# THE CENTRE REPORTER,

**FRED. KURTZ**.......................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., July 2, 1874.

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Congress adjourned on Tuesday, 23—the best thing it did during the late session, and could have done better had it agreed not to meet again soon. One of its last acts of importance was to patch up a financial measure.

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Post Master General Cresswell has resigned and the President has appointed Eugene Hale, member of congress from Maine, to be his successor.

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Gov. Hartranft is reported to be suffering from the bite of a dog. If the dog gets over it, it will be a great wonder.

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"For the spoils" and "against the nigger" appears to be the two cardinal principles of the Democratic party, says Brown's Republican. Well you rads have had all the spoils and the niggers too, and spoiled the nigger and everything else. You have spoiled the country by salary grabs, credit mobiliers, Sanborn contracts, Evan's swindles, nigger bureaus, Mrs. William's landaulets, and by the Kemble principle of "addition division and silence," practiced in every department of state and national government.

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The Czar danced in a frock coat while in England. Heretofore it was only the swallow tails that could dance, but the Russian has broken in on that and now the frock coats will get their rights and swallow tails must go under. No one can be counted a snob any longer if he dances in a swallow tail. Forward the "frockies" the "swallows" are danced out.

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Brown still keeps a standing notice under his inside head, boasting that his "Republican has nearly double the circulation of any other paper in Centre county." Then what makes you suspend so often, Colonel? Why don't you add to the sentence, *and five times more suspensions than any other paper*. We never indulge in boasting, but we are not far from the mark in asserting that the Reporter has the largest *bona fide* circulation *in Centre County*, and we will further state that if we can not show that the Reporter has added new names to its list, every week for the last three years, we will donate $50 to the poor fund of this county, a like sum to be thus forfeited by the party taking the wager if we win.

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Moses, the carpet bag governor of poor, plundered South Carolina, who has lately been guilty of big frauds, for which he was arrested, but squeesed through the law, is now taking care of some of his friends as the despatch below shows:

Charleston, S. C., June 25.—Governor Moses has pardoned the three County Commissioners of Barnwell, lately convicted of corruption and thieving, and sentenced respectively to three, nine, and ten years in the Penitentiary. The convicted officials in their way to the Penitentiary boasted that Governor Moses would not dare allow them to remain in the Penitentiary a month.

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Congress having adjourned without passing the civil rights bill, by which the negro was to be mixed up with the whites in schools, churches and everywhere, the colored negro statesman Fred Dougles has become furious, and a few days ago came out in an angry article against the Republicans, especially those from the South, who voted against the passage of the Civil Rights bill. In the course of this article he says:

"By the treachery of Republican members of Congress, elected in large part by colored votes, the negro is continued an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes it to himself to use that ballot in punishing the treachery of the men whose treason to professed principles leaves him a victim to negro hate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called Republicans who on Saturday night last voted against the Civil Rights bill will be regarded as so many indorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry nor by intimidation. Defeat every pretended Republican who voted against the Civil Rights bill."

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Congress passed an act, shortly before the adjournment, by which weekly papers are to circulate free of postage in the counties where published; daily papers and papers sent outside the county, must have postage prepaid at 2 cents per pound, after January 1st, 1875.

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Gen. Beaver is spoken of for Lieutenant Governor. The republicans can find none more deserving in their ranks.

Joe. W. Fury, is spoken of for Legislature. Fit. May he sail as well on his own credit as others did who have speculated on it altogether.

Blatherskite Harry White, was beaten for the nomination for Congress in his district, by Laird.

Gold on Monday was 111.

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Toronto June 22.—Henry Clever, a young man, was instantly killed on Friday last by falling across a saw in Cooper's Mills at Bracebridge. The saw cut through his body from the shoulders to his legs.

London, June 22.—The Porte prohibits the circulation of copies of the Bible in Turkey.

## The Party's Wash.

The closing scenes of congress were made rather lively, by the radical leaders, Butler and others telling on each other of bad things done by radical office holders. The Sun says the debate in the House last Friday night was apparently designed for no purpose but to enable the Republican party to wash a vast accumulation of dirty linen in public, and it was all very well to get rid of the filth; but the wash was too big for a single occasion. It was indeed so large and so utterly disgusting that the public, which usually encourages sanitary measures of this sort, was obliged to turn away its nose and fortify its stomach. The gentlemen who participated in the exhibition will be largely disappointed, for the fact is, nobody cares whose "coat tails" are the foulest, when all are too foul to show; and the general desire is to have the nasty sluice shut up and the soiled and tattered rags of the Republican household taken in for good.

The tubs were originally brought out at the request of Gen. Butler, who it is understood, desired to change clothes and live cleanly. But when everything was made ready Butler vowed, to the amazement of House and gallery, that he wasn't dirty; and forthwith threw his coat tails up as if to invite inspection. The exposure was tempting, we admit, and we can hardly censure the ambitious small fry who improved it to kick him around the ring, and wreak unstinted vengeance upon the Administration's favorite bully. All hands accordingly fell to, pretending to be quite unconscious that they had only to peel Butler in order to find Grant; and Butler, in order to bear the punishment alone, passed it vigorously on to Phellps, Dodge & Co., who are little more eminent in the tin trade than in the Young Men's Christian Association and the Jay Cooke Deacon Buckingham kind of Republican politics. And so it went around. Richardson was stripped naked, and his old clothes spread out with revolting attention to details, but nobody remarked, "This is the savory unfit of an unhappy imbecile whom our President made Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward, with the advice and consent of our Senate, a Judge of the Court of claims." Sawyer's carpet-bag, Banfield's trunk, and Sanborn's capacious chest were impartially emptied to public view, and while every man in the House knew perfectly well that President Grant was the genuine ultimate proprietor of this whole mass of infected stuff, and that the condemned garments had only been fitted to his subordinates by way of livery, there was none bold enough to tell the truth, and fix the responsibility where it really belonged.

When Gen. Butler finally enlarged upon the prevalence of bribery and corruption throughout the service, and showed conclusively that one hundred millions of revenue was annually stolen, independent of either Richardson or Sanborn, he affixed a lasting stigma upon the party which all the soapsuds in the universe will not wash out.

## ELECTION EXPENSES.

The bill passed by the Legislature in conformity with the Constitution prescribing what are proper expenses incident to our elections is as follows:

Section 1. That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any State, municipal or county office, in this Commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable things, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to wit:

First—For printing and traveling expenses.

Second—For dissemination of information to the public.

Third—For political meetings, demonstration and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred either in person or through other individuals, or committees of organizations duly instituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable things for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purpose whatever, incident to an election, and all judicial, State, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section 1, of article 7, of the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

## A SEWING MACHINE PATENT.

The action of the senate patent committee in reporting against the extension of Wilson for a motion sewing machine patent is very significant, and of great interest to the whole country. It is now certain that no extention will be granted for the Bachelor feed motion patent when this patent is out, and no restrictions will exist on the manufacture of sewing machines, and the most expensive machines will then be greatly reduced in price. Sewing machine companies exerted all their influence, but were opposed by petitions signed by three millions of people against a further extension of the patent.

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A South Carolina correspondent of the New York Times has compiled a list of the officials of that State indicted or convicted of crime during the past few months. The total is thirty-two, and includes the Governor, three county treasurers, two county sheriffs, twenty-four county commissioners, one school commissioner, and one police justice. These were State officers; but one Congressman, R. H Cain, has also been arraigned in the courts for larceny. And there is no hope whatever for South Carolina unless Congress assumes the right to again reconstruct its government.

## THE DANGERS OF PARIS GREEN.

The following timely instructions are given in the Paint and Oil Journal.

As the handling and using of dry Paris green, especially by persons unaccustomed to its use, is attended with considerable risk, and often followed by serious consequences, we make the following suggestions, founded on our experience as manufacturers:

All packages, whether large or small should be plainly marked poison.

There is great danger in the mixing of this green for potato bug and cotton worm poison, owing to the fine dust which arises in the process, which is inhaled and rapidly absorbed by the pores of the skin, especially if the person using it should be in a state of perspiration. To guard against this, the hands and face (particularly nostrils) should be protected as much as possible, and should be carefully washed after working in it, or in any of the preparations of which it is an ingredient. As it penetrates and poisons wood, gets into the seams and crevices of articles made of metal, and even into earthenware that is at all porous, all household utensils, or anything in barn or stable which cattle or horses could have access to, in which the article may have been mixed, or from which it has been used, should be carefully set aside, and never again used for any other purpose.

Malignant sores are not unfrequently caused by scratching the skin when itching or irritated from handling the green. It should be constantly borne in mind that it is a more dangerous and deadly poison than arsenic, and farmers, planters and others, when purchasing should be duly cautioned to exercise the utmost care in using it.

As a remedy for the poison, the free use of milk as a beverage is recommended, but we have found hydrated per-oxide of iron (a simple, harmless remedy) the best antidote. Sores caused by the green should be well covered with it, as with an ordinary salve, and a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water should be taken twice a day internally while working with the green. This remedy can be obtained from any druggist or chemist.

The consumption of Paris green has largely increased within a few years, and the article is now applied to such a variety of purposes, that carelessness in its use or ignorance of its highly dangerous properties on the part of those who use it, cannot fail to produce the most deplorable results.

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There is a negro Samson named Nelson de Lisle, in New Orleans. He is a horse-dealer by profession, and the trick of his trade is to take possession of horses in an unauthorized manner. He was denominated a horse-thief before a Court in New Orleans in 1869 and sent to the State Prison, where he stayed only six days of the five years awarded him. He broke jail by snapping iron bars as if they had been sticks, and carrying the outer gate, and fled and hid. The police have been on the lookout for him, and afraid they would find him. The other day two or three of them got hold of him; but he broke loose and laid them out on the pavement with one blow of his mighty arm. De Lisle then ran, and the cry of "stop thief" was raised, and a gathering crowd surged in pursuit. A policeman fired three shots at him without any apparent effect, and he was at length brought to a halt by running, as it were, in a crowd of about a thousand men that had collected about him, both before and behind, in his flight. The friction of such a mass was too much, and he saw the living wall close around him. It took twelve muscular white Americans to take him to the station-house, as he kept up a skirmishing fight all the way. He was put in the stocks, and it was found that a pistol ball had passed through his thigh, and a club had indented his forehead over his eye. His vitals, which were covered with a heavy coating of upper leather, were unharmed. He is not of exaggerated size, being a litter over medium size, but his mold is Herculean and his endurance is equal to that of a steam engine of twenty horse-power.

## ARREST OF L. W. HERRINGTON.

L. W. Herrington, publisher of the Lycoming Ranger, was arrested yesterday and taken before the United States Commissioner, Hepburn McClure. The charge against him was, that he violated the postal laws of the United States by printing and publishing an obscene and lewd paper, and that he did on the 20th day of June, 1874, and at divers times before that deposit in the post-office at Williamsport said Ranger, for mailing and delivering in the United States mail, knowing the same to be an obscene and lascivious publication, contrary to the acts of Congress in such case made and provided.

The prisoner made a request to have the case continued until Saturday, in order that he might have time to prepare himself. To this Hon. Wm. H. Armstong, counsel for the prosecution, would not consent. He then waived a hearing, when bail in the sum of $5,000 was demanded for his appearance at Erie on the third Monday of next month. The bail not being at hand he was taken to jail.

In the evening Herrington was taken before Judge Strong with the expectation of having his bail reduced, but without avail, and he was returned to prison.—*Register.*

This dirty sheet, the Ranger, also circulated in this county—persons who patronize such literature are no better than the publishers of it.

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Politics are growing more and more corrupt, and, but for the increasing vigilance and independence of the newspaper press, the outlook for the country would be far from encouraging. But even the worst evils usually work their own cure in the long run. Just as the politicians of both parties seemed to have reached the lowest depths of venality and recklessness, and the people, grown almost hopelessly indifferent, seemed to have resigned everything to their self appointed masters, the newspapers began rebelling against the tyranny of party and asserting their right and duty to criticise freely obnoxious men or measures. It is this growing fearlessness and candor of formerly slavish organs which promise to purify our politics and rectify the innumerable abuses which have taken root in localities where either party has long been in undisturbed possession of power Nor is this decline of corrupt servility confined to the great city dailies, the smallest part of whose support comes from party organizations, but the country weeklies are fast rising to a higher appreciation of the duties and proprieties of journalism.—*Press.*

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**Subscribe for the Reporter. Who will be kind enough to send a name?**

## THE LAST ACT OF BOSS SHEPHERD'S LEGISLATURE.

*From the Washington Star.*

It affords a sad commentary upon the eloquent appeal in behalf of representative Government sent up to Congress by the District Legislature (the only elective body under the late form of goverment), that in adjourning *sine die* some of the members seemed to have carried away almost everything portable about the chamber—desks, chairs, clocks, water coolers, mirrors, inkstands, washstands, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and even second-hand tooth brushes. One member in his solicitude to preserve some memento of this last representative body and bulwark of the people of the District, took away a large feather duster, and not be ostentatious about it, he concealed the same upon his person with considerable ingenuity by passing the handle down a trouser leg and butttoning the feathered end snugly under his vest. *Vale* noble representative body! And thus departs the last vestage of the ge-lorious right of suffrage in the D. of C.

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## ANOTHER BATCH OF DOGS EXECUTED.

New York, June 25.—One hundred and forty-two dogs were asphyxiated to-day at the dog pond. At about a quarter to twelve o'clock the dogs were placed in the tank, and as soon as they were inside the gas was turned on. The method of killing was different to that used heretofore. The gas was the same as used heretofore—carbonic acid—but it was generated on the spot, and not carried from outside through a pipe. When the animals were first placed inside, several groans were heard, but the noise, after a few seconds, subsided. In order to ascertain how long life remained in the dogs, the superintendent tied a chain to one of the largest dogs, and passed it through an aparture in the tank. Every once and awhile the chain would move, as if the unfortunate creature at the other end was writhing in agony, and it was thirty-two minutes, by the superintendent's watch, before the tugging ceased, so it must have taken that time to kill the dog. At that time, by placing the ear to the tank, it could be ascertained that some of the dogs were kicking yet. The new plan does not seem to be an improvement on the one before used in the killing of the animals.

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## BOUND TO GO TO TEXAS.

*From the Yazoo Banner.*

A man with a wife and several children, who some time ago left Indiana for Texas, finding, after reaching New Orleans or some other point in Louisiana, that he could not proceed on account of the overflow, turned back and is retracing his steps to Indiana. He and his family are all walking, carrying a wheelborrow, which contains all his earthly goods. He has stopped a few days in the suburbs of the city, where he is making axe handles to get means to pursue his journey. He is a man in full vigor of health, intelligent, and buoyant spirits. He is determined still to go to Texas.

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The Civil Rights bill is dead—dead at least for this session—let us hope forever. There are strong reasons for believing that if it had passed the House the President would have vetoed it. But the Republicans of the House being nearer their constituents than the Senate, and having livlier apprehensions of the consequences, concluded to let the thing sadly yet severely alone. They had the opportunity to take it up and pass it, but they had not the courage. When, as it lay on the Speaker's desk, it was reached in its turn, there were Republican votes enough to have lifted the bantling from its couch and sent it tenderly, duly labelled and ticketed, to the White House. But, alas! the votes were not forthcoming, and so, there it lies. Peace be with it.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

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Opinion of Judge Orvis upon the authority of the County Commissioners to equalize assessments.

Commonwealth of Pa.
*Ex relatione* et al
vs
BENJ. F. SHAFFER
No. 91 Aug. term 1874.

This was a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued the petition of assesor of township, Centre county, and and assisiant assessors of the same township, complaining that the respondent, the sheriff of the county, had them in custody without any legal warrant therefore.

Upon the return of the writ it appeared that on the 23d day of May, 1874, one made information before esq., charging the relators with a wilful valation of the duties of their offices in refusing to assess the real and personal property of township, at what they, the assessor and assistant assessors, actually believed and knew the property to be worth. Upon the hearing before the Justice, the defendants, admitting the facts stated in the affidavit and refusing to give bail, were committed, where upon this writ was applied for, the relators contending that they are not liable to any criminal prosecution in consequence of any thing alleged in the information, warrant and commitment.

The first question to be determined is, what are the duties of the assessors in making the valuation of property? By the 3d section of the Act approved April 15th 1834 [p. s. page 511] it was made the duty of the assessors of the several wards, townships and districts, previous to each triennial assessment, to meet at the office of the County Commissioner, and with the Commissioners "to fix some uniform standard to ascertain the real value of all property made taxable by law." Under this provision the assessors were accustomed to fix the standard at one-half, one third or one-fourth the actual value and assess the property accordingly. By the 4th section of the Act of May 15th, 1841, the right of the assessors to fix a standard of values was taken away, and it was provided that "from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the several assesors and assistant assessors, to assess, rate and value all objects of taxation, whether for state, county, city district ward, township or borough purposes according to the actual value thereof, and at such rates and prices for which the same would *separately bona fide sell?*" Not as is sometimes contended at the prices for which all the property in the ward or township would sell, if all the property was put to a sale at the same time—but at what each item of property would bring at a public sale, after full notice, if it was the only property sold. That this is the proper construction of the Act will be made manifest hereafter. This fixes the duty of the assessors to value all property made taxable by law at what they honestly and conscienciously believe it to be really worth. Their oath prescribed by the 9th section of the Act of July 27th 1842, defines very plainly their duties in this respect.

The only other question involved is, are assessors who refuse to perform the duties thus enjoined liable to a criminal prosecution? The 3d section of the Act of May 15th, 1841, provides; "If any assessor or assistant assessor shall knowingly and intentionally omit, neglect or refuse to assess or return any property, person or thing made taxable by law, or *shall unknowingly and intentionally assess, rate or value the same at more or less than he shall know and believe the just cash value or rate thereof*, or neglect or refuse to assess any tax required by law, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment, not less than three nor more than twelve month's and fined in a sum not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars." This settles their liability to a criminal prosecution for a wilful refusal to assess property at what they know or honestly believe its actual value is. Mistakes or errors of judgment, where the assessors are acting in good faith, cannot be punished by any proceedings; but a refusal to comply with the plain mandate of the law may and should be.

It is true there is another remedy. By the 4th section of the Act of may 15th, 1841, the County Commissioners, after the assessments are returned into the office, are authorized, "if they believe any property or thing made taxable has been assessed and valued below its actual value, to raise the same to the actual value thereof, or if the same has been assersed and valued above its actual value to reduce the same thereto." This duty of the Commissioners, sitting as a board of revision, is made mandatory and imperative by the 13th section of the Act of July 27th, 1842. "The board of revision in each county *shall*, on receiving the returns of the assessors, proceed to examine and inquire whether the same have been made in conformity with the laws of this Commonwealth, *and whether all property to be valued for taxation for state and county purposes has been valued at a sum or price not less than the same would bring, after full notice, at a public sale, supposing each separate lot or piece or tract of land, with improvements, or the personal property of each individual, company or corporation only were to be sold.*"

While this power exists in the County Commissioners, and it is their duty to exercise it whenever the assessors fail to do their duty, still the assessors are liable to a criminal prosecution. JNO. H. ORVIS,
A. L. J.

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The account of a burglary in a farm house near Milton, Pa., which we published in our issue of June 18th, we see it stated did not occur near Milton, Pa., but near Milton, New Jersey. So much there is sometimes in a name.

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Madrid, June 27.—Official information has been received at the War Office of the defeat at Chelva, thirty-eight miles northwest of Valencia, after two days' fighting, of 10,000 Carlists under command of Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, by a force of republicans numbering only 5,000 men.

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The commet is now visible to the naked eye, after 10 o'clock. Look for it half way between the North star and horizon.

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## A TITANIC DUEL.

### Fight Between an Elephant and a Rhinoceros on a Steamboat.

The Indianapolis Herald relates the following:—

"Last week, as the mammouth fleet of steamers employed to transport old John Robinson's great world exposition approached the landing at Wyandotte, situated on the banks of the Ohio river, in Western Virginia, an unusual commotion was observed on board the flagship Erie, No. 9. Men, women and children were wildly running to and fro frantically shouting to the other steamers, while at the same time there were a series of shrieks, screeches, yells and howls, as if all the inmates of pandemonium were being let loose.

"The good people on shore were unable to make out the meaning and strange behavior of those on the steamers, but surmising that everything was not right among the animals in the menagerie they very quickly concluded that the open levee was no place for them should the ferocious monsters make their way to land and quickly fled to their homes. In the meantime Commodore John E. Robinson hoisted signals of distress, which were quickly responded to by the steamer Champion, Captain G. N. Robinson, and also the steamer Argosy, Captain James Robinson, who ranged alongside the Erie, and were informed that an awful battle was raging between the huge double horned rhinoceros and the monster war elephant, Old Emperor. The ladies and children were quickly transferred to the steamers Champion and Argosy, and then the entire crews of the three steamers armed themselves and went below to endeavor to separate the combatants.

"As they reached that portion of the main deck just off the boilers, a horribly sickening sight met their view. Wounded, bleeding and horribly lacerated men were lying where they had been stricken down by the terrible brutes; dead, wounded and dying horses and ponies strewed the deck in every direction; cages destroyed and literally mashed into fragments were scattered among the dead, wounded, dying, and the terrible din, shricks, grunts and groans plainly told them that the battle was still fiercely raging. A total destruction of almost every cage on the boat seemed imminent. All efforts unavailing to separate the savage denizens of the forest. At this juncture a loud crash was heard and the two cages containing the monster sea lions and the Labrador seals were driven overboard.

"The veteran showman was as cool collected as it was possible for a man to be under these circumstances, when his property was going to destruction every moment by thousands of dollars. Not so, however, with Manager John F. Robinson, jr., for when he saw his favorites, sea lions and seals, being dashed overboard without mercy, he said: 'Boys I can't stand this any longer, and we might as well try to kill one of these brutes before they ruin every cage on the boat.' He then gave orders to fire upon them, and a heavy volley was discharged, which had no more effect on the now thoroughly aroused and frightened monsters than to cause them to fight with more fury than before. The situation was getting each moment more dangerous for all on board, and the proprietors were in despair of all hope, when it occurred to Manager J. F. Robinson to open the steam pipes and deluge them with steam.

"The engineer quickly turned on the steam, and as it suddenly escaped from the boilers with a terriffic roar, a shrill trumpeting screech was heard from the elephant, such as they always utter in crying for mercy when conquered in their native wilds. Whether the animal had received its death blow from the rhinoceros or was frightened into submission by the steam, could not be ascertained until it cleared away, which it did in a few moments, disclosing to the astonished gaze of the showmen a curious and at the same time gratifying sight. There lay the huge elephant upon the deck, cowering tremblingly down, uttering moans of pain and fright, while a little beyond was the rhinoceros snugly ensconced in his cage, quaking and shivering with fear, where he had retreated the instant the steam was upon him. The attendants sprang quickly forward and closed and bolted the door of his cage, thus securing themselves from further molestation from him.

"Five horses were found killed, as also were three ponies, and four more were so badly maimed and wounded that they were killed in mercy, to end their suffering."

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## CHARITY IN JUDGING.

The familiar text, "Judge not, that ye be not judged,.' was clearly explained and sturdily applied to common life by Mr. Beecher.

This command, said Mr. Beecher, does not point to a formal regulating process which is oftentimes indispensible to the affairs of men. We are called to discriminate between public good and evil, truth and falsehood, not abstractly but as they appear in the conduct of men. It would be a spurious charity which would confound moral qualities in men. If a man assails me with vituperation and the language of bitterness it is uncharitable in me to say that man is praising me. If a man is in my cherry tree stealing my cherries it would be false charity for me to say he is only borrowing. We have a right to look at things as they are, and in dealing with men you must judge of moral quality and to a certain extent also of antecedent disposition. The safety of your own affairs and of those committed to your charge demands a just and careful judgement of men. So, then, you should not commit trusts to untrustworthy men. It would not be safe to put men upon the bench for the impartial administration of justice who are partial and unfair themselves. You must, of course, discriminate. The disposition to uncharitable judgement springs, not from good but from the malign elements in man. We are all children of God, and all possessed of a common weakness, of a common ,'temptableness," of a common sinfulness, and we all have a common dependence on the Divine forgiveness; for life and liberty. It is not for us, united by such common weakness, to occupy ourselves in raking up on every hand and at every opportunity those things which are common to us and others.

If there should spring forth in any hospital a disposition of criticism, and men with fevers should gibe men with dropsies and men with dropsies should revenge themselves by pointing over to the men with ulcers and sores, it would represent the Church of Christ. [Laughter.] Men are perpetually finding fault on technical grounds. All of them together are in hospital, and all subject to ailments. This whole tendency springs, not from the divine man, but from the remnants in man of that which is animal. You will take notice that there are many qualities that are indispensable in the lower planes of existence which, in the higher forms of existence, become positive vices. As men develop out of the animal conditions it takes away that necessity, and it takes away more and more the tendency to judge hastily. There are men who criticise without any particular good in view. It may be true, but that don't justify it. You have no right to speak of men at their worst unless with a reason that will stand the test of the judgement seat of Charity. It is not enough that a man has a fault. Everybody has these things, and why should they be dragged out unless there be some hope of rectifying the wrong? You say it is your duty to fight weakness wherever you can find it; then stay at home, for you will find trouble enough there to keep you occupied all the rest of your life. [Laughter.]

Then there are men who hate hypocrisy, and who are always looking about to detect it. If you say a man did a generous thing they sneer and say "Oh! he'll make out of it." They, like leeches, suck the blood of every man they come in contact with. We are all in the warfare, struggling in society. There is one class of men, thank God, that are at least working towards a high and holy end—not perfect, but searching after perfection. I think more of good nature than I do of many of the Christian graces, and in that I follow my Master. There are many men that are seeking good so assiduously that they do not see men at all, but those men that just get so near to God as to walk on other men's heads are full of uncharitableness. Honor all men. The poorest is not what he seems. There is something in every nature—even the lowest—that, when it is unfolded, shall shine as a star. Outward grandeur is not to be compared with that which is in the reach of the commonest nature, because God is behind him, The rich mines of California are not to be judged by what has been taken out, but by what their developments promise for the future, and it is precisely so with men. Men are born, and sent through the world as seeds are. The best seeds do not always come out the best. You cannot measure their natures, and you must not assume to judge them. I have seldom seen a half dozen persons gathered together in whose hearing talebearings and scandal were not observed. How far are we from being ethically taught or trained in this matter, so that these things shall be as gravel in our mouths—not only repugnant on principle, but absolutely hateful to our natures.

But men are not qualified to form judgments of other men. I suppose that the judgment of parents in the cases of their children is more nearly the correct judgment, according to the meaning of our text. A man may be born with a severe and kindly nature, whose right actions are as easy and natural for him as walking down hill, and a man may come into life with a temperament which is always leading him down, whose life is a continual struggle against the vices and evils of his disposition; and how shall you judge between the two with any kind of fairness. Persons in perfect health are frequently unjust in their treatment and judgment of sickly persons. There are thousands of men that never seem to work, and the natural cry is, "Oh, they are idlers!" A man who has a blood-making frame, and stimulation in his blood, cannot help but relieve himself by using his energies, while another may have the forces of life feeble, and he cannot rush through life, hardly walk. Hundreds of thousands of men are born weak, and the worst place for such is among the Yankees, who are all energy and "rush," and who think such a tame sort of person as this is the worst kind of a "shack." Upon my word, I had rather be in an Italian dungeon than in a New England poor-house. [Laughter.] Men, as they grow better, frequently grow worse, and condemn those who have not the same qualities of goodness that they have acquired. A man that has envy or pride cannot judge others fairly; that is impossible.

There is a good field for applying this subject in the churches. There is no denomination perhaps that has not some particular doctrine or part of a doctrine that is better expressed than in another, and it leads to uncharitable judgment on their part. Churches have gradually separated in this way until they look like a checkerboard. The old spirit is not yet dead, and the churches are even now arrogating to themselves the right to judge and to condemn. The spirit that exists in organized Christianity looking out into the world is not far different from the spirit which animated the Pharisees, for they are substantially unsympathetic with the great outside class, making a distinction not founded on positive excellence, but on the sense of being nearer themselves, and they further from God. This is the most dangerous position for men to take. A man who is strictly honest and truthful does not arrogate anything to himself when he says, "I am not dishonest or untruthful," but it is a dangerous thing for bodies of men like the denominations throughout our land and world, mingling as they do with men very low in the scale of ethics, to pretend to criticise the principles by which others are not governed. Filled as they are with pride, and arrogance, split up as they are with intestine jealousies, envy, quarrels, and contentions, at war with and among themselves, the whole Church visible on earth being a campground of insurrection, it is the hight of madness for them to look with critical and unsympathetic eyes upon those who are not of them. How much there is justified because we are members of the Church, and they are not! They are in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity. They don't believe in the Trinity—it is better not, than to trample it under foot. We have no right to look upon men outside of organized churches and sit in judgement upon them.

In conclusion, Mr Beecher spoke of the aptness with which a community inveighs against a man who has been caught in his wickedness is due almost as much to the condition of this very community as to any inherent evil in him, whose way of wrong-doing was prepared for him by his predecessors and by the laxity of his very judges. Applying indirectly this proposition to Tweed and his companions, overtaken in their vices, he remarked the great out cry of virtuous indignation and horror, which had followed the exposure of great frauds, and the complacent satisfaction with which they commented on the justice of the chief robber's banishment to Blackwell's Island No! no! broke out Mr. Beecher, if justice had had its course there would have been 500 000 men there instead of one. A man goes to Congress in the interest of public improvements. He finds how railroad management affiliates with his tastes. He finds a thing already created, already grown. Everybody has got his bucket and gets a dip of the ill-gotten plunder, and by and by a man comes along with a larger bucket and a larger dipper, and he goes in a little deeper and makes a bigger splash and—gets caught! Then by the artilleries of the committees he is shot to pieces, and people hold up their hands in horror while they cry out, "Did you ever see such a miscreant."

Now, you are the alphabet and he is the word spelled! [Laughter.] The villain that happens to be first struck by your lightning is considered the basest of men. Is this just judgement? I don't say bad men are not bad because they are made so by men behind them, but this I say, that "except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish:" and if you are going to condemn representative criminals, remember whom they represent. No stream goes higher than its fountain, and in a community no man is a great deal better or worse than the community in which he lives. It is not for us to hold high our heads and say triumphantly, "Lo! see how God hates sinners." It is for us to say, with bowed and submissive heads, "Lord, I have laid this stumbling block in my brother's way."

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**NOTICE OF APPEALS.**—Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county will hear appeals from assessments of 1874 for the different townships and boroughs in said county, on the following days, at the places for holding elections in townships and boroughs, to wit:

Patton twp Tuesday, June 16.
Half Moon twp Wednesday June 17.
Ferguson twp Thursday, June 18.
Harris twp Friday, June 19.
Potter twp Saturday, June 20.
Gregg twp Monday, June 22
Penn twp Tuesday June 23.
Haines twp Wednesday June 24.
Miles twp Thursday, June 25.
Walker twp Friday, June 26.
Marion twp Monday, June 29
Liberty twp Tuesday, June 30
Curtin twp Wednesday, July 1.
Howard twp and boro' Thursday July 2
Boggs twp Friday, July 3
Milesburg boro' Monday, July 6.
Unionville and Union twp Tuesday July 7th.
Huston twp Wednesday, July 8.
Worth twp Thursday, July 9.
Taylor twp Friday, July 10
Spring twp Saturday, July 11
Snow Shoe twp Tuesday, July 14
Burnside twp Wednesday, July 15
Philipsburg and Rush twp Friday July 17th.
Bellefonte boro' Monday and Tuesday, July 20 and 21st.
Benner twp Wednesday July 22.

By order of the Board of Commissiones.
un4-6t. R. H. FORSTER, Clerk.

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# FURNITURE.

**JOHN BRECHBILL,**

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES. HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

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# Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
*PURE DRUGS*
*AND MEDICINES,*
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY. NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET,
&c., &c., &c.
**PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,**
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

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CENTRE HALL

# FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all **KINDS OF CASTING** from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of **IRON WORK** such as **PLANING, TURNING, BORING,** &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

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# J. ZELLER & SON
# DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

**Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.**

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

---

**NEW FURNITURE STORE.**

IN THE CONRAD HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
*GEORGE O'BRYAN,*
Dealer in
**FURNITURE**
OF ALL KINDS,
**BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,**
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
*SOFAS, LOUNGES,*
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
**WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.**
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
*REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.*
**UNDERTAKING,**
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

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CENTRE HALL

# COACH SHOP,

**LEVI MURRAY.**

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

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**LEVI MURRAY,**
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

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P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

# WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**Hardware and Stove Dealers**
# Builders Hardware
**CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,**
**SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,**
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
# STOVES.
SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK
# STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood, Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa.

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# NEW GOODS!
# NEW GOODS!

**A. W GRAFF,**

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
***Summer Goods.***
Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

my8-1y. A. W. GRAFF.

---

# C. PECK'S
# New
# Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

---

**NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!**

*HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.*

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices,
At the Old Stand of
**WM. WOLF.**

Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

# DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

# NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

# HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best

# CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

# BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

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CENTRE HALL

# Hardware Store,

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf

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# The Granger Store!
# Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR
CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

**ISREAL GRENOBLE,**

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

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**NEW HARDWARE STORE.**

J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows. Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

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# I. Guggenheimer.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT!**

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS,
CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS,
in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

---

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

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# Shortlidge & Co.,

*PROPRIETORS OF THE*
**Bellefonte Lime Quarries,**
The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.
DEALERS IN
Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.
jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan16.73

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# NEW GOODS

AND NEW

# PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
**BOOTS AND SHOES**
at the
**BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,**
**NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE,**
Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

***Call and See Us!***

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf

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**GROCERY STORE:—**

# Woodring & Co.,

At the Grocery Store on Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as

*COFFEES,*
*TEA,*
*SUGAR,*
*MOLASSAS,*
&c., &c., &c.,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of canned peaches, cherries, omatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.

In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

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# Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co. ☜

**TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE**
**STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.**

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

AND. REESMAN,
2sep70v Centre Hall

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# Gift & Flory's
# New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

**Lowest Prices.**

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

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A BIG CHANCE FOR AGENTS OF EITHER SEX

WANTED, Agents and Peddlers for our PRESS AND STRAINER—Presses and strains jams, jellies, herbs, vegetables, lard, tallow, meats, cheese, &c. Over 60,000 sold in a few localities. Sells quick. Every family wants it. Is one of the pleasantest, most useful, successful and profitable utensils ever sold by agents. Weighs six pounds. Price, $3.00. Exclusive territory given. Circulars free. LITTLEFIELD & DAME, 102 Washington St., Boston, Mass. 28 may 8t.