THE CENTRE REPORTER,

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

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Centre Hall, Pa., July 1, 1875.

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Thomas Honesty was instantly killed near the chain bridge, by being struck on the head by a fragment of stone which he was engaged in blasting.—Too bad to have him killed, when the *honest* men are so few.

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The Centre Hall REPORTER wants ex-Governor Curtin to fill the Senatorial vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Wallace. How is that for high, Fred?—Clearfield Rep.

Not particularly do we want him—but if the people were offered the opportunity of voting for him, you would see "how high that is."

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The west seems bent on taking Pharsoh's plagues in course—if not in the exact scriptural order, yet in a very exhaustive way. A terrible storm of hail, doing great damage to the crops, is reported from Central Missouri, while from Lexington, in Lafayette county, come stories of the appearance of "millions of toads" in that vicinity. It is said that the farmers are appalled at the prospective damage done by these new visitors. It was not enough to have countless potato bugs and grasshoppers, but now millions of toads must be added to the armies operating against the crops.

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The New Jersey Shore and Pine Creek Railroad Company are pressing their work with energy, with a prospect of speedy completion. The road between Williamsport and Jersey Shore will be in regular running order by the end of July. From the State line to Buffalo, New York, the road is now running, and the connection will soon be made from Jersey Shore to the State line, thus completing direct communication via. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad with Buffalo and the Great Lakes.

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Among the patriotic utterances from prominent Southerners of late is the following from the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stewart of Virginia: "The war has now ended. Let the men of the North and of the South see to it that it be ended in fact as well as in name! Let the bitterness which it engendered be buried out of sight forever! All discussions of its issues would be useless. It belongs to the dead past. Let us look to the glorious future which lies before us, and let the only contests between the North and the South be as to which can do most to advance the prosperity and happiness and honor of our common country."

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In Lancrster county is the greatest nickle mine in the world, and the only one that has yet been discovered in the United States. The mine lies upon the dividing ridge between Chester county and Pequa valley. Besides nickle, iron and copper have been found. The copper has been known there for seventy years. The nickle is of a gray color and so hard that it can only be obtained by blasting. After it is broken into small particles it is thrown into a furnace and subjected to a strong heat. It is then smelted like iron. After being placed between two heavy iron rollers and pulverized it is sent to Camden, N. J., where the copper is separated from the nickle by a forty per cent. duty. The average price of pure nickle is about $2.00 a pound. In the Lancaster mine 400 or 500 tons are obtained monthly, and about one hundred and fifty men are employed.

THE SONSOF '76.

The Sons of '76, is a new secret political organization. Its platform of principles is honeyed all over for the poor working man, and in favor of honest men for office, and economy in the government. We see nothing wrong there, and have clung to such doctrines all our life, and needed no secrecy or oath to bind us to the same. We voted the democratic ticket regularly since 21 years of age, and never once, in all that time, did we cast a vote, but what was for just such doctrines. Hence we see no necessity for going outside of the democratic party for correct principles, because it is the party of the poor man, made up of the laboring classes, with capitalists, aristocrats and corporations opposed to it.

We therefore caution democrats from being led astray by a second edition of defunct know nothingism, at the head of which stand men who neither work, nor toil, nor spin, yet they eat and *drink*, and we can not see how such can come in and set themselves up as guardians of us working people, and lead us into a secret organization under the pretense of protecting our interests, but only to draw votes from the democratic ranks, and elect *them* to office.

Some democrats have been led to join this secret political order, without knowing what is at the bottom of it. It is not too late to cut loose from it—hence we advise you to withdraw, and don't be duped. Why just look at the men who are running it! is not that enough to satisfy you, that they only wish to make a sucked orange of you and then throw you aside? We assure you that you will find yourselves duped if you do not heed our warning.

The pledge in this order will carry you in opposition to our democratic nominees if the order so dictates, when our nominees do not suit them or are not of them. These leaders who have these nice sounding words in favor of the working men and run the '76ers, how many are real working men? Scarce one. No democratic candidate for nomination, can consistently ask a nomination of our party, subject to its rules, and at the same time belong to the Sons of '76, where he is pledged to violate that promise and follow the dictates of the order. If any one asks a democratic nomination how can he be a sworn member of another secret political organization, which declares hostility to the old party? We fear some who have honestly gone into this secret political order, have not probed the leaders and sifted their bottom intentions. If you are a true democrat, you need no seat there, and if you are not satisfied with the democracy, then leave its house. We repeat—those of our democratic friends who have gone into the new know-nothing affair, unthinkingly, had better withdraw before it is too late to preserve their standing as democrats. We are glad to say that in Pennsvalley the democracy have refused to be led into the thing—we look upon it as a machine that will assist the enemies of the democracy.

CENTRE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

From Supt. Magee's Annual School Report of Centre Co., for the year ending June 7, 1875, we extract the following statistical information:

The condition of our schools show very encouraging progress. A steady change has been and is going on, which if not suffered to flag, is destined to make our schools, before long, what the framers of the system intended them to be. The past year has not been barren of results, as the statistical table already transmitted to the Department exhibits.

Seven (7) houses were built during the year, all of which are tolerably good structures. The following districts will build new houses this year,—Marion, Potter, Philipsburg, Snow Shoe, and probably two or three others. Two were destroyed by fire. I very much regret to be obliged to report about a dozen as utterly unfit for use, and can only indulge in the hope that they may soon be replaced by better ones. At least forty (40) are without suitable outbuildings—some in public places, where such building is as necessary as the school house itself. This defect was remedied in a few districts this year. I have classed twenty-three (23) as having ground suitably improved, being fenced, cleared of rubbish and planted with trees.

One hundred and ninety-three (193) school rooms are supplied with what might be called tolerably good desks and seats, though by no means what the Department pronounces "suitable furniture."

Apparatus. About eighty (80) schools are tolerably well supplied, but in some of these it is high time the old worn-out wall maps were replaced by new ones. A standard Dictionary should be included in the apparatus necessary for every school.

Schools. There are two hundred and fourteen (214) schools in the county, sixty-two (62) of which are graded. Additional grades were established at Philipsburg and Bellefonte, but at least one more additional Primary is needed at each of these places. Another and higher grade is also needed in Millheim. The schools should, and we think easily could, be graded at Quay's in Curtin, Penna. Furnace in Ferguson, Lemont, in Harris, Pleasant Gap, in Spring, Wallace Run and Curtin's in Boggs, Julian Furnace in Huston, and Spring Mills in Gregg.

Teachers. One hundred and fifty-seven (157) male and fifty-seven (57) female teachers were employed, of whom one hundred and seventy-five (175) had attended a county, and twelve (12) a State Normal school. Fourteen (14) of these held permanent certificates, thirty (30) held professional certificates, three (3) Normal deploma, and the remainder provisional certificates averaging from 1½ to 3.

Visitations. All the schools (except three (3) which were inaccessible at the time) were visited once, and some a second and third time. I made three hundred (300) visits, being accompanied by one or more directors in almost every district. The work performed at these visits, as well as their length, was regulated, as heretofore, by the requirements of the school—averaging probably about an hour and a half in length.

Normal Institute. The ninth annual session was held at Centre Hall continuing eight weeks, and attended by about ninety (90) teachers.

In closing this my last official report, I sincerely regret that greater and more important results have not been achieved, but feel a just pride in the many evidences of progress which a retrospective view of the past nine years reveals,—a few of which I will mention:—

A general improvement of public sentiment in regard to schools; an increased professional interest among teachers, more professional reading—all the teachers now being familiar with one or more standard works on teaching, and regular readers of one or more leading educational journals; better attendance at our Institutes and Normal schools, larger and better houses—better located and with more ample grounds; general improvement in the schools—in better and more systematic management and discipline, better classification, more thoroughness in teaching, and better attendance of pupils in consequence thereof.

Since 1866, the number of teachers who have made special preparation by attending some Normal school has increased from 7 to 187, the number attending the county Institute from 70 to 230, the average salaries of males $33 80 to $39 42 and of females from $29 00 to $34 56, the number of pupils has increased from 8,520 to 10,553, the number receiving instruction in *English Grammar* from 1,000 to 2,880, in *Geography* from 1,600 to 4,100, in *Mental Arithmetic* from 2,860 to 6,375. In addition to this, *History of the U. S., Physiology*, and rudimental instruction in *Vocal Music* and *Drawing* have been introduced into all the schools.

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MISREPRESENTATION.—The Osceola "Reveille" says: Through some unfair means, unknown to us, it has been promulgated among the miners of this region, that Senator Wallace used his influence with the State authorities and the general Government, to have the military brought here to surppress the strike during our recent mining troubles. The subject, in one sense, is of scarcely sufficient importance to merit our attention, as any one acquainted with Mr. Wallace, either personally or by reputation, need not be told that the accusation is not only without foundation, but that the reverse is true; yet when we consider that many of the miners are almost entire strangers among us, and that, as a class, they generally take for granted as true, whatever may be currently reported, we feel justified in stating the real facts in the case, as ascertained from a reliable and authentic source.

As counsel for the operators, Mr. Wallace from the beginning of the trouble, strongly advised against the use of troops, and his influence and counsel prevailing, entirely prevented a resort to any other than strictly legitimate measures, based on the law of the land.

As counsel for the Sheriff, he advised him to perform his duty as an officer, and not to ask for troops until the very last extremity.

These are the facts of the case, and being fully substantiate, they prove the uttter falsity of a charge made, perhaps, for political effect, without the slightest foundation of truth.

With a strict regard for right and justice among all parties, we can confidently assure the miners of this region, that there is just as much truth in this unjust imputation against our honorable Senator, as there was in the charge published in some of the city papers imputing to the miners the crime of setting fire to the town of Osceola.

AUDITOR GENERAL TEMPLE AND SUBSTANTIAL REFORM.

"Auditor General Temple announces yesterday, on the occasion of letting for the extension for the Surveyor General's office to accommodate the new department of internal affairs, that he would pass no bills for a dollar's worth of work beyond the amount of the contract. The plan by which the State was defrauded of the benefit of competitive bidding for the public work at the Capitol has been to put in bids lower than the cost of construction, and after the job was thus secured, to depend on profit on huge items of extras which were put through the Legislature in the shape of special appropriations by the assistance of conniving officials. The extras for Capitol extension job cost the State $20,000, provided for last winter. Auditor General Temple deserves thanks for breaking his way back again through the hedge of Republican routine into the old and trodden paths of the auditing office in better days. For that is the Auditor General."

We clip the above from the Harrisburg "Patriot" of the 2nd inst. This is not the only step General Temple has taken towards reform since his introduction into office. Already parties who have approached him for the settlement of 'lumped' accounts, have been repulsed and informed that no accounts can pass through his department unless itemized so that he can see whether they are correct or not. The Legislature frequently appropriates money for different purposes in which the amount appropriated is often more than is necessary to defray the expenses for the object desired; but to take the full amount appropriated, bills are made out for the whole amount without being itemized—"lumped accounts"—and being "approved," and thus the State has been robbed for a number of years past of thousands of dollars. But, with General Temple in the Auditor General's office, this system of robbery is stopped, and a new system adopted which will save the tax payers of Pennsylvania many a dollar.—*Juniata Register.*

A legislative investigating committee recently presented a bill expenses which set out room rent, stationary, &c. and $180 for "incidentals." Unofficially, any body may readily imagine what constituted this last item, but General Temple refused to imagine officially and insisted upon the items constituting the "incidentals" being named. This the committee refused to do, and consequently the "incidentals" remain unpaid *by the State.*

The foregoing incidents show that the people at length have an Auditor General who means to attend to his business and protect their interests, and the result will be a very large saving annually, but as a consequence, Gen. Temple may look for the abuse of rascals. As soon as they are fully convinced that he will not allow them to plunder and that he cannot be blinded, they will open a howl in chorus. They will know better than to attack his correct action, but they will invent all manner of slander. But let him continue to do his duty and the people will take care that justice be done.

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The New York Times regards the great wars of the past twenty years as one of the fundamental causes of our present financial depression, because they cause great loss of life and property, thus depleting the ranks of producers and consumers. Of those who took part in these wars the Times says:

They not only ceased to produce, but they were no longer ready to consume and to pay for what they consumed. That such a course of events, consequent upon such great wars as those of Europe and America during the last twenty years, should not result in material distress is so clearly impossible that the conclusion should hardly need to be set forth. But it is not so clearly seen, or at least so generally recognized, that a complete recovery from the disastrous results of these wars is not to be looked for until the old ballance of forces is restored by the peaceful labors for some productive years of a new generation. Not until those who were boys in our war of secession, and in the French-German war, have taken their places stably and peacefully among the producers and the consumers, can we reasonably expect fully our old prosperity.

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It is estimated that the losses of the miners resulting from six months of idleness foot up at least six millions of dollars. They would have earned that much had they worked on at the reduced rate of wages offered them. Instead of that they have either lived upon their earnings heretofore laid by or run in debt for the means of subsistence. As the short coal supply has now to be made up it is likely the work in the mines from this time forward will be steadier and protracted to a later season than usual. This will enable the miners to partially repair their loss this year, but after all is done it will be very heavy. The short supply of coal will furnish a very fair excuse to the coal companies for round prices at the close of the season and they will probably make up in this manner for their enforced idleness. If prices are enhanced during the coming winter the consumers and the miners will prove to be the real sufferers from the strike. The lesson this result brings to the miners is that a stoppage of work on their part when there is an over-supply of coal and labor is sheer madness. The lesson to the millions that burn coal is that great corporations should never be assisted to monopolize the production of any article of necessity.

THE CURRENCY.

The Democracy are in favor of having the currency of the United States issued directly by the General Government. At present one-half of it is furnished by the Government, printed by it, and given to individnals in National Banks, the United States becoming security for it; and for this trivial service the people of the United States pay $20,000,000 a year. They have done this for twelve years. They have thrown away $240,000,000—thrown away as much as if they had cast it into the Ohio river. The Republican party adopted this system, and is in favor of perpetuating it. It wants the national Bank monopolists to make the money which should be made by the whole people.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE GARRONNE FLOODS—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Paris, June 25.—The damage to property and loss of life by the flood in the river Garonne is greater than previous reports have indicated. At Toulouse alone the bodies of 100 persons who were drowned were found in houses which were flooded but left standing. Many other people perished, and their bodies were carried off in houses that were swept away.

Paris, June 25.—The loss of life by the flood at Toulouse is appalling. In the St. Cypran quarter 215 corpses have already been found. The violence of the torrent frustrated the efforts to rescue the unfortunate inmates of a house, and several men were drowned in the attempt. Twenty thousand persons are deprived of the means of subsistance in Toulouse alone, and disasters elsewhere are almost of equal magnitude.

The lower part of the city of Mossaic on the Tarn is hidden under water at Tremoullet. In the department of Arriege five houses only remain standing out four hundred. In the district of Foix, in the same department, two villages are completely submerged and many bodies have been found. Crops of all kinds throughout the inundated districts have been destroyed.

The troops and authorities are doing everything in their power to save life and property. The rain has ceased but it is feared that the melting of the mountain snow will raise the waters of Adour still higher. President MacMahon and Minister Buffet have left Paris for the scenes of destruction.

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THE WAY IT WORKS.

The Crawford county system of nominating candidates does n't seem to work well anywhere. In Snyder county the election for candidates came off on the 4th inst., and the Selinsgrove Tribune, the organ of the republican party in that county, alleges that the whole thing was a complete fraud, at least as far as the sheriffalty was concerned. In one township, which last year polled only 149 votes, 241 were polled this year, being within 10 of the entire voting population! Jacob B. Bogar was thus nominated foully, and the Tribune has resolved not to support him, but to give its support to J. C. Schoch "unless Mr. Bogar and his friends can explain. Ira Sayers, who is in Baltimore, H. A Bolich, who is out selling chromos, and George Houser, who was sick in bed, to say nothing of a host of others, whom we intend to show the standing committee did not vote; besides 25 names of men who voted for Schoch, and will make affidavit to that fact."

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TWEED'S RELEASE.

From Penitentiary to Jail—the Departure From the Island.

Late on Monday night Tweed was brought down from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, where he has been confined since December, 1873, and early yesterday morning he was brought to the court of oyer and terminer, New York, where Judge Brady was sitting. Meanwhile the formal decision of the court of appeals had been made, by the order of Judge Brady, the formal order of the supreme court, so that Tweed was released from his sentence.

The notification from the district attorney to produce Tweed in the court of oyer and terminer at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, was received by Warden Fox at the penitentiary on Monday evening. William M. Tweed, jr., came to the Island soon after the notification was received. On consultation with the warden, it was deemed best to take Tweed from the Island during the night, so that his coming to the city would cause no stir either on the Island or at the place of landing. Before leaving the apartment which he has occupied for the past twenty months, Tweed attired himself in a plain business suit provided by his son. He was then taken down to the barber shop, weighed. He had not changed very much during his incarceration.

When all were in readiness the party of four consisting of Warden Fox, deputy Sheriff M'Gonigal, William M Tweed and his son, left the penitentiary quietly, and, proceeded to the penitentiary boat-landing, entered the prison barge and were rowed to the landing stage at the foot of east Fifty second street. They reached that place between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and disembarked without attracting observation. A carriage was in waiting near by. The party were driven, it is believed, to Tweed's residence, at No. 23 west Fifty sixth street, and passed the night there.

The reason assigned for leaving the island at so early an hour was the desire to avoid the crowd that was expected to gather at the boat landing opposite the penitentiary and at the foot of Twenty sixth street. For several mornings past there have been large gatherings of people at those places awaiting the appearance of Tweed. It was not really believed that Warden Fox and Deputy Sheriff M'Gonigal that a rescue would be attempted, but it was considered best to avoid any possibility of an attempt of that kind, and especially to escape the noisy crowd that has followed the movements of Tweed whenever he has been brought to court since his first arrest.

During the morning the prisoner, accompanied by his counsel and Deputy Sheriff M'Gonigal, went to the district attorney's office for the purpose of giving bail on the criminal indictments. He was then followed from the court room by a large throng, who crowded eagerly forward to catch a glimpse of the noted criminal. At the office of the district attorney, Tweed and counsel were taken into an inner room where A. B. Sands, of No. 36 east Twenty sixth street, and Charles Devlin, the well known contractor, of No. 311 east Fifty seventh street, were. These gentlemen had signified their willingness to become sureties for Tweed on the criminal indictments.

There were seven justifications, two of which were signed by A. C. Sands and William M. Tweed jointly, and five by Charles Devlin and William M. Tweed.

When the formalities of making out and signing the bail bonds had been completed, Tweed went before Judge Brady, in the court of oyer and terminer, who approved the sureties, and the prisoner was released on the criminal indictments pending his trial. When this had been done, Tweed turned to Deputy Sheriff M'Gonigal and said, "I am in your hands now" Tweed and his counsel and the Deputy Sheriff then went to the office of Edelstein & Tweed, in Duane street, near Broadway, and in the presence of the counsel the Deputy Sheriff formally placed Tweed under arrest on the order of arrest issued in the civil suit for $6,000,000. It was agreed that no effort should be made to raise the $3,000,000 bail demanded in the civil suit, on the ground that it was excessive, and there were just grounds for a reduction by

Foster Dewey, while in the

ANNUAL REPORT.

Office Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek R. R. Co., Phila., June 8, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company.

Your Directors submit the following report of the progress of your road, and of the business done on that part in operation for the sixteen months, ending April 30, 1875.

Since the last annual meeting, owing to the prevailing financial embarrassment throughout the country, but little progress was made towards the completion of your road. Some of the work of graduation, masonry and bridging between Laurelton and Beaver Dam, on Penns Creek, progressed slowly. H. H. Van Dyke, who had sections Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, a distance of 3 94-100ths miles, has finished his work which amounted to $30,220.49, and been paid.

James Moore & Co., contractors on sections Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27, a distance of 4 45-100ths miles, have done work up til May 1, 1875, to amount of $45,706.94 on which they have been paid $50,150.00.

Their work on these sections is nearly finished. This will leave unfinished between Laurelton and the Forks of Penn Creek (opposite Millheim) 8 18-100ths miles, including the tunnels, which work had been allotted as follows: Sections Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 35, to M. Howley & Co., who done work and were paid to the amount of $42,150.49; and sections Nos 31, 32, 33 and 34, to David Williams, on which he done work and was paid to the amount of $42,095.10. The balance of the work to be done on these eight sections in order to have them ready for the superstructure, will not exceed $100,000.00. We are happy to be able to say that these sections that were taken off the hands of M. Howley & Co., and David Williams, the late contractors, are about to be let.

The distance from the end of the track at Laurel Run to the Forks of Creek, (opposite Millheim) is about 18 miles, and according to a recent estimate of George W. Leuffer, Esq., your Chief Engineer, the cost of superstructure, including water stations, passenger stations and switch connections, would be $153,500.00. This extension being finished would give a railroad (from the Junction with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad) 36 miles in length—reaching fine lumber and iron ore regions and tapping some of the most fertile and populous valleys of the State, which will be of great advantage to the public as well as a benefit to the stockholders and connecting railroads by throwing thereon a large trade.

From Beaver Dam, about one mile east of Forks of Penns Creek, to near Linden Hall, a distance of 17 89-100ths miles, the graduation, masonry and bridging has been nearly completed and was paid for out of local subscriptions to the amount of $113 832.86, including $875.00 paid for moving buildings that were on right of way, and $3,196.75 paid for ballasting about three miles of road. The amount needed to make said piece of road ready for the superstructure will not exceed $23,000.00, which is expected to be raised out of local stock subscriptions.

The superstructure from Forks of Penns Creek to Linden Hall, about 17 miles is estimated at $142,800.00. From Junction with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad to Linden Hall, when completed, will make a continuous piece of railroad about 53 5-10ths miles in length.

On that part of the line from Linden Hall to Pennsylvania Furnace, 18 miles, the grading, masonry and bridging is estimated recently at $182,673.62, and the superstructure at $147,808.08, water stations, &c., $5,718.30, making the total cost $336,200.00

The graduation, masonry and bridging of the line between Pennsylvania Furnace and Tyrone, a distance of 18 14-100ths miles, has been finished for some time, and cost $293,877.07, which includes $3,000.00 paid to Israel Miller and John Reinhart for removing barn and other buildings off of right of way, and making fence on farm formerly owned by David Branstetter, in Warrior Mark township, Huntingdon county—also $71.75 for repairs on section 84—also expenses of ballasting five sections and the price of a number of ties. At the present price of iron and labor, the estimated cost of superstructure, including ballast, sidings and water stations, is $165,000.00. Five miles are already ballasted, and a quantity of stone deposited on sections, Nos. 74, 75 and 76, ready to be broken for ballast. At that rate, that part of your road would cost for graduation,

masonry, bridging, &c.	$293,877.97
For superstructure	165,000.00
Total	$458,877.97

According to the foregoing statement, it would cost to complete the balance of the road from Philadelphia & Erie Railroad to the Junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone as follows:

Balance of graduation, masonry and bridging on the sections about to be let	$100,000.00
Balance on sections of James Moore & Co., will not exceed	8,000.00
For superstructure, &c., from Laurelton to Forks of Penns Creek, distance of 18 miles	153,500.00
For superstructure from Forks of Penns Creek to Linden Hall, 17 miles	142,800.00
For graduation, masonry, bridging and superstructure from Linden Hall to Penn's Furnace	336,200.00
For superstructure from Penn's Furnace to western terminus at Penn's Railroad	

" Express Matters	400.00
" Mails	1,246.63
Total,	$38,725.43
The expenses for the same period were for conducting, transportation, passengers	4,841.97
Freight	10,390.94
Motive power	10,274.37
Maintenance of cars	686.90
" " way	6,120.74
Total expenses,	$32,314.92

which shows net earnings of $6,410.51.

The business for the last 16 months has not been as prosperous as it would have been were it not for the general prostration of business. We, however, congratulate you that there is prospect of a favorable change, and that your road will not only be a benefit to its stockholders, but to the public, and all railroads connected therewith.

By order of the Board.

G. F. MILLER, President.

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For the Reporter.

INTERCESSORY PRAYER.

Intercessory prayer is an important religious subject, upon which the writer wishes to make the following observations, viz:

1. It is Scriptural. St. Paul says: I exhort that first of all supplications, prayers, *intercessions* and giving of thanks be made for all men, etc. There are other proof texts, but one will subserve our purpose as well as a thousand. One plain text from the word of God will settle any matter beyond the shadow of a doubt. Intercessory prayer is, therefore, Scriptural.

2. It accords with the instincts of human nature. How natural for a mother to pray for her child in distress—that its wants may be relieved and its miseries be alleviated. This is natural; this is instinct. But now this instinct becomes religious when it goes out to God in behalf of the distressed child—when God is made the object of the prayer and the child the subject.

3. It is sanctioned in the word of God. Matt. 5. 44. Jesus says: Pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you; and in St. Luke 23: 34. He enforces his verbal teachings by his own example, saying: Father forgive them, they know not what they do. In Gen. 18: 23-33, Abraham interceded in behalf of the Sodomites, when God threatened to destroy them, saying: Peradventure there be fifty righteous within the city, wilt thou destroy and not spare the place for the fifty righteous that are therein. The Lord answered, that be far from me to slay the righteous with the wicked, and that the righteous should be as the wicked. Shall not the judge of all the earth do right. If I find fifty righteous in Sodom, I will spare the place. Abraham continued his intercession for 45, 40, 30, 20 and 10. Ten could not be found, and Sodom was destroyed. The example of the Christian church in the case of Peter, sanctions intercessory prayer. Peter was in prison, but the church made prayer to God without ceasing for him. And behold the angel of God came upon him, and a light shined in the prison, and he smote Peter on the side and raised him up, saying, arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands; and the angel said unto him: Gird thyself and bind on thy sandals; cast thy garment about thee and follow me. Peter obeyed and when they were past the first and second ward, they came to the iron gate of the city, which opened to them of its own accord; and after going through one street, the angel departed from him. When Peter came to himself and knew that the Lord sent his angel to deliver him out of the hand of Herod, and from the expectation of the Jews, he considered the thing and came to the house of John Mark where many were together praying. Acts 12: 5 12. This case not only sanctions intercessory prayer, but also prayer meetings.

4. It is predicated on the mediation of Jesus Christ, who will have all men to be saved, and come to a knowledge of the truth. For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time, i. e. It is founded on the intervention, interposition of Christ. Hence prayer is offered in his name. John, 16: 24. Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name; ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full. In addition to all this, Christ offered such prayer. See the 17 chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, which contains his intercessory prayer to his Heavenly Father for his followers.

5. The Theological consistency of such prayer. Is it consistent to practice such prayer? Is it consistent to pray for some one away off—perhaps not inclined to seek salvation? I will answer this question by asking another: Is it consistent to pray for some one who is present and hears you pray? He may also be disinclined. The only answer to the question before us, is this: This kind of prayer is one of God's appointments for doing good. It has pleased God to make this one of His appointments for doing good. And this is the reason why such great results attend this kind of prayer.

6. The practical use of such prayer.

1. A door is open to pray for all—all believers, all ministers of religion, all our relatives and friends, all the afflicted sufferers of Christ, all the world.

2. Christians ought to be praying people. Paul says: I exhort, etc., not only that the clergy make these intercessions, but all christians.

3. There is encouragement to practice intercessory prayer. A mother may pray for her child afar off—a father for a dissipated son. There is one case to which I must now refer as especially appropriate. An aged mother more than 20 years ago interceded much with God in prayer in behalf of her wicked and ungodly son. She had him made the subject of special prayer in the social prayer meetings. But all efforts seemed to be in vain; at length despairing of success, she ceased to pray for her son any more. After some time had elapsed, however, at the suggestion of some friends, the effort was renewed, and the reckless son of this mother was again made the subject of earnest prayer in the prayer meeting. All prayed faithfully to God for his conversion. A few days afterwards, the mother of this wicked youth, received a letter, bringing her, in her old age, an interesting account of her son's conversion; and on comparing dates, it was found that the conversion took place at precisely the time of this prayer meeting referred to, and while the members of it were engaged in praying to God for the reformation of this wicked boy. Surely the fervent, effectual prayer of the righteous availeth much. There is encouragement to pray for the conversion of the

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

Established, 1843.

MILLHEIM

MARBLE WORKS

BY

DEININGER & MUSSER.

The old, reliable place, where

Monuments,
Couches,
Headstones,
and other marble

work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

☞ *Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.*

Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa.
Apr. 8. y.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN *for cheap stock.*

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. t-f.

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, THRESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, 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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NO OTHER PIANO FORTE has attained the same popularity. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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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.

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

BEATTY PIANO.

COMBINES EVERY IMPROVEMENT KNOWN. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my 28 '74-t.

the Court. District Attorney's office, was very emphatic on this point. He said that the sums charged against Tweed only footed up something over $900,000, although $6,000,000 was alleged to have been stolen by Tweed; but the same allegation was made against twenty others. During the afternoon Tweed dined with several friends at Delmonico's, and was called on by a considerable number of his old friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Tweed, in the custody of Deputy Sheriff M'Gonigal and Major Quincy, order-of-arrest clerk, was taken to Ludlow street jail about half past five o'clock, and is accordance with arrangement previously made was assigned by Warden Dunham to rooms upon the first floor. His apartments form a large and pleasantly-furnished set of rooms, and he will be provided with all the comforts that the Ludlow street jail can provide. William M. Tweed, Jr., quickly followed his father, and was the only person admitted to his presence during the evening. Mr. Tweed went to bed early in the evening, positively stating to the warden that he would not receive any one except his counsel or most intimate friends.

◆

A correspondent wishes to know if he can be "prevented from fishing on any stream that is not enclosed"?"

As we understand the law he cannot. There is no trespass in passing over unenclosed and unimproved lands, nor is there any actual ownership in game or fish on such lands, but a person might easily make himself liable to prosecution by cutting a rod, cutting off brush along the stream, building a fire, &c.

Section 21, of the act of 1873, had a sweeping clause in relation to trespass, under which some parties were convicted, wrongly we think, of trespassing on wild lands, but the Legislature of 1874 promptly passed an act construing this section to mean "ponds, streams or springs as shall be used or improved by the owners or lessees for the propagation of fish or game fish." This left the question of trespass as it stood before game and fish laws were passed.

◆

FOUR HORSE THIEVES HANGED.

St. Louis, June 20.—Dispatches from Wellington, Kansas, say that four horse thieves were hanged last Thursday night by the vigilants.

◆

A NEW TERROR—A STORM OF TOADS.

St. Louis, June 17.—A terrific storm of wind, rain and hail passed over the central part of the State last evening, doing great damage to the crops. Reports come from Lexington, Layfayette county, of the appearance of millions of toads in that vicinity. The farmers are appalled at the prospective damage to the crops by grasshoppers and toads.

	165,000.00
Amount	905,500.00
Paid out on construction	958,900.13
Making cost of construction, exclusive of right of way, engineering and other incidental expensess	1,864,400.13
There was paid for right of way in cash	30,911.94
In stock at par	4,250,00
Making in all	$35,161.84

This does not embrace what was paid to Miller and Reinhart, Benjamin Kerstetter and George Woods, for removing buildings, which amount is charged in construction account.

The whole length of the main road when completed will be about 87 miles, and with the Bellefonte and Danville connections, 113 miles.

As to the quantity of iron ore, and the quality thereof, made accessible by this road we refer you to our former report.

The subscriptions to the capital stock paid in up to April 30, 1875, amount to $258,798.40.

As stated in former reports, the Company issued bonds to the amount of $2,000,000.00, of which $1,500,000.00 were sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and of the $500,000.00 left $45,000.00 were paid over to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company as part of the amount that Company had advanced in the construction of the road between the Junction and Lewisburg, leaving $455,000.00 of these bonds undisposed of. The balance due the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company was paid in stock at par.

For an exhibit of the financial condition of the Company we refer you to the accompanying statement of the Treasurer.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expenditures for 16 months, ending April 30, 1875, exclusive of a charge of $2,443 53, (arising from the breaking and rebuilding of a canal culvert in 1872) which the Controller by mistake charged to expenses, as that claim had been thoroughly investigated by a committee of the Board who decided that it was not a proper charge against this Company, but was a claim owing by the Canal Company, which report was confirmed and entered upon the minutes of the Board.

EARNINGS.

From Freight	$20,719.71
" Passengers	16,850,09

heathen.

4. Others may ask an interest in our prayers. If it is proper to pray for others, it is also proper for them to ask an interest in our prayers. It would be proper for a man to arise in a congregation and ask an interest in the prayers of God's people for himself or some one else. In conclusion, may God enable us who bear the christian name, to pray sincerely for others, and this is the specific idea of intercessory prayer.

J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

◆

THE CHINESE QUARTER, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Chinese quarter is a system of alleys and passages, labyrinthian in their sinuosities, into which the sunlight never enters; where it is dark and dismal, even at noonday. A stranger attempting to explore them, would be speedily and hopelessly lost. Many of them seem mere slits in the banks of the streets—dirty rivulets flowing into the great stream of life. Often they have no exit—terminating in a foul court, a dead wall, a gambling or opium den. They literally swarm with life; for this human hive is never at rest. Every dent and angle—every nook and cranny in the wall—every foot of surface on the ground is animate. The ultimate problem of Mongolian existence seems to be, how to get the greatest number of human beings into the least possible space. They herd together like cattle in their workshops, eating-houses, and places of social resort. A lodging-house represents an almost solid mass of human anatomy. The authorities, some time since, found it necessary, for sanitary reasons, to pass an ordinance, prescribing five hundred cubic feet of air (equal to a space eight feet square) to each person in Chinese tenements; but such contempt have these creatures for oxygen, that they constantly evade or ignore it. You might suppose these slums would be breeding-places of pestilence, but such does not seem to be the fact. No epidemic has violently raged in the Chinese quarter. When, some years ago, the small-pox was carrying off the Caucasian at the rate of nearly one hundred a week, the Mongolian passed unharmed. This remarkable exemption is due partly to the fact that all Chinamen are inoculated in childhood, and that they pay more strict regard to certain essential sanitary laws. The bath is a part of their religion; so is the tooth-brush, both of which are daily used under all circumstances.—*Samuel Williams, Scribner for July.*

◆

EXECUTION OF TWO MURDERERS.

Terre Haute, June 18.—John Casey was hanged at Paris, Ill., to-day for the murder of his wife in August, 1874. He made a confession shortly after his arrest, but afterwards asserted his innocence and to-day addressed the crowd from the scaffold saying the people were hanging an innocent man.

At Effingham, Ill., Nathan Burgess was hanged for the murder of Joseph Robbins. He died protesting his innocence and without professing religion.

BEATTY PIANO.

WEIGHS WHEN BOXED OVER ONE THOUSAND POUNDS. Liberal terms to dealers.

Send stamp for Circular. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.*

21jan 74

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Celebrated Golden Tongue

PARLOR ORGANS

are ranked by eminent musicians and distinguished men of honor throughout the world as the leading PARLOR ORGANS now in use.

An excelent Organ for the Church, Hall, Lodge, Sabbath-school, as well as the parlor.

N. B.—Special rates in this case, as an advertisement.

An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

No other Parlor Organ has attained to the same popularity.

Send stamp for price list and a list of testimonials. Address:

BEATTY & PLOTTS,
Washington, Warren County, N. J.

MAJ. J. SHREFFLER

TAILOR,

Over Dinges' Saddler Shop.

Cnt. Hall where he is at all times, prepared to make all kinds of men and boy's clothing, according to the latest styles and at reasonable charges.

◆

GODEY's for July is fully up to its usual standard. The illuminated frontespeice is a new departure for that journal, but it will prove successful. Mr. Godey never does things by halves, as is shown by the great amount of labor and capital he has expended on the favorite Lady's Magazine. The fashions are always the very latest. Address L. A. Gody, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEATTY PIANO!

This splendid Piano Forte combines every improvement in tone with power and great durability, and has received the unqualified endorsements of the highest Musical authorities for its Marvellous extraordinary richness of Tone, having NO SUPERIOR IN THE WORLD. Large size, 7½ Octaves, overstrung Bass, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, Fret Desk, Carved Pedal, Solid Rosewood Mouldings, Ivory Key Front, Capped Hammers, a Graffe Treble, &c., &c., &c. Weight when boxed over One Thousand Pounds. Liberal discount to the trade. Agents Wanted—(male or female.)

☞ Send stamp for Circular. Address the inventor and Proprietor, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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.

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 goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf

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.

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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AGENTS WANTED! (Male or Female,) to take orders. D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

C. F. SHERRIFF. J.F. MILLER

Keystone Patern & Model Works,

J. F. MILLER & CO.

PATENT OFFICE & EXPERIMENTAL MODELS OF

IRON, WOOD OR BRASS,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE.

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Office with J. B. Sherriff & Son, Works, 3d Floor. 1apr.y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim,

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞ He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain.* my8-73-tf.

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Go to

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FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESSGOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES
CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS
AND FANCY ARTICLES

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c

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 contiues 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

Stoves! Fine Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, ar 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,
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JOHN BRECHBILL,

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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-ly

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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.

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 23 feb. 1y.

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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D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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MANHOOD:
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Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhdea or Seminal Weaknes, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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16 July.

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