The Centre Reporter.

JERED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Dec. 1, 1881.

Honest John Sherman is soon to pick another nice plum. A bill is to be introduced as soon as Congress meets providing for the purchase of Senator Sherman's property, on the north boundary of the city, and the erection thereon of a handsome Executive Mansion. Four million dollars will buy the fifty acres and build the house projected.

Postmaster General James has brought us in sight of 2-cent postage. Under the operation of his practical economics the deficiencies in the next fiscal year will be under $1,000,000. Bad management and wholesale thefts under the Hayes regime brought the annual deficiency up to $4,000,000. It is a thousand pities that Mr. James cannot be kept at the head of his department.

James A. Beaver for Governor, Senator W. T. Davies, of Bedford, for Lieutenant Governor, Ex-Attorney General George Lear, of Bucks, for Judge of the Supreme Court and Senator John M. Greer, of Butler, for Secretary of Internal Affairs is a ticket proposed for the consideration for the next Republican State Convention which is meeting with considerable favor among the faithful.

Let dishonest election officers take notice—in Philadelphia, on 24 ult., in the case of William Coates, Judge; Thomas McKane, Minority Inspector, and Frank Eheiman, his clerk—charged with making a false return of votes cast for Mayor King at the last February election—the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Coats and Eheiman and guilty as to McKane, with a recommendation to mercy. McKane was then sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, to pay a fine of $100 and to be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under or voting in this Commonwealth for seven years.

Mr. Francis H Cushing, the young ethnologist who was sent out by the Smithsonian institution to study the inner life of the Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico, had some strange adventures recently when he was initiated into the secret order of the Zunis. Having secured a scalp—a necessary prerequisite—in the war of the Apaches, he presented himself to the counsel of Zuni warriors, and like Othello, thought with a different purpose and a different audience, told the story of his valor in war. After such persuasion on his part he was finally accepted as a suitable candidate, and the ceremonies began. He was taken to a burying-ground, where a sham fight, with prayers and song interspersed, ensued. Carrying a pole, on which was the scalp, he then marched at the head of the yelling band of Indians to some gardens, where the pole was stuck in the ground. Then until evening he had the pleasure of sitting motionless on an ant-hill filled with ants, which doubtless made the most of their unexpected opportunity. After further prayers and ceremonies he was formally taken into the order. Then followed a march around town. A score or more dogs were killed to give variety to the day's festivities, and the young fellow was hurried off to be baptized as "a child of the parrots" and "a son of the eagles." For the next four days he was locked up without "fire, meat, oil or tobacco," being forbidden to see any one. Nor was this all. For the twelve ensuing days the ceremonies of this mystic order were continued, and of them he writes to a friend in Boston: "Fresh in my memory as they are, they seem to be the grandest, most interesting, weird, and terribly experienced days my life have ever seen, and open up the subdepths of meaning to my researches in Zuni." If, as he says, this was the least wonderful part of his experience, he will return from the land of the Peublos with a narative of striking interest, and with much valuable information regarding the decendants of the Montezumas.

The Washington *Gazette* brings some heavy charges against John Sherman who, it appears has been engaged in the meanest kind of robbery. But we are not surprised at this from the man who piloted Eliza Pinkston, the negres, into perjury during the presidential steal. The *Gazette* adds to its charges that Government workmen were employed upon Mr. Sherman's new house while he was Secretary, and that he also managed to have it furnished at public expense. The *Gazette's* informant says, referring to the house: "When it was finished the next business requiring the attention of its Treasury Secretary owner was the furnishing. The problem to the solution of which he addressed himself was how to furnish the house without personal cost. Supervising Architect Hill and the Treasury Department Contingent Fund constituted his conclusion. Hill detailed an employee of his office to go to New York city and select the furniture Sherman desired, and it was paid for out of the Contingent Fund of the Treasury Department. The money so illegally disbursed was charged to the purchase of furniture for public buildings. The amount was in the neighborhood of $7,500, a mere trifle to a country containing so many taxpayers as does the United States. I purposely withhold the more minute details of this little operation at the country's expense in order to draw out the ex-Secretary and the present Supervising Architect. This matter should seem to them as worthy of denial as the work of Mr. W. Paul Brown, and it may partialy explain the ex-Secretary's anxiety to have the first-approaching Senate investigation go so far back into the past of Treasury Department Contingent Fund disbursement. Witness to this can be produced."

There are a dozen names proposed for the republican machine nomination for governor, but that of Cameron's is not among them. Why is this? Never yet did the people of this state have the poor privilege of voting for or against a Cameron. This is strange, and we think that it is about time that a Cameron be brought directly before the people for their suffrages. This thing of giving the Camerons places by appointment has got to be monotonous, therefore we say, trot out Don for governor.

Don't worry any longer with pain; take Peruna.

Arthur does not feel so bad after all since he became President.

—You can rig up for Christmas and New Years, all, men and boys, and be decently clad, and feel glad with the rest of humanity, by getting a suit at the Philad. Branch. Just think: You can get a suit for $3, for $4, for $5, for $6, for 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 dollars, or even up to $50—any price to suit your pocket book and leave some change in it for other things.

THE OUT-PUT OF CLEARFIELD COAL.

The Oceola *Reveille* furnishes some interesting facts relative to the coal production of Clearfield county. It says:

The shipment of coal from this region, from the first of January, 1881, up to the 19 Nov., according to the Railroad Company's scales at Tyrone, amount to two millions eighteen hundred thousand three hundred and thirty-one tons, with eight weeks of the year yet to work on. Since the cars are being sent in more abundantly, it is reasonable that one-half million more will go out by the last of 1881. This is over three-quarters of a million more than has ever gone before, for the same length of time; and more than double some years, since this was considered a coalregion. The wonder now is what it might have been if our shippers could have gotten cars, they having the orders, the coal, the machinery and the labor to have almost doubled it, if not altogether. This amount is only what went over the Tyrone scales, and does not include what coal has been used on this side of Tyrone, on locomotives, at brick kilns, and mills, and for family use, nor the coal which has been shipped from other parts of the county—Bell's Gap and DuBois region, which there is no doubt would reach another million at the very minimum. This would amount to three millions five hundred thousand tons, or ninety-eight million bushels, rating it at twenty-eight bushels to the ton, as they do at Pittsburgh. If there is another county in any of the States in the Union, putting out more coal than Clearfield (for there is very little of the above mentioned, that does not go from Clearfield), we would like to know where it is. The extent of territory from which the 2,018,331 tons have been taken in the last ten months is about four miles by fourteen in extent. The distance from Morrisdale Mines to John Whitehead's upper mine, on the Houtzdale branch, from east to west, is fourteen miles, and from Mapleton to Powelton, north to south, four miles. This is the extreme distance, either way—the average would not be more than two by fourteen miles, if that; but our calculation will be based upon two by fourteen. This would be twenty-eight square miles, and allowing 640 acres to the square mile would make it 17,920 acres, and dividing 17,920 acres into the 2,018,331 tons gone out, makes an average of about 413 tons to the acre of the entire twenty-eight miles. At fifteen cents royalty 2,018,331 tons amount to $302,749.65. At fifty cents per ton for mining, it amounts to $1,009,165.50. At the rate of $1 per ton loaded on cars, it is worth $2,018,331. At $2 per ton, the rate which we estimate the freight to be, to Philadelphia, amounts to $4,036,622; and so we might go on making interesting figures of this kind of some length, but will let this suffice for the present.

General Walker, ex-Superintendent of the Census Bureau, has submitted a statement to the Secretary of the Interior containing some interesting facts concerning the representation in the next House of Representatives. The total population of the State—49,371,340, with the number of Representatives at the present figure, 293—would give one Representative to every 169,030 of population. Upon this basis the following changes in representation would ensue in the Forty-eigth Congress: Arkansas, California, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia will each gain one. Minnesota and Nebraska will gain two each. Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennenesse and Vermont would lose one each, Pennsylvania two and New York three. The other States would show no change.

The beauties of boss rule in Philadelphia are now being exposed somewhat. The committee on reforms is discovering some gigantic stealing which is a companion piece to the opperations in New York under boss Tweed. There were fifteen taxclerks engaged in this work of robbery, and it is thought as much as three millions have been stolen. The *Record* of the 25 ult. says:

Additional facts leaked out yesterday regarding the Tax Office thieveries of five years ago. Ex-Clerk Hanel tells how the taxes were stolen, and that fifteen clerks were implicated in the robberies. Hanel says that while in jail his folks were to be provided for, and a fund was raised, but that it was stolen. Hanel figures the total theft at millions—three millions, perhaps.

Millions of taxes stolen by the republican clerks from the Philadelphia tax-office is the latest beauty on board.

In an interview Theodore Hanel, the tax clerk who defaulted in 1877 to the amount of $50,000, described the methods of theft resorted to by the fifteen receiving clerks employed in the tax department. He says he was instructed to falsify his books by the chief clerk, Jacob Cramp, and that he was promised by the tax receiver, Thomas J. Smith, that his family would be cared for while he was in prison, and that a sum of money was raised for him, but was stolen before it reached him. He says the thefts will run up in the millions, perhaps three millions of dollars. Ex-Tax Receiver Smith describes it as a case of blackmail, and asserts his readiness to meet any charges. He says there is nothing new in the information other than it may give names and specifications of robberies which he had called to the attention of Councils and the public at least four years ago, and which he effectually stopped.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headach, billious attacks, dizziness and loss of appetite are cured by Kidney-Wort See adv.

—Guiteau's trial is now the topic of the day. His lawyer thinks to prove him insane, and one strong proof of Guiteau not being in his right mind will be the fact that the assassin never bought his clothing at the Philad Branch. Any man in his right mind will purchase his clothing where he can get it for the least money, and this is admitted to be at the Philad. Branch.

The pension business seems to get too be a burden for the country, as it bids fair to swallow up all the public funds. The trouble is many are drawing pension not entitled to any, and it is time the government sift out the perjured cases, and save itself from bankruptcy.

Let Don Cameron resign and see whether the next legislature will reelect him. Or, what would be better, let him run for governor and see whether the people will elect him.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the doctors they have ever tried. See other column.

THE PROGRESS OF REPUDIATION.

The Repudiators have carried the day in Virginia. Their triumph is due to the open support of the Federal Administration, and to the large amount of money raised in the Northern cities to conquer the prejudices of uncertain voters. The Post Office and the Treasury Departments, with the entire strength of the Internal Revenue Bureau, were used by Mahone in his campaign, as if they were his personal dependencies.

The negro vote was cast nearly solid for the Repudiation ticket, and joined with it were thousands of whites, glad of an opportunity to trample under foot a sacred dept, not a dollar of which can be charged to carpet-bag rule or to military government.

What are the facts of this case? The debt was contracted before the civil war, and it is represented by railroads, canals, turnpikes, institutions for the insane, dumb and deaf, and by universities and colleges founded or endowed. Every department of the State Government recognized it as completely obligatory. After charging one-third of the original debt to West Virginia, as her just portion on separation, Mr. Mahone, in a written speech delivered in Richmond, Feb. 25, 1879, said:

"I would ase my best endeavors to secure a vote of the people sanctioning a settlement at 3 per cent for forty-five years, on the basis of $32,977,690.62. I would do so because I believe it to be right."

Recently, in an address before the Union League, Mr. Mahone declared:

"If we carry the Legislature, as we hope to do, we shall adjust the debt on that basis (20,000,000). On the other hand, our enemies assume a debt of $33,000,000—offering to pay $13,000,000 which they do not owe."

The Democrats adjusted the debt with the creditors, under what was known as the McCulloch bill, in a way that imposed no heavy burdens on the State, and saved its credit from dishonor. The Repudiators were not satisfied with that settlement. They rallied their forces in 1879, and carried the State. One of the first acts of the Legislature was to pass the Riddleberger bill, providing as follows:

First—Repudiation of $13,000,000 of the principal. Secondly—Taxation of the bonds, principal and interest. Thirdly—Repeal of the provision making the interest coupons receivable for taxes.

Gov. Holliday, Democrat, vetoed this scheme. The question before the people at the election on the 8th was practically, therefore, whether Repudiation should be sustained or rejected.

Upon that distinct issue the Republican party of the nation and the Federal Administration took Mahone's side, and the result is before the country. The new Legislature will meet on the 6th of December, and it may be confidently assumed that the Riddleberger bill will be again passed, and this time it will be signed by the new Governor, a Repudiator. With a single exception, all the Judges of the Supreme Court will be chosen by this Legislature, so that it will be packed in the interests of Mahone and of Repudiation.

The Republican party is now committed to Repudiation. The Federal Administration, by the steady support and countenance given by the Repudiators, have just elected for the Governor of Virginia a man who long ago made a full profession of his faith in these words:

"As to the full and final payment or liquidation of the present enormous national debt, be that knows the American people and their utter deficiency in the high qualities of truth and integrity, knows that such an expectation is but an idiot's dream.

"For ourselves, we shall rejoice when the crash comes. It is a debt contracted in the prosecution of an infamous and unnecessary war."

The Attorney-General of Virginia also proclaimed publicly after the passage of the Riddleberger bill that he was in favor of "the vigorous application of the principles of readjustment to the national debt."

Is the Republican party prepared for the next step in this career?—*Sun.*

Peterson's Magazine is on our table for November, ahead of all others and better than ever It leads off with a charming steel engraving after Meyer Von Bremen, "Half Afraid" This is followed by one of these double-size, steel fashion-plates, superbly colored, only seen in this unrivaled lady's book. Then comes another engraving, "Lacy Hall," illustrating an exquisitely told love-story; and then some fifty wood-cuts of dresses, patterns in embroidery, &c, &c. There is also a superb colored slipper-pattern, for braiding, in crimson and gold. The principal article is "A Day at Canterbury," which is profusely illustrated, and is of a character very much higher than is usually seen in magazines. The tales and novelets are even better than usual, and "Peterson," as is known, always gives the best. With this number, appears the Prospectus for 1882, when Six Original Novelets will be given, and, in addition, a hundred shorter stories. A series of brilliantly illustrated stories, and articles like "Canterbury," will also appear. Also a Paper Pattern for a Dress, every month. The price of "Peterson" is but TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, postage free. To clubs, the terms are even lower, via: two copies for $3.50, with a superb engraving (size 20 inches by 16) "Hush, Don't Wake Them," or a handsome Photograph Album, as a premium. Or four copies for $6.50, and an extra copy of the magazine itself as premium. Or five copies for $8 00, with both the extra copy and either the Engraving or Album for premium. For larger clubs, the premiums are even more tempting. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1882. "Peterson" combines more, for a less price, than any other. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing until you have seen a copy. Addres, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

From the proceedings of 23:

As the reading of the letter was concluded Guiteau again interrupted, saying: "I never got much from my father. He got down on me because I left the community; we could never agree on that miserable, stinking community business. I'm mad every time I think of it. It kept me out of fellowship with my father up to the time of his death."

HIS CAREER IN POLITICS.

Mr. Scoville, resuming, alluded to Guiteau's career as a politician, and drew the conclusion that his intellect was deficient, when this view aroused the prisoner at once, and he began a series of interruptions, protesting against Mr. Scoville's conclusion as false. When reference was made to his running around from one committee room to another, seeking to be employed as a campaign speaker, and his failure to obtain recognition was mentioned, Guiteau shouted angrily, "Twasn't because I had no ability, but I was not known. I had the ideas, but not the reputation. They wanted big guns like General Grant and Senator Conkling—men who would draw."

Then, in direct contradiction to his counsel's declaration to the jury yesterday that Guiteau was a man who never made a joke in his life, he looked up with an amused smile and added: "I presume I'd draw now."

This provoked a general laughter, which was promptly suppressed by the judge, who struggled to suppress a smile upon his own features.

Mr. Scoville continued upon the same line, and criticised Guiteau's speech entitled "Garfield vs. Hancock." It was, he said, a mere jumble of ideas collated from newspapers and from speeches of others. No one but a crazy man would have imagined, as Guiteau did, that this speech possessed any merit.

Guiteau became more and more restless, and in the most excited manner yet shown by him shouted to Mr. Scoville: "I object to your theory on that score, and when you try to make out that I'm a fool I'm down on you. I want you to tell the truth, but you need't try and make me out a fool. I say the Deity inspired me to act and He will take care of it. I want the truth, and that's all there is about it."

Colonel Corkhill arose to protest against the interruptions of the prisoner, when Guiteau waved his hand to him, patronizingly, and said: "Tis not necessary to make any remarks, Colonel just let the matter drop."

Mr. Scoville was willing to agree to any measures that district attorney might suggest to retain the prisoner. Mr. Davidge desired to suggest a way to prevent the outbreaks. He attributed them entirely to Mr. Scoville's course in commenting upon evidence already submitted and his attempt to argue from it a mental infirmity on the part of the prisoner.

Guiteau listened intently and striking his clinched hand upon the table in front of him, exclaimed, "I agree with that all through, and I desire to thank the prosecution, every one of them, for the liberal spirit they have shown. I think Colonel Corkhill made a fine opening. There wasn't any bitterness at all in his speech, and I commend him for it."

The incidents enlivened to a marked degree the morning's proceedings and afforded much amusement to the audience. Guiteau continued to interject his observations upon Mr. Scoville's theory that he (Guiteau) was deficient in intellect, and protested he would not allow his counsel to make him out to be a fool. After a few minutes Guiteau subsided and promised the court that he would keep quiet.

GUITEAU'S DIVORCED WIFE TESTIFIES

I first met Mr. Guiteau, in 1869, when I was sixteen or seventeen years of age. We were married and went to New York to live. Owing to adultery on his part I obtained a divorce in 1874. The divorce was obtained in Brooklyn by friends of mine in Philadelphia. I was not present when the divorce was granted. Mr. Guiteau was present, but made no defense. After the divorce I went to Colorado and was married to Mr. Dunmore in August, 1877, at Boulding, near Leadville.

During the entire time that I lived with Mr. Guiteau I never new or thought anything of insanity ailed him. In fact, I never heard it mentioned by any one. He was always exceedingly particular about many things. He was excitable and irritable but I did not believe he was insane. It is strange that I never heard of his insanity, if such was the case. It is true he was hard to get along with, but I never thought his mind was in any way affected. I did not think him insane when he pawned my trunk and clothing for board and left me to do the best I could for something to eat. The outside world knows nothing about what I passed through and had to suffer. After my experience with him I can't conscientiously say now that he is insane.

He has always had an ungovernable temper or disposition. He was always vain and fond of notoriety, the publication of his name in a newspaper afforded him great delight. Nothing pleased him more than to think the people of the country were talking about him. He was certainly fond of notoriety.

The *World* says the alarming growth of Republican lawlessness at the North is maintained! Two more horrible lynching cases are reported this week. At Durand, Wis., a Republican assemblage, acting as a mob, took Edward Maxwell out of the court-room and hanged him, and then, in its capacity of a coroner's jury, found that "he came to his death by falling from the Court-House steps and breaking his neck." At Athens, Ohio, the Republican population induced Christopher Davis to confess a crime of which he may or may not have been guilty, by pledging him a trial by due legal process, then tied a rope around his neck and threw him over a bridge. Ever the same story of lawlessness and ferocity, though now varied by false pretenses and perjury! To what are these sanguinary occurrances to be attributed, if not to the political convictions of the people in those Republican regions?

—Don't freeze, or permit yourself to take cold for the want of an overcoat when you can get a good, warm coat of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, dirt cheap. Keep warm and you save expensive doctor bills. Go and price Lewins' overcoats just for mere curiosity to see how low his prices are.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

How to Increase Your Income.

Just at this season of the year there are, among our readers, those looking for employment for the next six months. We have lately received from L. E. Brown & Co., the well-known manufacturers of specialties for agents to handle, a request to put them in communication with one or more suitable persons in this locality, to act as agents in introducing several of their patent household articles to this community, and after consideration, we take this method to comply with their request. The firm are manufacturers of a large number of household articles, which they introduce to the public by means of agents, having sometimes as many as 1,000 persons in their employ. The particular articles which they seek to introduce here, at this time, are: Brown's Fearless Sifter, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world of which nearly one million were sold during the last year; the Kitchen Queen, the latest and best invention in Coal Oil Lamps, and the only absolutely safe Lamp made; the Centennial Cake and Bake Pan, an article which has a national reputation, and is the delight of every housekeeper; the Half Minute Egg Beater, which always sells at sight; and the new Alto Relievo Bronze Profile cast of JAMES A. GARFIELD, with memorial frame, the best selling article ever put into the hands of an agent, the best of all the portraits, chromos or steel engravings that have been offered. It is a truer likeness of the martyred hero than any we have ever seen before, and its price brings it within the reach of all. For this county, Messrs. BROWN & CO. desire as many agents as can work advantageously. Any smart, intelligent lady or gentleman can make a fine income in this way. The firm will send to any responsible person FREE who will assume the agency here and go to work, a complete outfit of these goods, to the amount of five dollars. The reputation of this house is first rate; the goods are what they represent them to be. Their terms are liberal, and we advise those looking for genteel, remunerative employment to send to them for further information. Their address is— L. E. BROWN & CO.,
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THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States."—THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

Established in 1848, as an advocate of anti-slavery and of reforms in religion and politics, THE INDEPENDENT at once became a recognized power throughout the country. Its influence has ever since been constantly growing. As it has fought against slavery and for cheap postage, so it will fight against Mormonism, for Civil-Service Reform, and for purity in politics, and general uprightness in all things. It employs the best editorial talent and speaks fearlessly on all subjects. It pays for contributed articles and for editorial services more than double the amount paid by any other weekly newspaper.

It publishes more religious discussions than the religious reviews, more poetry and stories than the popular monthlies, and gives more information than an annual cyclopædia. The long cable dispatches recently published from the great Methodist Council in London are a good illustration of what THE INDEPENDENT is constantly doing. A list of the most prominent religious and philosophical writers, poets, and story writers in the country is the list of the contributors of THE INDEPENDENT. Besides the space set aside for the writers and for editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday School, News of the Week, Finance-Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, and Agriculture. 32 pages in all

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For the REPORTER.

REVIVALS.

The season for holding Revival meetings is again at hand. A few thoughts on the subject of revivals, might, therefore, be in point, at this time. After mature reflection, the writer is prepared to make the following observations on the subject.

1. The word Revival form *Revivo*, means *to live again*, and applies: 1. To christians. 2. To backsliders. 3. To sinners. All these different sort of persons need *to live again*.

2. Revivals may be genuine or spurious. The revival at Sychar in the 4th chapter of John and the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century were genuine revivals. The revival Math. 23. 15 was a spurious one, and, hence, Christ speaks of it as he does, saying: "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, you make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves"

3 What is man's work in bringing about a revival of religion, Ans. To sum up under this head: To use the means of grace, the word of God sacraments, prayer and in short all measures of salvation—do this diligently, faithfully, earnestly and perseveringly, and this will give us as *good a revival* as any one will need.

4. The New Birth as related to a Revival:

The new birth is itself a revival. Every regeneration constitute a *big* revival. Many revivals *so called* contain no *new* births at all.

5. Man's work after a revival. This consists in an earnest effort to preserve the fruits. To do this the means of salvation must be persistently used; e. g. Prayer-meetings, Sunday school, Bible class, teachers meeting, general reading on religious subjects, &c.

6. The christian's duty in reference to revivals is manifestly this, viz.: To pray as David and Habakkuk did:

Wit Thou not revive us again; that thy people may rejoice in Thee. O Lord revive thy work in the midst of the year, in the midst of the year make known; in wrath remember mercy.

7. The preaching during a revival is an important particular. What should be its nature and by whom should it be done? It should be of an awakening and arousing character. "The arousement" should be put in; but, then, it should also be doctrinal, that sinners may also know what to do to be saved. It should, therefore, be done by intelligent ministers—ministers who are *intelligent* in the word of God. It don't matter much about other things

8. God's work in a revival.

This is clearly indicated in the Divine word. Not by might nor by power, but by my *Spirit* saith the Lord. The Spirit of God must enforce the truth, set it home to the heart and render it effectual.

9. What can women do for and in a revival of religion: She can sing and pray, talk and teach *privately*. Woman seems to be more emotional than man, and, hence, some of the best singers and most earnest praying in a revival, is done by the women.

10. The practical evidences showing the genuineness of a revival. Here it is to be observed that regular attendance at God's house and on all the ordinances of the church and good christain conduct are reliable marks of a genuine work of grace.

11. A revival is *emphatically* the church's *best* state.

12 The advantages of revivals.

1. They correct the practice of admitting unconverted people to the Lord's Table. This is a bad practice. No man should go to the Lord's table until he has made a beginning to do better.

2 They correct soporifice influence of converted ministry.

3. They give the churches spiritual preaching. The ministers get full of faith and the Holy Ghost, they are not apt to stick very close to their manuscript—*live* men will preach *live* sermons.

4. They bring working men and women into the churches.

5. Many aggressive agencies of the church are the products of revivals; e. g. The British For. Bible Society, many education and missionary societies, &c

This is the writer's analysis of the subject of revivals, from a considerable acquaintace with revival meetings. Some denounce these meetings *in toto* and some lay too much stress on them. An analysis as has been ventured in this communication, may assist us in doing justice to the cause of protracted meetings and revivals.

J. T.

The Hartford *Times* says when President Arthur declared in his letter of acceptance that it was not safe to place the Democrats in power, as it would tend to repudiation at the South, he was applauded. Now that he aids Mahone and Riddleberger, whose underpinning is repudiation; now that he appoints officers to please and strengthen them; and is ready to place Mahone in his Cabinet, some of the Republicans labor hard to smooth over his action, while a good many others look so silently and sourly.

—Goody's Lady's Book for December, is one of the the brightest and best numbers ever issued. It is brimful of good things. The fashion illustrations are superb, and very completely illustrate the prevailing styles in the world of fashion. This is a good time to renew subscriptions. We will furnish our own paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3.50 per annum.

Ex-Deputy Delinquent Tax Collector Vandusen, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Receiver Smith, says that it was "a cold day" when the clerks in the Tax Office did not get away with $4000; and that on one day Frank M. Greiner stole $2,500. The names of Jacob M. Cramp, Amos Knight, Willbur Preston and Sam'l B. Eastburn are mixed up with the disclosures.

The nihilists are still after the emperor of Russia, and a number of them were arrested a few days ago for being in a plot to drop dynamite balls into his palace from balloons. This would be fine sport for some ugly king hating nihilist, if he could only navigate his balloon so as to get over the exact spot; but could he succeed in doing this in a month of Sundays?

AN IMPORTANT LAW.—By a recent act of Assembly, which will be found on page 54 of the Pamphlet Laws for 1881, all borough and township as well as all State and county taxes, are made a first lien on real estate upon which they are levied. The law provides for a lien docket to be kept in the Commissioners' office, and a new set of books will be required for that purpose. In case a judicial sale takes place, the lien docket is to be satisfied before any money is paid to the creditors. Collectors of taxes should inform themselves as to the requirements of the law, so as to guard against the penalties prescribed in the third section.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can exist or long continue where Hop Bitters are used, as varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer. Induce your friends to use Hop Bitters and urge them to do so.

Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

IMPORTANT

To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 81 Liberty St., New York. 1dec 6m.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

So is New Year, and agents wanted to make large sums of money for the Holidays, and afterward too should lose no time, but send at once for terms and full particulars of WHEELER'S COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE BIBLE. Cheap, Practical, Thorough; 900 pages; over 100 full page illustrations and accurate maps. Handsome, attractive. So arranged chronologically as to make one continuous narrative of thrilling and absorbing interest. Having an immense sale. Absolutely indispensable to every teacher and student of the Bible. The grandest aid possible to the perfect understanding of "God's word." Just the book for Holiday presents. Price $3 50. Outfit with free instructions $1 00. Territory taken up rapidly. THAYER, MERRIAM & CO., (Limited.) 723 Arch St., Philad., Pa. 1dec 6t

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An early inspection of the same is most respectfully solicited.

Every department is now complete with the Latest Novelties.

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We refrain from quotations; but come and see for yourselves!

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The price tells, and everybody Tells the price.

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We desire to call special attention to our

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Department.

We can rig out the sterner sex from top to bottom, inside and outside with with anything that they demand.

Mr. Thomas Jackson is still at the head of our Merchant Tailoring, and he will be glad to welcome all his old friends, and serve them in the most courteous and workmanlike manner.

We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated *Bee Hive Overall*, and are prepared to supply the trade with any quantity or size desired.

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(Successors to Barlsend & Newman.)

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TO ALL SOLDIERS WHO SERVED WITH REYNOLDS.

Hon. A. G. Curtin, President of the Executive Committee sends out the following circular:

"At a meeting held at the Union League in Philadelphia, on the 1st of July, 1881, the eighteenth anniversary of the death of General John Fulton Reynolds at Gettysburg, it was resolved to form an association to erect an equestrian statue of that heroic soldier. Mr. J. E. Temple subscribed twenty-five thousand dollars. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Pennsylvania Reserves, the 2d U. S. Artillery, the 5th and the 14th U. S. Infantry, the Association of Graduates of West Point, the First Corps, the Third Corps, the Eleventh Corps, and Buford's Cavalry Division, and other military and civil organizations, heartily endorsed the proposed monument as a fitting recognition of Reynolds' service. All soldiers who served with Reynolds are invited to contribute according to their means. A dollar from every man who was with Reynolds in his successive commands from the time he left West Point until he fell at Gettysburg, will abundantly provide the sum required. Send whatever you can give, be it much or little; do what you can to secure additional subscriptions, and forward them to J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer, 532 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, who will promptly acknowledge the receipt."

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and saves doctor bills; take Peruna.

—We take all kinds of country produce, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, etc., and give you the goods at cash prices marked inplain figures. LYON & Co. tf

—If you want to furnish your parlor, bedroom, or sitting room handsomely and at the same time avoid the high prices asked by other dealers in furniture, then go to A. J. Brown's furniture rooms, Bellefonte.

—Samuel Sickman, of California, on the Monongahela River, who suddenly disappeared in 1868, reappeared equally as suddenly a few days ago, and read the inscription that had been placed upon a monument to his memory.

PE-RU-NA

is nature's greatest remedy. Dr. Hartman prescribed it to 40,000 patients, all of whom recovered or were much improved.

PERUNA can be taken by every one—the young, the middle-aged, the old, the hale and the mother.

PERUNA always agrees with the patient. It cleanses the system of all its impurities, tones the stomach, regulates the heart, unlocks the secretions of the liver, strengthens the nerves and invigorates the brain.

PERUNA is the greatest appetizer, makes blood, and to the weary and tired from the toils and cares of the day it gives sweet and refreshing sleep.

PERUNA should be taken by every body before each meal, when well, to prevent sickness; when sick, to cure. $100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help.

PERUNA is composed of all vegetable ingredients; each one a great remedy in itself. (See pamphlet).

It is pleasant to the taste, and will help the stomach to digest any article of food.

For a book which will enable you to treat yourself, address S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborne, Ohio. A lady regulate the bowels and pelvic organs with

MAN-A-LIN

THE SUN.
NEW YORK, 1882.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual appeal to the public with greater confidence than it can to any other paper, relying on the good will of its friends, old and new, and on the good sense, good humor, and good nature of the great mass of the people, who have learned to rely on THE SUN for a true picture of the world, and for a fearless, independent, and outspoken newspaper.

THE SUN of 1881 was a newspaper of a new kind. It contained many of the forms, and a multitude of the essential words and phrases of a serious journal. It endeavored to report in a fresh, merchant, cosmopolitan way all the news of the world, omitting none of human interest, and now meeting upon an equal footing with the journals of absolute independence, the success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the character of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the decade previous has been modelled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and improved by the force of the THE SUN's example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, fearless, and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the power which an established reputation for honest purpose and of assured pecuniary prosperity confer, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whatever happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Behring's Sea.

We shall continue to print the news, and we are confirmed to express them in language that can be understood by all who know the English language. We care what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN's political success.

THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequaled merit, full market reports and