The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ .... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 11, 1881.

The republicans still keep up their flings at Conkling. By-and-by you will see them eat their own words.

The President's condition on Saturday and Sunday turned to a serious phase again. There was fever caused by a new puss cavity supposed to be out of reach of surgical operation.

Sitting Bull having surrendered to the United States is now quartered at a first-class hotel, and deep in clover. What a fool he was for not surrendering to Uncle Sam long ago, to feast at his bountiful table.

The Secretary of the Treasury the other day received a letter threatening him with assassination if he did not remove promptly appointment Clerk Lamphere. Now we do trust, for decencie's sake, that the greedy republicans will quit murdering each other on account of the offices. At this rate the party will soon peter out.

There is another social scandal existing in Washington involving a married gentleman, who was until recently connected with the Signal Service with the rank of Captain. It appears that a residence he owns has been occupied by a former female Treasury clerk of great beauty, and this Captain supported her in elegant style. The Captain's wife found it out and the matter is now known.

Well, it's just like Washington city.

The New York *Herald* of 1 inst. says: A letter which we publish to-day under the head "King Cotton" will show the North what immense strides the South is making toward greatness in manufacturing. A few years ago a cotton mill in the South was a curiosity; the staple went North, its traveling expenses being nearly two cents per pound, and whatever cotton goods the planters wanted had to pay heavy freights to reach their destination. Now mills, and large ones, are going up all over the South, and paying dividends such as no owner of Northern mill stock has seen in many years. The negroes are said to be failures as mill hands, but plenty of white operatives can be had. Having succeeded so handsomley with cotton the South will probably attempt other manufactures, and there is no reason why she should not do well in working wood, iron and clay into the forms that command the best prices.

The Czar of Russia, after traveling around considerably through his empire for a place of safety, has at last settled down at Moscow. There has been talk of late of a permanent removal of his residence to that ancient capital; and if he finds the political atmosphere congenial; he may stay there indefinitely. Moscow was the capital of Russia till 1712, when Peter the great transferred it to St. Petersburg. Moscow still stands as the first city in Russian estimation. It is the creed city of the Moscovite creed, and, being 400 miles south of St. Petersburg, is, on account of its milder climate, and the winter residence of the nobility, and the second capital of the empire. It is the favorite of the Slaviot party, being less German and cosmopolitan than its more western rival. The transfer of the Government to Moscow would be taken as a pro-Slavic measure, for which this present Czar is far more inclined than his predecessor.

Moscow is in the centre of the empire, in a thorough Slavic population, and where the people are enthusiastically loyal.

SIX MONTHS' FAILURES.

The number of failures in the United States during the first half of the current calender year is reported to have been 2,862, against 2,497 for the half of 1880, and 4,058 for the same period in 1879. The liabilites approximate $41,000,000, against $33,000,000 in 1880, and $66,000,000 in 1879. It appears from this that while both the number of failures and the amount of liabilities during the last six months were much less than during the corresponding half of 1879, they were considerably greater than for the same months of last year.

The Chicago *Times*, in printing these facts in its money article, appends these comments:

Seasons of disaster and depression will continue to succeed seasons of great activity and prosperity as long as those who sell on credit are lead by appearances of prosperity to throw caution to the winds, and, placing boundless confidence in the capasity of the public for consumption, and the ability and disposition of every body to pay, recklessly extends the lines of credit. It is probably useless, however, to sound a note of warning, at least it has always been useless. In times of seeming prosperity the capacity of the people to consume appears to be unlimited, and merchants, in their eagerness of profits, push sales in every direction and lose all discretion in giving credit. This evil is self-nourishing. A general expansion of credit is equivalent to an expnasion of currency, and the effects are substantially the same, though the reaction is likely to come sooner. The expansion of credit, which is the same thing as the deferring of payments, dispenses with the present use of currency, and this is equivalent to a temporary increase in currency volume. The immediate result is an enhancement of prices to a greater or less extent, and as prices rise the inducement to extend sales, and of course to extend credit, is greater, and so the evil proceeds with increasing rapidity, by a sort of self propulsion, until the climax is reached. Then stocks become unsalable, payments are slow, failures multiply, credit is restricted, and still the effects of a severe currency contraction are experinced.

There is not much hope of curing this commercial fever and ague. The trouble is that the mass of those who are the principal victims, and the only ones who are able to apply a remedy, will not believe that anything is the matter until it is too late. They very greatly enjoy the fever, and, while in the midst of this delirium, they insist upon it that they are all perfectly well, and that such a thing as a chill in the future is simply impossibe. It may, therefore, be predicted with entire confidence that the alterations of extreme exaltation and extreme depression in the commercial world will continue until men become much wiser and much less excitable than they have ever yet been.

If Guiteau is sensible he will remain where he is as long as he can. It is intimated from Washington that there are several organizations in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places which are anxious to do a little practice in the court of Judge Lynch.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The democratic county convention met in the Court house, on last Tuesday afternoon, to place in nomination candidates for the different offices to be voted for next November. The convention was harmonious, and has placed in nomination a good and strong ticket which every honest citizen can support.

The list of candidates was a good one throughout, hence there was no great difficulty in putting a strong ticket in the field. As good men as are on the ticket were defeated for nomination, and this could not be otherwise; where there are so many aspirants, only a few could be luckey ones. The future we trust, will see them more fortunate, as they are all deserving, and there were not offices enough to go around this time.

JNO. RUNKLE, of Potter,
J. G. LARIMER, of Spring,

our nominees for Associate Judges are men in all respects worthy the honor that awaits them, as associates besides such distinguished jurists as judges Mayer and Orvis. They are men of good judgment, and will never disgrace the bench. Both are old and well known citizens, and the best of democrats.

THOS. J. DUNKLE, of Rush,

is the fortunate one for Sheriff. His long service in the party, his ability to fill the place, and the good name he has always born among all who know him, render him a most popular nominee for Sheriff, and he will add strength to the ticket. Let every democrat help to swell his majority, he deserves a big vote.

D. C. KELLER, of Potter,

is nominated for Co. Treasurer. This is an important office, and no man in the county can with greater safety be entrusted with the county funds, then our nominee for Treasurer. His honesty and entegrity are unquestioned, and like Ceaser's wife, he is beyond suspicion. He has always been a working democrat. Democrats give him a rousing majority.

J. C. HARPER, of Bellefonte,

has been re-nominated for Prothonotary. He has held the place nearly three years, and it is admitted by all that a more efficient and obliging officer never yet filled the place in this county. Cal has been faithful to his trust, therefore let all honest men testify their appreciation of a true public servant by giving him their votes next November.

A. J. GREIST, of Unionville,
JOHN WOLF, of Miles,

for Commissioners, are nominations fit to be made and worthy the support of every honest man. Both are tax payers, and citizens known for their industry and sobriety, and in every respect trustworthy, and in whose hands the management of Co. affairs will be safe. With such men we can go before the people without fear. Give them a full vote.

JAS. A. M'CLAIN, of Milesburg,

for Register, is a competent man for the place. His qualifications are unquestioned; his character spotless, and his democracy of the purest water. He will render the utmost satisfaction in the Register's office, is our prediction.

FRANK E. BIBLE, of Bellefonte,

for Recorder, is a reward well bestowed. He is a good penman, accurate as a copyist, and will bring the closest application in the discharge of the laborious duty of Recorder. He is a sterling young democrat, of irreproachable character. Go for him democrats, with all your might.

F. P. MUSSER, of Penn,
J. S. PROUDFOOT, of Milesburg,

for County Auditors, are selections of which no democrat need be ashamed; the gentlemen are too well known for us to tell anything about them, and will give general satisfaction everywhere.

We have not time to speak further of our excellent nominees this week, and the REPROTER can only say to the republicans of our county, relative to the above ticket: Match it if you can—defeat it you can not.

THE INFERNAL MACHINES.

It was the first thought by some that the seizure of the ten infernal machines at Liverpool was part of a "put up job" of the police, but it is now certain that the machines were shipped from your side of the water by the "skirmishers." It was an insane piece of business, but not more so than the attempt to blow up Clerkenwell prison in open daylight, and not half so mad an affair as the risings in Ireland in 1848 and 1867. Lord Palmerston used to say that Irish patriots were good poets but bad business men. The Home office has obtained information of considerable importance relative to the shipment of these machines, I dare say the United States Government is already in possession of it; but for ovious reasons it is kept secret. I am told by those who know that the Home Secretary is more afraid of a terrible disaster to the ocean steamships which carry this freight than of anything happening to public buildings here. The numerous informers in the pay of the Government send him every item of interest respecting the "skirmishers," and the general belief among the officials is that the movement is not very formidable except as a means of extracting dollars from guilible Irish-Americans. But if the authorities on your side do not keep a sharp look-out for shipments of dynamite, we may hear some day of an ocean steamer laden with American tourists going the mysterious way of the City of Boston. A Liverpool police inspector who had a hand in the arrest of McGrath and McKevitt, the men arrested for attempting to blow up the town-hall there, and say the other day that the Home Office arrangmants were so perfect that Englishmen had nothing and Americans everything to fear from the devilish traffic. "Of course," he said, "the steamers are English property, but what's the loss of a vessel to the destruction of the passengers or to the havoc that would be brought on the New York and Boston wharves by an explosion from concussion in handling?

The *Press* of Saturday, gives a two-column list of the bare-faced frauds perpetrated at Harrisburg by the parties who do the contracting for supplies and repairs. Fifty-three items in the contract bills were found to be fraudulent. Those fellows have learned the art, "how not to do it," and yet understand how to do the Commonwealth. —*Tyrone Herald.*

Both the *Press* and the *Herald* are thorough republican organs, and this testimony of the disgraceful thieving of republican officials cannot be set down as a democratic lie.

One Ohio town has a great deal of difficulty in looking for a candidate to run on the temperance ticket. The temperance party has orators enough in the town, but the gentlemen who have been asked to become candidates object on the ground that it costs too much to treat the crowd.

The campaign in Ohio is heated. The temperance party has a dozen very eloquent orators on its side and some who are very wild. From the speeches of a few of the mad speakers one would think that all the candidates on the temperance ticket are so fond of water that they are in the habit of going over Niagara Falls every day.

The Chinese sent here to be educated have absorbed so much of the spirit of Yankeedom as to alarm the old Young Wings at home, and cause their recall. They have also made headway intellectually, as two of them won prizes at Yale college over the heads of the smartest American born.

I had Neuralgia and Palpitation of the heart. Peruna cured me. Aug. Melgert, Pittsburg, Pa.

"INGERSOLL'S CREED" ANNOTATED.

The lectures of Colonel Ingersoll have done more than any one thing to popularize a certain gross phase of infidelity, characterized chiefly by brilliant and scurrilous wit and utter unscrupulousness in representation. In a late number of the *Burlington Hawkeye*, Mr. Robert J Burdette pays his respects to the Colonel in a particularly happy way. The larger part of the article we produce here:

Some one sends us a little tract, containing epigrammatic expressions from Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's latest lecture, "What must we do to be saved?" We have read the tract and we have read the lecture. If this is truly Ingersoll's creed, the Colonel isn't so far out of the way. He is coming around, maybe. He manages to get considerable Scripture into his creed, as he sets it forth. There is lots of hope, in fact there is a great deal of certainty for the Colonel. We subjoin a few articles of this great man's creed, just to show from what book he got his declaration of faith.

"Honest industry is as good as pious idleness," says the Colonel.

Well, that's all right. That's orthodox The Bible says the same thing, and said it long before the Colonel thought of it. —"Faith without works is dead."

Christ believed the temple of God to be the heart of man.—*Ingersoll.*

Yes, that's orthodox too. We "must worship him in the spirit." "Know ye not that ye are the temple of the Holy Ghost?"

If I go to heaven I want to take my reason with me.—*Ingersoll.*

Of course, and so you will, "for now we see through a glass, darkly; but there face to face; now I know in part; but then I shall know even as I am known." —1 *Cor.* 13:12.

Fear is a dagger with which hypocrisy assassinates the soul.—*Ingersoll.*

That is good gospel, and "perfect love casteth out fear."

If I owe Smith ten dollars, and God forgives me, that doesn't pay Smith.—*Ingersoll.*

Correct you are; the prayer of Christianity is "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." "Owe no man anything."

If you go to hell, it will be for not practicing the virtues which the Sermon on the Mount proclaims.—*Ingersoll.*

That's all orthodoxy. "If ye know these things happy are ye if ye do them."

The men who saw the miracles all died long ago. I wasn't acquainted with any of em.—*Ingersoll.*

Same way with the men who saw Servetus burned. But the Colonel most firmly believes that he was burned.

A little miracle now, right here—just a little one—would do more toward the advancement of Christianity than all the preaching of the last thirty years.—*Ingersoll.*

"If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."—*Luke* 17:31.

God will not damn a good citizen, a good father, or a good friend.—*Ingersoll.*

Certainly not; nor any good man.

"A good man showeth favor, and lendeth; he will guide his affairs with discretion. Surely, he shall not be moved forever; the righteous shall be held in everlasting rememberance."—*Psalm* 22:5,6.

Study the religion of the body in preference to the religion of the soul. A healthy body will give a healthy mind, and a healthy mind will destroy superstition. —*Ingersoll.*

That explains why the Indians have no superstitions.

People who have the smallest souls make the most fuss about saving them —*Ingersoll.*

Of course, Colonel; they are the hardest kind to save.

I will never ask God to treat me any fairer than I treat my fellow-men.—*Ingersoll.*

Well, that's perfectly orthodox. "For if ye forgive men their tresspasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you; but if ye forgive not men their tresspasses, neither will your Father forgive your tresspasses." "For with what judgement ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you."

Upon the shadowy shore of death the sea of trouble casts no wave.—*Ingersoll.*

The Colonel must have been singing that good old hymn, "When I can read my title clear," in which occur the lines:

And not a wave of trouble roll
Across my peaceful breast."

A MATE EATEN BY A SHARK.

The schooner Laura Lewis, Captain Randlett, sailed from Mobile from Brazos Santiago on the 15th. of June. Captain Randlett, who has just returned, reports that on the outward trip, about ten miles S. S. W. of Sand Island Light, the mate, William Smith, slipped and fell overbard. Those near ran to his assistance. A rope was immediately thrown overboard, followed by a plank, but before a boat could be lowered, which was not two minutes, the crew was horrified to see an immense shark raise his white belly to the surface of the water, seize poor Smith and bear him bodily out of sight. Captain Randlett lay by the place nearly 12 hours, but never saw a trace of the unfortunate man so suddenly killed. Several sharks were caught and opened, but nothing was found to indicate that either one was the man-eater. The deceased was a native of New York, about 23 years of age, and a resident of Brownsville, Texas, for the past four years.

THE COLD WATER CROWD BADLY BEATEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington, N. C., August 4.—The election returns are all one way. It is impossible to estimate the majority, but the State has gone overwhelmingly against Prohibition. As far as heard from not a single county was carried by the Prohibitionists.

Raleigh, N. C., August 4.—The election passed over quietly. Towns where the Prohibition strength was conceded to lie have all given, as far as heard from, heavy anti-Prohibition majorities. The vote was light. The negroes voted solidly with the Republican leaders who had pronounced against Prohibition. The majority against the measure will be large, perhaps 40,000.

TO THE SIXTEENERS

Of the Various Soldiers Orphans School of Pennsylvania.

As has been advertised throughout the State in various forms that a Re-union of the Sixteeners, and those having been honorably discharged, will be held at Harrisburg, Pa., August 24, 25, and 26, 1881, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, we take this method of informing those interested and those desiring to attend whose address we have not obtained.

Ex-Governor Curtin has consented to deliver the opening address on Wednesday evening, 24 inst., followed by other distinguished persons who will be present.

Every arrangement has been made to make the re-union a grand success. Being already assured of a large attendance, we trust that every sixteener will attend, and also communicate with those they know, urging them to be present.

Sixteeners arriving at Harrisburg will proceed at once to the Capitol and register their names, where accomodations will be assigned them.

The Pennsylvania R. R., Philadelphia & Reading R.R., and all other branches controlled by them, will issue excursion tickets, orders for which must be procured from the committee, named below, for the full term at the rate of one per cent. each mile.

Boarding and hotel accommodations will be at greatly reduced rates to sixteeners. For further information address,—A. S. Grow, Lock Haven, Pa.; Jno. R. Rockwell, Hartford, Pa.; Edw. T. Taylor, Ewan's Mills, N. J.; Daniel A. Hull, Reading. Pa.; C. Day Rudy, Harrisburg, Pa.; Davis W. Cotterel, Harrisburg, Pa.; Frank B. Pinkerson, Elerslie, Md.

Mas. Martha J. McCoy, of Puciana, Clearfield county, was kicked on the head by a horse while driving last Friday and killed.

BRADLAUGH BOUNCED.

THE BRITISH ATHEIST FORCIBLY EJECTED FROM PARLIAMENT.

Almost a Death-Struggle to Gain Admittance

NEW YORK, August 3.—A London despatch says: At a quarter to twelve sounds of distant cheers made themselves faintly heard and murmers ran through the crowd of assembled members of Parlament, "He has come." Almost immediately Bradlaugh appeared, coming through the entrance reserved for members. He looked pale and evidently suffered from suppressed excitement. His legubrious black dress hightened the effect of his pallor, and it was frequently remarked he looked like an animated corpse. Labuchere welcomed his colleague, and the opportunity of a short delay before the proceedings could begin to hold consultation abcut the tactics to be pursued. The rumor ran through the lobby that Bradlaugh meant to use actual force to obtain entrance and resist removal. This heightened the interest. At the door of the House stood two Deputy Sergeants-at-arms, Erskine and Gisset, Jr., flanked on either side by a number of policemen, picked for their great bodily strength. A number of athletic Conservative members also stood close to the door only to axious to distinguish themselves as volunteers in suppressing the atheist. The defending force looked quite nervous, and closed up their ranks.

When the speaker passed through the members for Northampton showed a disposition to break through the ranks with a sudden rush. It was with a feeling of relief that all heard the announcement, "The speaker is in the chair," which told that the business had begun and the moment for action had arrived. Involuntary all the eyes were turned toward Bradlaugh, and without a word being spoke, a line was opened to let him pass through the crowd which interspersed between him and the door of the House. With a steady, resolute stride the members from Northampton made directly for the door, and so eager were the members to hear and see all that should occur that the rush nearly pushed him with the Deputy Sergeant-at-arms into the sacred precincts. Erskine, however, barred the way and informed Bradlaugh that by the Speaker' sorders he was obliged to forbid to pass. A short parley ensued in low tones, being quite audible, owing to the murmer and buzz of excited comment. Suddenly Bradlaugh seized Erskine and attempted to push him aside. Immediately the member from Northampton was seized by the other Deputy Sergeant-at-arms and a number of policemen, who proceeded to drag him across the lobby toward the members' entrance. He struggled violently and a most painful scene ensued. He was half pulled and half shoved through the door by sheer force, followed by hundreds of members principaly by Conservatives. Many of them indulged in unbecoming jibes at the scene which will be remembered with pain as long as the history of Parliament is called to mind. Down the broad stairway, struggling all the way with might and main at the risk of breaking his own and his captor's necks, was the member for Northampton dragged until the outer door of the palace was reached; then the doors were swung to and the expelled member was released from the grip of his assailants.

A number of delegates who had obtained admission to the precincts, witnessed the conclusion of the disgraceful scene from beyond the line of policemen and cries of "shame! shame!" rent the air as Bradlaugh was hurled out of the door. These men made a rush to his aid. Umbrellas were brandished and the angry cries of spectators in the Palace yard were taken up and echoed by thousands of men who were shut out from the yard by a strong cordon of policemen. For a moment it seemed as if a physical contest with the police was about to ensue and had the struggle with Bradlaugh continued the matter would have probably ended in a riot.

When Bradlaugh, who stood in the centre of the circle of the policemen like a stag at bay, recovered somewhat his breath, he said to Inspector Denning he would return with a force that would compel his admission or his arrest. Inspector Denning mockingly asked him how many would come with him. Bradlaugh replied, "Something less than a million." Cheer after cheer was given for Bradlaugh by the people, but the police soon cleared the precincts of the House and Bradlaugh was left standing alone in the midst of the policemen. Here he held his post for about a half an hour and then left heartily cheered by the crowd.

PURSUING OUT LAWS WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

Chicago, July 29.—A despatch from the maple Spring Camp, Eau Clair county, Wis., says: "New life has been infused into the pursuit of the Williams brothers by the arrival of eight Indian scouts with their bloodhounds, employed out West by the United States Government. The scouts are headed by Buffalo Charlie and Yellowstone Kelley. With these names the public was made familiar during Custer's and Miles' campaign in 1876 and 1877. Buffalo Charlie's parents, brothers and sister were killed by the Indians over six years ago, since then he has given his whole heart to the work of tracking redskins and fugatives from justice generally. The trail of the outlaws will be taken up in the vicinity of Doolittle's Camp, and the scouts will go ahead with the entire pack of bloodhounds, making such a hunt as was never witnessed in the big woods before."

NEARLY 100 LIVES LOST BY THE EXPLOSION OF A MEXICAN MAGAZINE.

New York, August 1.—A dispatch from Mazatlan, Mexico, gives an account of an explosion in the government magazine there caused by a guard smoking. The building was situated in the centre of a business portion of the town. The explosion completely raised the magazine, and destroyed many houses in the immediate vicinity, besides doing considerable damage to numbers of others and killing a large number of people. Immediately after the explosion the soldiers and citizens went to work to recover the bodies of those known to have been burried in the ruins. Seventy bodies were recovered, among them Francisco Pena, District Judge. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known as many bodies are still burried under the ruins.

NO GOOD PREACHING.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See another column.—*Albany Times.*

Bishop A. Havens of the Methodist Episcopal church is lying dangerously ill.

Whenever you are sick and the doctor tries this and then that, stop fooling and take Peruna.

London, August 2.—The News' Paris correspondent says: A terrible explosion has occurred in a mine at Lourches, in the department of Nord. Ten persons were killed and twenty grievously injured.

It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, biliousness, sick headache, fever and ague, and malaria are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills."

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

AUGUST 14.

Lesson V.—The Red Sea.

Exod. xiv. 19-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward.—Ex. xiv. 15.

The Israelites were now "beside Pi-hahiroth, before Ball-zephon" (ch. xiv. 9, 10), hemmed in by the sea, the highlands of Atakah to the southwest, and the advancing Egyptians. Read ch. xii. 29-39, and xiv. 18, to learn how they came there. Escape, humanly speaking, was impossible. But here, as so often in human history, "man's extremity was God's opportunity." They were brought into this strait that Jehovah might be honored upon Pharaoh, and the sons of Israel confirmed in faith and obedience (vs. 4, 18, 31.)

Verses 19, 20.—*The angel of God*—see ch. xii. 21. Ancient commanders indicated the line of march by a huge torch, whose flame by night and smoke by day could be seen by the entire army. The Lord himself did this service for his people by supernatural means. *Removed and went behind them*—thus becoming for the time being their reward, (Is. lii. 12), a defence against the advancing Egyptians. The majestic signal-cloud, perhaps spread out like a wall, effectually separated the two encampments—to the Egyptians a *cloud and darkness*, to the Israelites a source of light. In place of the words, *it gave light by night*, the Septuagint version reads, "and the night passed," the italicized words being omitted. But there is good ground for the common reading, and since the passage of the sea was made by night (vs. 24, 27), we may reasonably conclude that the miraculous pillar illumined the pathway of the Israelites, as its dark side hindered the advance of their enemies.

Verses 21, 22—*And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea*—no doubt with the wonder-working rod therein, according to the direction given (v. 16.) He was made instrumental in the performance of this stupendous miracle, perhaps in order to reinstate him in the favor of the people, impaired by the apparent blunder of the march to Pi-hahiroth (vs. 11, 12.) *The Lord caused the sea to go back*—that is the statement of the fact. But how was this accomplished? According to some commentators, by natural means entirely. Assuming that the passage took place near Suez it is urged that a strong east wind, acting upon the ebb-tide, would drive the waters off from the shoals at that point, and also from the end of the gulf itself, leaving the shallower portions dry, while the more northern part of this narrow arm of the sea which runs up by Suez, which was anciently broader and deeper than at present, would still remain covered with water. Thus the waters above and below would be *a wall unto them*, in the sense of Nahum iii. 8. The cessation of the easterly wind at sunrise, coinciding with a spring-tide (it was full moon), and a wind from another quarter (ch. xv. 10), would "immediately convert the low flat sandbanks first into a quicksand, and then into a mass of waters, in a time far less than would suffice for the escape of a single chariot, or horsemen loaden with heavy corselet." The Divine interposition, on this theory, consisted either in directing the march to begin at the opportune moment, or in so controlling these natural forces that they wrought together to accomplish the Divine will (Ps. cxlviii. 8.) On the other hand, it is said that only a wind sent especially for this purpose, and working with omnipotent force, could have divided the sea in the manner stated —especially if, as has commonly been supposed, the passage took place through the deep sea near the Wady Musa, some distance below Suez. It is evident, however, that the circumstances were such as to make it clear to Israel that God had wonderfully interposed on their behalf, and wrought out for them a great deliverance (v. 31.)

Verses 23, 27—*The Egyptians pursued*—calculating, no doubt, on the continuance of the extraordinary exposure of the sea-bottom till they could reach the other side. *The Lord looked . . . through the pillar of fire and of the cloud.* On this they had not calculated. As so often before, and as the sinner always does, they had left God out of the account, and learned, too late, their fatal error. The *morning watch* was at sunrise, a little before 6 a. m. in April. Up to this time the cloud had been black and threatening to the Egyptians; now an awful splendor suddenly leaped from it and threw the army into confusion and panic—troubled it. *Took off their chariot wheels*—the Septuagint renders the word "bound" or clogged—a probable reading, says Canon Cook and perhaps more suited to the context. In either case, they were *made to go heavily* (as the margin reads), so that the terrified Egyptians were impeded in their efforts to escape. *Let us flee*—but it was too late now. The last awful judgment of an offended God was about to be launched upon them. *And the Lord said*—he who had held the forces of nature in check for a little space now gave them rein again. *The sea returned to its strength*—to its natural force as an overwhelming and destroying element. *Overthrew*—in the margin *shook off*, hurled them from their disabled chariots into the sea. As stated in verse 28, *there remained not so much as one of them* (Ps. cvi., ii.) It was a terrible blow, but necessary for the safety of God's people during their sojourn in the wilderness, whither they would doubtless have been followed, had they escaped the immediate peril, but for this fearful calamity to Egypt and her king.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

In no way is the power of the press more surely known than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy, Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and the knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald.*

John Fisher, of Maitland, Mifflin Co., while felling a tree last week was instantly killed by the tree falling on him. He leaves a wife and sixteen children in poor circumstances.

An old lady writes us; "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used a little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column.

LEADING DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPER
In the West Branch Valley.

THE
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This Invitation Is From John Wanamaker.

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

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Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

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The Cyclopaedia War.

The month of July, 1881, witnesses the completion of the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is the Library of Universal Knowledge, large type edition, in 15 large octavo volumes, containing 10 per cent more matter than Appleton's Cyclopædia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopædia, at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

Chambers's Encyclopædia, which forms the basis of the Library of Universal Knowledge (the last London edition of 1880 being reprinted verbatim as a portion of its contents), is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship. It has developed through a century of Cyclopædia making; its various editions having been many times revised, in successive years, till it has come to be universally recognized, by those competent to judge, as standing at the very front of great aggregations of knowledge, and better adapted than any other Cyclopædia for popular use. It contains such full and important information as the ordinary reader, or the careful student, is likely to seek, upon about 25,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chambers's Encyclopædia, however, is a foreign production, edited and published for a foreign market, and could not be expected to give as much prominence to American topics as American readers might desire. To supply these and other deficiencies a large corps of American editors and writers have added important articles upon about 15,000 topics, covering the entire field of human knowledge, bringing the whole number of titles under one alphabetical arrangement to about 40,000. Thus the work is thoroughly Americanized, and the Library of Universal Knowledge becomes at once the latest and most complete Encyclopædia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar work which has preceded it.

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Revolution

Of course the old and wealthy publishers who have grown rich (it is said that the Appletons have made a profit of nearly two million dollars on their Cyclopædia) from the sale of their high-priced publications are not pleased that their monopolies are broken and their power overthrown. Of course the book agents and booksellers who have been used to getting from 40 to 60 per cent commission for selling these high-priced books are not so well pleased to sell the Library of Universal Knowledge on 15 per cent commission, though those who are not short-sighted discover that their own interests, after all, are identical with the interests of *the people*, and their real profits, in the end, are increased, by the immense sales which result from meeting the people's wants. The majority of booksellers, however, are better pleased to *slander* than to *sell* this and our numerous other standard and incomparably low-priced publications. But the Literary Revolution has always looked to *the people*, in whose interests it is, for its patronage, and it has never looked in vain, as our more than one million volumes printed last year (this year being increased to probably more than two millions) abundantly prove. You can order the Cyclopædia directly from us, and by uniting with your neighbors and friends you can secure club rates as follows:

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Specimen pages of the "Library of Universal Knowledge" will be sent free upon request. Descriptive catalogue of our large list of standard publications, with terms to clubs, and illustrated pamphlet describing book-making and type-setting by steam, will be sent upon application. Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by express. Fractions of $1.00 may be sent in postage-stamps.

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COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon, Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Franck and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 10th day of June, 1881, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of August next, being the 22d day of August, 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the fornoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1881, and the one hundred and fifth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

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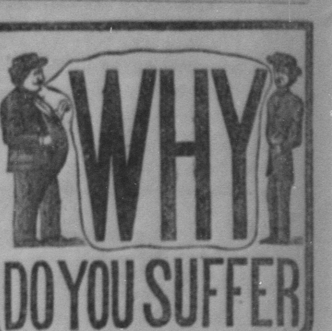

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