The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec., 19 1878.

It is gratifying to know that congress has got to work in earnest. As early as Wednesday of last, in committee, one member called another a liar.

Wade Hampton had his leg amputated the same day, 10th, that he was elected to the United States Senate. We think he will never forget that date.

It leaks out that the Republicans of Louisiana raised seven thousand dollars to help along their campaign in some of the Congressional districts; that four thousand dollars were sent to the district where Madison Wells was running and that Wells pocketed the money and made no contest. There's intimidation for you.

We were informed a few days ago, that a democrat, who had been well served with office by his party, was detected at the late election, putting out democratic tickets with Curtin's name left off. In the entire county there were only about half a dozen democrats who led off in the work of opposition to the democratic nominee for congress and succeeded in leading a few dozen voters out of the right path by misrepresentation. We imagine that some time or other this half dozen will wish it had not burnt its fingers by going into the discreditable job.

Now then for pig-tails and lager-beer—in Philadelphia, the other day, a Chinaman married a German girl. The parties to the ceremony were John Foy, an almond-eyed laundryman, and a German girl, six feet high, named Frederica Miller. The courtship was of three weeks duration. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Burrell, of the Baptist church. In addition to John's friends, there were present the mother, uncle and brother of the bride, and a few other "Melican men." The festivities consisted of wine and cake.

There are still reports of workmen dying in Brazil, belonging to the expedition which left Philadelphia last summer. A carpenter, who went out with one of P. & T. Collins' expeditions, has just returned to Philad. He says he tried to come home some time ago on account of the weather, and that Mr. Collins objected for fear there would be a bad report of the place. He says the medical treatment of the sick is herrible the physician in chief prescribing but one kind of medicine for all sorts of disease, and the temperature rising to 135 degrees in the shade in the daytime. Forty-two died in two months. The break-bone fever is the natural result of the climate, and out of 275, 130 were sick on November 2nd, with an almost positive certainty that 75 would die.

England is just now experiencing what the United States went through within the last four years. We had our big failures, followed by gloomy financial outlooks and a loss of confidence until every hearth in the land felt, and still feels, the shock.

The failure of the city of Glasgow bank, followed by the Caledonian bank are producing the same state of affairs in Brittain. A cable telegram says the financial situation has become extremely gloomy and threatening. It is feared that the losses caused by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, the closing of the Caledonian Bank, and the suspension of the West of England and South Wales Bank, when all known, will amount to so large an aggregate as to destroy for a season all confidence; that a general panic will follow, and that the year, will close with a feeling of distrust such as has not been seen in England within the memory of this generation. The failure of the West of England and South Wales District Bank is now believed to be a very bad one, and in some quarters it is thought that its stockholders will find themselves compelled to pay not less than ten or eleven million dollars. The Caledonian Bank's affairs look worse than was at first thought.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* and a few other republican papers attempt to ridicule Gov. Curtin's contest against Yocum. The *Watchman* declares Curtin can't prove the frauds he specifies, from an innate wish that the rads may gain one congressman at least in Yocum. In this instance the *Watchman* has not one word to utter against radical frauds, but secretly glories in them, as part of its own work.

The *Watchman*, besides, slyly charges that democrats committed frauds. That's fine, ain't it? If any democrat is implicated in any fraud against Curtin, we'll bet an old hat it was a Meek-Democrat, and not a true blue one of the good old school. There were about a half dozen so-called democrats, who were educated by Meek, who did work with him in an underhanded game to defeat Curtin and the rest of the democratic ticket.

Conkling, while Blaine was making his big say, sat at his desk reading a book all the time. Conk don't like him from Maine.

The detectives have not yet got even a smell of Stewart's body. We don't want a smell of it, sure.

Seth Yocum feels much demoralized since last week.

All the independent and the more sensible of the republican papers pronounce Blaine's splurge a failure.

A DISGRACE TO THE STATE.

The Omaha *Herald* states the honor and dignity of the State of Nebraska are at stake. Nine murders have occurred in a single week. The fact is going out to the world that a Commonwealth of 400,000 people is powerless to maintain order. Desperadoes meb, kill and burn alive at their pleasure. The necessities of the case are so great that the leading citizens of the State are called on to devise some plan to meet the emergency. If nothing can be done sooner, the Legistature should, upon assembling, give the matter immediate attention, and provide means whereby law and order can be restored.

This is the state of affairs in a so-called "free," yes, a radical, state, and is a picture as horrible as any that Blaine or any other breeder of sectional strife can paint for any southern state. If this story were told of Georgia, or Louisiana, or South Carolina, it would be the text for an avalanche of abuse of southern democrats and the "solid south." But since it is from a quarter where radicalism has a seat, of course there will not be any farther notice taken of it, then that there is a bad state of affairs out in Nebraska, and it has no nigger in the woodpile, and affords no theme upon which to rail out against the south.

It is reported that the senate electoral bill (Edmund's) will not pass the house.

Thurman positively refuses to run for Governor in Ohio.

NARY ONE.

So long as the republicans do not elect colored men to congress from some of their numerous districts in the north, it is all idle bosh to talk sympathy for the negro in the south. The northern rads have not yet elected a single negro to any office. Hypocrites!

And, says an exchange: Isn't it somewhat surprising that, with our large amount of colored population in the North and the large amount of love for them, the Republican party never, no, NEVER, thinks of electing a single colored man to our State Legislature? They ought to elect at least a half dozen colored men to the Legislature for two good reasons, 1st. To give the colored men his just proportion of the officers. 2d. To practice that equality that is preached by that party. Unless they soon do something for the colored "man and brother," their past professions of equality will go for nothing.

THE RECORD OF SILVER.

The House was brought to a square vote on 10, on two silver propositions, and every member was compelled to make a record. They were on bills offered by Mr. Durham of Kentucky, and Mr. Fort of Illinois. There was a very decided majority in the House in favor of both propositions, the vote on Durham's standing 153 yeas to 90 nays, and on Fort's 151 yeas to 89 nays. However, a two-third vote was required to pass them.

Mr. Durham's resolution provided that the trade dollars may be exchanged at par for legal tender standard dollars, and that they shall then be recoined, and the resolution of Mr. Fort of Illinois, already published, provided that the 412½-grain standard silver dollar shall be maintained and enforced, that no bank shall discriminate against it, and that any bank that does shall be deemed to have defied the United States law and be liable to have its charter forfeited.

A comparison of votes given with those of last session on the questions, shows very little change in the sentiment of members since the last elections. The members who advocated silver are satisfied that the large majority received will have a good effect, and will show the banks that the representatives of the people will not tamely submit to their attempt to practically demonetize silver again.

CURTIN'S CONTEST.

FRAUDS IN CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD.

A special correspondant of the *Times*, Dec. 10, writes as follows from Bellefonte: To-day Governor Curtin served notice of his intention to contest the right of Seth H. Yocum to the seat in the Forty-sixth Congress from the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania. This notice covers about seventy pages of "legal cap," closely written, and consists of ninety-two specifications. Illegal votes to the number of four or five hundred are charged to have been polled for Yocum in the county of Centre, principally in Bellefonte, Howard, Milesburg and Philipsburg boroughs, and in Benner, Boggs, Burnside, College, Ferguson, Halfmoon, Howard, Huston, Liberty, Patton, Rush, Snow Shoe, Spring, Taylor and Union townships. In addition to illegal votes having been polled for Yocum, gross frauds are charged and specified in Philipsburg, Benner, College, Ferguson and Liberty which is believed is sufficient to vitiate the entire poll of these districts. Of course a great deal of irregularity and misconduct on the part of election officers is also specified. But as far as this county is concerned the Governor relies upon the illegal votes polled for his opponent and the actual frauds perpetrated in behalf of Yocum. There is enough of this in Centre county alone to reverse Yocum's majority two or three times. Wholesale bribery of voters can also be proven, the evidence of which may prove very troublesome to men heretofore standing high in political and financial circles.

EIGHT HUNDRED ILLEGAL VOTES IN CLEARFIELD.

In Clearfield county about eight hundred illegal and fraudulent votes are charged, mostly in the boroughs of Curwensville, Houtzdale and Osceola, and in Brady, Bradford, Burnside, Decatur, Girard, Graham, Gulick, Goshen, Huston, Morris, Pike, Union and Woodward townships. In some of these districts the grossest frauds were perpetrated. In one township over fifty persons voted for Yocum and the balance of the Republican or Greenback tickets on forged tax receipts. The manufacture and distribution of false and forged tax receipts was carried on systematically all over the county. No one who desired to vote against Curtin lost the opportunity of so doing because of the non-payment of taxes. This fraud was participated in by both Republicans and Greenbackers, although it was under the especial superintendence of William C. Arnold, the chairman of the Republican county committee. Knowing full well the responsibility of newspapers under the libel law, we distinctly and positively charge that this man Arnold, with his own hand, forged more tax receipts, which were voted upon in Clearfield county, than Yocum's majority. Besides manufacturing and distributing these fraudulent tax receipts he in person bribed voters by the score. Were he convicted of each individual crime committed by him against the election laws during the recent campaign, and in each case sentenced to the maximum imprisonment provided by law, his combined sentences would not expire until after the adjournment of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Congress! That he will be arrested, tried, convicted, there can be no reasonable doubt. Whatever may be true of your city politics, heretofore, as a rule, elections have been fairly and honestly conducted in the country. Here and there an illegal vote would be polled, in consequence of the error of judgment in honest election officers. Money has not been recognized in this part of the State as a legitimate factor in controlling votes. The people of all parties are alike interested in the conviction and punishment of the person who first introduced it into our rural politics. Whether or not Yocum and his immediate friends will endeavor to defend and screen Arnold we cannot, of course, say. If they do they avow themselves as partakers of his guilt.

HOW VOTING WAS DONE.

In some of the districts in Clearfield county the election officers were not sworn at all; they did not number the ballots as they were voted: they kept and returned no lists of voters, and did not seal up and guard the ballot-boxes after the election, but left them for a week or more open and exposed. These things, it is true, did not occur generally over the county; they occurred only in a few districts where the illegal and fraudulent voting was the greatest and where the Republicans and Greenbackers combined had the entire election boards. The fraudulent and illegal votes polled for Yocum in Clearfield county, and which can be clearly and fully proven, amount to several hundred, and when we remember that his certified majority is only seventy-three the prospect of his retaining his seat very long after Congress meets is not very brilliant.

In the other counties of the district—Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union—no frauds or fatal irregularities are alleged, although a considerable number of illegal votes are specified in each county. Probably in every Congressional district in the State more illegal votes are polled at every election than Yocum's majority. Generally these illegal votes are about equally divided between the political parties and would not therefore affect the result, even in a close contest; but in the recent campaign in this district, as the supporters of Yocum were furnished with large sums of money to be used to defeat Curtin, they polled nearly every illegal vote in the district.

If Governor Curtin believed that his opponent had received a majority of the legal votes cast, he would not contest his right to the seat even though he knew the contest could be made successful by resorting to technicalities and following the bad precedents made by Republican committees; but being well assured that he received a large majority of all the legal votes cast, he cannot in justice to the thirteen thousand good men and true who supported him permit them to be represented by a man whom they did not choose. The taking of testimony will begin as soon as Yocum serves his answer.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

BLAINE, THURMAN AND LAMAR.

Blaines great speech, last week, was a great failure—a magnificent flash in the pan. He made a great ado because the south does not go radical, and would have suffrage taken from the colored men and the southern representation in congress cut down to that extent because the blacks have been led into voting the democratic ticket. From the World's Washington correspondence we copy the following:

Fully one-half of the Republican Representatives and almost as many Democrats were on the floor of the Chamber. Extra chairs and sofas had been provided, but these were soon filled and the space between the Senators' desks and the rear wall was filled with those who were willing to accept standing-room within hearing of the speakers' voices. The doorways leading from the Chamber to the cloak, rooms were occupied by ladies who stood patiently with this Senatorial privilege while the discussion was in progress. Among the listeners on the floor were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lot M. Morrill, ex-Attorney General Williams, General Sherman and many office-holders of greater and less degree. A stranger looking at the assemblage would have fancied that some great change in the policy of the Government was about to take place, rather than that a radical Senator was to make a sounding speech for political purposes.

An instant silence prevailed in the Chamber when Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution, a silence which was unbroken until the junior Senator from Maine concluded his speech and the noise of mingled applause and hisses was heard. Every Senator in the city was present and all save one listened with the greatest attention. The solitary exception was Mr. Conkling, Mr. Blaine's ancient enemy, who during the latter's speech did not look up from the perusal of a bundle of manuscript which he appeared to be revising. The Senator from New York was almost as much an object of attention from the peculiarity of his bearing as the Senator from Maine. Mr. Conkling was probably unaware of this or he would have observed the courtesy that hedges the Senate on these occasions.

Mr. Blaine's speech was characterized by a total absence of proof of all his statements. He began by a virtual admission that he had no evidence of the commission of outrages in the South during the recent elections and followed with a scandalous attack up n the Southern Democrats. He attempted to prove that the white man South exercised by his vote double the political power of the white man North, upon the Republican party had a perpetual lien on the colored vote and that this had been set aside by the exercise of force. The speech was of the old "outrage" type the vernacular of which seemed to be distasteful to the Senator. Mr. Blaine closed in half an hour, and Senator Thurman took the floor, thrust the forefinger of his left hand in his vest pocket twirled his eye-glasses in his right hand and introduced tne Democratic amendment to the original resolution. He said that Mr. Blaine seemed to be more anxious to assail Southern Democrats than to vindicate the rights of universal suffrage. He began his speech in a very mild tone of voice, but when he characterized the resolution as a string upon which to hang speeches and to arouse sectional hatred the galleries were carried away by his earnestness and cheered loudly. The Vice-President rapped for order, and gave notice that the galleries would be cleared if the disorder was repeated. Mr. Thurman resumed his remarks, and claimed that the notorious Freedman's Bureau, a republican institution, was the original creator of the color line and responsible for the warmth of race distanctions in the South which the Senator from Maine in his speech had attempted to intensify. Mr. Thurman also saw in the attitude of the Republican party in the Senate a disposition to face completely about and retrace the steps taken so boldly a few years ago when the negroes were enfranchised without an educational qualification. The attempt to reduce the representation in Congress from the Southern States was the first note of the backward march. The proposed investigation, he contended, was created for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people from the true business of Congress, which at this time was to legislate in the interest of reviving trade and sound finance. In his estimation, American suffrage was threatened far less by the alleged use of threats and violence than by the corrupting influences of money spent at the polls. In conclusion Mr. Thurman eloquently asserted that in every part of the country the educated, cultivated and intelligent voters would govern the ignorant and debased portion of the community. Both Edmunds and Blaine attempted to trip up Mr. Thurman in his argument, but failed lamentably. Blaine did not agree with the Ohio Senator's idea that wealth, education and intelligence would rule a community, but Mr. Thurman maintained his assertion, and said that if Mr. Blaine lived in the South he would be sure to have an immense negro following.

Senator Lamar was the next speaker. In his usually polished and incisive way Mr. Lamar expressed his regret that the Senator from Maine should, in looking upon the South, instead of regarding those interests which affect the whole country, have concentrated his whole gaze upon the particular partisan feature which affected the ascendancy of one party or the other, organizations which are unknown to the Constitution. He said that there were evils in the South which might call forth the lofty and enlarged measures of a patriot, but he evidently did not consider Mr. Blaine a person of that kind, for he observed: "But, sir, the gentleman's remarks were devoted exclusively to political parties, and, with no intent whatever to utter a bitter retort, I cannot but feel the regret that one of such resolute purpose, of such tenacious and such daring ambition and such great abilities should have so narrowed his mind as to give to party what was meant for mankind." Mr. Lamar went on to say that the rights of freedom and citizenship belonging to the blacks were as secure and well enjoyed as those of the whites. He denied Mr. Blaine's assertion that one white man in the South exercised twice as much political power as a single white man in the North, and argued that Senator in one of the populous States of the East represented twenty times as many people as a Senator in one of the sparsely populated States of the Northwest. Mr. Lamar's reply to the threats of the Republican leaders to reduce the representation of the Southern States in Congress was greeted in a strong manner by Mr. Edmunds, who persistently attempted to misrepresent the meaning of Mr. Lamar's language, but the latter insisted upon correcting these misrepresentations as fast as uttered, and did not lose his temper in so doing, much to the disgust of the expectant Republicans. The resolutions went over until to-morrow, without action being taken thereon.

SURPRISING REVELATIONS.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE HON. ELI PERKINS AND THE HON. SIMON CAMERON.

Harrisburg, Dec. 7.—In a long talk with Senator Simon Cameron to-day in his grand old residence on the banks of the Susquehanna, I commenced by asking him what he thought of Mr. Hayes's new departure.

"What departure?" asked the Senator, as he looked quizzically from under a pair of scroggy, Seward-like eyebrows.

"Why, his departure from the Southern pacificatory policy, which he has carried out since his inauguration, and his return to Grant's rigid manner of governing the South," I replied.

"I don't take any stock in Hayes at all sir," replied the Senator, sternly. "I dislike him so that I wouldn't speak to him. He went back on his friends—the men who make him. Hayes says Grant's policy was a failure. It's no such thing Grant's policy put Hayes in the White House, while Hayes's stupid policy has lost every Southern State to the Republican party."

"Can Hayes be a candidate again?" I asked.

"No, sir. Hayes is dead! He's went over to the rebels. He killed Chamberlain, a soldier and a Republican, and put that rebel, Wade Hampton, who shot my brother James through the heart, in his place."

"Did Wade Hampton personally kill your brother, Senator?" I asked.

"Yes, sir! I have the evidence unimpeachable that Wade Hampton, who captured Col. Cameron, my brother, took a carbine, while my brother was a prisoner unarmed, took deliberate aim and shot him dead. And this rascal," continued the Senator, "this rascal Hampton, Hayes went and made Governor of South Carolina. Mr. E. Norman Gunnison, the editor of the York Evening Record, saw Hampton shooting brother James. Didn't you, Mr. Gunnison?" asked the Senator, turning to Mr. G., who was present.

"Yes, Senator," replied Mr. Gunnison, "I, among others, saw Wade Hampton kill Col. Cameron. And after Hampton fired, I saw them carry the lifeless body of the Colonel into the farm house near the church."

Changing the subject, I asked Senator Cameron what he thought about Grant's candidacy.

"Oh, Grant don't want to be President; I know he don't."

"But the report comes that Grant says 'he would not feel at liberty to refuse.'"

"I don't care what that report says. I know Grant. He's been here with me a good deal. I tell you that Grant don't want the nomination."

"If Grant should be nominated, would his habits be an objection to his being President?" I asked.

"Not at all. Grant takes a little whiskey now and then, and so do I; but that don't make him a drunkard. Grant is a temperate eat r, and is taking good care of himself."

"How about Blaine!"

"Blaine would suit me. I think he would carry New England, too. He's a strong man. If he hadn't been a strong man Credit Mobilier would have killed him, as it did Colfax, but Blaine has outlived the Mobilier business, and I think he stands a good chance to be the Republican nominee. He would carry out Grant's old policy, and re-establish the Republican party in the South."

"What are Conkling's chances?"

"Good. He's got the great State of New York behind him. Of course, he'll be return ed to the Senate. Conkling is as conspicuous and as strong as Blaine, as he is not handicapped with the old Credit Mobilier scandal."

"Sam Tilden?"

"Don't mention him; he's dead."

"Did you ever ask a favor of Hayes?" I asked.

"No, never; I wouldn't. I despise him. Now, there are sixteen candidates for the Post Office down at York, and they all want me to help them, but I tell them that my influence with this Administration ain't worth a ——. No Post Offices now days for me."

"I suppose you got anything you wanted from Grant?"

"No, sir; I never got but one appointment from Grant in my life."

"What was that?" I asked.

"Well, there was a Captain in the army whose former servant got a commission in a nigger regiment. One day the Captain met the servant, and rudely tore his straps off. I heard of it, and I went and got Gen. Grant to appoint that Captain to another position."

"What position did you have him appointed to?"

"Why, I got Grant to appoint him to the high position of a private citizen."

"And Grant did it?"

"Yes, Grant did it, and that nigger-hating Captain is a bookkeeper in a sawmill upon the west branch of the Susquehanna now—where I used to raft down logs when I was a boy."

"And the negro?"

"Well, he got to be a Major in a colored regiment."—N. Y. Sun.

ELI PERKINS.

CAMERON VS. HAMPTON.

The Truth About the Death of the Ex-Senator's Brother James.

"A Soldier" in the Boston Post.

The Washington reports contain a statement to the effect that Mr. Simon Cameron publicly accused General Wade Hampton of shooting his brother, Colonel James Cameron, while a prisoner, with his own hand. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Cameron made so absurd a charge in the face of well-known facts. The circumstances of Colonel Cameron's death at the first Bull Run fight were fully brought out in an investigation made by the committee on the conduct of the war regarding alleged "rebel barbarities." Colonel Cameron's orderly, who was near him at the time, testified that, the regiment being under fire, the Colonel, while giving an order to one of his company officers, was hit by a musket ball and instantly killed, and never spoke after he fell. His body was at once conveyed to the rear by eight soldiers, four of whom were shot while doing so, showing the severity of the fire. It was then placed in an ambulance, which in the ensuing rout was captured by the enemy. There was some testimony, that of Mr. Cameron himself among the rest, that the remains of his brother were afterwards treated with some indignity, but that was all. It is worthy of remark that Captain Ricketts, commanding a regular battery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the same battle, while denouncing several Confederate officers by name for their treatment of him in the strongest terms said: "Wade Hampton treated me like a kind and generous enemy, giving me two bottles of ale which he rode some miles to bring." Either Cameron or Hampton are grossly slandered in this Washington report. Which is it?

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Professor Charles A. Seely delivered an interesting discourse on "The electric light." He said:—The electric light is supposed by many to be among the most recent of electrical inventions; but this is not so, for Sir Humphrey Davy exhibited it in the year 1810, employing for the purpose a galvanic battery of 3,000 cells. Since that time it has been familiar to professors of chemistry and their students at all the large colleges. But it was regarded only as a curious fact or a brilliant illustration of science. At first the great cost and the annoyances in its management did not give a resting place for a suggestion that it would ever become a useful light. Probably, also, Davy was the first to exhibit the electic light of the incandescence of platinum and carbon; perhaps his incandescent light is insignificant in the light of the arc.

The March of Improvement.

In the year 1840 we commenced to have greatly improved generators of electricity, so that electricity came to be cheaper and more manageable In 1844 the first patent for it was issued, and that to an American. From that year there has been a stream of patents constantly increasing in volume. The electrical generators have been steadily improved and the conditions of producing the light are better understood. Electricity is now cheap and we know how to use it. To-day the solid and permanent success of the electric light is achieved and guaranteed. Experience in its constant practical use as a light house beacon extends to fifteen years. I consider it established also that all the desirable qualities and properties of gas-light are found in the electric light and that the electric light has desirable qualities in addition. The relative cost of equal quantities of gaslight and electric light will generally determine which should be used, but there will be many cases in which the advantages of electric light will be so conspicuous that gaslight will not be thought of. I do not want to be understood as saying that the electric light is going to take the place of gas for all purposes, but for beacon lights, lighting streets, theatres, public and private picture galleries and libraries there is no doubt it will supercede gas. If you could get the same quantity of light out of gas, the best would be sticking; and again, the electric light is much better for the eye. Some people suppose that light depends on heat, but it has been demonstated by Dr. Draper that there is no relation at all between light and heat. I believe there are no mechanical equivalents of light and heat.

Popularity of the Electric Light.

You see I am very favorable to electric light. It was used fifteen years ago in England and France, and to-day it is used by all civilized nations, in light-houses and on steamships. We here have the best improvements in the electric light, and there is no good reason why we should not have utilized it ten years ago. The electric light was subdivided and used for illuminating purposes in a private residence at Salem, Mass., thirteen years ago In our youth none of us saw an illumination greater than that produced by five or six candles burning in a room. Now, we would not sit in a room under a light that was not as strong as that produced by fifteen or thirty candles. That makes me think that when we have the electric light it will not be a cheaper light than gas, as we will want still more light. About twelve years ago Horace Greeley was a member of an association to promote the success of the electric light, in which he took a great interest, and his paper published some articles at the time which treated the subject very intelligently. You read in the newspapers a good deal about the difficulties which lie in the way of dividing the current or dividing the light. This idea of a difficulty in dividing the light is a bugbear. Some people seem to think that when you divide the whole you will not have two halves left.

Easily Subdivided.

What is there in nature that cannot be divided without leaving all the parts that were equal to the whole? There is not anything under heaven so easy to be divided as electricity, all that is necessary being to divide the conductors of the current proportionally. It has been shown by scientific men in England that the same effect can be produced by the electric light at 400 as at 100 miles, and at the same expense. I suggest that the difficulties in the subdivisions of the electric light are not greater than those that were met with in distributing water and gas over large cities.

GOD IN NATURAL LAW.

This was the subject of Mr. Joseph Cook's lecture in Association Hall, in New York, Thursday evening last. The lecturer was listened to with the closest attention from the beginning to the end, and for clearness of conception, closeness of logic and force of rhetoric, we never read anything better from Mr. Cook. The *Tribune's* report of it is so good that we copy as follows:

Suppose to-morrow morning the sun should rise with letters inscribed across its face that could be seen and understood over the whole earth: "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of Hosts." One would suppose that at the sight the dusky tribes would leave their idols, that civilized peoples, their literature, politics and art would feel the approach of a vernal season, and that in time the dolorous stream of the age would be turned into a new channel. To those who see with the true eyes of science the sun is thus inscribed, and yet not the sun alone, but the fields, the woods and all nature. I undertake to affirm that I am not going out of the range of the work of the theologian in speaking tonight of the relations of religion and science. I revere specialists who dig down in the wells of inquiry, but we must have those who will stand above the curbstone and tell men what is the result of all this boring into the bowels of the earth. And now, speaking as the friend of the specialist, I propose to say that the universe is sustained in the workings of natural law by the same power that created it. God's will is natural law. I do not preach Pantheism. We are sure of the Divine permanency and transcendency. Christian theology declares that God billows away beyond all that is finite.

I am to address you on the proofs that matter cannot originate force or motion—that natural law is simply the fixed method of Divine action. Any one can comprehend it who remembers that inertia is one of the properties of matter. I am neither denying or affirming the existence of second causes. Only matter and mind exist in the universe. No one doubts this. Matter cannot originate force or motion. We know mind as something that can move itself; matter, as something that cannot. All force and motion must have an immediate origin in the mind. But the planets are moving now; they must be moved by a mind; the motion must originate in a mind. Gravitation is the *present* effect of a will. There are only matter and mind, but matter is handcuffed.

A short time ago an earthquake shook the northern part of this State. Dancers in a ballroom, terror-stricken, left it to pray; gamblers left their games and began to pray. It is traditional that profane men in a storm begin to pray. It is because God is so near that he is visible. If we could bind this presence upon our foreheads, we should start up electrified for spiritual action. This is precisely the glory of the best part of modern literature. It is the power of Carlyle and Richter that they have lived in the presence of the Divine hope. This was the secret of the power of that great poet and philosopher who stood with us when I was last here. But the proof—the proof from science: You have in your room a clock and an ivy plant. The clock is a piece of mechanism, but it is inert matter, and did not put itself together. Did the ivy put itself together? Certainly not. There must be mind behind both. That force that has choice cannot be matter; it must reside in mind. The clock runs by the operation of the law of gravitation outside of itself. No one of man's works runs by a law within itself. But there is no nature outside of nature for nature to run by. Outside of the mill wheel is the power of gravitation moving it, but outside of the wheel of the universe there is no second wheel moving it. You can't send nature by express. I am told that atheism is the professed creed of hundreds of half-educated men, but if you analyze it you will find it nothing better than French materialism. Why, Felix Adler is not much better than a French atheist. He said the other day, "They call us atheists, and let us thank God that we are atheists." But if matter cannot move itself, then welcome to the truth of the awfulness of God's presence in every part of space. When once this truth is reached we come within the light of that Mount that could not be touched.

(Communicated.)

A communication appeared in last week's *Watchman* in regard to "that Greenback Republican supper," which is quite in keeping, so far as lack of truthfulness and contemptible slurs are concerned with the usual tone of that paper. Allow me to correct some of its mis-statements and repeal some of its intimations. While it may be true that Messrs. Mahaffey and Dunham, the two gentlemen to whom the *Watchman scribler* so amusingly alludes to as "one of Cameron's pet P. M's., and the other mogul of disappointed factions of all odds and ends," and of whom some of the good things so temptingly arranged for the supper by Mrs. Weaver's skillful hands—and which men purceased and paid for—were somewhat interested in getting up the affair, it is also true that the "prime movers and most active persons" in it were Colonel Joseph Royer and Doctor Hensyl, two of the most pronounced and reliable Republicans in the county, and W. G. Comerford Esq., who, although he has heretofore acted with the Democrats, seems to have seen the error of his ways as he did more to accomplish the defeat of the old rebel sympathizing party in our borough than any life-long Republican in it, working for the defeat of his old political associates with all the the zeal of a new convert. Neither of those gentlemen can truthfully be accused of greenback proclivities.

Mr. Weaver, the proprietor of the Howard House, at which the supper was had, is a very respectable gentleman, who pays his bills with as much promptness and punctuality, I venture to say, as the *Watchman's* scurrilous correspondent. The fact that he is comparative stranger in our place should secure him immunity from such low attacks as this scribler has been guilty of. Being a German, he may not speak the English language quite so smoothly as the would be smart correspondent of the *Watchman*, but this should be no excuse for making him the butt of ill-bred ridicule. The supper was a very respectable affair, gotten up by very respectable gentlemen and in a very creditable manner, and although its avowed purpose was "a sort of thanksgiving over the defeat of the Democrats" in this district, that is no reason the correspondents of Democratic organs should not tell the truth about it, or should attempt to scandalize those concerned in it.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

A GUEST THAT WASN'T HUNGRY.

Cholera is raging with unusual severity in Morocco. In one small village thirty-six out of thirty-seven persons have already died.

N&W YORK

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ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	" Montandon	6 57 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 55 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renova	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philadelphia	7 20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	" Montandon	1 52 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	4 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	5 20 p m
EAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 50 p m
"	" Montandon	7 25 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	" Lock H ven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX.	leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	" Montandon	9 05 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves Renova	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 30 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	" Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	5 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renova	3 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	6 45 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	" Montandon	12 18 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

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.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

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LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS.
RUFFLING AND SCARFS.
GENT'S NECKWEAR OF EVERY STYLE
FANCY HOSIERY.
SILK HOSIERY.
UNDERWEAR IN SILK, WOOL, CASHMERE AND MERINO.
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
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