

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

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

TERMS—Cash in advance..... \$1.00
If not paid in advance..... 2.00

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring a ten-cent subscription will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less than three months 50 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 3 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

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:

SPACE OCCUPIED.

One inch (or 12 lines this type)..... \$5.00 \$12.00

Two inches..... 10.00 24.00

Three inches..... 15.00 36.00

Four inches..... 20.00 48.00

Five inches..... 25.00 60.00

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One column (or 20 inches)..... 35.00 84.00

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

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

From the New York Observer.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

Fourth Quarter.

BY REV. HENRY M. GROUT, D. D.

DECEMBER 25.

Lesson 13.—The Babe and the King.

ISAIAH 52-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth—John 1: 45.

Central Truth.—Jesus a sympathizing Brother, almighty Saviour, and everlasting King.

The round of weeks has brought us to the closing Sabbath of the year. With the present lesson the year's studies are completed. This fact can hardly fail to suggest thoughts of sober retrospection. But, as this day is the one which the great body of Christians have agreed to keep as the birthday of our Saviour, it is well that we should think and talk of him. It is the memory of Christ, once a babe and now a King, as a Saviour from sin and our forerunner into the heavens, which robs the thought of time's swift flight of its sting, and which, to the believer, makes even life's end most welcome.

Isaiah entered on the prophetic office about 750 years before the advent of Christ. At that time he lived in Jerusalem. His utterances, so remarkable for their great sublimity, were not all predictions. Our modern popular use of the term prophecy makes it refer almost exclusively to the foretelling of future events. That was not the original meaning of the word. The prophet was God's messenger of counsel, consolation, and rebuke, as well as prediction. But to Isaiah it was given to foretell many events then in the distance; and especially some very remarkable ones connected with the advent and mission of Christ. There is so much gospel in the book which bears his name that he has been called the evangelical prophet.

One question, likely to be suggested by the lesson before us, relates to our reasons for believing that the words refer to Christ. What are some of these reasons? For one thing, we are prepared to recognize such a reference by the frequency with which the Evangelists and our Saviour refer to passages in the prophetic books as fulfilled in himself. "All this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet," is language with which every New Testament reader is most familiar. Then, these words most naturally apply to the Saviour; they describe just such a person as the Gospels show him to be. Nor was there, or is there, any one else to whom they could apply. Moreover, the expressions were not only fitted to excite in Jewish minds the idea of a Messiah, but they actually did this. They understood them as pointing to such a personage. Down to the very advent of Christ, and until controversy with Christians drove them from it, they accepted this as the only natural and true interpretation. The reference to Christ is clear, and to an unprejudiced mind it is conclusive.

A second point of interest relates to the meaning of the expressions here applied to the person referred to. Each word has a great meaning in itself. "When it is said that his name should be called, it does not mean that he should actually bear these names in real life, but that he should deserve them, and that they would be descriptive of his character." First, "the government should be upon his shoulders"; that is, he should be a supreme ruler. Then, he should be Wonderful, or a wonder; a person whose appearance and character and life and deeds should excite surprise; and this, as well as the claim of authority and power, was remarkably illustrated in the case of the Saviour. His supernatural birth, and sinless life, and matchless words, and miraculous works, and agonizing death, and resurrection, and ascent to the heavens, are fresh wonders still. He was to be a Counsellor; wise to instruct and guide, an authoritative teacher, and trusted leader. And those who heard him were constrained to confess, "Never man spake like this man." More remarkable still, he would be the Mighty God, and the Everlasting Father. Only to Deity itself could such expressions, with any approach to propriety, be applied. And ingenuity has not been able to show that they are not substantially correct renderings of the original. And, if the reference be to Christ, there can be no need of desiring to show this. The language is bold; but is not bolder than that of the New Testament; "The

Word was with God, and the Word was God. "All things were made by him"; and it was this same Word that "was made flesh and dwelt among us." It should be noticed that the expression Everlasting Father signifies an Eternal Being who is the author and bestower of life. Such was, and is, Christ. Pre-eminently he is this. In him was life. To believers he gives the life eternal. The title Prince of Peace indicates the method of his victories, and the nature of the blessings he would bring. Unlike earthly kings, he would take no delight in conquests by blood. He would make peace between God and man; heal earthly strifes; and subdue the passions and calm the fears of individual souls. It need not be said that the prophet himself understood the full import of his own words. "The mystery hidden from ages and from generations" was fully solved, to the very best instructed, only by the Saviour's actual advent.

A third point of interest relates to the purpose and benefits of his coming. In other parts of Isaiah's prophecy the Messiah is represented as a man of sorrows and acquainted with griefs, as bruised for our iniquities, as giving his soul an offering for sin, as our vicarious Saviour. The glimpse we here get of him is as a King. The government shall be upon his shoulders. Of the increase of his government, and of the peace he should bring, there should be no end. His kingdom should at length become universal. It should be unending. It should be without turbulence or sorrow; a kingdom of outward and inward peace. It should be established, not by cruelty and blood, but with judgment and justice. No charge of wrong could ever be brought against it. Its joy should be righteous and true and pure and everlasting. And all this is "established." God is interested in its accomplishment. It cannot fail. "The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. It was God who, in time past, spake unto the fathers by the prophets; no other supposition can account for predictions so wonderfully fulfilled.

2. Our Saviour is our brother; he is man like ourselves; he can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; to him none need ever fear to go.

3. Our Saviour is our Maker; in the beginning he was with God, and was God; he is the author and supporter of life; to him it is safe to go for pardon and life eternal; he is 'mighty to save.'

4. Our Saviour is our King; wise, powerful, just and good; he expects his subjects to obey him; he also expects them to be interested in extending his accepted rule.

5. The kingdom of our Saviour came to set up a sure to prevail; it is good to be in it, and work for it; to be interested in it is to share the "zeal of the Lord," and to be at one with Christ.

6. To have received Christ as Saviour and King is to be forever at peace. For doing this, can any hope for a better time than now?

Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Reform is again up in Congress, on the bill offered by Senator Pendleton at the last session.

A discussion was had upon it last week in which Messrs. Pendleton, Dawes and Hill participated. The Post gives the following brief sketch of the speeches:

Mr. Pendleton began by saying that to fill the routine administrative offices of the Government, the men best fitted should be appointed to hold them until men still better fitted could be selected. The manly in admitting this truth was only equalled by the unanimity in disregarding it in action, these positions being now only the rewards for party service. The system had extended all over the country, involved laborers on the streets as well as members of the Cabinet. This, rightfully called the spoils system, was really the assassin of President Garfield, as it made even Presidents peddlers of offices. It was in order to supplant this practice with the merit system, which shall exact nothing from the officer save the correct performance of his duties. Vacancies should be filled by examination in which the fittest, irrespective of personal influence or action, should prevail. Under this system there would be little scramble for office, while it would open the field to those who believe themselves best qualified to assume the responsibility. It would moderate the zeal of party spirit and leave the higher officers of the government to attend to their duties. It would put an end to political assessments and the expenditure of immense corruption funds at elections. The pivotal idea of the bill was that when a promotion or new appointment was hereafter to be made, it shall be given to the most competent, the fact to be ascertained by open, fair and pertinent examination, so that a copying clerk will not be questioned in astronomy, or an accountant on constitutional law. He appealed to Democratic Senators, who in time would represent a party in power, to so frame the law that none of these offices should be taken from the holders except they were won by merit. Patronage, however pleasant for the moment, was a curse to any man or party.

Mr. Dawes, replying to certain criticisms, said he was opposed to that part of the bill which provided for the establishment of a Board of Examiners in Washington, a sort of imperium in imperio, with no prescribed tenure, to superintend all appointments in the civil service. He was in favor of legislation of practical utility, and he asserted that the statute books for ten years had contained authority ample for the accomplishment of everything desired by the most ardent reformer. His own conviction was that the remedy for the abuses in the civil service lay with the people, and could only be applied by them. He would like to see made mandatory the system in vogue in the New York custom house and postoffice.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, said that the difficulty was not so much in the law as in the fact that, while everybody preached, nobody practiced it; and the people did not seem to care about the matter. While the country was weeping over

the tragic end of the late President, a Federal Judge (referring to Rives, of Virginia), was selling his ermine by inditing a letter to his successor, who had made President by reason of a corrupt civil service, appealing to him to make appointments for the purpose, in the choice language of that Judge, "of cementing our coalition," and the President, while the mourning sobs of the people were echoing around him, made the desired appointment, and, perhaps with the same ink, wrote a homily on civil service reform to be introduced into his message to Congress. The President had a right to assume that everybody who talked about civil service reform was merely playing with the people. He was himself removed from the New York custom house for making it a political headquarters, and yet was nominated for the second office in the government, while the very men who removed him took the stump for his election. In 1877, every man, high or low, black or white, connected with the Returning Board frauds of 1876, obtained a reward from the Administration in office by reason of those frauds. The trouble was with the people, as the Senator from Massachusetts had said, and whenever they visited their condemnation upon the party which had degraded and debauched the civil service, the abuses would end.

A Dreadful Explosion.

FOUR CHILDREN BLOWN TO ATOMS—A MAN AND WOMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The dwelling house of Mr. Joe Ingram, near Mount Union, was totally demolished about 3:30 o'clock on Monday morning by the explosion of a quantity of giant powder. Mr. Ingram is a miner in the employ of Mr. John White head, proprietor of Lucy furnace. It appears that he placed several "sticks" of the giant powder in the oven of the cook stove while breakfast was being prepared, which ignited and not only blew the house into atoms, but killed outright four little children, the eldest of which was a girl of 12 years. They were literally torn into unrecognizable masses of human flesh. Mrs. Ingram, as well as the little ones killed, was blown clear outside the house and badly hurt, although she is still living and conscious. Mr. Ingram was found in the cellar under the debris, considerably injured, but conscious. The house was situated about a half mile from Mount Union, but the shock of the explosion was sensibly felt there. Those who were present describe the affair as being a horrible and sickening sight. A fifth child was also badly injured, but hopes are entertained of its recovery. It is thought Mr. Ingram cannot recover.

WOMEN that have been given up by their dearest friends as beyond help, have been permanently cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

MOTHERS don't know how many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

On the announcement of the death of Col. John W. Forney, a large meeting was held in the editorial rooms of the Dallas (Texas) Herald last week to take action expressive of the feelings of Dallas. Eulogistic resolutions were adopted.

To the weak PERUNA gives strength.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Centre county, in the matter of the exceptions to the account of S. P. Rube, and James Rube et al., executors of PETER RUBE, deceased.

The auditor appointed by the Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed, returns the account according to the findings and make distribution of the funds to and among those legally entitled thereto will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, 50-31.

S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Centre county, in the matter of the exceptions to the account of MICHAEL HETTINGER, Dec'd.

The undersigned, auditor, appointed by said Court to make distribution of the funds to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WILBUR F. REEDER, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Account of James T. Leonard, trustee of E. Perks; In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 183 Aug. T., 1880:

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the said Court, to dispose of the exceptions filed, returns the account and make distribution of the funds to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may appear.

D. S. KELLER, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of Wesley Runk, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, at the office of Alexander & Bower, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where all parties interested can attend and present their claims may attend.

J. H. WETZEL, Auditor.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Penna Valley Mutual Assurance Life Insurance Company that there will be held an election for a Board of Directors for the year 1882 for said corporation, on the 24 Tuesday in January, at their office in Millville, on the 11th day of January, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

S. A. SANKNEY, President.

G. G. GEREKES, Sec'y.

Commissioner's Notice.

JAMES R. ALEXANDER, vs. MARTHA MACKALL'S HEIRS.

The undersigned, a Commissioner appointed to take testimony in the above stated case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1882, at the office of Alexander & Bower, in the Borough of Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may attend.

J. H. WETZEL, Commissioner.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 29th of December, 1881,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, late the property of JOHN DUNKLE, deceased, to-wit:

All that certain message, tenement and tract of land situate in Walker township, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the estate of Adam Decker, dec'd, on the east by lands of David Hardberger and A. C. Geary; on the south by A. C. Geary, and on the west by land of Jacob Dunkle, containing 53 acres and 128 perches, about 15 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation—thereon erected a good two-story dwelling house, with a never-failing spring of water at the door, a commodious log barn, and all the necessary outbuildings. There are two apple orchards on the premises of choice fruit, a good cider press, and all the conveniences desirable for a comfortable home.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest on the deferred payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Ten per cent of the first purchase money will be required on day of sale.

JACOB DUNKLE, Administrator.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pa., will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

Friday, the 30th of December, 1881,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of JOHN L. ROCKEY, late of Walker township, deceased, to-wit:

No. 1. All that plantation or tract of land situate in Walker township, bounded and described as follows: On the west by lands of Samuel Decker and David Selt, on the north by Michael Shaffer and Martin Brumgard, on the east by lands of Adam Vonada, and on the south by the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, containing

163 ACRES,

in a high state of cultivation, upon which is erected a large Frame HOUSE, a large BARN, all in complete repair, with two cisterns of water at the barn, and one cistern and a well of good water at the house, also two Apple Orchards of good bearing fruit. This farm, which is a most desirable one, is situated on the great public road about five and a half miles from Bellefonte and about a half mile from Zion.

No. 2. A tract of Mountain land, containing 100 ACRES, well timbered with chestnut, rock oak and white oak.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance in two annual payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

DAVID SHAFER, CHRIST DECKER, Administrators.

Inquest Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of William Blair, deceased, late of Howard township, Centre county, Pa.: To John Blair and Henry Blair, the heirs and legal representatives of William Blair, deceased, and that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of William Blair, deceased, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Attest: JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Dec. 6, 1881. 49-4w

Inquest Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of W. W. Beck, deceased, late of Marion township, Centre county, Pa.: To Jennie H. Heller, Benjamin Heller and Mary E. Corman and B. F. Corman, the heirs and legal representatives of W. W. Beck, deceased, taken notice of by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of W. W. Beck, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

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