The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 1, 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.

Hundreds of Republicans of this county have already signified their intention to vote for Andy Dill, for Governor, because they know the man.

So says the Lewisburg Journal, and it is the truth—wherever Mr. Dill is known people of all parties are for him. That's the best recommendation for the democratic nominee.

Hayes has removed Ben Butler's brother-in-law from the New Orleans post-mastership. This is about as close as the fraudulent President is able to strike at Ben, because he will not believe Hayes was fairly elected, and is bringing out the fact through the investigating committee.

Making a fraudulent president did not make a happy family out of the radical party. In Iowa the republican platform opposes the Southern policy of President Hayes and demands a tariff for revenue. In Vermont the county conventions approve of the President's entire policy. In Wisconsin the rule of Boss Keyes is disputed by independent republicans, who threaten to bolt if the Boss is to use the party to make himself United States Senator. In Tennessee the colored republican organ, the Knoxville Examiner, reports that the colored voters are spliting their tickets on local nominations and voting for democrats where these are the best men.

Potato bugs will kill fish as well as potatoes. See:

A colony of potato bugs attempted to fly over Saratoga Lake, New York, but mis-calculated the distance and fell into the water, to be gobbled up by the fish, to the great joy of the farmers. But this joy was of short duration. The hard shells not setting easy on their stomachs the fish died by hundreds and were washed upon the shore. When opened many of the fish were found to contain hundreds of the objectionable bugs.

The republican papers of Union county are making sham a fight on Dill—they try to say some things against Andy only to keep their standing in the party. They actually like Dill—as do all Union county people—and it would be risky to bet that the Chronicle and Telegraph men will not also vote for honest Andy. We predict that Union county will show a largely increased vote for Dill. Whenever one of the republican papers down there says something against Dill, it does it with a strong wink.

If all men were honest—and all could be—and did unto others as they would be done by—what a grand old world this would be! There would be no use for prisons, no need of courts and judges and juries, no business for lawyers, no costs, no taxes, no police-men, watch-men or watch-dogs, revolvers dirks or any weapons of self defense, lock smiths would have to learn a different trade, no thieves, murderers or liars or cheats, no quarrels, no counterfeiters and forgers, and no one to cheat the printer after lifting a paper regularly every week for years. And if every body were honest and upright, all would be happy—but because it is otherwise, we have trouble, misery, expense and all manner of evil. How foolish people then are!

The magnificence of Jay Cooke's failure is attested by the figures presented to the meeting of creditors on Monday. The total claims exceed eight millions of dollar, of which nearly three millions has been paid to preferred creditors, including seven hundred thousand to the United States. On the 8th of July the Trustee had on hand $280,812 belonging to the estate. The assests are varied, ranging from debts due the estate of "twenty-eight cents" to thousands of shares of stocks and bonds; "Ogantz," the country palace; Gibraltar Island, on Lake Erie, the resort of overworked parsons; "pew 35 in St. Andrews Church," and lands, town lots, water power, hotels, houses and farms, East and West; "4,000 tons pig iron," etc., etc. No valuation is put on the assets.

Hoyt is not at all popular in his own county of Luzerne. Dill is not only popular in Union but also in Luzerne, Hoyt's county. Where Hoyt is known he is not liked. Where Dill is known the people are his friends. That's the difference.

In parts of the west the wheat crop was damaged by storms and heat. From a summary of over two hundred reports received by a leading commission firm in Milwaukee, from points in Wisconsin Iowa and Minnesota, during the past three weeks, the damage to the wheat crop by late storms and excessive heat averages 17 per cent. in Wisconsin, 27 per cent in Iowa and 27 per cent in Minnesota.

Work has been resumed on the Washington monument which has stood unfinished for 20 years.

Senator Vorhees thinks Thurman will be the next democratic nominee for president.

The actual amount of gold coin in the national treasury amounts to $161,243,914.

Under a new law county commissioners must give bail before entering upon their offices. This was not required of them heretofore. All right.

Reporter for the campaign 35 cents cash. Democrats circulate the Reporter.

"There is one thing that I regret," said the Fraudulent President upon taking an effectionate leave of Mrs. Jenks, "and that is that you are not an Ohio woman."

A smoker in Portsmouth, N. H., finding that his cigar wouldn't draw, cut it open, and discovered a cartridge, with the bullet toward the mouth end. This is just like Hoyt—if you open him, you'l find Cameron inside "turned toward the mouth end."

In North Carolina, Alabama and Delaware the republicans have determined to make no nominations for State officers. Now, then, where is this great republican party in the south, that could carry states to make Hayes president? It's not there.

The indications point to a gain of five Democratic Congressmen in Ohio and four in Missouri. It would not be surprising if the Democrats had a majority of forty in the next Congress.

Oil has declined at the wells to less than $1 per barrel. It is quoted from 80 to 85 cents. In some parts of the oil district they are allowing it to run upon the ground for want of tankage.

John Sherman was before the committee again, last week, and this time swears he did not write that letter, and in his testimony corroborates Mrs. Jenks. Now if Eliza Pinkston were hitched along yet, it would make a three horse team.

The Secretary of the Interior has just decided a question which long and vainly sought settlement in past years, and which is of great importance to settlers on public lands. The law provides that all lands granted to railroads, and not sold by them three years after the final completion of the roads, shall be open to entry at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Mr. Schurz decides that this law shall be enforced, and that the companies cannot hold their lands at higher prices, as they have been doing. This just decision will open millions of acres to entry and settlement at low rates. The companies, of course, receive the money but they can no longer fix a high price on their lands.

Riot in Washington city on 26. A party of men tried to stop others from working at $1 per day. If any persons wishes to work for $1 a day what business has a mob of idlers to stone him for it? Better $1 than nothing—these times.

The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. five years ago will always hold a great prominence in the history of the financial and business troubles of the present time. At a meeting of the creditors in Philadelphia on 23 a plan of settlement of the vast liabilities, over eight million dollars, was proposed. Forty per cent. it is thought, will be realized from the estate.

Governor Hartranft has issued a proclamation fixing the 13th day of August next for holding an election in Luzerne county to decide on the proposed division of the same, and to designate the county seat.

A number of citizens of Gregg and Walker townships have informed us of the danger they were in, this spring, of having their lands sold by our imbecile, proscriptive Treasurer, Musser, whose tracts he advertised to be sold for taxes without any right whatever. No doubt there are numerous other cases that were not reported to us. We give a few instances as samples of the work of a selfish public officer: A prominent farmer of near Zion tells us his land was placed in the list without the shadow of right under the law, and that when he discovered it, the Treasurer made as an excuse that he did not understand or know any thing about the business of the office—the truth for once—but rather humiliating admission from one who in a book puts himself down as a "leading business man."

Again, a number of land-owners of Gregg township tell us their lands were advertised by Musser for sale for taxes when they held the proper receipts that all taxes were paid.

These parties tell us that when the Reporter began to expose Musser's incompetency and illegal work, they were led to hunting up the list of tax sales, and not being put in the Reporter where it should have been in the interests of the landholders because every body reads this paper, after much difficulty it was found printed in an obscure paper of no circulation, and read by no one, and that thus by the Reporter's expose they were saved from having their lands sold and probably expensive law suits to recover their titles to their lands.

Now we should like to know what people think of this pig-headed proscription by our Treasurer that would thus lead land-owners to vexatious law-suits and endless trouble? He advertised contrary to the spirit of the law which requires that such important work should receive the widest publicity instead of hiding in an obscure and virtually defunct sheet. He advertised twice contrary to law, after he was informed of it, and had to be stopped by the courts. He collected illegal fees on the larger number of the tracts and which any who thus paid can and should make him refund again.

Now, was all this the result of ignorant blundering, or did the Treasurer, who himself has been a one-horse speculator in lands, think that by not giving the sales proper notice as the law contemplates, he or some of his advisors might have an opportunity to speculate on the lands of his neighbors, many of whom reluctantly voted for him? How is it?

The other day, near New York, a diver, clothed with his habiliments, walked 8 miles in 5 hours and 7 minutes under water, for a purse of $500. He didn't see any fishes. The depth of water was from 6 to 12 feet.

Ex-Congressman Sypher swore before the Potter committee that he saw the Sherman letter—still Sherman don't know whether he wrote for not. Funny.

New Orleans had 18 deaths from yellow fever on 26.

LEGISLATIVE.

ED. REPORTER:—It is with pleasure I see the name of our fellow citizen, Hon. Samuel Gilliland, announced for the office of Assembly. He has consented to this at the persuasion of some of his friends who are ardent democrats, and who, for the good of the party, desire a good man placed on the ticket for that office. Mr. Gilliland is so well and favorably known, that he needs no praise at the hands of your writer. We, his neighbors, would be proud to see our friend chosen, and the party would do itself great credit and add strength to the ticket. He is opposed to increased salaries, and when in the legislature refused to keep the increased pay, and placed it back into the treasury. He is a working man and has always favored their interests. His honesty can not be called in question, and he posseses that knowledge of public affairs which a qualified representative needs. Let democrats act wisely and nominate Mr. Gilliland.

A NEIGHBOR.

Lately the story has been whispered about among Plymouth Church members and elsewhere in Brooklyn society that Mrs. Tilton was to go on the lecture platform. The story is that this had been suggested or at least sanctioned by Theodore before his departure for Europe, and that he had even written a lecture entitled "Woman's Fall" for her to deliver. It was added that she contemplated following Mr. Beecher in his lecture tour, speaking in places he did the night after his departure. Mrs. Tilton's friends, it was said were urging her to lecture as the easiest method of supporting herself and children and the only way of righting herself before the public. She is offered one hundred dollars per night and traveling expenses.

The democracy of Mifflin county met in convention at Lewistown, Monday, and made the following nominations: Congress, Hon. A. Reed; assembly, John M. Shade; sheriff, George Buffington; treasurer, Samuel Killian, commissioners, R. J. M'Nitt, Robert Copples; director of poor, Samuel Mitchell; coroner, H. Rudisill; auditors, Jno. Barr, and John Swigert.

The clergy in Quebec are celebrating high masses for the banishment of the potato bug.

The Rev. Joseph Cook is recuperating at lake George, preparatory to beginning his lecture engagements, which extend through the fall and winter and far into the spring.

THE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED SO FAR BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

From the Washington Post.

The Potter committee have proved, beyond successful rebuttal, things believed to be true, but not absolutely proven to be true before, to wit: That the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, which were given to Hayes, belonged to Tilden. Leaving out of consideration the State of Florida, which no honest man will deny to have been stolen, we will take up Louisiana. As to this State the Potter committee has clearly proved:

1. That a conspiracy was entered into by certain Republican leaders, the object being to hold no election in East Feliciana, Grant and other Democratic parishes.

2. That the fact that no Republican votes were cast in East Feliciana was not due to intimidation, as alleged, but was owing to Anderson's advice to the Republican leaders not to vote, as it would have a better effect than all the affidavits that could be produced.

3. That for a period of two days after the election the Republican leaders admitted that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State by a heavy majority.

4. That when it became evident that the election of Hayes depended upon the result of the State, deliberate preparations were made for the purpose of defeating the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

5. That in pursuance of this plan, protests, forged and altered to suit the occasion, were made for the parishes of East and West Feliciana, whereby a Democratic majority of over 2,800 was changed to a Republican majority of 500.

6. That the Supervisors of the above-named parishes were prevented by promises of reward made by John Sherman and others from exposing such forgeries.

7. That on the 27th day of November, when the Returning Board proceeded to sum up the result of their labors it was discovered that while Packard and a Republican Legislature were elected, Hayes was defeated.

8. That after the above date, and in order to secure the electoral vote for Hayes, forged protests were made for Richland and other parishes, and the returns from Lafayette and other parishes so changed as to increase the Republican vote.

9. That affidavits bearing fictitious names, and the names of dead men, were manufactured in the Custom House and upon such affidavits various Democratic polls were thrown out.

10. That the acts above recited were known to some of the visiting statesmen, and received their approval.

11. That the electoral vote of the State, as counted before the two Houses of Congress, was a forgery.

12. That John Sherman, now Secretary of the Treasury, and at the time the personal representative of Mr. Hayes, was guilty of subornation of perjury.

13. That the leading parties necessary to a completion of the fraud were promised by him protection and reward.

14. That the Fraudulent President in fulfillment of Sherman's and Noyes's promises has rewarded with office every scoundrel connected with the great crime in both Florida and Louisiana.

15. That Stanley Matthews, a Republican Senator from Ohio, and Justice Harlan, a Judge of the Supreme Court, had guilty knowledge of the fraudulent transactions by which the vote of Louisiana was stolen, and personally interested themselves to reward and protect the criminals.

16. That Senator Morton and Gen. Garfield, both members of the Electoral Commission, knew when they voted to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes that it was both fraudulent and a forgery.

17. That Senator Kellogg, who assisted at the forgery of the Louisiana returns has since been guilty of secreting the witnesses.

18. That not one of the criminals who assisted to perpetrate the colossal crime of the age has been punished; but that all but two—numbering over a hundred—have been provided with offices by Mr. Hayes's direct order or request, and in some cases by and through his continued and persistent interference.

With few exceptions these facts are proved, exclusive of the testimony of either Anderson or Weber, notwithstanding that the committee has only fairly entered upon its task.

WHO TINKERED THE TARIFF.

The Morning Patriot turns to the record upon this subject, where these liars about the tariff will be informed that the Forty-first congress, in session in 1869-70 passed a bill reducing the tariff on a number of articles. The duty on pig-iron was lowered in that bill from $9.00 to $7.00 per ton. See Congressional Globe for proceedings and vote in detail on the passage of the bill. The Forty-first congress was largely republican in the house of representatives, and in the senate by a two-thirds majority. This bill to reduce the tariff became a law through the signature of Ulysses S. Grant. The Forty-second congress, in session in 1871-2, passed what is commonly known as the Dawes tariff bill, by which a general reduction of ten per cent. on all articles of import was made. The duty on pig iron was again reduced in this bill. From $7.00 per ton it went down to $6.30 at which it stands to-day. The ten per cent. reduction bill was introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, then chairman of the committee of ways and means. After prolonged debate and some unimportant additions and amendments the house passed the bill on the 20th of May 1872, by a vote of 149 to 61. Among the republicans voting for the bill were N. P. Banks, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry L. Dawes, Charles Foster (Ohio), J. A. Garfield, George F. Hoar, G. W. M'Crary (now secretary of war), Samuel Shellabarger, James N. Tyner (afterwards postmaster general), W. A. Wheeler (now de facto Vice President) and Jeremiah M. Wilson. These were the leaders of the republican side of the house in that congress. The house was largely republican, but scarcely more than one-fourth of the republican members recorded their votes against the passage of the bill. See for detailed vote Congressional Globe for the Forty-second congress, page 3652. The bill went to the senate and was discussed and amended in some slight particulars by that branch reaching its final passage there on the 30th of May, 1872, but three senators, Messrs. Chandler of Michigan, Scott of Pennsylvania and Sprague of Rhode Island, voting in the negative. Senator Cameron was absent. Among the republican senators voting for the bill were Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Conkling, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan (now president of the senate), Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Ramsay and Sherman (now secretary of the treasury). It is needless to add that these men shaped the policy of the republican side of the senate nor need we remind the reader that the democratic membership of the senate constituted then but about one-fourth of the entire body. For detailed vote see Congressional Globe Forty-second congress, page 4088. The bill as it passed the senate went to a conference committee of the two houses whose report was adopted by the house June 4, 1872, without a division (see Congressional Globe for Forty-second congress, page 4212) and by the senate on the same day also without amendment (see same volume of Globe, page 4216). The bill received the signature of Ulysses S. Grant and is the law of the land to-day.

Turkish speculators have invested heavily in land in Cyprus since the British occupation.

Our representative in Congress, Hon. L. A. Mackey, has been requested by the Secretary of War to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment as Cadet to the United States Military Academy from the 20th Congressional District, who must report at West Point not later than the 12th of June, 1879; but the appointment to be made as early as practicable. The person appointed must be an actual bona fide resident of the district. The age for the admission of Cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. He must be at least five feet in height, and in good physical condition; well versed in orthography, and of the United States. The pay of a Cadet is 540 dollars per year, and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support.

If the representative in Congress has reason to doubt the success of his nominee in passing the entering examination, he can nominate a legally qualified alternate to be authorized to report at the Military Academy for examination in the event the regular nominee fails, the alternate to be designated at the same time as the regular appointee, Mr. Mackey, who has furnished us the foregoing information, desires to make the appointment by the first of October next.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF REPUBLICAN EXPENDITURE.

We are indebted to the New York *Sun* for the following condensed facts in regard to the appropriations made by three years of democratic as compared with the preceding three years of republican ascendancy in congress, viz:

Estimates.....	$176,226,848.
As Passed House.....	147,687,739.
As Passed Senate.....	161,852,263.
Laws.....	157,200,833.

$6,000,000 additional estimates were sent in not included in the regular book from the treasury.

It appears by these figures that the democratic house appropriated twenty-eight and a half millions less than the estimates; that the republican senate raised the bills of the house more than fourteen millions, and that the laws as passed exceeded the house grants by nearly ten millions. In the last congress, when the house commenced the work of reducing the public expenditures, the senate struck off ten millions from the budget of economy, and now they have repeated the act of hostility to the same extent. These are the naked facts.

To appreciate the great change that has taken place since the house passed out of republican control, a comparison between the appropriations made during their rule and since then will tell the story most effectively and clearly. A period of three years of republican and of three years of democratic ascendancy will best represent each side fairly, and under similar conditions of peace, when public policy and duty to the taxpayers required the strictest retrenchment in every branch of the public service. The table below gives the totals:

Appropriations For Three Years.

Republican.

1874.	1875.	1876.
$189,025,793	$184,304,787	$177,370,687

Democratic.

1877.	1878.	1879.
$154,390,943	$153,608,681	$158,773,493

Total three years of republican appropriations.....	$550,701,067
Total three years of democratic appropriations.....	$466,773,117
Total democratic reduction....	$ 83,927,950
Average annual reduction.....	$ 27,975,983

The regular appropriations for the current fiscal year were largely increased by exceptional items, which might fairly be deducted from the total. For example:

The fishery award.....	$5,500,000
Pensions to soldiers of 1812 dropped since 1861.....	$1,800,000
Half the sum voted to rivers & harbors, no bill having passed last year.....	$4,150,000
New items and increased grants for light houses, navy yards, public buildings, signal service, coast survey, life saving stations, United States courts, judgments, etc.....	$1,750,000
Total	$12,900,000

Giving credit for this large sum, and the regular supplies would foot up less than one hundred and forty-six millions, which is a healthy showing under adverse surroundings. The entire appropriations made at the extra and regular sessions amounted to $172,908,165. In this aggregate is included $14,534,672 for deficiencies, extending back to 1870, and down to 1878. But among the so-called "deficiencies" are items which do not belong to that category at all, which will swell the figures $1,325,000, and include the star mail service, the cost of the fire in the patent office, with new models, the silver vault for the New York sub-treasury, expenses of the extra session, and to meet the possible falling off in the revenues of the post office. Advances were also made under the head of deficiencies for public buildings to the extent of $1,122,000, of $300,000 for subsistence to the army; and of a further sum of $1,200,000 for the same purpose.

Below is the best argument possible why the next House of Representatives should be Democratic, as it surely will be. The party that saves millions annually is the party for the people.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEARS.

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Total for Three Years.

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Democratic	466,773,117.
Total Dem. reduction.....	$83,927,950.
Av. annual reduction.....	$27,975,973.

"ADMONISH."

EDITOR REPORTER.—"Spectator" in last week's *Watchman* makes a good point against those who four years ago aided and abetted the Modoc movement to defeat a regular democrat, Col. Mackey, for congress, and to defeat a great democratic leader, Mr. Wallace, for state senator, and thus put in peril our chances to elect a U. S. Senator. "Spectator" wants these trimmers and disorganizers marked, and none but faithful democrats, men whom we can trust, nominated for offices. That's sound. Let the men who go over and come back and willing to go over again, be taught that they are not the ones democrats want when honorable positions are to be filled.

NORTH WARD.

AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Presidio, San Francisco, July 19.—General Sherman, Washington D. C.—The following dispatch received at Wheaton:

"Last night the Umatillas with Colonel Forsyth and cavalry column struck the camps of the hostiles about two and a half miles from Sharkie's Ranch, in the vicinity of the east fork of Birch creek, killing seventeen warriors and capturing about twenty women and children and sixty or seventy head of stock. Loss of the Umatillas, two ponies. The Umatillas had previously killed Egan and thirteen warriors and captured from two hundred and fifty to three hundred head of stock.

The hostiles are demoralized and breaking into small parties, with the intention, as reported by captured squaws, to go into the Weiser country and make their way to the Bannock or Buffalo country.

(Signed) "MCDOWELL, Maj. Gen."

Benjamin Heimbach, residing near White Spring, this county, says the Telegraph, suffered his left arm to be amputated above the elbow, on the 13th. He was a Union soldier during the late war, a member of Co. D, 52d regiment Penn'a Vol., and was injured fourteen years ago, ever since which time the arm has been nearly useless; and recently it has grown worse, rendering amputation necessary.

GOD'S LOVE FOR US—SERMON BY THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

"God's Love For Us," the text John iii., 16—"For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotton Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The preacher introduced his theme by quoting a paragraph found in a volume of sermons by Dr. Adams, of Boston, just from the press, wherein there is an expression to the effect that nothing will occupy the thoughts of some through eternity more than their wonder why God loved them, and that He condescended to ask them twice that they should give their love to Him. The question, the preacher continued, which had frequently occupied his own mind was whether he had permission from any royal source to give his love to such a Supreme Being, and if He would give him anything in return. Could he walk through life with the consciousness of having a personal knowledge of God? Standing in some of the public squares or boulevards of the capitals of Europe one may see a king or emperor pass. It is said to be a privilege, and hats are raised in token of respect, and possibly of admiration. The laws of such a sovereign are obeyed, but he is far from his subjects, and it seems that he has but little interest in them other than personal aggrandizement. There are no ties between the master and the subject, excepting, perhaps, those of selfishness on the part of the former. Friendship with earthly kings has but little value. With God, who is the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords, it is vastly different. Do you wonder, then, that this Lord has any interest in such as we? I am only a beggar, seeking for a crust at the rising of the sun and the softest pillow that I can find at the going down of the same. It is a matter of wonder that my name is written in the book of such a Being, and it is still more surprising that all the actions, all the trifling as well as the important things, are noted, and that He cares for what I do and how I do it. This truth is so beyond the reach of one's intellect, beyond the grasp of the imagination, that we must stop and think the matter over. If this be true then we look at everything with a different eye, and we have no right to say in regard to serious subjects, "This is no matter." There is something in the doctine which checks us and leads us to better doing, to always be at our best and doing our best.

God's Love Intended For Us.

We then look around to see what the corner stone of this magnificent building is—to discover what hints there are that God loves us. We stand under the sky at noonday, then at midnight, and we see the flowers, and say that He who made them must be honest in heart, and that the world was created with direct reference to the beautiful. Nature is happy whether we are or not. Then we turn to the Book which explains nature. There we find that an omnipotent Being is trying to persuade us to love Him. We must be ingrates if we do not do so. The Bible tells us that this love is intended for us, and God has shown that it is so. He sent His only Son from the golden palace with a personal message to save our souls. That is Christianity—that is religion. After delivering the message Jesus Christ was crucified, and then, going back, left the golden words of prayer that we should be one with him as he is one with God. This religion of ours is a mystery, and we can hardly comprehend its magnitude. The Bible is a book of wonder. It tells us that we can hear the footsteps of the Son of the King coming to take us from our Siberian exile of sin and unhappiness. Religion is nothing but a lifelong gratitude for this sacrifice. The practical element, then, is that religion has a wonderful transforming character. The outlook it gives of a savior is the corner stone of our life. It puts a restraint upon us and makes us do right because God desires it. The chief end of man then becomes to glorify God. That is the kind of religion we have. It is a noble temple, and the incense forever rolling up through the golden roof, in proof of our gratitude.

Power of the Bible.

The Bible may be a closed book to some, The preacher had seen just such, who, surrounded and entangled with wickedness, had at last taken the Bible, and as its sublime truths were unfolded the tears ran down their cheeks and they seemed to wash all their sins away. The knowledge that such had a personal Lord was overwhelming. It gave them a different hope, a different outlook. The preacher's hearers could corroborate the assertions. They knew the transforming power of the gospel. Were any spiritually blind? There is One who could give them light. Were any spiritually deaf? There is One who can remove the trouble and give them the power to hear aright. Were any spiritually dead, fallen upon the ragged edges of a misspent life and lying there torn and powerless? There is One who can bring them to life and give them hope and encouragement, so that the golden gate may be unlocked and with golden robes they can walk into immortality.

FROM MISSOURI.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., June, 1878.

ED. REPORTER:—Cass county is not characterized by lofty mountians furnishing a feast for the eyes of the traveler and an insurmountable obstruction to agriculture; nor is land flat, extending at places into swamps which exhale poisonous vapors; but it gently rises in elevation, forming ridges and mounds, and glides off into vallies. Each of the vallies is drained by some water course which quietly makes its way to mingle with the waters of a larger stream, as Big Oak, Camp branch and Grand river. There is scarcely any portion of the county but what is favorably situated for water. In wet seasons numberless are the springs of pure water that bubble up, many of which seldom cease to run even in the dryest weather. It is true some people do not have as convenient and as good water as one would desire, but this want can be amply supplied by forming an artificial pond or digging a well. We do not boast of our forests, but have an abundance of timber of various species, as walnut, oak, ash, hickory, etc., and is conveniently situated for use. A few years ago people thought one of the great wants of this county was timber; each farmer procured as much as possible, but since hedge and wire fences have been exchanged for rail fence, almost every farmer has some timber to sell. All of the principle water courses are lined with timber while many groves dot the prairies. I have described how beautifully the land lays, and will now speak of the quality of the soil which is of various kinds adapted to the different kinds of grain. Thus we have the black soil which is better suited to the development of the different kinds of grasses than the yellow soil which produces sweet potatoes and melons abundantly. All of the principal kinds of grains thrive in this country. Corn is raised in great quantities, and wheat is produced extensively, while many farmers engage largely in the cultivation of oats, flax, beans, barley and buckwheat. Fruit has come to be one of the staple productions notwithstanding the newness of the county. Apples, pears, peaches and cherries are not only grown sufficiently to supply home demands, but the people of Kansas are also blessed with our fruit crop.

A. D. B.

A SOUTH AMERICAN HORROR.

Twenty-five Men Attempt to Sack a Town and are Killed.

Panama, July 16.—Peruvian journals publish an account of a horrible atrocity in the Province of Hualgayoc. Some months ago a number of persons from the town of San Pablo arrived at San Miguel for the purpose of having a baptism performed in the latter place. After the religious ceremony, those present proceeded to a place of diversion, where after the consumption of a good deal of liquor, a scrimmage occurred between the parties from San Miguel and those from San Pablo, which resulted in the death of one of the former and the detention of some others. A few days afterwards a number of San Pablinos proceeded in San Miguel and forcibly rescued their imprisoned friends, threatening to return before long to take vengeance for the blood of their townsman. At the beginning of the present month the town of San Miguel was invaded by twenty-five individuals from San Pablo, well armed and furnished with munitions, who began to sack the town, behaving with the greatest brutality and cruelty. The inhabitants ascended the church towers, rang the bells to give the alarm and attacked the invaders with uncontrollable fury. The result was that fifteen of the gang were instantly killed, and the remaining ten were severely wounded and taken prisoners. On the following day the latter were also lifeless, and the public square of San Miguel offered the revolting spectacle of twenty-five corpses strewn in all directions.

SPIDERS' EYES.

The more you study into things, the more wonders you will find, even in things so small as the eyes of a spider Eight is the usual number a spider has, and in each branch of the family they are differently arranged to suit their way of life. Those which live in caves, or dark holes, and need only to see before them, have all the eyes in a group on the front of the head. Spiders which live in a web have the eyes raised, so that they can see all about them, and those of the family which travel about and hunt their prey have them more scattered. They are very beautiful, too looking under a microscope—like round polished diamonds.

Indian Agent Connoyer of the Umatilla agency telegraphs under date of the 19th inst, as follows: Eleven Indians from this reservation and about fifty from the Columbia river, Yakiwa and Warm Spring reservations, who came in here for protection, joined the hostiles on the 12th inst. Our Indians sent in a message on the 14th, saying that they would decoy the war chief of the hostiles into our hands if they were pardoned. We accepted their terms and sent a party of forty-three to aid them. They killed the war cheif and eleven others, captured five prisoners and 300 horses, and returned safe with the renegrades and Columbia river Indians. Many freindly Indians lost their stock, crops and provisions. I have issued my private cattle to them. Make some arrangements to feed soon or they will either starve or steal. Seventy-six of our Indians fought the hostiles yesterday. They killed and captured twenty-Prisoners and some horses. Troops will join them this morning."

Godey's Lady's Book for August abounds in fasion plates and an endless variety of things usefull and ornamental, while good stories and other interesting reading mattet make up a number which cannot fail to please amuse and instruct.

On the 30th ult., the day of the great national fete at Paris, admission to the exposition was reduced to 25 centimes (5 cents), and no tickets were issued, nor was change made. The 130,000 visitors brought bronze coins, each one from three to five, in such manner that it took four wagons to carry the receipts for admission to the ministry of finance. There were 202,713 visitors to the great show on Whit Monday, and the tickets gave out, leaving 15,000 persons unable to gain admission. The largest attendance in 1867 was 172,000.

Russia is yet negotiating for the purchase of fast North German Lloyd and Hamburg steamers.

——We need money—please pay up.

EXPOSITION IN MELBOURN.

The British Commissioner to the French Exposition has officialy notified the other Commissioners of the International Exhibition to be held at Melbourn, Australia, in 1880, and invited the present exhibitors to participate.

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.

BARGAINS.

Bargains!

Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

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

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

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove 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 10 cts. 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. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 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. R. 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 direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York. 31 jan 6ms.

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

NOTIONS

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

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

GRAIN CRADLES

a specialty at Rock Bottom Prices.

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 3m

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 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. 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

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY

SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,

TRUSSES, SUPPORTRS, BRACES

FANCY AND TOILET

ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we resp