The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 27, 1879.

In this issue of the REPORTER we print the financial report of this county. We had at one time concluded not to publish it, because the price offered us was unjustifiably low, even unscriptural, and far below what is paid by any county around us. But as it is necessary that the people should know what the financial condition of our county is, we have come to the conclusion to publish the statement even though the compensation is poor, in order that the people of this side of the county at least can have the means of knowing how the affairs of our county were managed during the past year.

The senate refused to re impose the tax on tea and coffee but the tax on matches remains. There is one sensible thing that congress should do—or should have done long ago—the stamps on checks should be abolished. It is both an imposition and an inconvenience to business men, and besides unfair tax upon the maker of a check.

The Altoona Tribune says that the stable of Mr. David M'Coy, at Glen White, Blair county, was recently entered by two men whom he had discharged, who hacked off the hind legs of a mule with an axe.

If the Reporter could pass sentence upon such fiends there would be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Tilden volunteered to go upon the witness stand and underwent a sharp cross-examination, and has come out unblemished, with the evidence of reputable men to sustain him besides. Now let Hayes volunteer to go before the Potter committee, and at least explain why all those rascals who helped to steal the Presidency have since been appointed to office by him. The people would like to have the Fraudulent explain. Will he do it? Guess not.

Be sure you are dead when you die, lest you wake up and find yourself in closer quarters than may be agreeable. In one of our exchanges we see that here died a few days ago in Paris a lady, whose decease was duly and legally attested. The funeral was fixed for Sunday afternoon, and when the hour arrived the undertaker made his appearance, and was placing the corpse in the coffin, when suddenly one of his assistants exclaimed that the body was warm. At the same moment the lady moved; her eyes opened slowly and regarded with a stupefied expression those who were standing around. The police were immediately apprised of the strange occurrence, and several doctors hurried in, hastily summoned. The lady was really alive, but was only temporarily snatched from the grave, and actually expired at the end of a few hours. Perhaps the shock on discovering her awful situation had proved too much for her enfeebled constitution. The funeral, after all, was only postponed for a day.

Having got through with the Chinese question congress is now about to take up the diseased cattle question. The fact is there are a goodly number of diseased cattle in congress and the Reporter would suggest that the people erect a quarantine to keep them out.

New York city intends to have a world's fair in 1890, and has already appointed the committee to select a site. The Gothamites will get it up right and no doubt see to it that it exceeds any held before it. So then save your pennies for the excursion.

The American cattle trade is likely to to be affected by the disease; the subject was discussed in the House of Commons a few days ago and they talk of prohibiting importation of our cattle to England. It was stated that the Privy Council had for some time past received intimations of the disease existing among cattle in the United States, but did not feel justified in prohibiting importation until it was shown that there was actual danger of infection. The order does not apply to Canada because Canada is free from the disease. The importation of United States cattle into the Dominion is forbidden. Every accommodation will be provided at Birkenhead and Liverpool for the slaughter of animals there. At present the inconvenient landing stage has been abandoned."

Pleuro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in North and East Yorkshire.

A fellow by name of Boyton has invented a suit by which a person can float in the water like cork. Boyton, two weeks ago entered the Allegheny river at Oil City, and floated down to Pittsburg, amid the ice and drift. At Pittsburg his arrival was witnessed by thousands who lined the shore. He now contemplates floating from Cincinnati to New Orleans. A dispatch from Pittsburg, 17, says that, after having rested for several days and entirely recovered from the uncomfortable effects of his terrible voyage down the Allegheny River Captain Paul Boyton announces his intention of again entering the water at the junction of the Monongahela and the former stream, the point where he left it on his arrival here, and of continuing his voyage down the Ohio River. His ultimate destination is at present undecided, but the hardy voyager says he will float to New Orleans, and perhaps to the Gulf of Mexico, unless the malarial fevers, which frequently prevail along the Lower Mississippi, should prevent him. To make this journey he will have to pass through innumerable eddies and rapids and shoot the great falls at Louisville. Nothing daunted, however, he is making preparations for the trip, and intends to start on Thursday next. People along the whole line of the river are deeply interested in the proposed feat, and many express the opinion that Boyton can never reach New Orleans alive. On Wednesday afternoon he will try the water of the Monongahela just above Braddocks. A point about twelve miles from the Ohio is now full of floating ice, but it is expected that it will thin out before the time fixed for the start.

Congressman Maish has our thanks for a copy of Cong., Directory.

The republicans were defeated in Reading, Tyson, dem., was elected mayor by 1200 majority. Reading didn't use to go that way.

It is reported from Washington that the President will veto the Chinese bill.

Each member of our state legislature now draws a fine gold pen with velvet lined case and a pearl handle pocket knife. Next they will have tooth brushes, golden tooth picks, champaign, cigars, lemons, sugar, kid gloves, and other fancy articles just like congressmen—at the expense of the people.

There is no warrant in the law for any member of the legislature to draw any thing at the expense of the state but his salary, milage, and $100 for postage and stationery—the gold pen and pearl handle knife business is an invention of the last few years, and a steal. Many members draw their $100 in stamps for postage, then sell their stamps, and mail as few documents as possible, in order to retain as much of the $100 for their own benefit—yea more, they do not pay for their stationery either, but draw it from the state as heretofore and in addition to the money allowance. If these things are permitted to go on thus, the sink hole at Harrisburg will get larger each year.

Ten dollars a day, fine gold pens, pearl handle knives, $100 in stamps, etc., these are all new ticklers which the legislator of former years never dreamed of, and with the number of members doubled such ticklers may bring on spasms in the public purse. No wonder there is no cash in the box to pay off the school warrants.

Recent legal decisions in Wisconsin and Illinois hold that when the views of a parent and a teacher in a public school differ as to the studies of a pupil, the decision of the parent must prevail.

Courts in Pennsylvania have given similar decisions—and its only common sense.

The REPORTER does not have the firmest faith in the political chemistry of our congressmen that would dissolve a treaty in order to appease the clamor of California Kearneyites. The anti Chinese bill was amended in the senate and has gone back to the House, where it is to be hoped that the thing will be permitted to drop, satisfied with the moral effect that the action Congress thus far has taken may produce upon the Emperor of China, and induce him to take such steps as will in a measure remedy the evil complained of. We think there is more clamor against the heathen Chinee than is called for, and this outcry is fed on by men who use it to make political capital of it—especially in California where it has become popular, and, where the Chinaman is much abused.

The Mongolian has his faults and his vices—so has the negro, the Irishman, the German, the Englishman, and even the American, and we have been boasting that America was the asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations.

This California cry against the Chinaman was started by the worst elements beyond the Rockey mountains, and politicians join to cater to that element, and from all the fuss many east of the mountains have been led to believe that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

The United States long courted China, and asked her to trade with us and was delighted beyond measure when the Chinese embassy came here, as the forerunner of others who would come to stay. In view of all these facts we think there should not be quite so much haste in the anti-Chinese legislation.

CURTIN AND YOCUM.—The first forty days and nights of this contest expired last Monday 17th, and the succeeding forty days and nights will be devoted to the Yocum side of the case, after which ex-Governor Curtin has ten days to rebut making in all ninety days.

There are now two Sheriffs, one a Democrat, from Butler county, and the other a Radical, from Armstrong county in the Western Penitentiary, for violating the Constitution, in paying out money to voters to secure their election.

Senator Conkling was called a liar, in executive session, according to a dispatch from Wash., on 23, which says: There was a spirited spurt in the executive session of the Senate last evening in which it is said the lie direct was given and taken by Senators. The attendence at the time was not large, but those who were present and who are willing to speak of it at all describe the scene as quite exciting. An unimportant nomination for a collector in Rhode Island came up which had been reported adversely. General Burnside, as one of the Senators from that State, was anxious to have it confirmed. Mr. Conkling, in a cynical way, both as to matter and manner, insisted, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, that the adverse report should stand, and called attention to the understanding which had been made that any nomination on the executive calendar to which objection should be made should be passed without debate. Either over this or some collatteral question an issue of veracity arose. Conkling, full of anger, felt himself assailed by an Administration Senator, and poured out the vials of his wrath confining his language, however, within parliamentary requirements, Senators say his abuse of Burnside was severe. The latter arose and said with vehemence: "The Senator is guilty of duplicity." Mr. Conkling reitreated his statement in a provokingly cool way, whereupon General Burnside said, "The Senator lies." Mr. Hoar, who was the presiding officer in the absence of the Vice-President, called General Burnside to order and command him to take his seat. For a moment everything was drowned by the gavel, and accounts differ as to what General Burnside did say the first time, but there is a concurrence of opinion that he did tell Mr. Conkling that the latter was guilty of duplicity. At the end of the confusion the Senate without action adjourned, and most of the Senators went to Mr. Blaine's reception, where General Burnside appeared quite unruffled.

The Greenback congressmen, to the number of twelve, held a caucus the other day and unanimously resolved to maintain their party organization in the next congress. Yocum was among the number. This would make a third party in the next congress.

The vote had a few days ago in the House, on a resolution favoring a repeal of the act, proved that there was a decline of the greenback sentiment, the resolution having been defeated by a decisive vote.

It is believed in Washington that the action of the Administration in demanding $200,000 for the enforcement of the Federal Election laws will aid in forcing an extra session, as the House will not concur in the amendment.—The attempt of the Republicans to unseat Senator Butler in favor of Mr. Corbin will also lead to complications, as the Democrats propose to fight the matter until the last moment.—In a dispute in the Executive session of the Senate Saturday, Burnside charged Mr. Conkling with duplicity and called him a liar.

One night recently at Andover, Mass., a woman gave birth to triplets, and one hour after, in the same house, her married daughter followed with twins.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

A large part of the March number of the North American Review is devoted to discussion of these two questions: "Ought the negro to be disfranchised?" and "Ought he to have been enfranchised?" The disputants are Senator Blaine (who opens and has the advantage of a closing review of the other arguments,) Senator Lamar, Governor Wade Hampton, Mr. Garfield, Alexander H. Stephens, Wendell Philips, Governor Hendricks, and Montgomery Blair. The discussion is of real value, as shedding some light on the capacity of American politicians to discuss these abstractions (for they are nothing else now) in some other place than in Congress or on the hustings. Of the eight disputants only one reaches the conclusion that the negro ought to be disfranchised, and this is Mr. Montgomery Blair, who was a member of Lincoln's Cabinet and listened to the first reading of the emancipation proclamation. His argument is that the negro is not a self-governing nature and that to incorporate him in our system is to subvert it; that his nominal enfranchisement, is but a mode of disfranchising the white man. Mr. Blaine in his rejoinder notes the curious fact of Mr. Blair's position. "It is," he says, "one of the curiosities developments of political history that a man who sat in the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln and was present when emancipation was decreed, should live to write a paper against the enfranchisement of the negro, when the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy and two of its most distinguished officers are taking the other side."

Mr. Lamar's paper is the only one of the lot that discusses the questions in a broad philosophical spirit and with great political sagacity, as free from the taint of sectional or local prejudice as if he was a citizen of another land. Mr. Blaine's object seems to have been to vindicate, or at least excuse the position he assumed early in the session, that the alleged force and fraud against the negro at the South would justify the reduction of the Southern representation. They all agree, however, with the exception of Mr. Blair, that the negro as a voter is here to stay; that he cannot be disfranchised except by the aid of the South and to this the South will never consent; because, under the amendments, his enfranchisement adds to the political power of that section. It will be remembered the gist of Mr. Blaine's speech, which fell so flat on the country a couple of months ago, was that under the alleged "terrorism," the black vote of the South is a mere duplication of the white vote of the South, which is thus, to the extent of the black vote, counted twice. Senator Lamar cleverly and judiciously devotes the greater part of his reply to this implied proposition, and although no extract can do his argument justice we make an extract which will indicate its purport:

I will indulge in neither invective nor denunciation. I will simply take the late government of South Carolina or of Louisiana, or of other States under similar rule, and describe it in language that Mr. Blaine may himself select. When he has told its history I will ask him whether he would willingly, as a patriotic American, desire to see his own State, or any other of the free States reduced to such a level? I am not afraid of his answer, or that of any man who has been bred under the traditions of a virtuous civilization. Then I will say to him: This, it is true, is a painful result; but when you put the ballot in the hands of an ignorant negro majority as a man of education and progress you must be patient while they learn the lesson. We of the South have borne all this because we knew that the reaction must come. It has come. The results which you see to be so bad the negro has seen also. He has come back to us with the same blind impulse with which a few years ago he fled from us. He may be as ignorant a Democrat as he was an ignorant Republican, but years must yet pass before the ballot will have educated him fully into self-reliant, temperate citizenship; and what we of the South have borne our friends of the North must bear with us until the negro has become what we want to make him. This is part of his education, * * * But all this while the ballot has been educating the negro. He has learned that he was a power between Republican and Democrat. He is now learning rapidly that at the South he is a power between Democrat and Democrat, and in the late election he made that power felt in the result. I would have preferred a much less costly tuition; but such as it is, has been paid for, and if Mr. Blaine will patiently trust his own theory he will find the ballot in the hands of the negro the best educator. But as the South has been patient, so must he be patient. As the South has chafed ineffectually when that vote was all against her white people, so will he chafe ineffectually when it is now larger by for them. * * * When Mr. Blaine admits that disfranchisement is impossible and that the ballot has been, in spite of all drawbacks, a benefit to the negro, he really proves that there is no organic question affecting great national interests, but simply the subordinate question. How rapidly is the ballot fitting the negro for the full enjoyment of his citizenship, and what influence does his vote exercise upon the supremacy of one party or the other in national politics? This latter may be an interesting question, but not one which should disturb either a sound national sentiment or great national interests. I do not propose to discuss it. I am of opinion that to make the negro a free citizen it was necessary first to take him from his master. Then it became necessary to take him from the party which claimed his vote as absolutely as his master had claimed his labor. The next step will be to take him as a class from either party, and allow him to differ and divide just as white men do.

Mr. Blaine hardly makes an attempt to respond to Mr. Lamar's skill in turning his guns against him. He is clearly no match for the Mississippian in the discussion and falls back on disputed questions of fact.—Pittsburg Post.

Gov. Hartranft is poor.—N. Y. Herald.

"Poor" fellow, and only a post office to fall back upon.

A pistol is not half so dangerous when the owner is not loaded, says a Toledo paper.

There are two tramps less. Two tramps were burned in a barn in Birmingham, Mich., the other day. Moral—tramps should not sleep in barns.

The republicans will have a hard time getting Senator Butler, of S. C., out of his seat in order to put Corbin in his place. The case was to come up in the Senate on Monday. Corbin has been in Washington all winter urging his claims. The Democrats will resist the ejectment of Butler by every possible parliamentary manœuvre. If the resolution should come to a vote and Conover and Patterson should act with the Democrats there would be a tie—38 to 30—leaving the casting vote with Vice-President Wheeler. But the Democrats are determined that it shall never come to a vote. If the resolution is reported the programme is for Butler at once to take the floor for a three days' speech. He will be followed by Morgan, of Alabama, who pledges himself for two more, and Eaton, of Connecticut, though an old man, will occupy the floor for a day. Other Democratic Senators will go in and use up every moment of the time until noon of the 4th of March. Senator Butler said that he was not at all alarmed at the prospect. "If," said he, "the Republicans want to try a game of that kind, they can have all the fun that can be got out of it, and that will be a good deal. Then there will be an extra session and no mistake about it, unless the President chooses to get along without any appropriations, for if ever that question comes up there will be no more legislation of any kind." The Democrats in anticipation of a possible vote, are arranging pairs to-night so that no advantage can be taken of absence. This struggle, if the issue be joined, will have more to do in making an extra session necessary than all the appropriation bills put together.

Death of Samuel Wilson, Esq.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, 1879, at his home in Stattanville, Clarion county, suddenly, of neuralgia of the heart, Samuel Wilson, aged 71 years.

The deceased was born on the 18th day of August, 1808, on the old Wilson homestead farm, near Strattanville, which is still in the possession of the family. His father, Robt. Wilson, was one of the first settlers in that section. The deceased was known to many of the old citizens of Centre county. He was near relative of Mrs. Love, widow of Judge Love. The lands of the Wilson pioneers in Armstrong (now Clarion) county were purchased from Gen. James Potter of Penns Valley. Deceased leaves a wife and five children. He embarked in the mercantile business and afterwards became an iron master, and had hundreds of men in his employ. Gov. Curtin, at the outbreak of the war, appointed Mr. Wilson to purchase supplies for the state.

The want of room prevents us from publishing a lengthly obituary, from which we copy the closing part relating to the manner of his death:

He passed away without evident pain. He had complained the night before of neuralgia pains. He was relieved of these, and slept well. In the morning he arose, dressed himself, and came down into the library, intending to visit Clarion that day. One of the household spoke to him a few moments before his death. He complained of being ill. She passed out. His wife entering the room shortly afterward, noticed that he was evidently sleeping, but upon examination he was found to be dead. He was sitting in his chair in a natural position, and seemed as if he had just fallen into a slumber, without a mark to indicate a struggle.

The last hour of the last republican Senate will soon toll, as the last hour of the last republican house tolled four years ago. The 4th of March ushers in a democratic senate and house for the first time since 1860—nearly two decades ago, and 1880 will add to it a democratic President. How things have changed—and the democratic party is not dead yet.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in the Republic of Columbia.

Panama, February 24.—A dispatch from Buena Ventura, of the 6th., says: "A revolution has broken out in the state of Antioquia in the interest of the conservative party. There has been one fight already close to Manizoles, at a place called Olivares, resulting in some twenty-five killed, and the revolutionary party is stated to have had the worst of it.

Later advices are to the effect that 8,000 men from Antioquia have invaded the Cauca by the Valley de Sapia, on the west bank of the river Cauca. This is a serious piece of news, which comes signed by General Francisco A. Escober Jefe de Estado, major general. As there is no news of any kind from or of General Renjifo and his liberal government in Antiopuia this looks worse still.

CYCLOPEDIA OF LITERATURE.

The new eight volume ACME EDITION OF CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE is meeting with the largest sale which has probably ever been given to a work having only high literary merit and nothing of the sensational. A second edition of 5,000 copies of volume 1 is announced as nearly all sold within one month after issue of the first edition.

Volume 2, just ready, gives the history and epitome of our literature, from the "golden age" of Queen Elizabeth to 1700, giving in its 416 beautiful pages biographies of and choice selections from the writings of all noted authors of that period, among which are Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, Burton, Bishop Hall, John Knox, Milton, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, and others. The work is of such well-known excellence that every person of literary taste possesses or desires to possess some edition of it. This edition is complete in eight handy volumes, excellent in typography, paper and binding, revised to date, and sold at prices so low, that common question which the publishers have to answer is, "whether the price is for each volume or for the entire work?" It is sold only to subscribers direct, the large discount usually given to dealers and agents, being allowed to the subscriber instead. The publishers make special inducements to early purchasers, the eight volumes complete being sent prepaid, to those who subscribe before March 15th, in paper; for $2 50, in cloth, $3 50, or in half morocco, gilt top, $4. Specimen pages are sent free on request, or a specimen volume for examination, with privilege of purchase of the remainder, for nominal prices; in paper 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents; half morocco, gilt top, 50 cents. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March is an unusually interesting number both in its literary and artistic departments. The opening paper is an elaborate article by Richard B. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," on the "Great Money Marts of the World," profusely illustrated and replete with interesting information. "The National and Typical Dances of the World" traces the history of dancing from an early period, and illustrates the characteristic dances of the different races. The department of fiction is peculiarly rich. Mr. Benedict's admirable serial, "Norman Desborough's Son," is continued, and there are a great many short stories by Etta W. Pierce, M. T. Calder, Annie Thomas, and other popular writers. There are tales of adventures of thrilling interest; "Hippopotamus Hunting" and "My First Lion Hunt" are particularly notable. There are poems of considerable merit. "The Nut Brown Maid," is a fine ballad of the olden time. The miscellaneous department abounds with entertaining and instructive reading, embracing a vast variety of subjects. In every respect this number of the Popular Monthly is calculated to maintain the well-deserved reputation of this periodical, which for merit, comprehensiveness and cheapness, is probably unrivaled. There are 128 quarto pages, over 100 engravings, and a beautiful colored frontispiece; the cost of a single number being only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3, postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE is what people of good literary taste have long been wanting. The neatest and handiest in form of all the monthlies, and very much they cheapest, it gives from the pens of the ablest living writers a choice variety of articles, both timely and entertaining. Number 2, just ready contains articles by Gladstone, R. A. Proctor, Prof. Blaikie, Bayne, Julia Kavanagh, M. Monod, Canon Curteis, and other writers less famous, but hardly less interesting. There are 128 pages, and the price is 10 cents a number or $1 a year. American Book Exchange, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

In Clearfield county, Pa., the amount of small game frozen during the winter is so large as to excite fear of an entire extermination of some kinds.

An Idaho town, having but one girl, is called Onegirlia. How far is this from Boise City?

—FASHION NOTES.—Fur Collars are little worn by ladies this season, and this will give rise to many severe coughs and colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe cure in every case. Price 25 cts.

TYRANNY OF A KING.

Burmah's Ruler Orders the Massacre of Eighty-Eight Persons.

London, February 20.—Startling intelligence has been received from Mandalay, Capital of Independent Burmah. The King of Burmah has, for some time, cherished a deep hostility against certain of his nobles, especially against Princes Thouse and Mekara. The king himself is an orthodox and devoted Buddhist, and largely under the influence of ecclesiastical advisors. He is extremely jealous and secretive disposition, and for some months past appears to have cherished a belief that the princes in question were plotting against him. Finally, summoning his privy council, which consists of four persons, he laid before them his suspicions, and demanded that the princes and their whole households should be executed. As the will of the monarch in Burmah is supreme, the order was given and the massacre took place. The two princes and eighty-six of their relations were slain immediately. The details of the massacre are described as horrible in the extreme.

AN ENGINE BLOWN THROUGH A CROWD OF TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE.

Sixteen Killed and Twenty-six Wounded—The Work of a Reckless Engineer—A Heartrending Scene.

San Francisco, February 22.—A dispatch from Stockton says that a terrible explosion took place at half-past two o'clock to-day at the head of Stockton slough, on El Dorado street. A crowd of more than two hundred people had assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump set in the slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated; the body of the engine was blown a distance of 150 feet through the crowd.

The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying on the street, blown from fifty to one hundred feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces. Others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. Faces, hands and whole persons were steamed in dirt, smoke and cinders.

The wounded number twenty-six, three or four of whom are not likely to recover.

ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS.

How to Make out Papers.

The bill providing for the payment of arrearages of pensions has passed both houses of Congress and was signed by Mr. Hayes. It is as follows:

Be it enacted &c., That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during the said war of rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim was been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; provided the rate of pensions for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

Section 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "No claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension office, to the Adjutant General of the army or the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty. And if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions; and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 4. No claim agent or other shall be entitled to receive any compensation for his service on making application for arrears of pension.

Section 5. That all acts or portions of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

How to Proceed.

The commissioner of pensions is evidently determined to lose no time in securing to persons entitled to its benefits their rights under the bill granting arrearages of pensions which has just become a law. To this end he has just issued the following circular letter:

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pensions at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The *Pension Certificates* should not be should not be sent to this office, but it *must* be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

"*To the Commissioner of Pensions:*

I, ———, a pensioner, under pension certificate No. ——, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My post office address is—here insert the name of the postoffice, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Two witnesses. Name of claimant.

STATE OF——, COUNTY OF——, *ss:*

Signed in my presence, by ———, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered—

Magistrate's signature."

BOOKS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—An Extensive catalogue of new, shelf-worn and second-hand books in every department of literature, offered without reserve to the highest bidder, will be issued March 10th by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York, and sent by mail to any one sending a three cent stamp. Bids will be received only in writing, buyers one thousand or three thousand miles away having an equal chance with those near at hand. The American Book Exchange if becoming famous for meeting the wants of people who care for books, and thousands will appreciate this new opportunity they give.

On Monday the telegraph wires flashed the information into the office of the Supt. of Middle Division at Harrisburg that a party of about thirteen tramps had boarded a freight train at Petersburg, tieing the conductor to a box car and compelling the engineer to run the train according to their direction. They said they wanted to go to Lewistown, and did not allow the train to stop or even slacken speed through Huntingdon. When the train arrived at a point between the two railroad bridges, about 3 miles west of Lewistown, the watchful tramps espied a large party of men awaiting their arrival, and so a halt was ordered that they might quit the train, scatter and make their escape. A dispatch from the Supt, had summoned Mr. Cramer, of Patterson, and a posse of railroaders, as well as one to our Division Supt., Mr. Hutchinson, asking that the police here be notified to assist in the arrest of the bold fellows, and these, accompanied by the yard hands at the Junction, were stationed at the point above mentioned. When the tramps left the train they made their way down the towpath, pursued by Mr. Cramer and his men, while Garrett, Clum and the rest of the police party, came down, boarding an engine, which conveyed them to the towpath at town, and going up some distance found themselves facing nine of the tramps while Cramer's men came upon them from behind. Without making any stubborn resistance they were arrested, brought to town and lodged in jail.—Lewi. Gazette.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

Among the institutions now common to large cities are advertising agencies. Through some of these institutions advertisers may contract to have an advertisement inserted in a thousand or more newspapers with no further care than their first contract with the one advertising agency, who keeps a sharp lookout that the advertisement is inserted and run according to contract. This is an arrangement of such manifest advantage that the business has grown to immense proportions and naturally enough has brought forth some precious scoundrels who neither fulfill their contracts with the advertiser—except in the matter of collections—nor pay the newspaper publishers for their work. There are, however, many of these establishments conducted by honorable gentlemen, with whom it is pleasant and profitable to do business; among these are Messrs. Durborrow & Co., 705 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Our business relations with them heretofore have been agreeable, and we have found them prompt in fulfillment of their contracts, and have reason to anticipate for the future a continuance of such relations. They are commended to the business community as worthy of confidence.

For the Reporter.

ST. PAUL'S EXPERIENCE UNDER THE LAW.

For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin. For that which I do I allow not: for what I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I. If then I do that which I would not, I consent unto the law that it is good. Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. For I know that in me (that is, in my flesh,) dwelleth no good thing, for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good, I find not. For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do. Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. I find then a law, that, when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man: But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin, which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; BUT WITH THE FLESH THE LAW OF SIN. Rom vii. 14-25

In this paragraph of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, we have an instructive view of all mankind ranked in four classes, viz.: 1. Those who don't fight at all and are drawn away by their lusts. 2. Those who fight and are overcome, because they fight without faith and in their own strength. 3. Those who fight and are still in the field and not overcome, as, e. g., Paul and all true Christians. 4. Those who have overcome and are at rest in Heaven.

While reading this passage carefully an important question arises:

Does St. Paul describe his own experience while he was an unconverted Pharisee, or after he became a christian and an apostle?

The apostle evidently does not describe a conflict between passion and reason. He manifestly refers to a warfare between flesh and spirit. It is not simply a conflict between the higher and lower propensities that is intended. It is not the conflict one only partially enlightened experiences. It must certainly be a struggle between indwelling sin and grace in the new born child of God, that the apostle has in view, i. e., he speaks of himself after he became a christian and an apostle and not while he was an unconverted Pharisee. Luther and the old theologians adopted this view, as did also many later theological writers. The Reasons are the following:

1. The conflict between the law in the members and the law in the mind, or between the flesh and the spirit. Gal. 5: 17. can only be understood of believers, or such as have been born of the spirit, Jno. 3: 6, and in whose hearts and minds, God has written his law. Jer. 31: 33.

2 Paul says: I delight in the law of God after the inward man, by which is meant, in the Holy Scriptures, especially in Paul's letters, the new creature, the new man, the divine nature, a *kraft und sinn*, the effect of spiritual regeneration 2 Cor 4: 16, 17. Eph. 3: 16 4: 23, 24. Col 3: 10 1 Pet. 3: 4. Rom. 2: 29.

3. In the 25th verse, the Apostle as a new born child of God, thanks God through Jesus Christ, saying, so then with the mind, the spirit, the new man, I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin. This language must be understood of a true convert.

4. The Apostle uses the present tense: I do, I do not, I hate, I consent, I delight etc. Whereas in the 9th verse, compare also 5 and 6.—were in the flesh, etc., he speaks in the past tense: In as alive wi hout the law once: but when the commandment came, sin revived and I died. The argument from this fact is decidedly convincing.

5. In verse 9, 10, 11, etc., St. Paul describes his Pharisaical condition under the law to which he now subjoins a state of grace and christianity, in the concluding part of this chapter.

6. Our apostle approves both the law and diligence in it which it would become no unregenerate man to do. None but an unconverted man could do so. Gen. 6: 5. Jer. 17: 9. Matth. 7: 18. Eph. 2: 1. Col. 2: 13 Phil. 2: 13

7. As a true penitent he acknowledges and confesses his wretchedness, saying: O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; BUT WITH THE FLESH THE LAW OF SIN. Rom vii. 14-25

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