

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FUREY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, April 28, 1871.

Senatorial Conference Meeting.

We notice that a couple of our Democratic exchanges, suggest Huntington as the place and Tuesday, May 2d, as the time for the meeting of the Democratic Senatorial Conference, from this district. While we know our Conference would have preferred Tyrone as the place of meeting, yet, in order to accommodate the wishes of all, we will cheerfully acquiesce in the suggestion of our cotemporaries. Let it be held then and there.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the 25th day of May, to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. This will open the campaign, and the battle will then begin. Let the Democracy get ready for the fray, and in October next crown our principles with a glorious triumph.

The Address of the Democratic Members of Congress.

The address of the Democratic members of Congress to the people of the United States is printed in another place. It will commend itself, after a reading, to the consideration of the country, and we trust it may have a wholesome effect upon every citizen. It is a carefully worded, dispassionate and comprehensive document and a thorough and complete arraignment of the Radical party at the bar of the people. It shows what that party has done—what it is now doing—what it intends to do. It shows how Radicalism has broken faith with the people—how it has usurped and overthrown their rights—how it has violated the constitution and laws of the country, and trampled under foot every legal and moral obligation. It shows, also, how the once free and independent American Republic has become a consolidated despotism, dependent alone upon the will of ONE MAN for what ever of liberty yet remains to it. Lifting the veil of futurity, the Address then points out the sure and fearful consequences that will result from this state of things, unless the people interpose in their own behalf and in behalf of civil liberty everywhere. It is an earnest, truthful and solemn document. The people should read it with fear and trembling, but yet with a determination to make one more grand effort to save the country and restore the Government to its pristine glory and its justly glorious throne, because upheld by the love and power of the people through the constitutional channels directed by the Fathers of the Revolution; and pure then, because it exercised its functions in accordance with every rightful moral instinct, and protected alike every section and portion of the country.

We commend this Address to Republicans as well as to Democrats. We want the former to read it that they may see the real aims and designs of their own leaders, and we want the latter to read it that they may thereby be made still more firm in their determination to stand by the Magna Charter of our freedom. We are living in solemn times and great and solemn responsibilities are resting upon us. As we discharge these responsibilities to God and the country, so will the future of our children be brightened or darkened. Heaven give us the courage and the ability to do right.

The fact that the President is as often called 'General Grant' as 'President Grant,' shows that he is more associated in men's minds with military than with civil station. The people cannot get to look upon him as a civil officer. His imperious course as President and his sanction of unjust and tyrannous laws, have forever deprived him of the pleasure of going into history as a magistrate who took care of the liberties of his people. Better oblivion, better obscurity, better death itself, than the celebrity of the tyrant or the renown of the usurper!

The meeting of the senatorial conference of this district will be held at Huntington, on the 2d of May, next Tuesday, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this district in the State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 24th proximo.

A hire class—laborers.

Late Publications.

OUR DUMB ANIMALS, is a paper published monthly by the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, at 46 Washington Street, Boston, and is a very worthy and commendable periodical. It ought to be widely read, and its principles of humanity and kindness to poor dumb brutes, instilled into every heart. The price of it is \$1.00 per year, and it is worth more than the money. Address FRANK B. FAY, the secretary of the Society.

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK for May is up on our table, filled, as is its custom, with all sorts of good things. We have so often spoken in high terms of this magazine that a mere reference to it now will suffice. It is the great book for the ladies, and they all read it. LOUIS A. GODBY, publisher. Price \$3.00 per annum.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL Magazine for May is also before us, beautifully printed, fascinating and lively. The tales, poetry, sketches, &c., are written by master hands, and the engravings and fashions very attractive. Price \$2.00 a year.

THE LADIES FRIEND for May is not behind its cotemporaries. As a magazine of literature and fashion, it yields the palm to none, and is already named in the front ranks. DEACON & PETERSON, publishers, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price \$2.00 a year.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for May is an excellent number, full of pleasing and instructive reading matter for boys and girls, and older people who have young hearts. Terms \$1.50 a year. Send stamp for specimen number and Premium List to John E. Miller, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Address by the Democratic Members of Congress.

DESIGNS OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

Earnest Words of Warning.

RUINOUS POLICY AND CORRUPTION OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, April 20. The Democrats in Congress have just issued the following address to the people of the United States.

"Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become acquainted with the action and designs of those who control the radical party, and we feel called upon to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made towards centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the executive. The time and attention of the radical leaders has been almost wholly directed to devise such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendancy, and no regard for the wise restraints imposed by the constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career. The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and a discipline of party has already made admission to his personal fortunes, the supreme test of political fealty. The partisan legislation, to which we refer, was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extreme counsels always dominate, and was adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, certainly with the effect to place in the hands of the President power to command his own nomination, and to employ the army, navy and militia at his sole discretion, as a means of subserving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the last two years, so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country, is considered in connection with the violent utterances and rash purposes of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained. At a time when labor is depressed, and every material interest is pushed by oppressive taxation, the public dues have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of truckling submission and dishonorable compliance. Hence enormous defalcations and widespread corruption have followed as the natural consequences of this pernicious system. By the official report of the secretary of the treasury, it appears that after deduction of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-collectors of internal revenue, and that no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them. Reforms in the revenue and postal system, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the government, as well as a measure of relief to an over-burdened people, have been persistently postponed or artfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The treasury is overflowing, and an excess of \$80,000,000 of revenue is admitted, and yet instead of some measure of present relief a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the senate to consider the tariff and excise systems hereafter, as if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past. Ship building and the carrying trade, once

sources of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and fearfully every other business interest is struggling without profit to maintain itself.

Our agriculturalists, while paying heavy taxes on all they consume, either to the government or to monopolists, find the prices for their own products so reduced that honest labor is denied its reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination. Nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands which should have been preserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to great corporations, neglecting our soldiers, and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise a most dangerous and corrupting influence over state and federal legislation. If the career of these conspirators be not checked, the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the ruins of the republic.

Under pretense of passing laws to enforce the fourteenth amendment and for other purposes, congress has conferred the most despotic power upon the executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced, and the sacred rights of local self government, in the states is ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown. Modeled upon the despotic laws so odious in history, they are at variance with all the principles of freedom of an institution, and the constitution given by these radical interlopers to the fourteenth amendment, is to use the language of an eminent senator (Mr. Trumbull) of Illinois, "an annihilation of the states." Under the last enforcement bill, the executive may, in his discretion, thrust aside the government of any state, suspend the right of habeas corpus, arrest its governor, imprison or disperse the legislature, silence its judges and trample down its people under the iron heel of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizen or state which can any longer be called a right. All is changed into mere sufferance. Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense, and the sober second thought of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and their posterity, and disregarding party names and minor differences, to insist upon a decentralization of power, and the restitution of federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to the states that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness and tranquility and good government. Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the middle and southern states. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence owe their origin to the mischievous minds of political managers in the senate and house of representatives, to which the executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid and thus helped to inflame the popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement, or fraternal fellowship, has ever been spoken by the President or by congress to the people of the southern states. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription. We earnestly entreat our fellow citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no effort to maintain peace and order, to carefully protect the rights of every citizen, to preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discountenance and discourage any violation of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the constitution, or any of its amendments. Let us, in conclusion, earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of radical partisans to stir up strife in the land, to renew the issues of the war, to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the southern states, because it is thus that they seek to divert the attention of the country from the corruption and extravagance in their administration of public affairs, and the dangerous and profligate attempts they are making towards the re-election of a centralized military government. In the five years of peace following the war the radical administrations have expended \$1,200,000,000 on ordinary purposes alone, being with \$200,000,000 of the aggregate amount spent for the same purposes in war and in peace during the seventy one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal or interest of public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for the radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum had been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions of it have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only \$62,000,000; while for precisely the same purposes, civil list, army, navy, pensions and Indians, \$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe for the assertions by unscrupulous radical leaders that the great democratic and conservative party of the union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights under the constitution. It is to protect and perpetuate the rights which every freeman chooses; to revive in all hearts the feelings of friendship, affection and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order; and to throw around the humblest citizen, wherever he may be, the protecting Aegis of those safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of the land assume, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous cooperation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be silenced; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point, consistent with good faith to every just, national

obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the government, and that the states may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union."

(Signed) Senators E. Casserly, California; G. Davis, Kentucky; J. W. Johnson, Virginia; T. F. Bayard, Delaware; J. P. Stockton, New Jersey; F. P. Blair, Missouri; Eli Sausbury, Delaware; A. G. Thurman, Ohio; G. Wickers, Maryland; J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; James K. Kelley, Oregon; W. T. Hamilton, Maryland; H. G. Davis, Western Virginia; H. Cooper, Tennessee.

Representatives F. Wood, N. York; S. S. Cox, N. York; A. M. Waddell, North Carolina; J. M. Leach, North Carolina; D. Townsend, New York; H. W. Parker, New Hampshire; L. D. Campbell, Ohio; J. C. Harper, North Carolina; H. M. Doy, Alabama; W. R. Roberts, New York; E. A. Hibbard, New Hampshire; F. Slobor, North Carolina; U. W. Slocum, New York; T. Kinsella, New York; S. M. Bell, New Hampshire; J. B. Beck, Ky.; W. A. Handley, Ala.; R. T. W. Duke, Virginia; J. T. Harris, Virginia; R. B. Roosevelt, N. Y.; Smith Elm, N. Y.; J. H. Lewis, Ky.; J. T. Bird, N. Y.; S. C. Foraker, N. J.; E. Well, Missouri; A. T. McIntyre, Georgia; C. W. Kendall, Nevada; J. I. Tullah, N. Y.; Elb Perry, N. Y.; J. Rogers, N. Y.; J. B. Storm, Pennsylvania; S. J. Randall, Penna.; P. Van Frump, Ohio; J. R. McCormick, Missouri; George King, Missouri; J. M. Bright, Tennessee; J. Critcher, Virginia; W. C. Whitthorne, Tennessee; H. D. McHenry, Ky.; R. P. Caldwell, Tennessee; H. M. Carroll, N. Y.; W. Williams, N. Y.; C. M. Lamson, Ohio; E. D. Golladay, Tennessee; A. E. Garrett, Tennessee; W. W. Vaughn, Tennessee; S. S. Marshall, Illinois; E. Y. Rice, Illinois; H. Slater, Oregon; J. F. McKinney, Ohio; J. C. Robinson, Illinois; T. W. McNeely, Illinois; J. M. Creba, Illinois; H. D. Foster, Penna.; R. J. Haldeman, Penna.; E. Crossland, Kentucky; S. Griffith, Penna.; H. Sherwood, Penna.; William McClelland, Penna.; S. Archer, Maryland; T. Swann, Maryland; B. F. Meyers, Penna.; E. L. Acker, Penna.; Alexander Mitchell, Wis.; J. L. Getz, Penna.; R. M. Speer, Penna.; W. H. Barnum, Connecticut; W. D. Indiana; J. C. Southerland, Minnesota; W. S. Holman, Indiana; M. C. Kerr, Indiana; J. M. Hanks, Arkansas; W. B. Reed, Ky.; George M. Adams, Ky.; W. Arthur, Ky.; S. A. Merritt, Idaho; B. Winchester, Ky.; A. Comingo, Missouri; D. W. Voorhees, Indiana; W. G. Niblack, Indiana; W. Terry, Virginia; D. M. Du Bose, Georgia; E. M. Braxton, Virginia; J. M. Rue, Ky.; W. M. Merrick, Maryland; F. Hereford, West Virginia; J. Brooks, New York; B. F. Biggs, Delaware; John Ritchie, Maryland; P. M. B. Young, Georgia; F. P. Price, Louisiana; M. K. Armstrong, Dakota.

KAISER ULYSSES.

Text of the King-Making Bill.

AN ODDIOUS, DESPOTIC MEASURE.

Imperialistic Coup De Main.

GRANT CREATED A DICTATOR.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

The following is the full text of the Ku Klux bill.

An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment, to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. That any person, who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage of any State, shall subject or cause to be subjected any person, within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, regulation, custom or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action, law, suit or equity or other proper proceeding for the redress of such proceeding, be prosecuted in the several District or Circuit Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9th, 1866, entitled 'an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication' and other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow or put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof; or by force, intimidation or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office of trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof; or by force, intimidation or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district or place where his duties as such officer might be performed, or to injure him in person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person, while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, hinder or interfere with or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, or by force, intimidation or threat to deter any person or witness in any Court of the Uni-

ted States from attending such Court, or from testifying in a matter pending in such Court fully and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation or threat influence the verdict, presentment or indictment of any juror or grand juror in any Court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment or indictment assented to by him on account of his being such juror. Or shall conspire together, or go in disguise on the public highway, or on the premises of another, for the purpose of either directly or indirectly depriving any person, or any class of persons of equal protection of the laws, or equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving, or securing to all persons within such State, equal protection of the laws; or shall conspire together for the purpose of, in any manner, hindering, impeding, obstructing or defeating the due course of justice, in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States, due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or property, for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or classes of persons, to equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation or threat, to prevent any citizen of the United States, entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner towards or in favor of the election of any qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President of the United States, or as a member of Congress of the United States, or to injure any such person in person or property on account of such support or advocacy. Each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high crime and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offenses, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment with or without hard labor as the Court may determine, for not less than six months nor more than six years, as the Court may determine; or by both such fine and imprisonment as the Court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the objects of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having or exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States; the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recording of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more persons engaged in such conspiracy; such action to be prosecuted in the proper District or Circuit Court of the United States with the subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error and other remedies provided in like cases in such Courts under the provisions of the act of April 9th 1866, entitled 'an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means of their vindication'.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where an insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of people of such State, of any rights, privileges or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall from any cause, fail in or refuse protection to the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and in all such cases, or wherever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the militia, or the land or naval forces of the United States, or by any other means as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, combination or conspiracy, and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and preceding sections shall be delivered to the Federal Marshal of the proper district to be held with according to law.

SEC. 4. Whenever, in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combination or conspiracy in the preceding sections of this act, shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State or the United States within such State; or when the constituted authorities are in compliance with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such powerful and armed combinations, and whenever by reason of either or all the causes aforesaid the conviction of such offenders, and preservation of the public safety shall become, in such district, impracticable; in every such case combinations shall be deemed rebellion against the Government of the United States, and during the continuance of such rebellion and within the limits of the district which shall be so under a way thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown. Provided, That all the provisions of the second section of the act entitled 'an act relating to habeas corpus and

regulating judicial proceeding in certain cases, approved March 3d, 1863, which relates to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and no penalty for refusing to obey an order of Court, shall be in full force, so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section.

Provided further, that the President shall first have made proclamation as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse, and

Provided also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a Grand or Petit Juror in any Court in the United States upon any inquiry, hearing or trial of any suit, proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act, who shall in compliance with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such person shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open Court, that he has never, directly or indirectly, counseled, advised or aided any such combination or conspiracy, and each and every person, who has taken the oath and shall thereon swear falsely shall be guilty of perjury, shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled 'an act defining additional causes of challenge and perjury an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States,' Courts, approved June 17, 1861, to read the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any wrong, conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representative, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented, and such damages may be recovered in action on the case in the proper Circuit Court of the United States; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action; provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have occurred and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act or neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding \$50,000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto, and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any prosecutions already commenced, the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between J. H. Foster and Joseph Dealings, in and under the firm of Foster & Dealings, was dissolved on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1871, by mutual consent. All rights owing to such partnership are to be received by Joseph Dealings, who will continue business at the old stand and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JOSEPH DEALINGS.

STRAY!—Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Bellefonte, on or about the 24th of April, a Good Milk Cow about seven years old. Said cow is a dark brown color, with short tail. Any information in regard to her whereabouts, to the Wrennaker office, will be thankfully received.

W. W. WRENNAKER.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Ann Singleton, late of Boston town, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all other claims against the same to present them to the undersigned, to wit: J. W. LEATHERS, Administrator.

J. W. LEATHERS.

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PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber will offer at private sale until the 1st of August, at which time if not sold, he will sell at public sale the

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