The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ .....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Apr 20. 1882

When Beaver gets the nomination for governor, will he be a bigger man than Don Cameron?

A school teacher, from Indiana, was assassinated near Perryville, Ark., a few days ago while on the porch of a widow whom he intended to marry. Moral—never be on the porch of a widow whom you intend to marry.

Senator Mitchell is now in full rebellion against senator Cameron.

At Washington, Pa., Samuel Ruth, Cashier the People's Savings Bank, has defaulted to the amount of $60,000, caused by speculating in grain.

King Charles I., of Wurtemberg, has been converted to the Roman Catholic faith and was baptized on Monday 3rd, by the Pope.

A portion of the internal organs of Mrs. Lutz, who died in Bridesburg, Pa., Monday of trichinosis from eating half-cooked ham, was examined yesterday, and was so alive with trichinæ that they could be seen by the naded eye. The other five members of the family are lying at the point of death.

Mrs. Ida Greely Smith, a charming and accomplished woman, the eldest daughter of the late Horace Greely, died on 10, at Chappaqua leaving an infant four weeks old and two other children On May-day, 1872, she was married with the rites of the Catholic Church in Ny. city to Nicholas Smith, of Shelbyville, in Kentucky, who survives her: and on the day of the marriage they left for Europe. Since then they have resided at the old Greely homestead.

It is refreshing to learn from Washington that the Star-route thieves must stand a trial, Judge Wylie having overruled the motion to quash the indictments. This is good so far; let us hope that in the end, when the rascals have been found guilty, the proceeding will not be turned into a mockery by a pardon from President Arthur, because all the parties implicated have been prominent republican leaders and gave thousands of the stolen money to buy up Indiana for Garfield. Rascals of as deep a dye have been pardoned before, after all the expense and trouble of a trial because they were important members of the machine. Grant pardoned south-western revenue thieves, whose robbery ran into millions. Hartranft pardoned the riot bribers who sought to fasten 4 millions upon the taxpayers of our state, and corrupted the legislature. There were other rascals pardoned whose shameful plunderings demanded a life-term in the penitentiary. Tweed and his gang received no mercy at democratic hands; let republican rascals be served the same when caught, and no more pardons for them.

The republicans having much neglected the negro since bringing the "man and brother" up to a level, have at last a proposition to give Sampo a little taffy: Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill in the Senate for the appointment of a Commission of colored men to inquire into and report upon the industrial, intellectual and material progress of the colored people of the United States since the close of the war. The bill appropriates $15,000 for expenses, $3,000 for a secretary, and $1,500 for a stenographer. The only object of the bill seems to be to make a few places for our colored brethern.

Ohio is going into the tree-planting business on a large scale. We observe that in accordance with the joint resolution of the General Assembly, Governer Foster issued a proclamation setting apart April 27 as the day for planting forest trees in Ohio, by roadside, in a grove, and about homes. He recommends the formation of forestry societies in towns and villages, and calls attention to the National Forestry Congress at Cincinnati, April 25, and recommends that agricultural organizations appoint delegates to make the congress a success.

Our own state has a great many waste lands that could be profitably planted with trees. Thousands of acres that have been demanded by lumber operators could readily be re-planted with oak, chestnut or walnut, and thus provision be made for the next generation for its lumber supply.

Wayne M'Veagh, the most respectable of the Pennsylvania republican leaders, expresses himself very plainly over the low stage to which his party has fallen; he says it has only three principles now, the spoils system, opposition to civil service reform and repudiation, and he is opposed to them all. M'Veagh was a member of Garfield's cabinet.

GOING WHOLESALE FOR THE GRAVE YARDERS.

The attorney general of the commonwealth has scooped in all the graveyard insurance companies in the state, and returned them to the Dauphin county court. The list returned numbers 213 companies. This will put a stop to all that kind of business, and the graveyarder can feel thahkful if the matter is carried no farther than a revoking of their charters.

Last week a little child of John Cole, colored of Athens, Ga., was bitten by a large spider. No serious result was anticipated when the child was bitten, but after three days of much suffering the child died.

Washington, April 17.—Two men, Geo. Phillips and John Stewart, this morning attempted to break up a shell which they had found in a pile of rubbish near the long bridge. The shell exploded, instantly killing Phillips and wounding Stewart so badly that he died in about two hours after he was injured.

St. Louis, April, 17.—Dispatches from Jefferson city say that Governer Crittenden has granted an unconditional pardon to the Ford brothers, who this afternoon pleaded guilty to having killed Jesse James and who were sentenced to be hung on May 19.

My husband had drunken habits he could not overcome until Parker's Ginger Tonic took away his thirst for stimulants, restored his old energy of mind and nerves, and gave him strength to attend to business.—Cincinnati Lady.

The democrats of Bedford have instructed for Hopkins forgoverner.

In Ohio the bill to redistrict the state for congressional purposes—giving the republicans fifteen districts and the democrats six districts—became a law on Monday.

To sick, colicky, crying babies give Perunа—never any other medicine whatsoever.

THE MONEY MUST GO.

The democrats when having a majority in congress cut down the appropriations, and favored less taxation. The people demanded the latter. There are 150 millions collected annually now above the needs of the government. Yet the republicans refuse to take off the revenue taxes to lessen the burdens of the people to that amount, and have determined that the money shall be collected and spent upon all sorts of wild schemes. The *World's* special discloses this threatened waste of the public money, as follows:

The democrats in and out of congress are on record in favor of economy in the public expenditures and of a business-like and systematic reconstruction of our systems of taxation. But this is all in vain. It has become abundantly apparent that the face of this congress is inexorably set towards public extravagance.

The dominant party in the house, where all revenue bills must originate, has solemnly determined in caucus that there shall be no essential reduction of internal revenue taxation, and it was notorious before the assembling of this caucus that the republicans would not consent to any diminution of the tariff tax. The tax-payers of the country must therefore look this matter hopelessly in the face. The enormous unnecessary taxes taken from the pockets of the people are not only to be continued, they are to be increased. Indeed, under the policy of the republican party in this congress, instead of surplus revenues we are not unlikely to be presently confronted with a monstrous deficit.

The necessary expenditures of the government last year were two hundred and sixty millions. The estimated ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year are two hundred and seventy millions. The federal taxation this year will exceed four hundred millions. The surplus revenue collected this year from the people will be not far from one hundred and forty millions. A surplus in the Treasury of one hundred and forty millions is an attractive thing for the spoilsmen, for "Wherever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."

This spare money in the Treasury is vast in amount, but it is small in comparison with the raids made upon it. These are, first, the appropriations recommended by the President in his annual official communications. These amount, it will be found upon examination, to nearly five hundred millions of dollars, in addition to the necessary and ordinary expenses of the government, including the interest on the public debt, a proper reduction of the principal, and the current governmental expense.

Some of the expenditures recommended by the executive departments are really necessary, notably those for the rehabilitation of the navy. But an increase of the army is recommended. The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River Commission wants a dozen millions now, and fifty millions by-and-by. The President unwisely recommended that about one hundred and thirty millions be devoted to the Sinking Fund. There are the pensions. There is a separate recommendation for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River. There is a long list of requests for minor appropriations, the aggregate of which, based upon previous official reports and recommendations, would reach five hundred million dollars in excess of necessary annual expenditures. In this sum the present huge surplus revenue of the government is easily lost.

But this statement, startling as it may be to the tax-payers of the country, has not entered upon the long procession of subsidies which are eagerly knocking at the doors of congress. There is a picturesque list of requests for stamboat subsidies. Mr. Robeson has introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of fast ocean steamship mail service between the United States and Great Britain. It proposes the making of contracts by the Post Office Department for a weekly line of American steamships between Fort Pond Bay, on Long Island, in the State of New York, and Milton Haven in Wales. Mr. Robeson's bill asks for about six hundred thousand dollars a year. There is another bill to establish ocean mail service between certain ports of the United States and foreign nations, which provides for an appropriation of five million dollars. This is chiefly designed to facilitate mail service along the coast of the United States. Another request presented by three sub-committees of the House—those on commerce, Naval Affairs and Post Office—asks for two and a half millions annually in aid of such lines as the Postmaster-General may determine a bill which evidently would not meet with the opposition of an average Postmaster-general. Mr. Miller, of New York, proposes the istablishment of lines of steamships between the United States and such ports as the Postmaster-General may determine, at an annual cost of two million five hundred thousand dollars' and Mr. Kellog, of Louisiana, joins him in this request. Mr. Kellog also proposes a subsidy for mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain ports of Mexico the Postmaster-General to be the judge of the amount to be expended within the limit of $150,000 per annum. This is but a portion of the long catalogue.

Then it is proposed that the Government shall begin the construction of canals for States or for parts of States. There is the Hennepin Canal projects, involving the expenditure of five millions to begin with, with an unknown limit. Then the general Government is asked to construct canals between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers; between Toledo and Chicago; between Lake Michigan and the Detroit River; to unite Delaware and Chesapeake Bays; between Beattyville, Ky., and Savannah, Ga., and to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and construct a ship canal at New Orleans. This is a portion of the list, and this Congress, especially in the lower branch, is so constituted as to listen lovingly to such schemes as these.

Besides these requests, and in view of this Congressional tendency, that enormous revenue fades away.

THAT MISREPRESENTED DECISION.

Last week's *Centre Democrat* has seen fit to make a reply to the absurd misrepresentation of the case in our court recently, in which a candidate, who was elected to a good position and then refused to pay for ticket printing, was made to do the right thing by the jury, an implied contract having been shown. The case, after trial, was misrepresented out of petty jealousy to the plaintiff and spite at the court, yet was done in so silly a manner that the few outside journals which referred to it, in their comments asked to hear more about it before believing the meagre and unfair statement that was published to mislead, which led the *Democrat* to give a correct version in reply. We did not deem this spitework worthy our attention or explanation—the desire to falsify was so palpable; and further, because the defendant had so fully and profoundly ventilated the case before a justice, before the judges and the jury, to the attornys on both sides, and again after the verdict of the jury to the judges and attornys and such others as would listen, and to a Harisburg paper which refused to listen to or publish a lot of bosh. It is a blessing that so much wisdom doth abide and abound among us; it insures the safety of the country in spite of the misrepresentations put abroad by the more narrow minded fry.

Since writing the above the *Watchman* has come to hand seemingly delighted with the doubtful effect of the unfair notice it put out about the above case has had, and trying to torture the same into a censure of the court, which is all it is after, fair or foul. It will be observed that every notice copied by the *Watchman* from other papers, expresses disbelief of the correctness of what the *Watchman* published. In championing the littleness of a very little one, who estimates his bigness by the large shadow that is cast of him by the rising moon, and whose littleness is attested by the little vote those who know him best give him always when up for something; even the other day he was defeated for burgess in the almost unanimously democratic boro' of Millheim, (without connivance of the dreadful REPORTER), the people chosing a rabid radical in preference. He can't even run a Texas cattle ranch of three old steers.

We state here, for once and all: The court decided nothing, simply submitting the case to the jury, in the suit for our claim for printing for the Texas steer driver. We showed a plain case of implied contract, which was plain enough to satisfy every juror. We proved also that he had recognized the custom and practice of candidates being charged and paying for the work done by the recognized organs of the party. We proved that he saw the services we rendered going on during his campaign, that our tickets were used in his own township and that he accepted all the benefits, only refusing to pay like a man when all was done and he was elected by the aid of the REPORTER which saved him. As a last resort he *swore* that he only recognized the custom of paying for such work when he gave a paper the usual announcement that he was a candidate for the nomination. This last flimsy excuse we knocked from under him by showing from our files that it was not true—and under this showing of our case, any jury in the land—in this case it was an unusually intelligent one—would have rendered a verdict in our favor with half the case we had.

Next the *Watchman*, in petty jealousy, goes on to say that our charge was for tickets and services, and that they never charge candidates anything but job-rates for tickets! this is untrue—for Mr. Meek was on the stand in this case and swore he charged a candidate according to the value of his office, which is the practice always followed by the REPORTER and the *Watchman*, and to prove that the paper talks differently from its editor under oath we copy here one of Meek's receipts:

"WATCHMAN" Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
Mr. F. Kurtz. Dr,
To P. GRAY MEEK,
To printing tickets, &c. $10,00
Received payment, Jan. 24, 1867.
P. GRAY MEEK.

So Mr. Meek charged us $40 for printing tickets and "and-so-forths", whatever these are. We charged his little man $35 for printing tickets and services. Now here the difference is between "&c"ths and "services"—if he did not charge for services, then his bill against us and others was a fraud for we never saw any of his "&c"ths. May his "&c"ths mean whiskey bills, the secret wherein nine-tentis of his following find his merit, and by which he has laid the foundation for the inebriate path of scores of many hopeful young democrats. We understood we were paying for services and not for "&c"ths of the strichine or any other order. There are a great many ugly "&c"ths in the *Watchman* editor's career which we will not recall here.

The *Watchman* says it charges candidates simply job rates for tickets, print about 20,000, at $3 per M. If this is true, then he swore to what is not true when he said that he charged the candidate according to the value of the office. But it is not true either that he charges candidatse at job rates, because its books will show that it charges from $15 to $20 for a "job" of that kind, yet he actually collects off the candidates an aggregate of from $300 to $500 for it. So you take which-ever allegation you will and it makes you out dishonest, and you know it; yet will persist in your falsehood out of petty spite at the court and jealousy of the REPORTER. The one don't care and t'other don't scare.

The *Watchman* states that the REPORTER had abused its little slave and therefore he should not have paid us. This would be no excuse even if true. It is the right and duty of a newspaper to criticise a public servant; there was nothing more in these colums than a communication criticising the little gentleman, which is a right every citizen has—the only just blame could be that the ammunition was spent upon such small game. The *Watchman* has done the same thing—published communications against parties and afterwards when nominated collected a good round sum for tickets "&c".

It has misrepresented and reviled all the commissioners in the last 6 years, Messrs. Mingle, Hall, Swab, Dunkle and Gregg. simply because they shut down upon its custom of picking some very fat "&c"ths off the county. See the Annual Reports and you find where Meek got little money there he abused the board; where a report shows fat "&c"ths there he gave them credit for being true to the interests of the county. How he can misrepresent and falsify thus has often wondered many.

We have named the commissioners above, all highly respectable men, whom the reader can consult.

In the late audit he did all he could to misrepresent the commissioners, and wished the impression to go out that they had acted dishonestly; soon as from another quarter a demand went up that an investigation should be had going back ten or twelve years, then he shut up and crawled in his hole knowing that a move like that would result in charging back against him a heavy batch of "&c"ths.

In closing we wish to observe that for the last few weeks our neighbor, the *Watchman*, seemed to be "spiling" for a fight by keeping alive the false report it put out in this matter; it kept a chip on its shoulders all the time as a banter, and now we brush it off and the reviler of the court and patentee of and practitioner in "&c"ths can order the band to play until it has all the music "&c.," it wants, with the little defeated burgess as monkey to collect the pennies and make up his loss paid for "services" or "&c"ths.

DIED FROM EATING RAT POISON.

Millwaukee, April 12.—A Mrs Ladosch found her grandchild, named Gogel, eating a white powder. She tasted it to see what it was. It proved to be a patent rat poison and both persons died.

STATE POLITICS.

ON THE SKIRMISH LINE OF A GREAT BATTLE.

Between The Cameron Machine and The People of the State.

[Special to the Pittsburg Post]

Philadelphia, April 8.—The continued and growing dissensions in the Republican party of this State, and the evident purpose of a large section of the party to "down" the Cameron machine at all hazaards at the November election, coupled with the determination of the Bosses—bosses so fertile in resources and audacious and corrupt in execution—to maintain their supremacy, encourages Democrats to look for a tidal wave, somewhat like that of 1874, this year. There is no doubt of that. It seems to be in the air. Senator Mitchell's letter, though it didn't amount to much in reality, but coming from such a timid and boneless politician, is regarded as extraordinary evidence of deep-seated dissatisfaction in the Republican party. Yet no one doubts Cameron will control the 10th of May Convention, that the candidates will be those he has selected or approved, that the power of the machine aided in the most extreme manner by the Guiteau administration, will be devoted to the success of that ticket; and that either the Cameron or the Democratic candidates will be elected. There is no room for the third or Independent Republican ticket.

Should such a ticket be nominated and continued in the field until election, it will promote and very likely insure the success of the jobbery machine it professes to make war upon. There is, however, an apparent disposition among the Independents to recognize the fact, and cut their clothes accordingly. The most influential of their leaders favor a union ticket with the Democrats on State issues, with united effort in the legislative districts to secure an anti-Cameron Legislature, especially in holding over Senators. They are willing to concede the Democrats should name the candidate for Governor, only asking recognition in the minor State offices. Others of the Independents favor a State ticket selected from the Democratic and Republican nominations. It must be conceded, however, that there is little disposition among Democrats to weaken their organizations by "lowering the flag" in any degree. When the delegates come together on the 28th of June, they will know exactly how the land lies. Cameron will have made his nominations, and the Wolfe Independents declared their purposes It will be clear sailing for Democrats; at least they can act with all the facts and a large share of probabilities before them.

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

The cheering Democratic prospects for carrying the State this fall, will undoubtedly bring forward new candidates, and a careful grooming of dark horses is suspected to be going on. As matters now stand, Hopkins, of Allegheny, and Pattison, of Philadelphia, are the only avowed candidates with a considerable backing of friendly or instructed delegates. North of Lancaster, and Wolverton, are talked of, but there dose not seem to be any extended movement on their behalf. The obstacle in Mr. Pattison's way is that there is a formidable element in the party here dead against him, on personal and political grounds. For the most part it is not a very reputable element, but still it has votes and influence. This opposition has checked the Pattison movement outside of Philadelphia. Mr. Hopkins, if he can come into the Convention with the united west in his support, will draw many delegates, without special references, from the centre and eastern part of the State. In that case, and on the supposition there will be no union with the Independents on the State tickets, and that it will be a square stand-up Democratic fight, the probabilities are strongly in favor of Mr. Hopkins' nomination. But even in case of a united movement, his selection is not improbable, for all the Independents concede the Democrats should name the head of the ticket. But a new element undoubtedly appears in the Gubernatorial contest in the

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Judge Trunkey does not desire to leave the bench, where he is making a fine reputation, and has an assured position of high honor and comfortable emolument until 1890. He has declined in positive terms to be a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and no one disputes his sincerity; but what he would do if the nomination was tendered him, and he was urged to accept it as a public duty, with the possibility his success may lead to far more exalted preferment, is one of those problems few men determine until they are squarely brought face to face with it.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

Washington, April 11.—The defendants in the Star route cases and their attorneys were much taken back to-day by the prompt and decided action of the counsel of the government and the decision of the Court as they were yesterday. The Court this morning refused to accept the dilatory pleas of the defendants that were offered yesterday. and left them confronting the fact that they at last had to come before a jury. The pleas, interposed only for the purpose of avoiding the trial they have been pretending to seek, being disposed of, the defendants—Thomas J. Brady, William H. Turner, R. C. Berdell and John B. Miner—were called upon by the Court to plead to the indictment "Guilty or not guilty." They stood "mute," as it is termed in law, and refused to give any answer. The Court ordered, the plea of "Not guilty" to be entered for them. Thereupon Mr. Merrick, in behalf of the government, immediately asked that a day should be fixed for the trial, and named Tuursday, May 4. The star routers did not seem to know what to say or do in regard to such prompt and decided measures, and the Court ordered that the day mentioned by Mr. Merrick should be set for the trial.

The defendants are apparantly seeking by every conceivable device to avoid a trial, but they have been met and defeated at every point in the last two days. There is very little doubt but what the trial will begin on the day fixed by the Court.

Mr. Berdell has filed the plea of a misnomer, claiming that his real name is Mumford C. Bendell. Mr. Marrick has filed an application to this and the Court to-morrow will decide as to this question. The defendant John W. Dorsey has not been arrested, although a bench warrant was issued for him some time ago. He is said to be somewhere in New Mexico, wither another bench warrant will be sent at once for his arrest by a special marshal. Mr. Ingersoll to-day stated that his client, ex-Senator Dorsey would be here by next Monday. In the meantime a marshal goes in search of this defendant and will try and bring him here for trial

Take no quack nostrum. Put your trust in Perunar.

One third of Crisfield, Md., was burned—loss $75,000.

The Pittsburg iron workers are getting restless and demand higher wages.

For the REPORTER.

THE PARABLE OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

When Jesus then lifted up his eyes, and saw a great company come unto Him, He said unto Philip, Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat? (And this He said to prove him: for He himself knew what he would do.) Philip answered Him, Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one may take a little. One of his disciples, Andrew, Simon Peter's brother, said unto Him, There is a lad here, which hath five barley loaves and two fishes: but what are they among so many? And Jesus said, Make them sit down. (Now there was much grass in the place.) So the men sat down in number about five thousand. And Jesus took the loaves; and when He had given thanks, He distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to the multitudes; and likewise of the fishes, as many as they would. When they were filled, He said unto the disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. Therefore they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remain over and above unto them that had eaten. Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that Prophet that shall come into the world. John vi. 5 15.

INTRODUCTION.

1. A parable is a description of natural things for the purpose of illustrating spiritual things.

2. The Scriptural method of teaching is by parables. Christ taught a great deal by parables. See Math. xiii.

DISCUSSION.

1. Those that would find rest for the soul must go into solitude, into the wilderness. They must forsake the world and seek the things that are above. There is no perfect rest on earth, but there is rest on the other side of Jordon. Read Rev. xiv 13. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

2. When Christ made his voyage across the sea of Galilee a great multitude followed him. The reason of this was his doctrine and his miracles. There was a magic power in his life and hands. If a man has tasted the goodness of Christ, he will deny himself. These people were zealous, they hastened, a great multitude, a great distance across the sea and were there before the preacher. What a contrast between them and now! They were hungry for the bread of life.

3. Christ saw the people at a distance and provided for them. He saw them before they saw Him. We often think in our trials Christ don't see us, but He does and will support and comfort us. These people were as sheep without a shepherd. Christ pitied them. They had such shepherds as the Scribes and Pharisees, who loved the fleece more than the sheep.

4. Christ kindly preached the Word to these people. He began to teach them many things Mk. vi. 34. He cared for their souls. Math. vi. 33 He also cared for their bodies. Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat? Christ could have obtained bread by the ravens or angels, but he asked this question to prove Philip. Christ will prove our faith in time of need and then manifest his power, wisdom and love.

5. PHILIP RECKONING.—This disciple said, Two hundred pennyworth ($30 worth) is not enough that each one may take a little. The world often makes such calculations. Many a man begins the year without bread ahead for the next day and lives through the year. Faith makes a different calculation. Faith looks to God's power and love. God can, must and has promised to supply our needs if we do our duty.

6. ANOTHER COUNSELOR.—Andrew said: *Here* is a lad with five loaves and two fishes, but what are they among so many? And Jesus said, Make them sit down. (Now there was much grass in the place.) So the men sat down in number about five thousand. And Jesus took the loaves; and when He had given thanks, He distributed to the disciples, and the disciples to the multitudes; and likewise of the fishes, as many as they would. When they were filled, He said unto the disciples, Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. Therefore they gathered them together, and filled twelve baskets with the fragments of the five barley loaves, which remain over and above unto them that had eaten. Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, This is of a truth that Prophet that shall come into the world. John vi. 5 15.

7. CHRIST'S INJUNCTION.—Make the men sit down—you would do all by reason—we will supply them with meat in the support, we will draw many delegates, without special references, from the centre and eastern part of the State. In that case, and on the supposition there will be no union with the Independents on the State tickets, and that it will be a square stand-up Democratic fight, the probabilities are strongly in favor of Mr. Hopkins' nomination. But even in case of a united movement, his selection is not improbable, for all the Independents concede the Democrats should name the head of the ticket. But a new element undoubtedly appears in the Gubernatorial contest in the

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as it goes for the saying that if a Democrat of ability and national reputation can be elected Governor of Pennsylvania this fall, he may prove a formidable candidate two years hence for the Democratic Presidential nomination, especially if after his election as Governor he should show the stuff of a reformer in uncovering abuses and corruption in the State administration. There is a work for another Tilden at Harrisburg just as there was for the Sage of Gramercy at Albany. Undoubtedly there is much of this feeling in the suggestion of Judge Trunkey as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Wolf, speaking of his section of the machine opposition, says Trunkey will be entirely acceptable nomination, and would be indorsed by the Independents if taken up by the Democrats. Indeed, it is suggested the Independents on the 24th of May, will declare for Trunkey and forestall the Democratic Convention.

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8. HE WAS MERCIFUL AND CONSIDERATE. (Jer. xxxi 20)

2. He was ruleful. He was concerned: 1. for the soul. See long sermon in John v.1747 1, He instructed internally by his Spirit, and 2. externally by his word. The word is the seed from which the new creature springs. He was also concerned 2, for the body.

3. He was beneficent.

1, He created provisions. 2, He increased them; five loaves and two fishes so they would feed five thousand men, besides women and children, with a remainder of twelve baskets full. God blesses those who have faith in Him.

4. We should earnestly desire to hear the Word of God. People followed Christ into the wilderness on foot, and took their women and children along. (I. Pet. ii. 2.)

5. We should have faith in Christ. The people sat down. They saw no bread, but they thought that He who had them sit down could feed them. Faith rests: 1, On Christ's all-seeing eye. Jesus lifted up his eyes, &c. 2, On his sympathy. 3, On his beneficent hand 4, On his life going word. (I. Pet. v.7.)

6. Obedience. The people sat down. Two things must be done, viz; Work and pray: both are necessary to obtain the blessing of God.

7. We should be contented, though we have only bread and water. We brought nothing into the world and it is certain we can take nothing along out. Godliness with content is great gain.

8. We should be economical and frugal. We should gather up the fragments, *i. e.*, fragments of time and apply them to reading and writing. Albert Barn Esq. wrote his commentaries in the morning before 9 o'clock.

9 We should be thankful (v, ii) Christ thanked God that He had an opportunity to give and do good. He fed the hungry—not the rich nor the poor. He did not consider, either worthiness or unworthiness. Doubtless among the 5000 were many who were unworthy, but Christ fed them all. We are not worthy yet see what God does for us. We should not discriminate too rigidly. The Disciples gave *all* to the multitudes. He thought to be liberal, Christ gave liberally. The people were all filled

10. The motive should be right and pure. Christ looked up to Heaven to indicate, that not unto us, but unto God belongs the honor and glory.

J. T.
Aaronsburg.

Ladies and sickly girls requiring a non-alcoholic, gentle stimulant, will always find Brown's Iron Bitters beneficial.

JUDGE ROSS DEAD.

Norristown, Pa., April 13.—President Judge Henry P. Ross, of the Montgomery county district, died this evening of inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia. He was forty six years of age.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 and 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed on the 12th day of June, A. D., 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre County," and the several supplements thereto there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D. 1882 at one o'clock, p. m.:

Acr. Per.	Warrantees names.	Taxes.
	BENNER	
2	John Davis	$ 1 28
50	J D Harris	2 05
50	J J Lingle	2 05
100	Wm Humes (owner)	4 10
50	Chas Shuey (owner)	2 05
	BOGGS.	
307 145	D Carscadden	35 76
305 112	John Cochran	27 44
12 63	Roland Curtin	1 05
143	Ann Deal	12 87
433 163	Wm Gray	38 97
431 137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433 163	Jonathan Harvey	19 46
433 163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40 Wm Hall	37 02
431	40 Moses Hood	19 46
150	Sarah Lane	13 5
433 163	David Lewis	39 17
181	J M Lucas, J P Packer	16 28
300	Frank McCoy	27 00
2 of 196	Packer & Lucas	9 85
	BURNSIDE.	
415	James Black	6 25
433 163	Robt Brady	6 53
433 163	Wm P Brady	13 25
433 163	John Brady	6 53
433 163	Alexander Bell	26 42
433 153	Wm Bingham	64 97
415	John Boyd	12 70
433 163	John Byers	26 97
433 163	Wm Cook	13 25
433 163	John Cowden	13 25
433 163	Wm Dewart	6 53
433 156	John Dewart	6 53
433 1 3	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433 163	Sam'l M Fox	13 06
433 163	Robert Gray	6 53
433 163	Wm Gray	6 53
433 163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433 163	A. Graves	13 06
433 168	Chas Goben	6 53
433 168	Thomas Hamilton	13 06
433 153	Geo Harrison	64 97
433 163	John Housel	13 25
433 153	Peterson Hunt	64 97
433 163	Alex Hunter	26 42
433 163	John Kidd	6 53
415	Nathaniel Levy	12 44
433 163	John Lyon	13 25
433 153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433 153	Geo McLanahan	64 97
433 153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433 153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433 153	Geo Mead	64 97
200	Wm Miller	6 00
433 163	Joseph Morris	13 06
433 163	John Nicholson	64 97
216	83 Jeremiah Parker	6 53
433 153	Andre Pettit	64 97
433 163	Henry Shaffer	13 25
433 163	Sam'l Scott	13 06
415	John Shym	12 47
415	Sarah M Talman	12 47
433 153	Teats Francis	64 97
433 163	James Towers	6 53
415	Joseph J Wallace	5 68
433 163	Joseph Wallace	13 06
415	John Weigel	12 30
415	Jacob Weidner	50 63
433 163	Bird Wilson	13 06
433 163	Sam'l Young	26 42
433 163	Benjamin Young	13 06
	CURTIN.	
434	Robert Ainesley	20 83
415	Charles Allen	7 23
376	Sam'l Baird	9 01
185	Wm P Brady	17 70
427	Lindley Coats	8 06
150	Paul Custer	3 61
30	John Curtin	4 52
71	151 Roland Curtin	16 11
434	163 Abijah Davis	41 55
4 of 311	Peter Dehaven	11 37
100	Joseph Deviling	5 07
434	Joseph Deviling	20 83
425	Henry Donald	25 92
2 of 311	Cadwalder Evans	11 37
415	Wm Elliott	19 03
415	Esther Eddy	26 42
415	Robert Gray	9 97
415	Wm Gray	9 97
415	Wm Gilbert	39 88
360	Martha Godfrey	86 40
300 142	John W Godfrey	28 83
120	Peter Hahn	2 88
415	Susan Hahn	9 97
433 120	Chas Hall	5 91
60	Ed Hallowell	8 64
422	Joseph Bigby or Bigbe	41 55
142	Thomas Humphrey	2 89
	James Irwin	14 61
203	Joseph Kelso	36 48
480½	Rebecca Kelso	38 07
403	Joseph Kelso	19 20
400	Mary Lane	14 40
200	Sarah Lane	48 20
150	Caleb Lawns	14 86
2074	Isaac Longstreth	14 86
2074	Caleb Lawns	14 86
2074	Isaac Longstreth	14 86
70	John S Mason	6 72
405	John McCauley	14 40
200	Philip Meyers	28 80
100	Simon Meyers	14 40
410	48 Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48 Valentine Meyers	60 48
196	James Miller	14 13
400	Wm P Mitchell	19 20
434	Wm P Mitchell	20 75
220	Wm P Mitchell	10 56
100	John P Mitchell	15 02
418	112 Elias L Orvis	15 02
434	J N Packer	20 88
426	J W Packer	2 08
15	J W Packer	37 50
426	J W Packer	15 63
110	Wm M Packer	5 78
53	Cline Quigley	1 44
100	Peter Smith	12 00
433 153	Sam'l Scott	41 52
433 163	Mary Tallman	20 83
40	Richard Tunis	4 80
200	Richard Tunis	3 84
217	Fishburn Wharton	10 45
217	Fishburn Wharton	10 45
160	Jonathan Willis	3 84
115	Casper Wister	86 40
433 163	James White	31 18
461	Wm Yardley	11 04
	FERGUSON.	
150	James Barber	1 48
	GREGG.	
	Henry Haines	27
	2-5 of 40 Henry Haines	14
	2-5 of 40 Henry Haines	14
	2-5 of 40 Henry Haines	14
	Wm Logan	14 80
	John Painter	14 80
	Wm Taggert	14 80
	Davis Taggert	14 80
	HAINES.	
150	Thomas Barr	6 50
	60 Margaret Barr	6 00
	John Barron	2 25
	John Barron	82
	James Barr	6 50
	60 Mary Barr	6 00
	60 Ebenezer Branham	2 25
	Henry Beck	3 35
	60 John Bell	3 25
	Henry Beck	2 87
	16 John Bolender	5 60
	60 Henry Bolender	5 62
	60 Frederick Bolender	5 30
	60 Adam Bolender	5 12
	60 John Boyle	3 25
	60 Thomas Carstance	3 25
	John Craig	3 28
	60 John Darr, Jr	3 25
	78 John Darr	3 30
	70 Leonard Darr	3 30
	163 Peter Elper	13 45
	Andrew Elper	14 24
	Jacob Frees	1 47
	Benard Gratz	3 25
	H Gillman, S Snyder	18 75
	140 H Gillman, S Snyder	25 00
	245 Chas Hall	21 22
	108 John Hartman	6 84
	108 Robt Irwin	7 00
	126 Margaret Irwin	6 56
	Margaret Jenks	6 50
	Mary Jenks	6 50