on to help plan and carry on the campaign, yet Charly Wolf beat Alf. Hayes 2 to 1. Wolf had 1295, Hayes 515—total 1810. This shows that a full republican vote was out at the primary election. The Union county republicans nominate on the Crawford county system.

Congress adjourned Tuesday.

Congress has decided not to reduce the tobacco tax. Carry the news to chawers and smokers.

The House on Friday adopted two sets of resolutions declaring Hayes' title to the Presidency unassailable in Congress and the Courts. The first presented by Mr. Burchard, Republican, of Illinois, was adopted by a vote of 215 ayes to 21 nays. Then came the report of the Judiciary Committee with the accompanying resolutions, which went through by a vote of 234 ayes to 14 nays. As Mr. Cox dryly observed as this is the third time Congress has indorsed Haye's title, it is to be hoped it will stick. He needs more bolstering than any American President ever received, for the natural impulse of most people is to follow the exposures of fraud to their logical results; but it is better as it is. He carries into history Charles Francis Adams' indelible brand as the "Fraud first successfull in American history."

HAYES' PROVIDED FOR THEM.

Hayes took care of the fellows in Florida, according to contract, who did the work for him. Judge M'Lin in his testimony, the other day said that among prominent actors in the Florida election of 1876, the following had been provided for, as stated: Gov. Stearns was appointed on the Hot Springs Commission J. W. Howell, who got up the Driggers return in Baker county, is now Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Florida; Joseph Bowes, Election Inspector, charged with manipulating the ballots in Leon county, is in the Treasury at Washington; Wm. H. Vance, Clerk at Archer precinct No. 2, has a Federal position at Washington; R. H. Black, Inspector at the same precinct, has a Federal clerkship in Philadelphia; Bell, Inspector in Jefferson county, had received a Federal appointment, but was since removed; George H. Leon, Inspector in Leon county, is clerk in the Treasury at Washington; Dennis of Alachua county, had recently a position in the Treasury; Moses J. Taylor, one of the Returning Board in Jefferson county, is in the Land Office at Washington.

THE RADICAL PARTY.

It was a graphic touch with which Senator Dill outlined the party in power, when he spoke the following in his speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Governor:

"For nearly twenty years it has had, with temporary exceptions, complete control of the destinies of the nation, and has swayed to its own uses its Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments, and what has it done? With full power to increase the tariff it has lowered it. It found this country with wealth generally diffused, with few millionaires and no squalid poverty. What do we now see as the result of its policy? At one end of society the Nabob, at the other the tramp. If the mission of the Republican party is not yet ended, it ought to end.

AN ALLEGED DISCOVERY.

Washington, June 15.—Glover's committee has come upon what it declares to be a forged Treasury balance of $10,000,000, brought about by an alleged false entry on June 13, 1865. McCulloch was then Secretary and Spinner Treasurer. Glover says the books show that no such deposit was ever made and that the certificate was forged. Connected with what is claimed to have been a false entry and a forgery, was a secret issue of $19,000,000 compound interest notes taken out of the revenue and not accounted for anywhere. The public debt statement for that month did not account for the sum as having been drawn from the revenue. The books were kept apparently straight by counting the orders on which money was issued as so much cash. The theory of the committee is, that this was to cover up an old defalcation. The committee believes it has struck a rich lead and intends to follow it up.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Berlin, June 13.—The Government, with a view to the repression of the Social-Democracy, intends to enforce a more rigid application of the passport regulations, and a similarly strict enforcement of the laws relative to the press and the right of public meeting will also be enjoined upon all the authorities in the country. A woman and two men were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for treasonable utterances against the Emperor, the woman to four years, one of the men to two years, and the other to eighteen months.

The New York Times is at the head of Republican journalism in the United States, and so far as Democrats are concerned is as bitter and uncharitable as it can well be, but it sees what the Dispatch, Gazette and Chronicle are oblivious to, that the championship of the Louisiana frauds and the scoundrels exposed by the Potter Committee, will be a staggering blow to the Republican party. Speaking of Anderson's testimony about Sherman, the Times, editorially, says:

The document he supplies cannot be disproved or explained away by showing from his own mouth that he is a liar, actuated from first to last by base motives. Mr. Sherman's authorship of the letter attributed to him is not disproved by the revelation of Anderson's guilt. Mr. Sherman's equivocation, with the document in his hand, contrasts so painfully with his positive declaration to newspaper correspondents and his challenge to the committee, that he must now establish the falsity of the paper or submit to the unfavorable interpretation which the circumstances suggest.

And of Stanley Matthews' part the Times says:

The more clearly Anderson is proven to be a scoundrel, the more the Ohio Senator is damaged by the confidential relations that are exemplified in his letters. The Nash agreement, infamous on its face, was in Mr. Matthews' possession. Other things growing out of intercourse with Anderson must have familiarized him with that man's true character. Yet Mr. Matthews introduced him to Gen. Harlan as worthy of confidence, recognized his claim to a substantial reward, and exerted himself strenuously, again and again, during a period extending over months, to satisfy Anderson's demand. The offer of the Funchal Consulate was the product of Mr. Matthews' influence with the President or Mr. Evarts, or with both. We are not required to believe one sentence that Anderson has uttered to form a judgement as to the part played by Mr. Matthews. Unless he can prove that these documents are forgeries, protestations in his behalf will be in vain. The attempt to explain them away is an insult to common sense.

SENT UP.—James B. Spiese, a Harrisburg lawyer, was convicted in the United States Court, at Philadelphia, one day last week, and sent to the penitentiary for eight months, for charging a soldier's widow excessive fees for collecting a pension claim.

Let the County Treasurer take notice.

"Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate," was the endorsement President Hayes put on Anderson's application for a place after he had completed his contract to carry Louisiana for the Radicals. Now, he'd tell Anderson to go to the devil, without waiting for Everts to send him to a warm place. And so say they all.

The European congress met at Berlin, Monday, to settle their little troubles.

CAN SHERMAN BE IMPEACHED?

SOME TELLING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE GLOVER COMMITTEE—THE END NOT YET.

Washington, June 12.—The "Post" this morning says: Representative Glover has been investigating John Sherman with good results. He has discovered that when the Commission which went to New Orleans in March, 1877, to settle the trouble between the rival claimants for the Governorship, was organized, Mr. John Sherman detailed a clerk of the Treasury Department named Powers to accompany it as disbursing agent. He also detailed a messenger from the department to accompany them. Then at his suggestion Attorney General Devens detailed a stenographer from the Department of Justice. Mr. Glover has the testimony of this stenographer in which he testifies that the Chief Clerk of the department objected to his going, but that Sherman wrote a letter upon which his detail was made. Glover is said to have that letter. All these Government employes have testified that their expenses were paid and Powers testified that he paid the expenses of the Commission and members of their families; that their hotel bill amounted to nearly two thousand dollars in ten days. He does not know where the money came from except that the Cashier of the First National Bank of New York notified him that there was $5,000 to his credit in that bank subject to his draft, and he testified that he drew upon this deposit to pay the expenses. Mr. Glover has subpoenaed the cashier of that bank and will question him as to who made this deposit. It is believed that Mr. Sherman obtained this money from the Syndicate, to which he gave the exclusive right to sell the four and a half per cent. bonds. The first National Bank is a member of the Syndicate. Mr. Glover is confident that he will be able to furnish articles of impeachment against John Sherman, independent of what the Potter Committee may do. The act of sending Government employes with the Commission as their assistants, and paying their salaries out of the public treasury, was illegal, but the ugliest part of the transaction is yet to be shown.

"SPECIAL CASES."

All the Returning Board rascals, their confederates and their subordinates, were treated by the Fraudulent Administration as "special cases," entitled to have priority in appointments and patronage. After the chief managers, like Sherman, Noyes, Stoughton, Kasson, and the like, were provided for in the highest trusts and honors, the tools with which they worked were paid off in proportion to the value of the risk they had incurred and the services they had rendered.

Thus Wells, T. C. Anderson, Kenner, and all the principal clerks of the Returning Board in Louisiana, except Litlefield, who had exposed the forgery of Vernon parish, received and now hold valuable places in the Custom House and other public employments. McLin, Stearns, and Cowgill of the Florida fraud were also billeted on the Treasury without delay. Then what may be rated as the third class in this category preferred their claims to consideration. Some of them were well rewarded, but others did not consider they were fully appreciated and gave up the offices to which they were assigned.

The fact stands out in all this jobbery and corruption that the Fraudulent President personally recommends to the heads of departments the applicants for office from Louisiana and Florida who had in any way aided the villainy by which the votes of those States were stolen. The cases of Dennis and James E. Anderson are only illustrations of a practice applied to the chaos which they may be said to represent. And unless the evidence be destroyed, numerous instances can be found in which others with similar claims were appointed to office solely because they had worked to consummate the Fraud.

The foul birds of prey gathered at Washington to witness the inauguration of Hayes and to demand their share of the common plunder. J. E. Anderson went there vouched for by Kellogg, Nash Darrall, and that crew, whose only title to consideration was that they had all conspired to alter the vote of Louisiana. Hayes had never seen Anderson before that time, but he promptly and fully endorsed him in the following letter:

"HON. W. M. EVARTS:

"Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate. This is a special case. "R. B. HAYES."

L. G. Dennis, who had planned and executed the fraud in Alachua county, Florida, by which the State was counted for Hayes, was also among the band of patriots then assembled at the capital, whose headquarters was established at the White House. He was accredited like Anderson, and received his order for an office in these terms:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 1877.

"*To the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.*

"DEAR SIR: I am reliably assured that L. G. Dennis of Florida would make a capital special agent of the Treasury. I specially desire that his claims may have your favorable attention. Sincerely.

To pretend in the face of these letters and others that Hayes was ignorant of what he was doing when he made these "special cases," and rested them on the "claims" of Dennis and Anderson and their associates, is to insult public intelligence. He was only making good the contracts of his agents, who themselves had been rewarded with the choicest honors of the republic, and demanded pay for their subalterns.

The Derrick, in its exhaustive report of oil operations for May, says that 472 wells were finished in the producing region. Of this large number 41 were dry holes. On the last day of the month there were 370 wells drilling and 305 rigs up and building. Compared with the figures for April there was an increase of 152 in the number of wells completed. The Bradford district continues to be the scene of the greatest activity. In this field 346 of the whole number of wells were finished. The daily production of the entire region was increased, and is now 38,500 barrels. The average daily shipments from the region for the month of May were 31,170 barrels. The total stocks in the region on the first day of June were 4,656,302 barrels. The pipe line runs during May averaged 30,205 barrels daily.

Mack, [J. B. McCullagh] of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, then of the Cincinnati press, is said to be the only witness who ever thoroughly discomfited burly Ben Butler.

Mack was a witness in behalf of President Johnson at the impeachment trial and Butler hated him fiercely. He announced the fact one night when Mack came on the stand the next day he would skin him alive. Of course this important piece of news reached Mack almost immediately, and he remarked in that queer Irish way of his that Butler would find out next day how hard it was to skin a regular son of the ould sod. He immediately procured a red bandana handkerchief and a silver spoon with a hole drilled through the handle through which he drew the corner of his handkerchief and knotted it. As soon as Butler began the cross-examination Mack drew forth his handkerchief and began blowing his nose and dangling the spoon. The high Court of Impeachment and the galleries burst into a roar of laughter, and Mack pocketed the spoon. Another question by Butler and out came the spoon dangling on the handkerchief, once more upsetting the dignity of the court. In a towering rage Butler ordered the witness from the stand and stopped the cross-examination.

The spectacle of a man sailing around in the air, at will, was enjoyed on Wednesday by residents of Hartford. Whether this air ship will stand the test of further experiments remains to be seen, but enough is already developed to prove that the principle upon which it is constructed is worthy of examination. In this instance the operator was able to elevate himself to a height of one hundred feet, and sail away an eighth of a mile with the wind, and then return to his starting point against it. This was certainly a successful test. We may yet get a machine that will solve the long vexed.

Nineteen Roumelian villages have been burned, and old men have been crucified by the Bulgarians.

The house voted down the income tax.

A comparative statement showing a summary of collections of internal revenue for the first ten months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1877, exhibits a decrease in the tax on spirits amounting to $5,736,734.39; a decrease of $872,064.99 in the tobacco tax; an increase of $477,224.56 on fermented liquors, and a decrease of $173,387.24 in the tax on banks and bankers. The taxes on dealers, rectifiers and manufacturers of spirits have however, increased, as was also the case with manufacturers and dealers in manufactured tobacco. The decrease in the tax on banks and bankers included every taxable item under that head, bank deposits, savings banks deposits, capital and circulation. The principal reason for the decrease on distilled spirits, tobacco of all descriptions, snuff and stamps for tobacco or snuff is held at the internal revenue office to be because of the long agitation during the present session of Congress on the subject of changes in the tax upon the articles in question.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Berlin, June 15, 1878.—It has leaked out that a most important incident, which was kept secret, terminated the first session of the Congress on Thursday. Lord Beaconsfield demanded energetically that an arrangement should be at once made by which the Russian army and the British fleet should withdraw simultaneously from the vicinity of Constantinople during the sessions of the Congress, so as to remove all possible source of danger to the peace of Europe until a final settlement could be arrived at.

A Bad Hitch.

Prince Gortschakoff, on the part of Russia, expressed the strongest opposition to this proposal, insisting on the necessity of the Russian forces remaining in the positions they now occupy until the Congress should come to a final decision on the questions to be laid before it. This pronounced divergence of opinion showed the diplomatists present the extreme delicacy and difficulty of the task they had undertaken, and dissipated the sanguine expectations with which some of them had come to the Congress.

The Bessarabian Danger.

On the question of Bessarabia, however, he will make no compromise. He says that Russia will insist absolutely on the retrocession to Russia of that territory, and will take no equivalent for it. The Roumanian Commissioners present here declare that if the Congress does not give Roumania her rights she will defend Bessarabia by force of arms. The Montenegrins say the same with regard to Antivari.

Austria Preparing for the Worst.

It is now known for certian that the Austrian government yesterday gave orders for the immediate mobilization of 80,000 men, so as to be ready for all emergencies. This is regarded as a sure indication that Austria has little confidence in the Congress, but an explanation may be also found in the fear of complications arising from the attitude of Roumania and Montenegro.

A MOTHER KILLING HER CHILDREN AND HERSELF—PROBABLE SUICIDE OF THE FATHER.

Philadelphia, June 8.—At 1337 South Tenth street lived a family by the name of Geistlach, the husband being a shoemaker and out of work. On Thursday last he left home in search of employment, and the same evening the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the Protestant Episcopal church at Eighth and Reed streets, received a letter from him, stating in feeling language that he was about to commit suicide, giving a sketch of his struggles to find bread for his family and commending his children to the mercy of the world. It was understood that Geistlach has gone to a watering place to look for work, and but little was seen of the family afterward. To-night, a neighbor suspecting that all was not right, broke into the house. In the second story room in a trundle bed he found the two children, Charles Robert Ernst, aged eleven, and Elizabeth Anne, aged nine years, both dead. Over the face of the boy was a pad and over that of the little girl a handkerchief, both saturated with chloroform. In a bed in the same room lay the mother, also dead, with a chloroformed handkerchief over her face. All three were attired in their night dresses. A note was found in the house, penned in red ink by Mrs. Geistlach, bidding farewell to all, and from which it appears that she must have killed the children and then committed suicide. The father, who has not been heard from since Thursday, has no doubt committed suicide also. He was about fifty-six years of age, and had been a private in the Thirteenth regiment New Jersey volunteers.

It is now supposed that the husband himself killed the family.

A MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDERER HANGED.

Pottsville, Penn., June 11.—Dennis Donnelly, the Schuylkill County Molly Maguire, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1876. The execution had been twice postponed by the Governor, and numerous efforts had been made to overrule the decision of the Court, but the Board of Pardons, after a full examination finally refused to interfere. Donnelly arose at 6 o'clock this morning, having slept well all night. High mass was at once celebrated in his cell by Fathers Gallagher and Brennan. He appeared to be in the best of spirits, and at the conclusion of the mass partook of a hearty breakfast, after which he attended to his devotions for some time. At 9:30 o'clock he was visited by his counsel, whom he greeted cordially, and also expressed his thanks to them for the efforts they had made in his behalf. At 10:20 Donnelly, accompanied by Fathers Gallagher, and Brennan, ascended the scaffold, the doomed man paying no attention to those present, but prayed fervently, gazing intently upon a crucifix which he held in his hand. When asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law should be carried out, he answered almost inaudibly, "I have nothing." His arms and legs were then pinioned, and the white cap drawn over his head, and at 10:26 the drop fell. The unfortunate man struggled horribly and slowly strangled to death. Fourteen minutes after the drop fell the body was cut down and taken in charge by a brother of the deceased. The execution was comparatively private.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED BY A TORNADO IN THE STREETS OF CANTON, CHINA.

Washington, June 10.—The Consul at Canton reports to the Department of State that a terrible tornado passed over that city on the 11th of April last, causing great destruction of life and property. The whirlwind came from the sea in the from of a waterspout, and struck the shore on the foreign settlement of Shameen, passing thence in a northeasterly direction through the crowded part of the city of Canton. The average breadth of the track left by the tornado is 600 feet. Although many houses were destroyed in the foreign settlement, no life was lost there, and the cases of miraculous escape from death were numerous. The United States Consulate was just beyond the track of the storm, and no American property was damaged. In the native city it is estimated that 10,000 persons were killed. Owing to the narrowness of the streets the work of removing the dead bodies from the wreck made slow progress and would take several weeks to accomplish. The weather was very hot, and the fearful stench from decomposing bodies led many to fear the outbreak of a pestilence.

The government has been swindled out of half million dollars on the greenback paper process.

New York Communists amount to about 1,000 beer slingers.

For the Reporter.

THE CHARACTER OF DANIEL.

In the first year of the Babylonish captivity, 607 yrs. B. C., Daniel was carried to Babylon, at about the age of 15 years. In the fourth year of the captivity, he and his companions were educated for the king's service. In the thirteenth year, he was honored by God as a special intercessor on account of his piety. Ez. 14. 14, 20. In the nineteenth year, Nebuchadnezzar set up an image, at the dedication of which Daniel's comrads were cast into a fiery furnace. In the thity-seventh year, he interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the Stately Tree. In the fifty-second year, he was called Belteshazzar, by Nabonidus, a Chaldean name signifying "the keeper of the hid treasures of Bel"—His Hebrew name, Daniel, signifies: My judge is God. At the same time, he had the vision of the four beasts. Dan. 7. In the fifty-fourth year, he had his vision of the Ram and Goat. In the sixty-ninth year, he interpreted the hand-writing on the wall for Belshazzar. Dan. 5. About this time he was cast into the den of lions by Darius. In the seventieth year (of the Bab. captivity), he prophesied of the 70 weeks.—490 yrs. to Christ's time, ending, either in the fourth year after Christ's death, when the Jews openly rejected the gospel, the apostles turned to the Gentiles, or at the destruction of Jerusalem, 37 years after His death. Josephus calls Daniel the greatest of the prophets—and Gabriel calls him "a man greatly beloved."

1. In as much as there are no faults recorded of Daniel, his character must be a kind of a *Seltenheit*, and really a beautiful object of contemplation. A short analysis will bring the subject of this communication clearly to view. It accords with our plan to mention,

1. SOME TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF DANIEL.

1. Early Piety. He was likely not more than 15 years old when he came to Babylon. But because of his piety God loved him and king's honored him. Early piety has physical, intellectual, political, moral and religious advantages. Hence Solomon says: Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, before the evil days come and the years draw nigh when ye shall say, I have no pleasure in them.

2. Faith. His faith stopped the mouths of lions. Heb. 11: 33. He could hold himself at an unwavering confidence in God. No wonder Bathurst said:

Lord give us such a faith as this,
And then whate'ere may come,
We'll taste, even here, the hallowed bliss
Of an eternal home.

3. Devotion. Daniel was emphatically a man of prayer. What was he cast into a den of lions for? Ans., for praying three times a day. Many christians of the nineteenth century need not be alarmed—they will not get into a den of lions—not a bit of it.

4. Humility. After Daniel found out the dream of Nebuchadnezzar and the interpretation thereof, he humbly said: There is a God in Heaven that revealeth secrets. He claims no superior wisdom and understanding for himself. He gives God the honor due him. Before honor is humility. Prov. 15: 33.

5. Resolution. He was determined that he would not defile himself with the king's meat, that he would keep himself unspotted from the world. Jas. 1: 27. He was resolved to eat no meat that had been offered to idols, or that the law of God forbade him eat.

6. Independence. He thought and acted for himself. He knew greatness could not be inherited. He reproved Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, without fear or favor. He dared to do right.

7. Consistency. In youth, manhood, and old age, he was always, to the day of his death, which occurred probably at Susa in Persia, at the advanced age of 90 years, a consistent servant of the Most High. And was at the last a living, moving miracle of God's power and loving care.

8. Faithfulness. He was faithful in all the relations of life. He lived a long and active life in the courts and councils of the greatest monarchs the world ever saw; i.e., Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus and Darius, and yet attended faithfully upon the duties of Religion.

9. Innocence. While Darius was full of remorse, because of his murderous edict, (Dan. 6: 7), he had an approving conscience, a conscience void of offence, both towards God and man, etc. Who would not rather have a good conscience in a den of lions than a tormenting conscience in a royal palace? A good conscience is an invaluable blessing.

II. LESSONS. Learn,

1. What good character is. Where these features and lineaments are found in the character of Daniel, there is good character—character God can approve and love.

2. Compare your character with that of Daniel, reader, that you may know wherein yours is defective. See also, Gal. 5: 22, 23.

3. Copy the example of this O. T. worthy. If all were Daniels, what a grand time we would have both in church and state! We would, then, have wise men, understanding men, men that fear the Lord, at the head of government, and righteousness and faith would exalt us as a people. J. T.

A LITERARY BRILLIANT.

There is no periodical that we receive with more pleasure and gratification than Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. The title is exceedingly appropriate, for, in an eminent degree, it possesses elements of popularity; and that this fact has been fully recognized by the reading public, indubitable proof is afforded in the large circulation it has attained—exceeding probably, that of any similar publication. Not only does it surpass most of its rivals in this respect, and in the excellence of its literary and artistic departments, but the amount of reading matter it gives greatly exceeds that of higher-priced foreign and domestic magazines. As regards me it and cheapness, therefore, the Popular Monthly has powerful claims to patronage. The number for July fully substantiates these claims, and it may be regarded as a genuine literary brilliant, for its pages sparkle with bright gems of thought and of artistic skill. The opening paper is on the subject of "Smuggling in the United States—Its Extent, its Perils and its Penalties." The many ingenious methods of concealment adopted by smugglers, both male and female, are exposed, and the article is illustrated with twelve cuts. Professor Joy contributes a second paper on the "History of Electricity"; it is of profound interest and profusely illustrated. Two more chapters are given of Etta W. Pierce's admirable serial novel, "The American Countess." "Guinnard's Adventures in Patagonia"; "St. Helena in 1878, with Views of the Spot where Napoleon was Interred, and of Jamestown"; "Magnificence of Ancient Rome," and "A Vagabond Abroad" are a few of the other good things with which this number abounds. The contents embrace short stories by popular authors, (complete), poems, sketches, etc., and a pleasing, carefully selected miscellany. There are 128 quarto pages, and over 100 engravings. The annual subscription is only $3, postpaid, and the price of single copies 25 cents. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

Governor Hartranft on Monday signed the new Game and Fish law, and it therefore is now in force. Its most important provisions are, that—

1. Deer shall be killed only between October 1st and December 16th, the penalty for killing at any other time being $50.

2. Squirrels may be killed only between September 1st and January 1st; and Rabbits between October 15th and January 1st.

3. Wild Duck and Geese may be killed, between September 1st and May 15th; Wild Turkeys between October 15th and January 1st; Pheasants between October 1st and January 1st; Woodcock between July 4th and January 1st; and Partridges between October 15th and January 1st.

4. No Woodpecker, Flicker, Robin, Nighthawk, Sparrow, Thrush, Lark, or any other insectiverous bird shall be killed at any season, under a penalty of $5 for each offense.

5. Salmon and Trout shall be caught only from April 1st to August 1st, and Trout shall be caught only with hook and line.

6. Fish baskets, nets, wiers and all other such devices for catching fish are prohibited entirely; but fyke or hoop nets are permitted in streams not inhabited by trout, from March 1st till December 1st, provided the meshes shall not be less than one inch and not be placed at the confluence of any wing walls.

7. Bass, Pike and Salmon may be caught with hook and line only, between June 1st and January 1st, but bass less than 6 inches in length, if caught, must be returned immediately to the stream.

8. Lake Bass, Rock Bass, or blue Sun Fish, species recently introduced by the fish commissioners, shall not be caught for three years, from January 1st, 1878, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

The Indian uprising is general in Oregon and Idaho.

HORSEWHIPPED BY A WOMAN.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Muncie, Ind., June 14.—Our city was thrown into great excitement this afternoon by the public horse-whipping of Mr. N. F. Ethall, editor of the Muncie News, by Mrs. Palk, wife of Mr. Robert Palk. The horse whipping was on account of an article published in Tuesday's News, which, it is averred, reflected on Mrs. Palk. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Palk and her husband entered Gift's shoe store across the street from the News office and while Mr. Palk engaged the proprietor in conversation Mrs. Palk sent to Ethall, requesting him to come to the store. He did so, when she handed him a copy of the paper, telling him to read the item. Then she threw a quantity of red pepper in his face, and attacked him with the horsewhip, raining her blows fast and furious on his head. He, taken by surprise and blinded by the pepper, could make no defense, but started to run. She followed him up, still continuing the castigation, until he rushed into Kline's jewelry store, whither she followed him, but was pulled off by Mr. Kline.

A GENERAL FREIGHT WAR PREDICTED.

New York, June 17.—Railroad officials fear another general freight war. Cutting in the form of rebates has been going on for some time and the prospects of maintaining a fixed tariff much longer, is not considered encouraging. The belief is that the New York Central, after securing at the next election the control of the Michigan Central Road, will withdraw from all pooling contracts, and will enter the field for all freight offering at low rates. With its connections it can carry freight lower than any other road, and their action will provoke a general railroad war.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of John Eyerhart, late of Ferguson twp., Centre county, deceased, having been granted to A. J. Orndorf, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. ORNDORF.
23 may 6t Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of D. W. Willow, late of the township of Penn, dec'd., the auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator among those legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday the 12th day of July, A. D. 1878, at 1 o'clock, p. m. J. L. SPANGLER,
6 jun 3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Jacob Homan, sr., late of Gregg township, dec'd., the auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executors to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. L. SPANGLER, Auditor.

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove in a Week, Tan, Freckles, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful, also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 36 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 35 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

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n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage.
2 may 5m

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	3.50
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIE'S FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of the Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth, At the BISHOP STREET B