An Important Official Notice Concerning the Grangers' Picnic and Exhibition.

We invite public attention to the 15th Annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county, to be held on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of September, in the Fort Woods, at Centre Hill station, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad; easy of access from the south and east via Montandon, on the P. and E. and N. C. railways; from the north via L. H., and from the west via Tyrone and Bellefonte. Over 15,000 people were in attendance last year. Good accommodations, either by hotel or tents, with good boarding houses. A rare opportunity for manufacturers and farmers to exhibit stock and machinery.

Complete freight and other arrangements for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT.

Under an arrangement with William H. Joyce, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, shipments for the exhibition held in Fort Woods will be charged regular current rates to Centre Hall, but all such shipments after the exhibition, if unsold and re-shipped within thirty days after the close of the exhibition, will be returned free to original point of shipment over any of the lines by which it came.

This free return will only be granted upon presentation of the original paid freight bill, and a certificate signed by the proper officer of the exhibition, to the effect that shipments are unsold exhibits.

In addition to the above mentioned privileges granted, arrangements have been made by which all camp equipage will be carried free. This is quite a concession to all exhibitors and no doubt will be duly appreciated.

Articles for exhibition must be consigned to the owner at Centre Hall station, Centre county, Pa., on the Lewisburg and Tyrone railroad. The freight must be prepaid. In marking goods do not omit any of the directions.

All articles for exhibition should be shipped in good time so that they may reach Centre Hall the week before the picnic.

Upon receiving authority from exhibitors we will have goods unloaded and placed on grounds. A reasonable charge will, of course, be made for unloading and hauling goods from railroad siding; also for hauling to cars and reloading for shipment.

While the picnic management will not be responsible for breakage that may occur in unloading and reloading goods at the grove, yet the greatest care will be taken to prevent any damage to exhibits.

The Adams Express company have their office at the railroad station, Centre Hall, only 20 rods from the grounds; also telegraph office. Telephone communication direct with the picnic grounds.

Arrangements will be made to lead out stock through the grove at suitable hours each day. Special hours will also be appointed for the running of traction engines. Machinery will be allowed to be driven by steam power and belting, but exhibitors must find their own belting and arrange for themselves steam power.

Exhibitors will be charged a small entrance fee, which will entitle them to the free use of telephone, at the following rate:

Class 1 articles, retail price $50 or less, entry fee	$ 50
Class 2 articles, retail price $50 to $100, entry fee	1 00
Class 3 articles, retail price above $100, entry fee	1 25

No exhibitor will be charged a less sum than 50 cents. Exhibitors having several articles of the same kind on exhibition will receive a reduction in charges so as to be satisfactory to exhibitors and managers. Allowances will also be made for large exhibitors at satisfactory rates.

Parties exhibiting pianos, organs, sewing machines and other articles requiring to be placed under cover, must either provide their own building, or will be charged with a separate canvas tent, which is the only shelter the committee can guarantee. Charges will be $3.50 for tent for week.

All exhibitors and others desiring tents for shelter and lodging can be supplied at $2.25 to $3 50 for the week, according to size of tent. No deductions will be made from these prices for less time, and all parties must find their own blankets and bedding. Those desiring tents should order early.

A first-class boarding house on the grounds; charges reasonable.

Two hotels, one on either side of the grounds.

Exhibitors of large machines should be on hand if possible by Saturday, the 14th of September. Exhibitors will be allowed to bring their own tents, if preferred.

Exhibitors of live stock will be admitted free, but exhibitors will be charged a nominal price for hay and straw.

Those coming from the south and east should ship by way of Montandon on the P. & E. railroad; those from the west by way of Tyrone; those from the north by way of Lock Haven.

Excursion rates over the leading railroads. Rates will be published later.

Admission free.

For further information address

LEONARD RHONE, *Chairman*,
Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

A Row about Wool.

"There will be a monkey and parrot time," says the Cleveland (O.) *Plain-Dealer*, "when the wool-growers and woolen manufacturers get a hearing before the Congressional committee charged with the duty of framing the wool and woolen schedule of a revised tariff. The manufacturers want the highest possible protective wall around their factories with all the fences down around the sheep farms. The wool-growers would like cheaper clothes made wholly from the wool of their flocks sold to the manufacturers at high prices. For campaign purposes last year the wool-growers and the woolen manufacturers appeared to be working together for high duties, but it turns out that the manufacturers were quietly cheating the wool-growers and the Government together by cunning evasion of the wool duties. It is interesting to see how these "honest" high protectionists swindle each other whilst preying on the public.

A War of Races Threatened.

How Alabama has been Excited by a Colored Editor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 19.—An article in an independent paper at Selma, Ala., edited by a colored preacher named Bryan, has created a stir in Alabama. An editorial in the last issue abused the whites for various injustices against the colored race and concluded as followed:

"Were you (the whites) to leave this south land in twenty years it would be one of the grandest sections of the globe. We would show you moss-back crackers how to run the country. You would never see a convict half-starved and depriving honest workingmen of an honest living. It is only a matter of time when throughout this whole state affairs will be changed and I hope to your sorrow. We were never destined to always be servants, but like all other races will and must have our day. You now have yours. You have received your revolution and civil war and we here predict that at no very distant day we will have our race war and we hope, as God intends, that we will be strong enough to wipe you out of existence and hardly leave enough of you to tell the story. It is bound to come and just such hot-headed cranks as the editors of some of our democratic journals are just the right set to hasten it. It is fate."

The whites in Selma are taking steps to prevent Rev. Mr. Bryan, who is now absent from the city, from ever coming back anymore.

The executive committee of the white republicans' protective tariff league, with headquarters at Birmingham, met here to-day and passed a resolution denouncing the article as incendiary and dangerous and tendering their moral, and if necessary their physical aid, to stop such utterances.

Railroad Men to be Pensioned.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to adopt a policy toward its employes more important than any in its history. Arrangements are being made to establish a pension system, the first of its kind in the United States, and will attract wide attention. The pension plan will be introduced in connection with the company's relief association. At the end of the association's last fiscal year, the third of its history, it was found that there was a surplus in the treasury, after the payment of all benefit of $170,789. The existence of all this balance suggested the introduction of pensions to superannuated members of the Relief Association.

A special committee of the Advisory Committee of the association approved the project, the Advisory Committee itself took the same attitude, and another sub committee was appointed to propose a plan. This committee met recently at Cape May, and adjourned after discussing various plans to meet at a latter day. There are certain complications to be adjusted before the pension system can be put in force. Those employes who have put their money into the association did so with the understanding that the fund was to be drawn there from only to pay death, accident and sick benefit.

If the new plan, involving the payment of pensions as well, shall be adopted, the consent of members of the association will first have to be obtained, but no difficulty from the source is anticipated. President Roberts has taken a hearty interest in the plans, and has offered to recommend to the companies associated in the fund a contribution of $50,000 to help establish the pension system.

Kentucky's All Right.

"Kentucky shows up with an increased Democratic majority,"; says the St. Louis *Republic*, "in spite of the extraordinary and desperate efforts of the Republicans to reduce it. In this, however, Kentucky has simply kept in line with the other States. In every election that has been held East or West since last November, when the Democrats carried the country by 100,000 majority, the Democrats have increased their vote, and in most of the spring election won substantial victories. The cause of Tariff Reform gains adherents with every month that passes, and the probability is that if an election were now held the Democratic majority in the country at large would reach 500,000 votes. An especially gratifying feature of the Kentucky election is the fact that the Constitutional Convetion has carried. With a new constitution, framed in accordance with the needs of the times, the old State will enter upon a new era of prosperity and enlightenment, and will breed more Democrats than ever."

Sullivan Gets One Year.

PURVIS, Miss., Aug. 17.—John L. Sullivan was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Terrell, in pursuance of the verdict of the jury which found him guilty. John L., although a little startled at first, took the verdict philosophically and was as cheerful as it was possible to be under the circumstances. There is a good deal of symphathy expressed in his behalf, as many think the sentence unnecessarily severe. An appeal was immediately made to the Supreme Court of the State and Sullivan was put under bail for his appearance in case the appeal should go against him.

Col. Dudley's Prophecy.

Philadelphia Record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—"One day last spring a year ago," said a well-known Republican, "I met Col. W. W. Dudley rushing as fast as his cork leg would let him from the Senate to the House, busy as he constanfly was then with some scheme for bringing about the nomination of Ben Harrison for President.

"What are you wasting time and strength in this way for?" I said to him as I stopped him. "You can't nominate Harrison, and if you could he'd go back on you. He's a selfish, cold-blooded fellow, who would never do anything for you."

"You never were more mistaken in in your life", Dudley said; "Harrison will be nominated and elected, and no man was ever as loyal to his friends as he will be.' I wonder what Dubley thinks now?"

The Mighty Rainfall.

Was It any Wonder We Had a Flood?

Secretary of Internal Affairs Stewart has issued a report relative to the recent floods in Pennsylvania, caused by the rainfall of May 30 to June 1. it was, says the report, a gigantic rainfall, amounting to an average of eight inches in depth of water, falling on an area of more than 12,000 square miles, and covering the mountain plateau and its eastern declivities from Johnstown to Harrisburg, and extending northward from Somerset to McKean and Tioga counties. This area of rainfall was oval in form, but broader toward the North Branch of the Susquehanna. Around this central body of the flooded country the quantity fell off rapidly to six, four and two inches, although the highlands in Maryland and Virginia, at the south, and in northeast Pennsylanta and southern New York had flooded rains of three to five inches in depth.

There is no recorded experience approaching it in magnitude. In Eastern Kansas and over much of Missouri it reached an average of 3 inches. In Illinois and all the States intervening to Pennsylvania, the quantity varied from 2 to 4 inches; the observers of the several State weather systems reporting very fully. All their reports have been received and consulted, in writing and paper. The States southward, including Tennessee, had genral and heavy rains nearly equal to those just referred to. And while in the Ohio valley and vicinity of Pittsburg there was less rain, the first mountainous elevations eastward were deluged with rain, the southern border having several destructive local storms or cyclones, such as are characteristic of the southern border, of an area of general disturbance.

The vast weight of water falling is shown by a calculation based on the weight of a cubic foor, 35 feet being a ton. In the surface of a square mile there would be 66,377 tons for an inch in depth, 531 016 tons for a depth of eight inches. The quantity falling on 12 000 square miles, at this rate, is 6,732,246,000 tons. The force exercised by vast bodies of water in motion is irresisiblo. In concluding the report says.

"In all respects the conditions were the most remarkable and peculiar of those known to attend a general rainfall, and the vast masses of water thrown down over the surface of several States other than Pennsylvania, only add to the difficulty of explaining the origin of the storm, or the sources from which so great a body of water can have been derived.

Prize Farms.

The National Agricultural Society of France has awarded a gold medal to Arthur Brandin, of Seine et Marne, and to M. Tetard, of Saint et Oise, for the excellent management of their farms. The Brandin farm has been in the family for upwards of 200 years and its records since 1820 were produced. Just 100 years ago it grew an average of twenty-one bushels of wheat or oats per acre, which rose to 26 bushels in 1850. Shortly after, commercial manure was for the first time employed, and the yield of of wheat went up to 32½ bushels per acre and of oats to 41 bushels. Subsequently the land was drained, guano was applied and artificial grasses were grown and fed down, but the average of the wheat crop dropped to 30 bushels, though the quality was better. This system was followed until 1870 without improvement in yield, when the soil was analyzed and found to be rich in potash but deficient in phosphoric acid and lime. These elements were then supplied, tests were made to secure the varieties best adapted to the land, and the yield per acre for the last seven years has risen to 66½ bushels of wheat and 62 bushels of oats. M. Tetard's farm of 812 acres, half way between Paris and Chantilly, has 310 acres in sugar beets, the yield per acre of which, as well as their sugar content, has steadily increased. The average yield of wheat on 250 acres in 1887 was 35 bushels per acre. A large herd of cattle is kept during the winter to consume the beet pulp, in addition to which the cattle get some cottonseed meal or cake, with about six pounds per head of wheat straw, chaff or corn fodder.—*American Agriculturist.*

They Divided The Prize.

How Eight Bethlehem Men Won $5,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Saturday's express brought from New Orleans several packages of bank notes consigned to H. I. Kerschner, of Bethlehem. The sum total of the amount was $5,000 and it was the payment of a one-twentieth part of ticket No. 58,607, which number drew the second cash capital prize of $100,000 in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. The $5,000 was not alone Mr. Kerschner's. He was one of the eight Bethlemites who had a pool and held the lucky ticket. Mr. Kerschner was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter and said: "About a month ago some Allentownians were talking about the Louisiana State Lottery at the Sun Hotel, in Bethlehem, and George Hirst the bartender, and I decided to invest $1 apiece in the lottery to try our luck. Several of the employes of my stable and a few of Mr. Hirst's friends joined us and we made a pool of $8, each throwing in $1. Eight tickets were got and I locked them up in a safe. The drawing came off on the 16th and several days afterwards we were shown the prize list and found that one of the eight tickets had made a 'hit.' It was a twentieth part of ticket No. 58,607, which drew $100,000. We gave our ticket for collection to the Adams express company and the money ($5,000) was very promptly forwarded to me. After paying a commission for collecting our prize there remained something like $4,960, which we divided, each of the eight getting $620.12." The lucky members of the pool have deposited their "boodle" in Bank. Mr. Kerschner says this was the first pool that was made up in Bethlehem and all consider themselves very lucky. Five thousand dollars for $1 investment they all agree, is 'not so slow."—*Bethlehem (Pa.) Times*, July 30.

Hoover, Hughes & Co. have received another contract for the erection of one hundred more dwellings at Johnstown, which makes four hundred dwelling houses and fifty store rooms they have received the contract to build their.

Carried off by Toy Balloons.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—At Sheffield Park yesterday an Italian peddler of toy baloons attempted to serve two customers at once and in doing so let go his string of bright colored globes. The cord got twisted about the left arm of 2-year-old Sophie Schwab and the buoyant rubber bubbles started heavenward, taking her along. Her mother fainted. The bystanders stood horror-stricken as the balloons swept close to a tree and the infant grasped a handful of twigs and checked her flight.

A young German was ascending the tree in an instant and then crept out on the branch nearest the child. At this moment Sophie's strength gave out and the balloons, suddenly released, went again upward at least 100 feet, drifting then out over the lake. Gust Koch, a sharpshooter, grabbed a repeating rifle, hurriedly jumped into a skiff with two companions and pulled out into range. Koch succeeded in piercing several of the balloons, each successful shot helping the bunch to descend. Before it finally reached the water the boat was at the spot and little Sophie did not even get her feet wet.

An Old Game Revived.

"One of the neatest tricks I have heard of in some time was perpetrated by a pair of burglars in this city lately," said a police captain yesterday. "The younger of the two had entered a private residence while the inmates were at tea, and the elder stood outside on watch. The rifler was discovered and soon chased from one floor to another by two gentlemen members of the household. Somebody called 'police" and the outside burglar, drawing his revolver, responded. 'There, there. ladies; don't make any fuss. I'll take care of this fellow,' he said, and, making a rush, he grabbed his mate by the collar and gave him a cuff on the neck as he led him down the stoop. The family breathed more freely and the gentlemen prepared to go to the station house to swear out a complaint. When they arrived there nobody had heard of the case. The burglars had vanished. It's an old trick, but I haven't heard about it in this neighborhood in many years."—*New York Graphic.*

Fistic Encounters of Ancient Greece.

At the fistic encounters of ancient Greece, boxers increased the force of their blows by the weight of iron rings, shielding their nuckles, and fastened by means of a broad leather strap that was grasped in the hollow of the fist, thus giving the fighter a chance to shift the ring whenever a heavy blow happened to bruise his hand at any special place. How human skulls could weather such work might seem quite a puzzle, but there is no doubt that the practice prevailed throughout the last seven centuries of the Olympiades, and that boxing formed one of the five athletic accomplishmenis in the pentathlon—the five prize contests for which the champions of all the Mediterranean coast lands trained year after year.—*Cincinnati Enuirer.*

A FAMOUS PUDDING.—The most famous of all French cooks fails to make so delicious, so delicate a pudding or pie as the celebrated Mrs. Goodfellow, half a century or more ago, of Philadelphia, where her memory, as well as her inventions, are yet fresh. Her baked lemon pudding rarely, if ever, has been surpassed. Neither flour nor bread forms part of its perfection. The mixture consists only of eggs, sugar and butter, with the lemon flavoring; it cuts smoothly when baked like a firm custard. For this pudding one lemon was used, the thin yellow rind grated off upon a large lump of loaf sugar, then squeeze the juice into a saucer through a strainer to avoid the seeds. Add to this sugar half a pound of powdered white sugar into a deep earthen pan, and cut up in it half a pound of the best fresh butter, adding the juice. Stir the mixture to a light cream with a wooden paddle. Beat in a shallow pan six eggs till they are very thick and smooth; stir them gradually into the mixture. Butter the rim of a china or white-ware dish having a broad rim, and lay around it a border of the finest puff paste made in the proportions of a pint or half a pound of fresh butter to a pint or half a pound of sifted flour. There must not be any paste inside the dish beneath the mixture. Fill the dish to the top and set it immediately into the oven. Bake for half an hour. Serve in the dish it is baked in, with fine sugar sifted over it. For a larger pudding double the ingredients.

——The Russian empire is very rich in mineral wealth. The known supplies of coal are very large. As yet, however, the vast wealth possessed by the empire in this direction alone is only beginning to be known. A report to the government by professor Mendelieff shows that in the basin of the Donetz river, a tributary of the Don, there are nearly 21,000,000,000 tons of coal awaiting working. If the mines prove workable as deep as the average English mines it is estimated that three times the above total is to be obtained. The Donetz basin, it is claimed, could alone supply the present annual coal consumption of the world for 200 years to come.

——Mr. "Al" Dagget, the man to whom the contract was let by the Government to furnish the postals, says he will make $100,000 a year now.

The Free Passage to Gettysburg.

There appears to be considerable misunderstanding and dissatisfaction concerning the provisions of the act of May 8th which provide for transportation for certain soldiers of the late war to Gettysburg upon the occasion of the dedication of the monuments of the Pennsylvania regiments who participated in the battle. The following letter from Moshannon voices this dissatisfaction:

P. G. MEEK,—*Dear Sir:* Have you seen the Act of our Legislature as passed last winter in regard to the *free* passage to Gettysburg? Do you not think that it is misconstrued by parties having the matter in charge, or if understood aright is it not a nice piece of business or meanness to deprive others than the ones who participated in this special battle of a free passage. While it was no fault of theirs that they were fighting at Vicksburg or on some other battlefield, they are just as loyal now and pay as fair a proportion of the taxes into the fund out of which the expenses are met. I do not speak so much for myself as for others who I know to be more worthy and are not able to pay their way. Oh, if we all belonged to the 148th Regt., P. V.

In answer to the questions propounded by our correspondent we give below the Adjutant General's interpretation of the Act of May 8th, 1889, which determines who are entitled to transportation to Gettysburg. Whether those to whom transportation is not allowed are fairly treated we will leave our correspondent, and others who may be interested in the matter, form their own conclusion:

1. Honorably discharged soldiers now residing in Pennsylvania, whose names at the date of the battle were borne upon the rolls of any of the Pennsylvania organizations named in paragraph 2 of this article, are entitled to transportation from the railroad stations nearest to their respective homes, by the shortest or most convenient route to Gettysburg and return. This transportation will allow the holder the privilege of remaining at Gettysbuag not less than one week, and of stopping off at any station en route. Members of the G. A. R. entitled as above, who desire, can have their transportation cover the period of the annual encampment; that is from September 5th to 16th.

2. The Pennsylvania organizations referred to in the Act of May 8th, 1889, are the following:

11th, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 46th, 49th, 53d, 56th, 57th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 68th, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 88th, 90th, 91st, 93d, 95th, 96th, 98th, 99th, 102d, 105th, 106th, 107th 109th, 110th, 111th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 118th, 119th, 121st, 139th, 140th, 150th, 141st, 143d, 135th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, and 155th regiments of Infantry.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, regiments of Cavalry.

Batteries "B," (Cooper's,) "F," (Rickett's,) and "G," (Spencer's,) 1st Penna. (Light) Artillery; Independent Batteries "C," (Thompson's,) "E," (Knap's,) and "F," (Hampton's,) Light Artillery; Battery "H," (Rank's,) 3d Penna. (Heavy) Artillery.

3. Soldiers of the above mentioned organizations (1) not honorably discharged, or (2) who were mustered into service subsequent to the battle, or (3) who are not now residents of Pennsylvania, are not entitled to transportation.

4. Soldiers of the above mentioned organizations who were honorably discharged before the date of said battle are not entitled to transportation. (Opinion of Attorney General, dated July 29th, 1889.)

5. Soldiers of other commands than those specified in paragraph 2 are not entitled to transportation. Therefore, soldiers of other States and Regular troops, even though they participated in the battle and are now resident in Pennsylvania, are not entitled. Neither are men of organizations designated as "Emergency" regiments or companies so entitled.

6. Transportation cannot be furnished for relatives or attendants of soldiers entitled to transporations.

7. No provision has been made by the State for furnishing quarters or rations at Gettysburg. It is suggested, however, that inasmuch as the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, will be in camp upon the battle field from September 7th to 13th, members of that organization arrange to be quartered with their respective Posts under the regulations established by the Grand Army of the Republic.

8. Blank applications for transportation have been provided by the Adjutant General, and can be obtained from the respective Secretaries of the several Regimental and Battery Associations. Where it is inconvenient to apply to these officers, application may be made to the undersigned, at Harrisburg, Pa.

D. H. HASTINGS,
Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

TO ALL VETERAN SOLDIERS or Sailors of Centre county, Pa., who reinlisted in the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and were accredited to any County, Township or Borough in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Will correspond or call in person upon me on any Wednesday or Saturday of each week, at the office of the Register and Recorder, in the Court House, in Bellefonte, I will impart to them information that will redound to their interest, and they will get some money now due them, 34 32 3t J. MILES KEPHART.

FOR SALE.—150 bushel of red Seed Wheat excellent quality and absolutely free frem noxious seeds. Address or call upon.

WALLACE C. CHADMAN,
Pine Grove Mills,
34-30-3t Centre Co., Pa.

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A Leading, Popular, Practical Commercial School. Commercial, Shorthand, Practical English and Military Departments.

Presents an opportunity for securing preparation for the real work of life, which thousand of Young Men have found a stepping stone to *HONORABLE* and *CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS.* The Institution is in a most prosperous condition, and its patronage is composed of a superior class of young men and women from all parts of the continent. Send for catalogue and illustrated circular to

WILLIAMS & ROGERS,
34-31-6t * Rochester, N. Y.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.
Pursuant to an order of Orphans' Court of Centre county there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte, Pa.,

TUESDAY, THE 27th DAY OF AUGUST, 1889.

at 1:30 o'clock p. m., the following

VALUABLE FARM

situated in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., 2½ miles north of Pine Grove Mills, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence along lands of John Archey north 33½ degrees west 229 3-10 perches to stones, thence along public road north 56½ degrees east 151 1-5 perches to stones, thence along lands of David Fye south 33½ degrees east 229 3-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of David L. Dennis south 33½ degrees west 151 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 230 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn, new corn house, wagon shed, good Pig Pen and other necessary outbuildings. Two good Orchards. Plenty of water; 2 good wells and 3 cisterns, all near the building. About 40 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER, such as is necessary for the farm. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the prospects of IRON ORE are good.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of sale; and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Administrator.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS
Attorneys. 34-29

EXECUTORS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned executor of the estate of Michael Morrison, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on the premises the following described real estate situated in the Borough of Bellefonte.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23th,
at 2 o'clock p. m.

SEVEN DWELLING HOUSES

now occupied by First Class tenants.

Bounded and described as follows, beginning at the corner of Ridge street and alley thence along Ridge street S. 11° E. 150 feet to Burrow's alley, thence along Burrow's aly S. 79° W. 122 feet to the coner of lot of Anne Conaway, thence along said lot N. 11° W. 57 feet, thence along same S. 79° W. 48 feet to lot of R. M. Magee, thence along said lot N. 11° W. 93 feet to alley, thence along said alley N. 79° E. 170 feet to Ridge street, the place of beginning.

Reserving out of the above described lot of ground and houses during the life time of Mary Flynn and Anna McQuillian, 2 houses now occupied by them adjoining house and lot of Anna Conaway. Bounded on the south by Burrow's alley, and at their death the purchaser will take title to the reservation.

Persons desiring to purchased the property above described will find this property a good investment for renting.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money cash on conformation of sale, one half in one year with interest. Deferred payment to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

J. M. KEICHLINE,
34-30-3t Executor.

FREE—$85 SOLID GOLD Watch. Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address STINSON & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine. 34-1-y

WM. GALBRAITH, Plumber and Gas and Steam Fitter, Bellefonte, Pa. Pays particular attention to heating buildings by steam, copper smithing, rebronzing gas fixtures, &c. 20 26

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NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

TUESDAY, August 20, 1889;
TUESDAY, September 10, 1889;
TUESDAY, September 24, 1889;
TUESDAY, October 8, 1889;

Through the

GREAT RESERVATION

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— TO —

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and all important intermediate points, including

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WATERTOWN, ELLENDALE,
ABERDEEN, GRAND FORKS,
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FERGUS FALLS, DEVILS LAKE, etc.

VERY LOW RATES.

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34 32 ST. PAUL, MINN.

New Advertisements.

ST. BENEDICT'S ACADEMY,
ST. MARYS, ELK COUNTY, PA.

Under the direction of the Benedictine Sisters.

The scholastic year, which consists of two sessions of five months each, commences the

FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER,

and closes the last week in June.

TERMS:—To be paid invariably in advance.

Board and Tuition, per session, $75 00.
Music, French and Drawing form extra charges.
For particulars, apply to
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BITUMINOUS COAL,

GRAIN, CORN EARS,

SHELLED CORN, OATS,

‡— STRAW and BALED HAY.—‡

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, at

BROWN'S OLD COAL YARD
34 33 near the Passenger Station.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Martin Gates, deceased, late of Curtin township, having been granted to the undersigned he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
34-32-6t* BLAIR A. GATES.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

‡— E. A. GRAHAM & CO., —‡

of Hecla, have completed their mill, tramways, &c., and are now prepared to furnish

LUMBER AND BILL STUFF

of every kind, or in any quantity.

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, HEMLOCK or OAK will be delivered promptly and at very reasonable rates.
34 32 3m

ESTRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber 2 miles north of Zion, a brindle cow, with white face and tail, and a calf about 10 days old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.
34-30-3t.* JAS. M. JOHNSTON.