

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Belleville, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.50 per annum. If not paid in advance, \$2.00 per annum.

Advertisements for one month, 10 cents per line. For three months, 25 cents per line. For six months, 45 cents per line. For one year, \$1.00 per line.

Foreign advertisements must be paid for in advance, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

Political notices, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Local notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year, or year, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Space occupied, Rate. Includes rows for one inch (12 lines), two inches, three inches, and half column.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Second Quarter.

BY REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D.

APRIL 3.

Lesson 1.

FOLLOWING JESUS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."—LUKE 9:62.

Central Truth.—Christ is to be followed completely.

The date is about A. D. 28, and the last period of our Lord's life upon earth now begins.

Thus far he had exercised his ministry for the most part in Galilee, but now, driven out of Nazareth and rejected at Capernaum, he seems to have felt that that province was closed against him, and he prepared to leave it, and go towards the south, making his way towards Jerusalem about the time of the Feast of Tabernacles.

He was going to his death. The fearful scenes of the cross were before him, and he calmly and steadfastly, and with the full knowledge of his appointed fate, sent messengers who should prepare a place for him and his disciples.

The time when his earthly mission should be ended, and he should be received up into heaven, was but a few months distant, and so "he set his face to go to Jerusalem." Though he knew that denial, suffering and a horrible death awaited him there, there was no irresolution, no fear, but a calm, brave determination to tread the path appointed for him, even to the end.

The messengers who preceded him were not able to obtain the hospitality for which they asked in the Samaritan village, through which the journey lay.

The Jews were not actually forbidden to pass through Samaria, but in this case it was not possible to procure entertainment for a considerable party, especially as their purpose was not to go to Mount Gerizim, the sacred place of the Samaritans, but to Jerusalem.

This shows the bitterness of the religious prejudices which separated the people of the two districts, for these Samaritans violated one of the most common and acknowledged duties of Oriental hospitality in their conduct on this occasion.

Their refusal was too much for the disciples of the Lord, and the two whom perhaps we would have least supposed would have manifested such a vindictive spirit, were very earnest in the expression of their wish that they might be authorized to call down vengeance upon the inhospitable people, even to the destruction of their homes.

But Jesus, true to his loving and forgiving disposition, rebuked his excited friends, and reminded them that he came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them, and directed them to seek for entertainment in another, probably a Jewish, village.

As they went, they were met by a certain man, a Scribe, as Matthew tells us, who showed a special and zealous desire to become a follower of Jesus. "Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest."

We should suppose that such an expressed purpose would have been received by Jesus with approbation and encouragement, but his reply seems cold and disheartening: "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

The Lord simply meant that the man probably had not fully considered the sacrifices that were implied in his becoming his follower, and that he was ready to meet them before he became such.

The same lesson, in fact, is taught by his answers to the two other individuals mentioned in the story (vs. 59-61). Not that the Lord was not ever ready to welcome every sincere and earnest disciple, but he always discriminated between a zeal which was based upon a momentary, excited impulse and that which was the fruit of an intelligent and hearty conviction of duty, and a decided choice of the service of Christ for his own sake.

Men ought to "count the cost" of a Christian profession. To follow Jesus requires the earnest consecration of the whole man—body, mind and spirit. There must be no half-hearted devotion, no mingled service of God and Mammon. Christ must be all or nothing. He must reign supreme in the soul; not the hasty choice of an excited and impulsive moment, but of a purpose which enlists the affection of the whole heart and the devotion of the entire life.

This is especially taught by the illustration of the ploughman. Ploughing in the East is a difficult work. The instrument is rude and clumsy. The farmer must stick closely to his work, holding the plough firmly in hand, and not looking back, but inclining his body forward and pressing his entire weight upon the share, so that he cannot look behind him without seriously impeding his progress.

So it must be with the worker for Christ. He is not fit for his work who allows any duty or indulgence, any claim of kindred or wish for personal enjoyment, to interfere with constant and persevering fidelity to Christian duty.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. Steadfastness in the way of duty is enforced by the example of Christ.

"He steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem." The path was a difficult and dangerous one. It led him to persecution, rejection, cruelty, and death. But it was the path marked out for him by his heavenly Father, and he never thought for a moment of any other way. Had he wavered now, had he turned back, redemption would have been a failure, and there would have been no salvation for this lost world. The great end for which he came was to be reached by the way of steadfast, persevering continuance in the way to Jerusalem, and he took the most direct course, and thought not how he should fare by the way.

So let our great principle be one of steadfastness in the way of duty, even to the end.

2. Nothing is so unlovely as religious bigotry.

These Samaritans would not show even common courtesy to our Lord and

his disciples, because of a religious scruple. And this spirit is not confined to them or to that age. The world is full of bigotry now, and it is just as unlovely now as it was then.

3. Even in rebuking wrong, we should be careful not to indulge a vindictive spirit.

Christ's disciples, incensed at the conduct of the Samaritans, would have called down upon them the fiery vengeance of heaven. But the loving and forgiving Lord rebuked this vindictive spirit. Let us learn not to "be overcome of evil, but to overcome evil with good."

Jesus on the cross prayed for those who hanged him there: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

4. They who would follow Christ must be careful to "count the cost."

Unenlightened zeal is transient and temporary. It falters before obstacles and shrinks from sacrifices. He who follows the homeless One must be prepared to follow him "whithersoever he goeth."

5. No duty is to take precedence of duty to Christ.

No human relation is paramount to that which binds us to God's service. Yet fidelity to the greater also implies fidelity to the less. The most dutiful and affectionate son is he who gives his first and highest love and service to his heavenly Father.

6. The friendship of Christ is not incompatible with any other true friendship.

We need not bid our friends farewell when we accept Jesus or set out to follow him. Let us rather say to them, as Moses said to Hobab: "Go with us, and we will do you good."

Religion is a social principle, not one of isolation. But Christ must be always first.

Great Loss of Life.

FIRE IN AN OPERA HOUSE AT NICE.

NICE, March 23.—A fire broke out at the commencement of the programme in the Italian Opera House this evening. Fourteen persons, who were suffocated, have been taken out and their bodies placed in the church opposite the theatre. It is feared that a hundred men and women perished in the flames.

NICE, March 24.—Up to this hour, 3 o'clock, a. m., fifty-nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Italian Opera House, destroyed by fire last night. It is feared many more lost their lives. The fire commenced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of Lucia de Lammermoor. As the subscribers for the orchestra seats and box of the grand tier had mostly not arrived, a majority of the victims belonged to the working class. Shortly after the fire began the gas exploded and the house was plunged into darkness. A scene of terror and dismay ensued which beggars description. A detachment of sailors from a squadron in the harbor arrived and displayed great gallantry in rescuing the people and combatting the fire, which subsided toward 10 o'clock. Strackoch was slightly hurt. Signora Bianca Donadi, one of the leading artists, made her way from the stage to the street safely. One whole family of five persons and another family of three persons are known to have perished. A relief subscription for the sufferers has been opened throughout Nice. The regatta has been countermanded and the value of the prizes to have been contested for will be contributed toward the relief of the distressed.

NICE, March 24.—Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon 63 corpses had been extracted from the ruins of the Opera House, mostly those of Italian artisans. Among the dead is a German doctor named Arand.

[Nice, the locality of this disaster, is an episcopal city and seaport of France, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paillon, 98 miles by rail from Toulon and the same distance from Turin. It is situated in a small plain, which it almost covers, at the foot of the Maritime Alps. The waters of the Mediterranean wash its walls on the south, and on the north and east the mountains enclose it in the form of an amphitheatre. The population is about 60,000. The city is divided into old and new towns, the streets of the old part being narrow and mean looking, while in the new portion the streets are wider and the houses handsomer. The locality is a favorite winter resort of foreigners, particularly English, whose numbers have been estimated at 5000, besides Germans and Russians.]

Seven Masked Robbers.

THEY TORTURE AN AGED MAN UNTIL HE GIVES THEM HIS STRONG BOX.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

On City, March 24.—About ten o'clock last night seven masked men robbed the house of John Connors, Sr., a wealthy old man, living in an isolated locality near Queenstown, in Clarion county. Mr. Connors is about seventy years old, and when the burglars called on him he was seated with his aged wife by the fire-place. Five of the men entered and two remained on guard outside. Upon entering the burglars ordered the old man to open his safe, which stood in the room. This he refused to do, when they shot and beat him in a fearful manner, one bullet taking effect in his head. The old man still refusing, they proceeded to torture Mrs. Connors by putting her feet on burning coals. They threatened to roast her alive before his eyes, and proceeded to do so. This caused the old man to succumb, and he opened his treasure box, when the burglars helped themselves to gold, silver and bonds to the value of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Railroad bonds, East Brady Bridge bonds, six thousand in government bonds and a large quantity of other negotiable papers were taken. Connors is the owner of one of the best grain farms in Western Pennsylvania and receives a large royalty from coal companies operating on his farm. The old man is now lying in a critical condition and it is impossible to tell exactly how much is taken. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is supposed that they knew all about the house and the old man's property. They are thought to be residents of the neighborhood and not professional thieves.

Texas is agitating a prohibitory liquor law.

Two Great Fires.

NORFOLK, Va., March 27.—A fire broke out at 7 o'clock this evening in the cotton compress of James L. Harmoy on the Boston Steamship Company's wharf and rapidly spread to a cotton shed adjoining. A strong westerly wind was blowing at the time, which fanned the burning cotton, and the fire threatened at one time all the buildings in that part of the city. The British ship Condor, which was loading with cotton from Harmoy's compress, took fire but was hauled off her dock in the stream by a boat's crew of sailors from the United States steamer Yantic and the fire quickly extinguished with trifling loss to the ship. A number of buildings took fire from large pieces of cotton and shipping which were driven by the wind a considerable distance from the point of the conflagration. The Atlantic Hotel caught and the roof of the landmark building was badly burned, but the structures were saved by the aid of the fire department and volunteers. Fires originated in other parts of the city and intense anxiety was felt, but they were soon gotten under control with no loss. The loss is about \$80,000; insured.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 27.—The largest fire in the city for many years broke out last night, caused by the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene lamp in Anderson's cornice and lambrquin store, No. 37 Broad street. The buildings in the vicinity are old wooden structures. The flames spread rapidly and a quarrel among the firemen allowed the fire to gain greater headway. One-third the block between Washington street and St. John's church was destroyed by the flames. The large unoccupied store and building on the corner of Washington street were partly burned. Kuntzman's jewelry store, Barnes' saloon, Anderson's lambrquin store, Miss Bullock's confectionery store and Brophy's plumbing shop were all totally destroyed, with much of their contents. William R. Tucker's hardware store was burned out, but the stock, valued at \$10,000, was mostly saved. The loss on buildings is from \$20,000 to \$30,000; insurance probably about \$19,000.

The National Guard.

Adjutant General Latta has issued an order that the season for rifle practice will open on Wednesday, April 6. Any officer or man in possession of a Springfield rifle calibre 45, issued to him by the State, will be permitted to use it; but the inspectors of rifle practice will see that the scorer carefully notes the fact on the score sheet for future reference. General Corbin, chairman of the executive committee on inaugural ceremonies, writes to Governor Hoyt as follows: "On behalf of the executive committee I desire to thank you, and through you, the officers and men of the National Guard of your State, for their fine display and soldierly bearing during the parade in this city, on the 4th inst. I will add that not a complaint has come to us of the misconduct of a single officer or soldier of the entire command. Their drill and soldierly bearing drew forth the praise of every one, and their conduct while in the city, gave evidence of their high moral worth as men and citizens."

Colonel John W. Forney will deliver the honorary oration before the literary societies of Palatinate College, at Meyerstown, on June 15.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1881.

There was very little doing in breadstuffs, and very little change from last figures.

Flour—Flour in moderate request and firm. Sales of 1,000 barrels, including Minnesota extra, at \$5.00; 750 barrels, low to fancy clear, at \$4.00; 250 barrels, straight; Pennsylvania extra family at \$4.80; 150 barrels, western, do. do. at \$3.50; 50 barrels, at \$3.75; 25 barrels, Rye flour in firm at \$3.12; 12 1/2 barrels, do. do. at \$3.00.

GRAIN—There was more demand for wheat and prices advanced 1/2 cent per bushel. The closing figures were: \$1.15 bid and \$1.17 asked for No. 2 red, March; \$1.18 bid and \$1.19 asked for do. April; \$1.18 bid and \$1.19 asked for do. May; \$1.17 bid and \$1.18 asked for do. June. Rye is firm at \$1.00 for Pennsylvania.

SEEDS—Clover moves slowly; we quote old at 70c 5/8c, and new at 80c 5/8c, for Pennsylvania and western. Timothy is unchanged.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 31, 1881.

White wheat, per bushel, \$1.60

Rye, per bushel, (new) 1.00

Corn, do. 60

Corn, shelled, 45

Oats, 35

Flour, retail, per barrel county, 5.50

Flour, wholesale, 5.25

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound, 8

Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded, 10

Beans per quart, 8

Fresh butter per pound, 25

Chickens per pound, 40

Cheese per pound, 20

Country hams per pound, 12

Bacon, sugar cured, 15

Bacon, 15

Lard per pound, 8

Eggs per dozen, 12

Potatoes per bushel, 1.50

Dried beef, 18

New Advertisements.

Notice of Appraisal.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Zerly, late of Penn township, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the appraisal to the widow of said Adam Zerly, deceased, Catharine Zerly, widow, for \$300. And now, March 26, 1881, appraisal read and confirmed, and publication ordered in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unless exceptions are filed prior to next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Clerk of Court.

Notice of Appraisal.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Royer, late of Miles township, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the appraisal to the widow of said George W. Royer, deceased, Polly Royer, widow, for \$300. And now, March 10, A. D. 1881, appraisal read and confirmed, and publication ordered in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unless exceptions are filed prior to next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.

Notice of Appraisal.

In the matter of the estate of John L. Rocky, late of Spring township, deceased, in the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the appraisal to the widow of said John L. Rocky, deceased, Amelia Rocky, widow, for \$300. And now, March 26, 1881, appraisal read and confirmed, and publication ordered in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unless exceptions are filed prior to next term will be confirmed absolutely. By the Court.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.

Bauland & Newman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county, and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same:

- John Anderson, Bellefonte, Eating House.
Fred Smith, do, do, do.
H. C. Yager, do, do, do.
Ed. Brown, do, do, do.
Henry Bros. & Co., do, do, do.
Daniel Gorman, do, do, do.
W. K. Teller, do, do, do.
John Bausch, do, do, do.
G. E. Parker, do, do, do.
Robert Lloyd, do, do, do.
C. A. Faulkner, do, do, do.
James Passmore, do, do, do.
Jonathan Kramer, Millheim, do.
W. A. Mauer, do, do, do.
Jacob Cook, do, do, do.
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush twp., do.
J. H. Gunkirk, do, do, do.
David J. Meyer, do, do, do.
D. H. Ruhl, do, do, do.
Perry H. Stover, Penn twp., do.
John G. Usher, do, do, do.
George Hazel, do, do, do.
Samuel Boyer, do, do, do.
James I. Lehigh, Liberty twp., do.
Gustav Haag, do, do, do.
H. G. Shaffer, do, do, do.
Henry Rohlf, do, do, do.
Emmanuel Brown, do, do, do.
Alon Kohlschaker, Berge twp., do.
George Miller, Gregg twp., do.
13-4w J. C. HARPER, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 22nd Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Ely, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 4th day of February, 1881, in re directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions for the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, Centre county, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of April next, being the 23rd day of April, 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1881, and the one hundred and fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Letting.

PROPOSALS for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle Creek at Holtzer's crossing, in Berge township, will be received by the County Commissioners until 12 o'clock M., April 18, 1881. Specifications can be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.