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

MAY 15.

Lesson 7.

The Rich Man and Lazarus

LUKE 16: 19-31. Golden Text:—"The wicked is driven away in wickedness; but the righteous hath hope in leath."—Proverbs 14: 32.

Central Truth :- The use made of this life will determine our character and condition in the next.

So far as appears, this parable is a continuation of the same discourse as that of the last chapter and the last two lessons. It was spoken to the Pharisees, and the occasion of its utterance, together with a hint of its purpose, may

be found in the fourteenth verse.

In the parable of the unjust steward, In the parable of the unjust steward, with which this chapter opens, our Saviour had spoken to his disciples concerning the right use of money. They were so to manage the affairs of this life as not to forfeit, but to make sure, the heritage of eternal riches. Of this the Pharisees, who stood by and who were covetous, made light. They derided him. They were lovers of this world, and had for their "good things" the shows and luxuries which can be bought with money. At the counsel to make friends of the mammon of unrighteous ness, who should receive them into everlasting habitations, they mocked.

lasting habitations, they mocked.

Our Saviour replied that God looks upon the heart rather than the outward appearance; and, after some other words of rebuke, proceeded to this parable. The story is told to meet their sneer,

and is full of warning against pride and satisfaction in earthly things. The ture is vivid for the reason that warning was greatly needed, as it is now, and is likely always to be. It should be distinctly noticed that

the rich man was not sent to the place of torment because he was rich; nor yet for the one case of heartlessness brought before us in the story. Such a supposition would be contrary to the whole tenor of Bible teaching. His use of worldly goods and his treatment of the beggar at his gate were signs and expressions of inward character and moral drift. They plainly signified that he had neither the fear of God nor regard for man. He lived for himself alone. Pride and present indulgence were his ruling passions. He left the future to take care of itself. And for this, not for any great blasphemy or crime such as the world condemns, he was excluded from Paradise.

There is something very startling in its. The teacher and scholar will do this. The teacher and scholar will do well to fix it in thought. It is not flagrant wickedness alone which shuts out from heaven. Easy-going worldliness, which forgets God and a hereafter, or the selfishness which cares little for others, is just as sure to do it.

Nor was Lazarus taken to the com-panionship of the blest because he was poor. His name gives a clue to his character. It is a modified form of the Old Testament Eleazer, and signifies "God is my help." It indicates that his was a heart that looked up and beyond; a spirit of patient waiting upon the will of God, of child-like trust.

It is the heart at which God looks. And every condition of life, whether of wealth or poverty, puts this to the test and reveals character. The scene on the other side of death

is a study from which the earnest and thoughtful will not shrink. It is a vivid and appalling picture; but just such an one as we need. It is in no respect too alarming. There are those whose ruinous security is not broken up even by such disclosure of the consequences of worldly and self-indulgent living.

The word "remember" is an emphatic one in the story. Reflection is a chief source of the rich man's misery. "It is not suggested that this torment came from any external source; least of all, that God inflicted torture upon him as

It is noticeable that the rich man, in his conversation with Abraham, shows no signs of repentance. Nor does he ask to be taken out of the place of torment. This would indicate that he per ceives that his wretched condition is the inevitable, fitting and necessary result of his earthly choice. The past cannot be changed. The most he can think of with hope is for some slight mitigation of his pains. "Whatsoever a man sow-eth, that shall be also reap."

eth, that shall be also reap."

A most impressive and practical truth is brought out in the closing verses of the parable. The old Jew had Moses and the prophets. These were sufficient for his awakening and guidance. Much more is the completed Bible enough for the complete of the compl us. There is a very common impression that some other more convincing and persuasive means would bring the un-repenting to repentance. This is a de-lusion, as we are here plainly taught. The first effect of an appearance from the dead would be to startle and terrify. But there is nothing in astonishment and terror that can change the heart. Unbelief and worldly security would soon reassert themselves.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. In the study of such a lesson 1. In the study of such a lesson as this it is not wise to attempt to go beyond that which is written. So much is told us as for our profit we need to know. Nothing is recorded for the gratification of idle curiosty. Speculation can add nothing to our knowledge of the hereafter. Its tendency is to divert from those practical applications of truth which are all-important. No human teacher can either add to, or human teacher can either add to, or take from, the disclosures which our Saviour has thought to be on the one

not a bitter or taunting word in what is said to the rich man. He is reminded that the choice of an earthly portion and unwillingness to repent, is the explanation of his misery. It is not God's pleasure that any should perish.

3. Do not overlook the great fact that we are here and now shaping the character which is to determine our own future.

own future.

4. Fix it in mind that for our guid 4. Fix it in mind that for our guidance unto salvation the Bible is allsufficient. Men perish because they are
unwilling to heed and obey the truth
which God has made plain. Were
greater light needful, could it have
been helpful, it would not have been
withholden. All attempts to supplant
or supplement divine revelation are as
wicked as they are vain. It is enough
to know that there are two states in
the invisible realm one of which is unthe invisible realm, one of which is un-speakably dreadful, as the other is to be desired. We have a sure guide in our prayer and effort to escape the one and gain the other. For our use of that we are responsible. Upon our faithful use of it how much depends.

THERE are about a score of papers in this country that are published and conducted by colored men, most of them at the South. It is worth remarking that men like Messrs. Dawes and Hoar never find occasion to make quotations from any of them in support of their statements that the negroes are oppressed and maltreated by the Southern writes. The Dallas (Texas) Baptist Journal, edited by colored men, and which being a religious paper, may be presumed to try to tell the truth, testifies as follows:
"Of the South it may be truly said

"of the South it may be truly said that old things have passed away and all is becoming new. The old dispensation, of which slavery was a part, ended with the war. The old Northern States had many years before voluntarily thrown off the incubus of slavery. As emancipation was forced upon the people of the South they very naturally opposed it, and they honestly believed it was to their interest to do so. But sixteen years of experience has con-vinced all classes that slavery was a vinced all classes that slavery was a curse to the South and that emancipation was both wise and safe. The better class of the Southern whites—and they are the majority—are kind, honorable, just and noble. This we know to be true, from a residence of fourteen years among them. Hence, after being fully convinced both of the justice and safety of emancipation, they are cheer-fully accepting the situation and con-forming to the new order of things. Though they may not yet approve of the modes of reconstruction, they ac-quiesce in its results. Evidences of contentment with the order of things are everywhere apparent. Manual labor, formerly regarded as dishonorable, is properly respected and practiced l classes. Towns and cities are being founded, railroads constructed, factories built and operated, mines worked, and thousands of acres of land culti-vated, by white men. The education of the masses is keeping pace with the other improvements, and the South is becoming dotted all over with public schools. The relations between the white and colored races are becoming more confidential and harmonious. Much of the rapid progress which the colored people have made is due to tide encouragement and assistance of their white fellow citizens. The whites pay taxes for the support of our public schools, assist in the erection and sup-port of our private schools and colleges, sell us lands on easy terms, and aid us in many other ways. The exodus from the South still continues, but the emigrants are acting from the same mo-tives in the main which cause white people to move from one State to an-other, and that is to better their con-dition."

The Huntsville (Ala.) Herald, also conducted by colored men, and "devoted to the elevation of the colored

people," says: "Every day the colored people are throwing off the yoke of Radicalism and assuming an independence of thought and action. Wherever we find intelliand action. gent, honest thinking colored men they are open in defence of the South. We one now brought under his power. \* \*

The key to the torment is within the man, along with absence of all that he had been wont to regard as of value."

(Calderwood) have not just taken this stand, but did and now it gives us unbounded gratification to see new recruits under the banner around which we rallied in the thickest of the fray, and when it required an iron nerve to withstand the abuse and all manner of denunciation from the ignorant masses, led on by from the ignorant masses, led on by men who respected neither the laws of God nor man. And when the dark minds of the masses become illuminated by the resplendent rays of the sun of knowledge and elevated manhood, then will our labors be appreciated. And the only reward that we ask is the approval of our conscience that we were never lacking in true love for our race and devotion to our country."

# A Great French Railway Scheme.

From the New York Herald

The French contemplate building a railroad across the Desert of Sahara. Three years ago they employed Depou-Three years ago they employed Depouchel, the celebrated engineer, to study the ground. He was followed by an exploring party, many of whom were killed off. There is a population of 50,000,000 black people in the country. Sixty thousand white people added to them, it is alleged, would turn them into a civilized mass. The width of the desert is about 1,200 miles. Instead of having been the bed of the sea, Sahara is like any other part of the world's surface, except that the water in the beds of the streams has evaporated. It contains beds of salt, but no sea shells. The Sahara mountains run up to peaks The Sahara mountains run up to peaks as high as 10,000 feet. It is easier to build a railroad in the African Desert than across the American Desert. To build a railroad from the frontier of Algiers, as is proposed, to the Niga river, will be 1,200 miles. For 600 miles it will run through desolation. The road will cost \$80,000,000. One of the for us.

2. Note the fresh evidence which this parable affords of the mixture of tender compassion with strict justice in all God's dealings with men. There is

## PERILOUS REACTION.

During the administration of Mr.

From the New York Times

Hayes, one department, and one only, at Washington was conducted in accordance with the principless laid down by the President with reference to the civil service. In the interior department the "public business was transacted," so far as the selection of employes was concerned "in a business manner." A "reform", thorough, radical and complete, such as Mr. Hayes declared to be necessary in the entire service was there undertaken and fairly carried out. Competitive examinations, of an intelligent and practical kind, were employed to test the prima facie fitness of the applicants for appointment. The appointees thus secured were subject to a further and more searching test of probation, and where satisfactory results were obtained, were finally installed in their respective positions. Promotions were made by a like process. In all grades of the service a principle was applied perfectly familiar to every business The best persons for any given work were chosen from those available. by methods the most practicable and effective that could be devised. The consequence was precisely what it is in private life. Fitness being the best claim to appointment, the applicants were of a constantly higher grade of fitness. Fidelity, honesty and compe-tence being the chief requisites to success in the service, employes devoted their energies to excellence in these qualities. Discipline and order were easily enforced; intrigue was lessened, if not banished; outside interference was substantially abolished, and the work of the various offices was performed steadily, carefully, systematically and with efficiency.

It is noteworthy that this result was due to the zeal and good sense of the then secretary of the interior, and though it was welcomed and approved and supported by the President, it was not required or obtained by him. In other departments a very different state of things was found. The treasury department was largely managed, to all intents and purposes, corruptly, to further the political ambition of the secretary. The postoffice department, where the old evils of political influence, the interference of Congressmen and Senators, the debasing traffic in votes and expenditures, had full swing, developed the amazing and humiliating star route scandals which are now being exposed. The chief executive, in whose hands the constitution places the great body of appointments, and who could at any moment have dismissed a cabinet officer who refused or neglected to carry out his views, in effect abdicated his office for the benefit of men, who, whether selfishly and in violation of public interest or not, shaped appointments with little reference to the principles that had been distinctly announced by their superior. There was sound administration in one department only because the head of that department was more loyal to the President's professions than the President himself.

Mr. Garfield, entering on his work with a professedly less elevated standard, bids fair to fall even further below that standard that Mr. Hayes did below his. The one department which under Mr. Hayes was distinguished for its thorough application of the principles of sound administration has been turned over to the politicians. The new secretary of the interior seems to have re-established the most vicious, wasteful, and demoralizing methods of the old system. He has abandoned the competitive examinations, and the examinations which he has so ostensibly substituted for them are in fact farcical. New and incompetent men are put in over the heads of men of subordinates are naturally disgusted and discouraged. Gradually, if this state of things be continued, we shall see the old evils creeping in. The backing of Congressmen and Senators will take the place of good and honest work as a claim to consideration. Public business will be neglected for the cultivation of political influence. Favoritism in fact and the confidence in favoritism rather than in fidelity, will be the rule. Extensive and deli cate affairs, requiring training, integrity, and impartiality, will fall into the hands of more or less ignorant men whose reliance is on the intriguers, and not on the upright performance of difficult work. The miserable squabbles of place-hunters will occupy the time and energy of the department to

the exclusion and injury of the public How this change will affect the public mind it is not difficult to fore-see. Mr. Garfield owes his election to the confidence felt in him by a class in the community who will be shocked and indignant at such a result of their support of him. The parceling out of a few hundred places among the clam-orous office-hunters of the capital will never earn for the party of which Mr. Garfield is the chief strength sufficient never earn for the party of which Mr. Garfield is the chief strength sufficient to compensate for the loss of the sympathy and approval of this class. We Philadelphia, for instance, the time alshould like to appeal to a higher mo-tive in the President's mind for the rebuke and reform of this conspicuous abuse, but there is little in his course

Republican party has a right, how-ever, to ask him whether ordinary political sagacity does not condemn a policy that disappoints and alienates very element whose support was absolutely necessary to his success in the late election.

### GENERAL JOSEPH LANE.

From the New York Time

MAN OF MARK IN A PAST GENERATION. The brief dispatch announcing the death of Joseph Lane, which came from Oregon a day or two since, can have had but very little significance for the great majority of the people who read it. Yet the man to whom would have gone in mourning for him, yet so fleeting is fame in our country that the present generation scarcely recalls his name and knows next to nothing of his most eventful history. Joseph Lane's grandfather was an American, born near the present site of Raleigh, N. C., in the early colonial times. He and his two brothers did good services during the war of the Revolution. His son, John Lane, the father of Joseph, was at the battle of King's Mountain and served in the patriot army until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. . He voted for George Washington for President and lived to see Jackson in the same office. The son of this old soldier was born in North Carolina in 1801. Early in life he went to Indiana. Later he became a power in the politics of the When the Mexican war broke out he was one of the first to go to the front and by hard fighting and distinguished bravery won his way to a major generalship. Returning to his home, all Indiana united in doing him honor, and later on President Polk, in slight recognition of his services, made him Governor of the Territory of Oregon, to which place he was reappointed by President Pierce. In 1852 he had thirteen votes in the national convention which nominated Cass for President, and at one time during that memorable meeting seemed sure of the nomination. As old William Allen used in after years to re-"Joe Lane came nearer being late. President than any man who ever missed." But though he missed the presidency, he did not lose influence with his party. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate from the new State of Oregon. He sympathized with the South in the struggle then pending, and later was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Breckinridge. He carried eleven of the slave States, but was buried out of sight in the free North. Little has ing advantage of our empty rifles, been heard of him since. He spent soon got to cover behind the houses. the last years of his life in his favorite

Oregon. Some months ago, to a par-ty of excursionists who called on him for a speech, he said : "I come not as a celebrated man or a distinguished soldier, but as a humble citizen of Oregon. Only once during my term of office did I have occasion to visit this portion of the Territory. It was on the first of July, now almost thirty years ago, that a courier arrived at Oregon City, bearing the news that a Mr. Wallace, living on Budd's Inlet, where Olympia is now situated, had been murdered by the Indians. an army of six men, tried and true comrades in arms with me in the conflict with Mexico, we proceeded down the Willamette river in a canoe to the Columbia, down the Columbia, and thence up the Cowiltz to the Catholic mission. Here we procured mules and horses and added three fresh recruits to our force. We took the dians by surprise, and demanded a surrender of the murderers. The old chief after viewing our forces "Two years ago I looked over the old army register, and I found there only five of the seventeen American generals who entered the Mexican war surviving. Of the seventeen who entered the struggle, fourteen were younger than myself. One by one these brave men have answered to the last roll for the day. She possessed between call. Since I last looked over the three and four hundred shawls, and register, Pillow has been called away, Cadwalader and Cushing followed, and on the first of the present month Shields answered the summons and passed over the dark river, across the valley and shadow of death. During the last few years the roll has been called once in six months and one by one these gallent men have responded." Joseph Lane has now been called and

TEN GIGANTIC LOCOMOTIVES. RIVING WHEELS HIGHER THAN A TALL MAN

he too has responded to the summons.

WITH A SILK HAT. ordinary passenger engines and are to be built for the particular purpose of

'No. 10," has been built as an experiment and tried on different trains to see what can be done. The result has been satisfactory, but there are many improvements that suggest themselves which will be made in the building of the other heavy engines that are to follow. In the slang of the railroad yard, No. 10 is known as "Long legged loco." This comes from the big driv-ing wheels she rides upon, which stand six feet and six inches above the rails, or higher than a tall man with a silk hat on. She has two pair of drivers forged for her by Herr Krupp, the famous cannon maker. this is supposed to have been solved the highest aim that can be sought in who read it. Tet the man to whom a locomotive—to pull the heaviest trains over all grades against stiff he died thirty years ago, the nation bility towards hot boxes or low steam on the quickest schedule time. Her engineer says: "She goes like a bird and rides like a rocking chair. since it has been running this engine has been making a mile in fifty-seven seconds on up grade with a long train in tow without getting heated. makes less than a mile a minute and "keeps cool." Of course there is a great consumption of fuel. In 180 miles 12,000 pounds of coal are used The water tank contains 3,000 gallons, 400 more than is usually car-ried. Everything else is on a propor-tionately large scale. Only the delay in getting boilers sufficiently large, has prevented the completion of two others of nearly the same pattern.

#### An Act of Heroism.

THE CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS CHEER-ING A BRAVE FEDERAL AT FREDERICKSBURG.

rank H. Foot in Philadelphia Weekly Times The following incident of the battle Fredericksburg is well authenticated. It may prove that, though the North and South were at war, a spirit of chivalry did exist among the Southern soldiers. On the 15th day of December, 1862, the Sixteenth Regiment and three companies of the Second Battalion of Featherstone's Mississippi Brigade were sent to the front relieve a brigade posted at the foot of Marye's Heights, to the left of the plank road leading from the city to-wards Orange Court House. Between them and the city was a tan-yard and many out-buildings. Much sharp-shooting was indulged in on both sides opportunities being afforded us by quads of Federals, who in twos or threes kept moving rapidly from be-hind extemporized shelters to their rear, posted in the city limits proper. While a squad of these were braving our shots one of them was seen to drop while all his companions but one, tak-This brave fellow, seeing his comrade fall, deliberately faced about, and dropping his rifle, assisted his friend to arise, and together they slowly sought the rear. As they moved off a score or more of rifles, in the excitement of the moment, were leveled with deadly intent, but before a single one could be discharged, our Colonel, Carnot Posey, commanded "cease firing; that man is too brave to be killand then, with characteristic admiration for the brave fellow, we gave him a hearty cheer, to which he replied by a graceful wave of his cap as he and his comrade passed behind the protection of an out-building. I have often thought of this brave act and wondered if he escaped a soldier's death and lived to become an acknowledged leader among men.

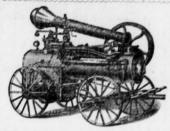
# A Woman's Whims.

The Empress Josephine had 600, 000 francs for her personal expenses but this sum was not sufficient, and vation and embellishment of her person. She changed her linen three times a day, and never wore any stockings that were not new. Huge baskets were brought to her containing different dresses, shawls and hats. From these she selected her costume always wore one in the morning, which she draped about her shoulders with unequaled grace. She purchased all that were brought to her, no matter at what price. The evening toilet was as careful as that of the morning -then she appeared with flowers pearls or precious stones in her hair. The smallest assembly was always an occasion for her to order a new cos-tume, in spite of the hoards of dresses in the various palaces. Bonapart was irritated by these expenditures; he would fly into a passion, and his wife would weep and promise to be more prudent, after which she would Ten iron giants for the Pennsylva-nia railroad company will be built this summer at Altoona. They will be much larger and more powerful than After the divorce she arrayed herself with the same care, even when she saw no one. She died, however, cov-

ould like to appeal to a higher move in the President's mind for the
buke and reform of this conspicuous
ouse, but there is little in his course
encourage such an appeal. The

Philadelphia, for instance, the time allowed is so short that when there are
usual stops, letting off and getting on slope of the rivers flowing into the
make it up. Hence a monster
locomotive, known on the road as six inches per mile; from the west

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