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1 square	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
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1 line	.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
10 lines	4.00	8.00	16.00	24.00	36.00
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BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HARTER,
Auctioneer,
MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. JOHN F. HARTER,
Practical Dentist,
Office opposite the Methodist Church.
MAIN STREET, MILLHEIM PA.

DR. GEO. S. FRANK,
Physician & Surgeon,
REBERSBURG, PA.
Office opposite the hotel. Professional calls promptly answered at all hours.

DR. D. H. MINGLE,
Physician & Surgeon
Office on Main Street.
MILLHEIM, PA.

W. J. SPRINGER,
Fashionable Barber,
Shop 2 doors west Millheim Banking House,
MAIN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street, two doors east of the office occupied by the late firm of Youan & Hastings.

ALEXANDER & BOWEN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

DR. GEO. L. LEE,
Physician & Surgeon,
MADISONBURG, PA.
Office opposite the Lutheran Church.

W. M. C. HEINLE,
Attorney-at-Law
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts of Centre county. Special attention to Collections. Consultations a German or English.

BEAVER & GEPHART,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street, North of High Street

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.

C. G. McMILLEN,
PROPRIETOR.
Good Sample Room on First Floor. Free Buses to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CUMMINS HOUSE,
BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

EMANUEL BROWN,
PROPRIETOR.
House newly refitted and refurnished. Everything done to make guests comfortable. Rates moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the city.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND JAY STREETS,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

S. WOODS CALDWELL
PROPRIETOR.
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
Nos. 317 & 319 ARCH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

RATES REDUCED TO \$2.00 PER DAY.
The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and the different Railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

PEABODY HOTEL,
9th St. South of Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
One Square South of the New Post Office, one half Square from Walnut St. Theatre and in the very business centre of the city. On the American and European plans. Good rooms from \$1.25 to \$3.00 per day. Remodeled and newly furnished.
W. PAINE, M. D.,
Owner & Proprietor.

Gov. Cleveland's Letter.

Honest Government for the People.

Straightforward Declarations, with But One Meaning, Which Everybody Can Understand. The Rights of Labor and of the Individual Citizen—Civil Service Reform.

ALBANY, August 19.
The following was received to-day by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac Lake with instructions to make it public on its receipt:

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1884.
GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

WHEN THE PEOPLE GOVERN.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall average truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrages shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgement, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allotments of power, the temptations to retain public places once gained and, more than all, the availability a party funds in an incumbent whom a horde of office holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political services, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but, as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to



Cleveland and Hendricks,

Democratic Candidates
FOR
PRESIDENT
AND
VICE PRESIDENT.



acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American citizens, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peacefully to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institution, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury."

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should thereby be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the Constitutions the General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embatters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests. If I should be called to the Chief

Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hendrick's Short Letter.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 20.
The following is a copy of Ex-Governor Hendrick's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 20, 1884.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication notifying me of my nomination by the Democratic Convention at Chicago as candidate for Vice President of the United States. May I repeat what I said on another occasion that it is a nomination which I had neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, pronounced with such unusual unanimity and accompanied with so generous expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh any merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust it is so from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination and shall abide the judgement of my countrymen. I have examined with care the declaration of principles adopted by the convention, a copy of which you submitted to me, and in their sum and substance I heartily indorse and approve the same.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

To the Hon. William F. Vilas, chairman; Nicholas M. Bell, secretary, and others of the committee of the National Democratic Convention.

G. A. R. Encampment at Bellefonte.

Clippings from the Philadelphia TIMES Dispatches.

BELLEFONTE, Aug. 16th, 1884.
CAMP CURTIN.
Nestling down between two pine-clad hills is a little valley which since yesterday has been dotted with lines of white tents, which stretch away upon Half-Moon hill, and this in honor of the War Governor, the boys have named Camp Curtin. The members of Gregg Post, 95, of this place, have erected their huge canvas, which once served as a circus tent, and in this group of the soldiers seek shade and genial companionship.

The road leading to the camp is lined with booths of peanut vendors, pink lemonade merchants and musicians who perform upon squeaky violins, while the man with the mystic wheel of fortune offers extra inducements for any extra dime the visitor may chance to have about him. It is estimated that 10,000 people have been in town today, surpassing in number the largest attendance at county fairs. The Philadelphians were accompanied by the Weecacoe Band, while there are eight bands with visiting posts present. The parade this evening was quite imposing. After marching through the principal streets the men were drawn up in the Diamond. WELCOMED BY THE WAR GOVERNOR. Governor Curtin was introduced by Colonel Wilkinson, of the National Guard. When the burst of applause which greeted his appearance had subsided he said:

I am assigned the very agreeable duty of welcoming you to Bellefonte. I welcome you for Centre county, I welcome you for Pennsylvania, I welcome you, veterans of the war, for the great government you have saved to liberty and equality for all humanity. Veterans of war, we have met before some twenty years since. I gave you the blue uni-

form and the classic eagle of liberty. I handed the regiments of Pennsylvania the flag of the State and sent you to service to serve liberty to humanity in this country and teach liberty to all the world. Early in the war the government of Pennsylvania determined that the flag should have the coat-of-arms of this great loyal State in the field and surrounded by stars and the thirteen stripes of the National Government. I gave that flag to over three hundred thousand men myself. Two hundred and seventeen flags and only two were lost in the struggle, for the flag of the nation was taken and borne by strong, stalwart and patriotic men of Pennsylvania, who preserved the flag of this great State, brought it back and it remains in the archives of this State at Harrisburg now. I gave you all once before you saw me. I gave you the flag, the emblem of our nationality and power and liberty, and thanks be to God it was never stained by cowardice. [Cheers and applause.] And when Pennsylvania decided that the orphan of the soldier should be maintained and educated my heart went out in thanks for the great benevolence. [Cheers.] Commander Dyer replied to the Governor's welcome in a neat speech. Two accidents have happened to mar the general pleasure of the day. Ticket Agent Rumberger, at Unionville, was struck by a passing excursion train and fatally injured. A carriage containing George Stewart, a G. A. R. man, and his wife, was overturned. Mr. Stewart was injured slightly and his wife seriously.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 17.

The scenes in camp to-day have been very lively. The roads leading to camp have been lined with a constant stream of vehicles of all descriptions, from those whose antiquated appearance suggested the days of the wonderful "one horse shay" to the most modern. Despite the great crowds the best order has prevailed in camp and citizens express themselves as highly delighted at the behavior of the boys and the liveness of their presence has given the place.

Religious services were held in the large circus tent at 10 o'clock. Printed slips containing the hymns "Rock of Ages," "Jesus Lover of My Soul," "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," "Fenting on the Old Camp Ground" and "America" were distributed, and as the multitude of voices, accompanied by the band, arose many hearts were deeply touched in a way that all regulation church music would fail to accomplish. The sermon of Department Chaplain Rev. John W. Sayers was full of a direct eloquence which held the undivided attention of his listeners. At 2 p. m. quite a number of the comrades met in the tent to discuss the Berean Sunday school leaf. The boys spent the balance of the day lying in the shade of their tents, singing hymns or listening to and repeating reminiscences of their soldier days.

THE DRESS PARADE.

Fully ten thousand people witnessed the dress parade this evening. Half Moon Hill being literally covered with gaily-dressed women and children, with here and there a blue-coat who had failed to fall into line, while the valley was filled with the boys, with their guidons, post colors and national flags flying, stepped off in good time to the old familiar tunes, which awakened memories of twenty years ago. The whole, lit up by the last rays of the fast setting sun, presented a scene of unparalleled picturesqueness in this section. There were fifteen hundred men in line. Governor Curtin and Colonel Hastings, commander of the fifth Regiment, N.G., reviewed the line with the department officers.

BELLEFONTE, August 18.

The morning and early afternoon hours in camp were exceedingly quiet, owing to the absence of many of the extreme heat. The Weecacoe Band gave an early open-air concert and other bands broke the monotony by striking up lively airs in different parts of the camp. GOVERNOR CURTIN'S POPULARITY. The love and enthusiasm for Governor Curtin must be highly gratifying to the old soldier. From half-past six this morning until he left for camp to witness the dress parade he was kept busy shaking hands with soldier callers and making speeches for numerous serenadees. His appearance in camp is a signal for an impromptu reception. Early this morning about three hundred of the men, under the guidance of the Lamps and Razors started in trucks for the Penn's Valley caves. These caves are a peculiar freak of nature. They are entered by boats from a creek,

Her First Railway Journey.

Miss Prudence Pettingill at the mature age of sixty-one made up her mind to visit New York for the first time in her life. She had never seen a railroad, as such things had been unknown in Aarostook County until this summer, and the ancient farmhouse in which she lived was seven miles from the station. So she sits calmly upon a seat placed on the great wooden platform which surrounds the country depot, and gazes with amazement upon the train which arrives, pauses a few moments to take on passengers, and then proceeds upon its journey. The stationmaster interrogates the old lady, who sits placidly watching the departing train.

"Why didn't you get on, if you wished to go to New York?" "Gee on!" says the old lady—"gitt on! I thought this whole consarn went!"

Having explained to her that the platform was stationary, the man kindly advises her to wait for the express train, into which he escorts the maiden, and finds for her a seat by the side of a benevolent old gentleman. Clutching fast hold of the seat in front of her, she is at first very much alarmed at the speed at which they are going, but gradually becomes calm, and much interested in the novelty of her surroundings. The old gentleman answers; her many inquiries very civilly, and, among other things, tries to explain the use of the telegraph wires, and tells her that messages are sent over them at a much greater rate of speed than they are traveling. "Wa'al, wa'al," says the old lady, "you don't ketch me a ridin' on 'em, for this is as fast as I want to go, anyhow." She has seen so wonderful things that she makes many up her mind at last not to be astonished at anything; and when the train dashes into the one which had preceded it, owing to a misplaced switch, and the poor old lady is thrown to the end of the car among a heap of broken seats, she supposes it to be the ordinary manner of stopping, and quietly remarks, "You fetch up rather sudden, don't ye?" Being provided with a seat in the forward car, which was uninjured, she arrives without further accident at her journey's end, and is surrounded by an eager crowd of huckmen, and listens in wonder to the oft-repeated call of "Hack! hack!" Grasping her umbrellas in one hand and her handbox in the other, she looks down into the face of the loudest driver with the compassionate inquiry, "Air you in pain?" From the consequences of his wrath she is rescued and carried safely home by her nephew, who has come to the depot to look for her.

A House in a Tree.

Mention has frequently been made in the press of the peculiar places of abode of two of the quondam residents of Washington. Joaquin Miller's log hut attracts hundreds of visitors, and is a source of wonder and astonishment to those who never saw a backwoods clearing. But perhaps the queerest freak in the matter of dwellings is that of a pension office clerk, who has a horse in the top of a walnut tree on Mount Pleasant, which is a suburb of Washington. This tree house was first discovered about a year ago. It was then built in the boughs of a giant maple. Recently the occupant concluded to change his residence to a site more exalted, and he chose a tree further up the hill. The house itself is built on a large platform constructed around the trunk, thirty feet above the ground, and supported upon four heavy timbers. It is hexagonal in shape and about ten by fourteen feet inside. It is built of matched pine to a height of six feet, and the roof is composed of canvass awnings, so arranged as to admit of being raised or lowered at the will of the strange occupant of the hut. That Hayward is a man of taste, in spite of his strange abode, is evident from his personal appearance and the adornment of his home. He is a man of middle age, of fine appearance, and is devoted to literature. His house is handsomely furnished, and contains a very good library of standard works. The platform surrounding the hut serves as a sort of garden, and abounds with easy chairs, hammocks and other contrivances for comfort. The entrance is effected by the aid of stairs, which reach down to within six feet of the ground, and a step ladder, which is drawn up the platform when not in use. Hayward gives as his reason for initiating the selection of the Indian Ocean site that he believes the sanitary conditions of the altitude are better than on the ground floor, and that it is more "exclusive." He had been classed as a "crank" because of his love for rarefied air, but as he is of a sociable turn and is said to be an excellent clerk, there is no other reason to accuse him of unsoundness of mind, except that he occasionally "drops into poetry."