The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., Sept. 1, 1881.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judges { John K. Runkle, J. G. Larimer.
For Sheriff—Thos. J. Dunkle.
For Treasurer—D. C. Keller.
For Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
For Register—James A. McClain.
For Recorder—Frank E. Bible.
For Commissioners { A. J. Griest, John Wolf.
For Auditors { John S. Proudfoot, F. P. Musser.

Notice to speculative life insurance agents: Judge Pearson, of Dauphin, is now a very old man, just the age you are after for a subject. Try him.

The democratic nominees in this county, we are pleased to note, are generally acceptable, and the ticket will come out with about 1000 majority. Dunkle, Runkle, Larimer, Keller, Greist, Wolf, Harper, M'Clain, Bible, and the rest, taken altogether, make a popular ticket. Later in the campaign we will devote more space to the individual merits of the nominees.

If, as Secretary Windom states, he has made an annual saving in interest of $10,451,378.75 by changing the fives and sixes into a three and a half per cent., why was he not candid enough to state the plain fact that but for Republican opposition to a three per cent. bond there would have been a further annual saving, in the refunding at that rate of the seven hundred millions falling due, *of three and a half million dollars annually.*

The latter was a democrrtic measure but vetoed by the fraudulent Hayes.

The Chicago Daily *News*, which is not a democratic paper, says:

It appears to be a growing impression in New York that the democrats think of bringing forward, as their next candidate for governor, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and thus of repeating the tactics which gave them the presidency in 1876 by the popular vote, but which was nullified by the couting in of Mr. Hayes. One good point has of late been made by the democracy. It is that, following the attempt upon the life of President Garfield, its conduct, as admitted by all, has been dignified and patriotic. By this act they have exhibited their most striking proof that they are once more a national party. This has certainly largely increased their popularity.

The President on Saturday morning was believed to be sinking, and the doctors gave up hope. He passed a troubled night and his pulse was leaping up while his temperature was subsiding. About 4 p. m., however, a decided change for better set in. He called for milk-toast and ate it with a relish, and his pulse began to subside and his appearance became much improved. At midnight the improvement was still mantained, and while his condition is extreemely critical, the doctors are not without hope. Mrs. Garfield, who never abandoned hope, is greatly encouraged by the change. The President's mind is quite clear.

Graveyard insurance has received another shot from Judge Pearson. A despatch dated Harrisburg, 22 ult., says: There are in this county about fifty companies engaged in the graveyard insurance business, and to-day Judge Pearson, in his charge to the Grand Jury, urged them to indict persons who they knew had conspired to pass decrepid persons as fit subjects for insurance. He also called the attention of the jury to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature imposing a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment on agents and physicians securing the insurance of persons by misrepresentation. This is the second time Judge Pearson referred to speculative insurance in his charge to the Grand Jury. This city is the hotbed of the business, there being about thirty companies here, one of which has issued policies representing over $15,000,000 in eight months. Thus far there have been no indictments.

Centre county has not had the Senatorial delegate for many years and probably Clearfield and Clinton will concede it without opposition. Centre was entitled to the delegate last year but then gave way to Celarfield.—Bellefonte *Democrat.*

That's pretty cool for a warm day. You have Congressman, Judge and Senator, and now you want the Senatorial delegate! What else do you want over there? It is a wonder you don't offer to send us a Representative delegate! Cool, indeed!—Clearfield *Republican.*

Well, neighbor, we have a thousand democrats who would make creditable representative delegates for your county; and if you look over the REPORTER of four weeks ago you will find we have an army of first class men who can man all the offices for a dozen counties like Clearfield. Better than that—we have timber that would do for President, all the cabinet, and run the federal government successfully, from this on out, so we have.

The *World* says the half-breeds are considerably annoyed over the position of Senator Lapham. It is true they called him a stalwart in their caucus and nominated him as such. Mr. Miller was taken as a half-breed and the representative of the half-breeds when Mr. Depew withdrew from the contest. He was nominated first in the conference caucus. To please the "feather-heads" it was decided that the nomination must be a stalwart, and Mr. Lapham was nominated as such on the supposition that his stalwartism was of that milk-and-water type that would offend no one. The half-breeds also believe that his nomination and election by them would make him as good a half-breed as any of the most pronounced of that faction. They are not a little surprised, therefore, over the reports coming from Western New York that Lapham is still an out-and-out stalwart and that his influence at the next State Convention will be exerted on Mr. Conklings side. The story that he considered it the duty of the Vice-President Arthur to discharge the duties of the President while Mr. Garfield is sick has not increased the hopes touching the next State Convention. If that report is true, it means that the delegations from a section of the State heretofore counted by the half-breeds as sure to be with them will be against them. With Collector Robertson's hands tied by Secretary Windom, and with one of their Senators taking sides against them, the harvest anticipated at the close of the Senatorial struggle does not prove very bountiful to the half-breed reapers. The laborers truly are plenty, but the harvest is few.

If the Washington correspondent of the New Work *Tribune* speaks "by the card" in professing to give the unanimous views of the cabinet concerning the power to declare the president's inability, then we differ from the cabinet and agree with Gov. Hendricks on this important and really not very difficult point. The cabinet are represented as holding that nothing short of an act of congress can declare the president as unable to discharge the duties of his office. But an act of congress is the joint work of three parties—the senate, the house, and the president himself. An act of congress, declaring the president's inability to act, yet depending for its own validity on his ability to act, and on his signature, would be a broad farce. If the cabinet has ever expressed such views, then there is a great need of more and better lawyers in the cabinet. A joint resolution of the two houses of congress would not need the president's signature. But this is not what the cabinet have agreed upon. What they seem to want is an act of congress declaring the president's inability, and signed by the president whom it declares unable to sign Moreover, what implication exists in favor of the efficacy of a joint resolution of congress, any more than of a vote of the cabinet itself, or a rule of the Supreme court, or a meeting of the loyal governors? The view here attributed to the cabinet smells of glue, i. e., it is the kind of a view a cabinet member would take who was trying to hold on to his seat. Upon this theory of the president's inability the present cabinet could virtually assume the president's place until his death, or the next regular session of congress.

Against this view, that of Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is much more tenable. As the constitution devolves upon the vice-president, the president's duties, in the event of the inability of the latter to perform them, in the same clause, and by the same formula of speech as those yb which it devolves upon him the like duties in the event of the president's death, removal, or resignation, it follows that the duties devolve by operation of the constitution itself. As the constitution assumes that the vice-president is competent to decide whether the president is dead or not, or it assumes him to be competent to decide whether the president has been removed, has resigned, or is disabled. Mr. John Tyler held that the status of president devolved upon the vice-president so exclusively by operation of the constitution that no new oath was necessary, though he consented to take the oath as president under protest. In this opinion he was backed by Mr. Calhoun. Neither of the authorities stand very high to-day as expounders of the constitution. But the fact that the vice-president is the party competent to decide on the fact of the president's inability would seem to follow from the fact that he has always heretofore been treated as competent to decide upon the fact of the president's death, and if he were not, in many cases there could be no decison at all.

We do not know what Judge Black will do now,—the Lewistown *Gazette* is not pleased with his article in the Philad. *Press* relative to Buchanan's administration. The Judge makes things plain that he was loyal and the *Gazette* evidently would like to see it otherwise, for it can't bear the idea of such a thing as a "loyal" Democrat.

It seem to us that if the *Gazette* can take from the half shell such arch rebs as Mahone, Moseby, and the like, it might take a good fellow like Judge Black without a shudder.

The Ohio wheat crop is estimated as follows: The yield of wheat this season is 38,000,000 bushels, against 52,500,000 last year; of corn, 74,000,000, against 105,000,000 last year.

The surplus of wheat of Oregon for exports this year will be 300,000 tons.

The severe drought has forced up the prices of tobacco.

It is rumored that the corn crop in parts of Clinton county won't be worth topping.

Houtzdale has over two hundred new buildings under construction, among the rest, a brick school house worth $11,000.

And while Houtzdale has this kind of a boom, Col. Jim Mills, editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, in describing the evidences of civilization in Houtzdale and vicinity, enumerates seven churches, a half a dozen school houses, one murder per week, seventeen fights, and a daily consumption of five hundred kegs of beer.

The Lewistown "Democrat and Sentinel" says that a number of farmers in Greenville township are much disappointed with their wheat crop, which they expected to be very large, but upon threshing it find that it turns out very poor. The cause is laid upon the Fultz wheat.

Have you yet examined the registry list to ascertain whether your name is there? Remember if it is not you will lose your vote at the November election. Do not depend upon the accuracy of the assessor. The registry list will be found at your polling place.

Another sale of a runaway wife is reported, this time in Indiana, the price being five dollars. Money must be a drug in Indiana when worthless stuff brings such high figures.

An aged Pennsylvanian was found drowned in a barrel of water yesterday morning, but old men must die if gamblers in life insurance are to make money in Penn'a.

Guiteau will be liable for murder in the first degree if President Garfield dies before July 3, 1882.

The responsibility of secret societies for debt has deen tested in the Scranton courts. The *Republican* of that city gives the history of the case as follows:

"An interesting case was sent to a jury in Common Pleas Court on Saturday afternoon, which involved a point of importance to members of secret societies. In October, 1874, John Vaughn loaned Capouse Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Hyde Park, $1,000, and felt secure in a judgement note for the amount from the trustees of the Lodge, and obtained judgment upon it in Luzerne county. Subsequently the real estate of the Lodge was sold, and the money raised thereby was exhausted before the Vaughn judgement was reached. Subsequently the Capouse Lodge surrendered its charter, and Mr. Vaughn died, and his administrators began a suit in assumpsit against sixteen members of the Lodge. The facts as stated above were not brought into question, and the point at issue turned solely upon the rights of plaintiff to collect from individual members the debts owing by the Lodge. The case was given to the jury on Saturday afternoon, and in his charge Judge Handley held that the Lodge was a co-partnership, and that the members were liable for its debts. That although the judgement had been obtained in Luzerne county it had been satisfied, and a suit against the individual members would lie. The jury retired and after a brief absence, returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and against the members of the Lodge, in the sum of $1,332 24, being the full claim of the plaintiff. Several other claims against the Lodge depend upon the verdict in this case.

REGISTER AT ONCE.

As the general election this year will be on the 8th of November, voters should remember that the 5th of September will be the last day for registration.

HAS THE PRESIDENT SIGNED A PROCLAMATION CONVENING CONGRESS?

Washington, August 23.—The report printed a short time ago that President Garfield had signed a proclamation convening Congress, the proclamation to be issued or not, as Mr. Blaine may determine, is now revived. It has not, I believe, been authoritatively denied. Recently an attache to the State Department has declared that such a document had been signed.

A number of things support the probability of such a proceeding. Recent experience has shown some important lapses in the machinery of the government. Should Garfield die, Arthur would become President, whereby the Senate would be left without a presiding officer. Should Arthur die before one is chosen, then, in theory, should Garfield die also, the Presidency would devolve on the Speaker of the House of Representatives. But there is no Speaker, and there will be none before the first of December, unless an extra session is called.

It will thus be seen how freely the game of luck and chance is being tested. There would be reason, even were Garfield well, in the calling of an extra session to change this chaotic state of affairs by supplying the missing links. A remote chance, which would complicate the matter, is in the possibility of Arthur dying before he could act as President.

If the proclamation for an extra session has been signed, it has been done in view of Garfield's death, the publication to be made while he was yet living, because such a proclamation otherwise would be by one who had ceased to be President, and would be of no account.

In case Garfield dies, Arthur might, and probably would, want the Senate to meet as early as possible, to confirm certain appointments, perhaps Cabinet officers. If a proclamation has peen prepared, probably it is for the convening of the Senate only, though a full session is needed; and there exists the need, as we have seen, even if Garfield lives. So, after all, instead of being a mysterious performance of an extraordinary nature, a proclamation for an extra session of the Senate may be Mr. Blaine's plain duty.

But with an extra session of the Senate called, with Garfield dead and Arthur no longer Vice President, an extraordinary state of things would exist.

We have seen in such an event, whenever the meeting, the Senate will be without a presiding officer. By reason of the death of Col Burch, that body is even also without a Secretary even. This could be overcome, and an organization obtained by following the precedent of 1877, when under similar circumstances, Senator Morton offered a resolution that Senator Howe administer the oath to Senator Ferry, and thus that Senator be declared the presiding officer of the Senate. This being done, the Presiding Officer *Ferry* administer the oath to Vice President Wheeler. In the absence of a Secretary, who by parliamentary law would do it, the motion could be put by any Senator. Mr. Winthrop was elected Speaker of the House on the motion of John Quincy Adams, on the refusal of the Clerk to put the motion.

But another difficulty might arise. Senators Lapham and Miller are to be sworn in. Just when this shall be done makes all the difference in the world with the Republicans. Certainly they cannot be sworn in before the presiding officer is chosen. Shall they be before their cases are referred and duly reported on? On the question when this is done, whether there be an extra session or not, will probably depend the complexion of the organization of the Senate. One can readily see that whenever the Senate meets, there is liable to be another deadlock of an indefinite duration.

But the stronger reason in support of the alleged proclamation is the necessity, growing out of the President's condition, for giving effect by Congress to the language of the Constitution with reference to the inability of the President to discharge the duties of his office. No living soul pretends that the contemplated contingency has not existed for some time; and if no other reason existed for an extra session of Congress, that would be enough, though, among the better minds of the country little doubt is felt about Gen. Arthur's right and duty to enter now upon the Presidential duties. Whatever else there is in the case, whether Gen. Arthur may do one thing or the other, or can rightfully do nothing at all, the nation is without a head. If Mr. Blaine has a signed proclamation for Congress to meet, it will be a fortunate circumstance. If it has been written for the fulness of time for a reason before proclaiming it, he need wait no longer.

THE "STORE ORDER" LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed "to secure to operatives and laborers in and about coal mines, manufactories of iron and steel, and all other manufactories, the payment of their wages at regular intervals and in lawful money of the United States."—From the title of the act it is apparent that hundreds of mining and manufacturing companies in this section of the State, and tens of thousands of operatives are interested in knowing what its provisions are. It is important that they should make themselves familiar with its requirements, for the reason that it goes into operation on and after the first day of September.

It is provided that all persons, firms, companies, corporations and associations engaged in mining coal, ore or other minerals, or manufacturing iron, steel or any other product, shall settle with their employes at least once in each month, and pay them in lawful money, or by a cash order redeemable for its face value in lawful money, with interest, made payable to employe or bearer, and redeemable within a period of thirty days by the person or firm issuing it. Any person or firm, or agent of any person or firm engaged in such business, who shall issue for payment of labor any other paper or order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, which shall go to the common school fund of the district in which the crime shall have been committed.

It is also declared that it shall be unlawful for any person or firm engaged as aforesaid, and who shall likewise be interested in merchandizing, as owner or otherwise, in any profit or commission on the sale of goods, to knowingly and wilfully sell or cause to be sold to any employe, goods for a greater per cent. profit than supplies of like character and quality are sold to customers buying for cash and not employed by them. A violation of this clause works a forfeiture of the right to collect the debt for goods so sold. Refusing to settle and pay once a month, in cash or cash order, subjects the parties so refusing, after a period of twenty days, to a penalty of one per cent. a month, which shall be added to the judgment in favor of the plaintiff.—The same penalty is exacted where a party issuing a cash order refuses to redeem it within the time specified.

Schuylkill county is suffering terribly from the drought. Mahanoy Plane is, without doubt, the greatest sufferer in the country for the want of water. Parties supplying the people from Frackville charge twenty-five cents per barrel. A number of collieries in and around Shenandoah have suspended work for the want of water. The people of that place have been put on half rations for two weeks past.

Nearly all the ills that afflict us can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See adv.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION SECRETS.

It is said that Judge Clifford, recently deceased, left behind him a complete history of the secrets of the Electoral Commission, the institution that chested Hayes into the Presidency. It is to be hoped that there is no mistake about this and that it will soon be published. If so, it will expose considerable rascality.

It will be remembered that this Commission was composed of committees of both houses of Congress, made up of an equal number of each party, and five Justices of the Supreme Court. Of the latter, Justice Clifford was a Democrat, Field a semi-Democrat lately converted from a Republican, Strong, a Federalist pattern ed into a Democrat and then remoddled into a Republican, and Miller, Republican. These four were fixed by the terms of the bill as a part of the Commission, and they were to select another Justice of their Court—all sides agreeing that Justice Davis was to be that man. He was selected, according to agreement, but was in some way or other edged off, he assigning as a reason that he had been elected to the Senate, leaving the absurb inference that it was improper for a person elected Senator to serve on a Commission that was composed in part of Senators already in their seats! Justice Bradley was then selected, he being the only one left from a State that was not the residence of a competitor before the commission for President.

It is as to this Bradley, probably, that Justice Clifford's history will be mainly interesting. It will probably smirch Davis and Strong, but its severity will no doubt fall upon Bradley, for it is already well known that he had formed and written an opinion in favor of giving Florida to Tilden, which would have ended the contest, and that he had so announced. The night before that opinion was delivered, however, Bradley's house was taken possession of by leading Republicans, every avenue to it was carefully guarded until he emerged to attend the commission, and then his opinion and vote fell on the other side! Perhaps Justice Clifford's narrative will explain all this.

Certain persons always condemned Mr. Tilden very severely for not purchasing Justice Strong (who was generally believed to be marketable) for Mr. T. had ample means, which he was believed to use freely in furthering his purposes. It was surmised that Bradley proposed to act honestly under the belief that Strong would be bought to decide in that way at any rate, and thus end the contest in favor of Tilden, but that when he became fully assured that Strong was firmly bound to stand for Hayes under all circumstances, he listened to propositions and voted to defraud the people out of their legitimate President! Let the narrative come forth! It will at least be interesting.

GOVERNOR CURTIN TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Governor Curtin spoke with great eloquence and feeling to the soldiers' orphans, at their reunion at Harrisburg on Wednesday. We make a single extract:

This great State was founded in peace and no government was ever established on firmer principles of pure government than was Pennsylvania by the great Penn He came to the Indians without arms and for seventy-five years the staff of the constable was the only symbol of war known in Penn's colony. But yet our people will fight when they must. When it comes down to dots the Irish, the German and even the Quaker will fight. We extend the benefits of just laws to our citizens, and when they will not obey those laws there are the buttons and the blue that will make them obey. The war is over and the South is obeying the laws and becoming prosperous, and there is no sane man in that section who would ask for the return of the dark days of slavery.

Fifty millions of people are in mourning for their chosen chief. He may die, pray God he may not, but if he does die the government will move on, for, my friends, a Democratic government is immortal Another chief is provided to take his place, and this government was made to live. This great calamity will affect the hearts of the people, but not their government.

A man who served in the war for four years is very apt to be for peace. The man who persuaded other people to go to war is certainly for peace. I sent these Grand Army men out, and I sent, ladies and gentlemen, your fathers out. I was content to persuade other people to go. You may rest assured I do not want to see another war, and if there is one I do not want to live in Harrisburg as I did before. This town was a camp and full of alarms. I would not go through that again even to be called the "war governor." I would go through some of it to be called the "soldiers' friend," for I rather like that.

THE DECAY OF BONAPARTISM.

The New York *Herald*:—The French elections have wrought a havoc among the Bonapartists, and the returns which are published to day show that many notabilities of the party have gone down in the storm. There was a time when the name of Abbatucci, worthily borne by three brothers, was a tower of strength in Corsica and their influence never failed to keep a seat for any political ally whom other constituencies rejected. The ballots of Sunday swept the last of the family away. There was a time when M. Haentjens was strong enough to found a Bonapartist group and lead an inquiry into the origin of the Commune. He now passes quietly out of political existance. There was quite a time when the Duc de Padoue, son of General Arrighi, whom first Napoleon ennobled, sent orders to the prefects of France to prepare for another *coup d'etat* at the Tuileries; when he organized a pilgrimage to Chiselhurst and used MacMahon's name to recruit his scattered party. His fall was prepared in the abortive prosecution of a year ago, and the elections only served to hasten what was inevitable. All the best elements of the faction have fallen away from it. "A devoted servant during times of good fortune," wrote M. Rouher in his letter of retirement; "a faithful friend in bad times, I think I have loyally accomplished my task. After long years employed in the labors of politics I have the right of not proceeding further, and of belonging religiously, exclusively, to the past." Baron Haussmann was more indignant. "I cannot rally," said he, "to the Jeromist programme of a kind of Imperil Republic." So Prince Napoleon was left alone to elaborate his scheme of employing against the Republic the weapons which had been directed against the Empire. And now there abide with the party these three—Janvier de la Motte, Laroche-Joubert and Paul de Cassagnac, and the greatest of these is Paul de Cassagnac.

A WATER FAMINE IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, August 22.—Owing to the low condition of water in the James River, resulting from the continued drought, this city is now suffering from the worst water famine it has ever known. For several days past the elevated portions of the city have had no water from the usual source of supply and now the whole city is in the same condition, and it is only at intervals that any water can be had from the water-works. This scarcity has caused the suspension of almost all the industries which rely on water-power for manufacturing purposes. All the residences are without water for even necessary purposes, except such a supply as can be had from a few old wells and springs which heretofore have been considered unfit to use, the water of them having been declared unhealthy time and again.

Much better do without sugar and coffee than to be out of Pertuna.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

(The Christian Guide.)

SEPTEMBER 4.

Lesson X.—The Commandments.

Exod. xx. 12 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the Law and the Prophets.—Matt xxii 39, 40.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The commandments. Last Sunday we considered our duty to God; this day we come to consider our duty to our fellow men.

12. *Honor thy father and mother.* Parents, as God's representatives, are here invested with an honor above all other men; for while we are commanded to love our neighbor we are commanded to honor our parents.

The father and mother are distinctly specified to indicate that they are equal in authority, and therefore equally entitled to that honor, which the mother will attract by her love and the father enforce by his authority.—MURPHY.

By father and mother we are to understand also the founders, protectors and promoters of our spiritual life, such as prophets, (ministers) teachers, also the powers ordained of God, since all government has grown out of the relation of father and child.—KEIL.

This commandment requires us to honor: 1. our parents; 2 the aged; 3. teachers; 4 those in authority.

That thy days may be long. A long possession of the land of Canaan as a nation, and also a long life as individuals.

The divine words were emphatically to Israel, but they set forth a universal principle of national life.

Paul calls this "the first commandment with promise," the promise is fulfilled in God's government of the whole world.

Those who obey their parents are likely to escape a great many bad habits and dangers which have a tendency to shorten life; and those who obey their rulers and respect the laws, are certainly more likely than criminals to live long.

13. *Thou shalt not kill* This command ment protects human life. It forbids suicide as well as homcide.

It also forbids violence, passion, lust, intemperence in eating and drinking, or anything that tends to shorten life.

Magistrates as "God's ministers in executing vengeance," are commanded to put murderers to death. "He who sheddith man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

Witnesses and executioners may also concur in such capital punishment.

We may doubtless take away another's life in defense of our own, for he who assaults another's life by that action forfeits his own, and there is no opportunity of referring the cause to civil magistrate.

Some wars are necessary and unavoidable to one party, because of the injurious conduct of the other, and the blood shed in them is not imputed as murder; yet the guilt of it must rest somewhere.

The duelist is a proud, unjust and revengeful murderer of the most atrocious kind.

All fighting for wages or prizes or renown, violates this command, and the blood thus shed is murder.

14. *Thou shalt not commit adultery.* This commandment inculcates the virtue of chastity, and forbids every form of sensuality in act or thought.

The Savior declares that an unchaste look or thought makes us guilty, then whatever is beyond this must be grossly sinful.

Let us earnestly and devoutly pray for those purifying influences which shall cleanse us from all filthiness of flesh and spirit, and make us meet temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in, remembering that he that defileth the temple of God, him shall God destroy.

15. *Thou shalt not steal.* This command guards property, and is directed against taking that which does not belong to us, whether by violence or fraud.

1. The highway-thief or robber;
2. The house-thief who steals his employer's money or goods;
3. The thief that under pretense of law robs his client of his property;
4. The shop thief who uses false weights and measures, or puts excessive prices on his commodities;
5. The usurer, who taking advantage of others' necessities, extorts excessive interest;
6. The trustee who appropriates the property committed to him to his own use;
7. The borrower who never intends to pay;
8. The receiver of Goods which he knows were stolen.

It is possible for a man to steal from himself:

1. By stinginess, not allowing himself what is befitting;
2. By prodigality, wasting his estate;
3. By idleness, spending the time in pleasure and vanity, which God has given him to work out his salvation.

16. *Thou shalt not bear false witness.* This command differs from the three preceding, in the fact that they refer to injuries done by deeds or actions, this has reference to wrong done by words.

Not only false witness in court, but false statements in common discourse, false promises, whether deliberate or careless, exaggerations and high coloring of facts, deceit by words or sign, hypocritical professions and compliments, together with slandering, back-biting, tale-bearing, circulating malicious reports, imputing evil designs, or making injurious representations, are all violations of the spirit of this command.

17. *Thou shalt not covet.* This commandment treats entirely of the mind and heart; and in so doing strikes at the very root of sin, for every sin is born of desire. There would be no sin, if this commandment were perfectly kept.

Covetousness is the desire to have the goods of others without paying for them.

18. *Thunderings and lightning.* By this terrible display of his glory, God desired to inspire them with true fear of himself that they might not sin through mistrust, disobedience or resistance of his guidance and commands.

The law was given amid such awful surroundings to impress upon the people the terrors of disobeying such a law of such a God. These things helped to write the law on their hearts.

19. *Speak thou with us.* This expresses the human need of a mediator between God and man.

The solemnities of the divine presence beget the feelings of reverential awe under the influence of which they retire to a respectful distance.

They have no more any doubt of the divine commission of Moses, and they entreat by their elders, that God would speak to them through Moses, and not directly and personally, lest they die.

Lest we die. They felt so much that they were powerless, frall and alienated by sin from the true God, that they were afraid they would be consumed by this great fire.—KEIL.

20. *Fear not.* Moses first of all took away the false fear of death.

He comforts and encourages them against the fear of immediate death, which they appear to have entertained, and at the same time assures them that from fear of another kind of death they were by no means to be freed.

The language marks the distinction between the fear which has torment, which flows from conscious guilt, which genders to bondage, and drives away from God, and that salutary fear which prompts to a deep reverence of the divine majesty, and habitually influences the conduct.—BUSH

To prove you. The test of fidelity to the Lord their God was the law which was now promulgated from Sinai with all the advantages of the immediate presence and audible voice of God. Faith in God is a dead form if it does not bring forth the fruit of penitence and obedience.—MURPHY.

That ye sin not. God's great desire for men is to deliver them from sin; and to be saved from sin should be our great desire.

21. *The people stood afar off.* We learn from the supplementary narrative of Deuteronomy that Moses communicated the petition of the people to the Lord who was pleased therewith, and gave them leave to return to their tents.—MURPHY.

Moses drew near. He went up into that terrible mountain to receive from God the Ten Commandments, on the tables of stone, and the further commands and regulations God had to give to the people.

HOW TEXAN ENEMIES MADE A FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Galveston, August 24.—The *News'* specials from Sherman give details of a most horrible affair in Cook county some time since. Ben Blanton, an ex-Sheriff of Cook county, and a very desperate man, met James Todd, who had been a witness against him in a lawsuit, and abused and insulted him in a shameful manner. They separated, each vowing to meet the other for a final settlement. Yesterday they met, and both drew their weapons and fired. Todd was shot through the heart and the breast and the top of Blanton's head was blown off. Both men were lying dead when discovered.

LAND SLIP AT BUCHARIST.

Bucharist, August 24.—A land slip has occurred at the village of Totorani in Molvadia Sixty-five houses disappeared No lives were lost.

HE SOLD HIS WIFE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Edward A. Lauten, a manufacturer of jewellers' cases in New York, owns a handsome residence in Mount Vernon, Westchester county, and a wife who weighs 250 pounds. Ferdinand Jansen, of Mount Vernon, was the builder of the house and during its progress he contracted an improper intimacy with Mrs. Lauten. About six weeks ago she absented herself from home for three days, and on being shown the anonymous notes sent to Mr. Lauten when she returned she declined to say where she had been, but made a confession of her love for Mr. Jansen, and that she would be more happy with him. It was subsequently ascertained that she and Mr. Jansen had been sojourning at the boarding house or hotel kept by Mrs. Myers, at Farmingdale, Long Island, as husband and wife. One day recently Jansen called at the residence of Mr. Lauten, apparently ignorant that his intimacy with Mrs. Lauten had become known, when some plain talk was indulged in not very complimentary to Mrs. Lauten, whereupon the latter went to her room and returned with pen, ink and paper, and said to her husband: "Now, I want to see whether you are man enough to state on paper that you will sell me to Jansen for $1." On the impulse of the moment Mr. Lauten executed the document, and on Friday last Mrs. Lauten removed from her residence a load of furniture, together with sundry works of art, some jewelry, etc., which her husband had previously given her. At the same time Mr. Jansen removed a load of furniture from his home in West Mount Vernon, and the two loads were driven together to the corner of Lexington avenue and One-hundred-and-second street, Harlem, where Jansen and his dollar companion have taken up their abode. Mr. Lauten an Mrs. Jansen have begun suits for divorce from their unfaithful partners.

AN OLD DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitual costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and gripping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—Translated from the New York *Zeitung.*

DYING AFTER AN ENFORCED FAST OF FORTY DAYS.

St. John, N. B., August 26.—Wm. Esty, of Durham Settlement, York county, before reported gradually dying from starvation, caused by the closing of the lower third of the tube leading from the mouth to the stomach, has died. He had not eaten or drunk anything for forty days.

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.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

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.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

Parker's Hair Balsam.

An elegant, agreeable Hair Dressing that Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1 sizes.

Floreston Cologne.

A NEW AND FASHIONABLE PERFUME, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING, LASTING. FOND BY DRAGGISTS DIVERSELY AT 25 AND 75 CENTS. HISCOX & CO., N. Y. GREAT SAVING IN BUYING THE 75c. SIZE.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC is the Best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it never Intoxicates, and cures Drunkenness. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and $1 sizes. None genuine without signature of HISCOX & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy yon elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.
We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.
We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.
We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county.

All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB

119 PERSONS BURNED IN A BARN.

[From the London *Times*.]

Some days ago letters reported that 119 persons had been burned in a barn. Naturally, the story was received with incredulity, but the St. Petersburg *Golos* declares that it is only too true. According to this journal, 119 women and girls employed on a large turnip farm in the district of Putinol, in the Government of Kourak (Southern Russia), were much dissatisfied with the bread, supplied by the farm steward, alleging that it was unfit for food, and threatening to leave off work. After their dinner they all withdrew to a barn to rest during the hottest period of the afternoon. The steward locked them in and went away; but four farm laborers came and set fire to the barn.

The fire spread rapidly through the building, which was like tinder, and soon the whole barn was in flames. The shrieks of the unfortunate prisoners soon brought some people to the spot. They could not help because the door opened inward, and already the mass of frantic women so jammed the doors from within as to make any effort to open them fruitless. Five women were taken out alive, but so burned that they died immediately.

All the remaining 114 perished on the spot. One of the incendiaries went off and drowned himself straight away; the other three are in prison.

HOW TO GET SICK.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to get Well.

Which is answered in these words—take Hop Bitters. See other column.—*Express.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Fulton, Ill., Aug. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Temple, residing on the farm of A. D. Mitchell, about two miles south of this city, were instantly killed by lightning during a heavy storm about five o'clock this morning. They had arisen during the storm and were in the act of retiring when the fatal stroke entered the building. Their infant, about four months old, was between them at the time. They were killed but it was uninjured.

CHOLERA IN SIAM.

Asiatic Cholera is raging at Bangkok, Siam. It is variously estimated that from a hundred to three hundred natives are dying daily. Very few foreigners have died, but several have fled to Singapore and Hong Kong. Everyone feels as though he were living in a grave yard.

After all a, gentle purgative is the best means for curing headache, liver complaints, billiousness, etc. Take Sellers' Liver Pills.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Emerick, of Potter twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. H. EMERICK,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
CYRUS BRUMGARD,
4aug 6t Executors.

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,

MASON & HAMLIN,

SMITH AMERICAN,

SHOEMAKER

Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence.