The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ........................EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 1, 1876.

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Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and half of the Missouri delegates are for Blaine, adding 60 votes to his column, New Hampshire 7 for Blaine and 3 for Bristow. This raise was made by Blaine last week following right upon the heels of Grant's appointment of Don Cameron as Sec'y of War in the interest of Conkling. The Conkling folks feel a little scared and Grant may think that Don's appointment does not pan out so largely for Conkling after all.

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Mr. Wright, from the senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum, together with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President. Mr. Wright said he had been directed by the Committee to request the senate to act on the bill as soon as possible.

This is the bill vetoed by Grant a short time ago, who said in his message that $50,000 was not too much for a president to live on, although all the presidents before him got along with $25,000 and did not complain.

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The Washington correspondent of the World, speaking of the appointment of Don Cameron as Secretary of War, says:

The appointment of Mr. Cameron is claimed by all the politicians, even those friendly to Mr. Conkling, to be the result of a bargain between the President and the old Winnebago chief to pledge the Pennsylvania delgation to support the nomination of the New York Senator at Cincinnati, for the Presidency. It has been known for some time that the President has desired ths nomination of Mr. Conkling, and has warmly supported it in private since his letter a year ago to General Harry White, of Pennsylvania, abandoning the third term for himself. Now he favors him so openly that it was conceded at the capital to-day that the whole power of the Administration would be thrown henceforth in Mr. Conkling's interest. Senator Cameron has also supported Mr. Conkling, and has thrown his influence against his leading rivals, Blaine and Morton. The coalition between the President and himself was, therefore easily brought about and the old Pennsylvania politician rewarded by a cabinet appointment for his son, the tenure of which is to be continued if Conkling is elected. Mr. Conkling's friends boast to-night as the result of to-day's work that he will go into the Cincinnati Convention with the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania united for him on the second ballot. This bold step in the Presidential canvass has caused what may be termed a sensation here among the Republicans, with a decided fluttering of the supporters of Morton and Blaine.

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The beauties of the Civil Rights Bill are well illustrated in the item below, which we find in the Chambersburg Valley Spirit:

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—About two or three days ago a negro came to this place and went to the American House, of which Mrs. S. R. Boyd is the landlady, and asked for lodging, which was granted. Before retiring that night he ordered his breakfast for seven o'clock next morning, and promptly on time he was called but his lordship did not respond. An hour passed by, the breakfast became cold, the darkey went down to Thos. Whites barber saloon and fixed himself up. He then went back to the hotel and asked for his morning meal, and was told that it had been ready at the time specified, but as he did not come it had been removed. Mrs. Boyd also told his that she would get him another breakfast which was done, but when the Ethiopian found it was served in the kitchen he left in disgust, declaring he would sue her for violating the Civil Rights bill. He tried to get it done here, but was discouraged by the lawyers. On Monday morning last, Mrs. Boyd left for Harrisburg to answer for her "violations," the result of which we have not learned.

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A German came into the Reporter office the other day and wanted to know about the presidential race, and being a little busy we gave him the following bird's eye view of it:

Morton may find himself too light in the balance for the nomination for president, because *more-ton* is wanting all the time, and then besides *til-den* New York will interfere, and Ohio has *thurman* too, and it is not so *blain* that Maine will fill the chair, for the whole thing may get *black* and *burst-toe* won't travel. A *cork*-ling is too light too, and they have a heavy *barker* in Jersey, and a fine *bay-yard* to draw the people in Delaware, and there is a strong *han-cock* in Pennsylvania which makes a big kuck-er-e-koo all over the country, and then *hen-dricks* in behind too. The Teuton left, saying, Yaw, dat ish all glear un the democrats make it, by gosh.

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Grant has appointed his Att. General Pierrepont, as minister to England in place of poker and Emma mine Schenk. A Washington despatch of 22 ult., says: The cabinet changes to-day and the nomination of Judge Pierrepont as minister to England were the occasion of great surprise in all quarters. So carefully had the intentions of the President in this regard been concealed that with the exception of Mr. Fish and the gentlemen directly and personally interested the other members of the cabinet were not aware of the arrangement until the nominations had been sent to the senate.

Judge Pierrepont will take immediate steps to depart for England and Judge Taft will without delay take charge of the dapartment of justice.

Don Cameron, Simon's oldest boy has been appointed Secretary of War, in place of Judge Taft. So Don gets the place out of which his dad was kicked during Lincoln's administration.

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Some fellows will evidently have a good thing and a good time out of the funds appropriated by the legislature for a state building. The Morning Patriot says of this house that it was put up at a cost of $17,000, though the legislature liberally approriated $40,000 for the purpose. There was not time enough to put up a more ambitious edifice that would have consumed all the money, but some of the newspaper correspondents are wondering how the one that has been built could cost so much. The accounts in the Philadelphia newspapers say the room of Gov. Hartranft has been fitted up in elegant style with Brussels carpet and walnut furniture finished in blue. As the governor was active in lobbying the job, his comfort should be provided for. There are other elegantly furnished rooms which are designated as Reception Saloon, State Board Room, Governor's Suite, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Parlors, etc. The rooms that are not set apart for the officials will be for the accommodation of such citizens of Pennsylvania as have the honor of an acquaintance with these dignitaries and choose to put in a claim for a share of accommodation. A correspondent says that the building suggests the Hidalgo's dinner—very little meat, and a great deal of table cloth. But let him not be impatient. The dinner will come. Only $17,000 have been spent for the house and $23,000 remain to stock it with provisions. No one need imagine that any of the money will be returned to the treasury.

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The democracy of the different portions of the country honestly differ as to some matters of policy, that are subsidiary to the main question at issue. They all agree however upon the absolute and overwhelming necessity of reform and honest government. All conflicting opinions on minor matters must give way in a spirit of concession to the one great and controlling question, so that harmonious action may be secured. We have no fear that any but an honest man and a statesman will be nominated at St. Louis, and one to whom the people of the whole country can turn with the most implicit confidence. There is no trouble to be apprehended as to the candidate, nor as to the main issues of the canvass. The only chance for corrupt Radical leaders to regain power, is by a want of Democratic harmony on minor issues. Shall they be afforded the chance to win.

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USURIOUS INTEREST.

An interesting decision of the supreme court is announced concerning usurious interest. The Miners' bank of Pottsville having loaned certain sums of money to a business firm charging more than the legal rate of interest, upon the failure of the firm obtained judgment for its loan and interest at the rate stipulated. The property of the firm was sold subject to the lien of the judgment obtained by the bank. The purchaser resisted the payment of the bank's claim in full, alleging that only legal interest could be recovered, and the common pleas court of Schuylkill county decided that the usurious interest must be deducted from the amount of the judgment. The supreme court reverses this decision on the ground that no third party can succeed to the rights of the debtor or take advantage of the remedies open to him in resisting the payment of an illegal rate of interest. The court says upon this point: "The act of May 28, 1858, made a radical change in the consequences flowing out of the receipt of more than six per cent, per annum. It repealed all former laws imposing a penalty. The first section still makes six per cent. the lawful rate of interest. The second section recognizes the actual business wants, habits and customs of the people. It assumes a greater rate may be charged and paid. It therefore declares that, if it shall be reserved or contracted, the debtor shall not be required to pay the excess. At his option he may retain or deduct it from the amount of his debt, or if he has voluntarily paid the whole debt and the excess of interest, he may recover the excess by instituting legal proceedings not more than six months payment. No longer can a stranger to the transaction, by a qui tam action, work the forfeit of the whole. The statute proposes to deal only with the parties to the proceedings. The debtor may elect whether he will withhold the excess or recover back within the time limited. Failing so to do within the time specified he has no remedy. No party informer can interfere either before or after the payment." The defendants in the judgment—the borrowers of the money—having expressed themselves as satisfied the court holds that the purchaser of real estate subject to the judgment so put upon it cannot question the legality of the rates of interest paid by the borrowers of the sums out of which the judgment grew.

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MR. BLAINE AND THAT BOND STORY.

Washington, May 26.—Mr. Blaine appeared before the House judiciary committee to-day and testified that the package which was delivered to him by Robinson contained prospectuses and circulars of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. A letter from the wife of Curry is in the hands of the committee, in which she avers that she heard Robinson tell her husband that the package which he (Robinson) gave to Blaine contained twenty railroad bonds. Robinson still insists that he told no such thing. And there the question of veracity between Robinson and Curry rests. Each of these gentlemen was put upon the stand, and each gave the other a good character for honesty, integrity, and veracity, which gives a somewhat ludicrous aspect to this otherwite grave matter. Mr. Blaine, in concluding his testimony, said: "That is all there was in the whole story of the package. There was nothing any more mysterious in it than if I should hand this book to the chairman. It was delivered in a crowd, carried into the House and thrown down without care, and it lay in my room with a miscellaneous lot of papers probably for a year, I referring to it every now and then. Mr. Robinson never delivered me a bond of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Company either in Washington or any other place. I desire to make that statement as broad as it can be made in every shape and form, both inclusively and exclusively. Mr. Chairman, while I am here I desire to repeat, under oath, in relation to this entire $64,000 charge, the statement made by me on the floor of the House, in all parts without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, as the iron clad oath says."

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The Michigan democratic delegation stands 16 for Tilden and 6 for Hendricks.

Colfax delivered a lecture a few evenings ago in West Philadelphia on Lincoln. He might try it also on Credit Mobilier—he knows all about it.

May 24 was the 57th birthday of Queen Victoria.

One of the jurors in the Molly Maguire trials died of pneumonia, which unfortunate circumstance will cause the trial to be had over again.

A Bill which has just passed the Texas Legislature makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars, for a person to use profane language within hearing of the occupants of any private dwelling.

By a vote of two hundred and twenty seven to two the Connecticut General Assembly has passed a constitutional amendment providing that the pay of state representatives in the Legislature shall be "three hundred dollars a session and one mileage each way."

Brother Blaine's transactions in Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds may have been very innocent, but why when the Maine people to whom he has sold them demanded that he should take them back, did he rush out and raise the money to buy off these witnesses of his jobbery?—N. Y. Sun.

Major Thomas Butler and General William O. Butler, the only two living members of General Jackson's staff who were present at the battle of New Orleans, live near Carrollton, Ky. The first is more than eighty-seven years old, and the second is in his eighty-sixth year and both of them have good health.

The yellow fever prevails at Rio Janeiro, the deaths from the scourge averaging from eighty to one hundred daily,

Four more of the Salonica rioters, who took part in the murder of the Consuls, have been sentenced to death, and thirteen to various terms of penal servitude, some for life.

An explosion of sulphur took place in the Phœnix Park colliery, No. 2, at Pottsville, on Saturday, Thirteen men were injured, two of them fatally, It is believed that an exposed lamp was the cause of the accident.

CUSTER ON McCLELLAN.

It seems that Custer's greatest sin is not his evidence showing that he made known the traffic in post-traderships to the Government four years ago. That to be sure was bad enough, and his making known the fact after Belknap's detection was worse. His exposure of the politico-military scoundrel Merrill was also a serious sin in the eyes of all good Republicans; but in his last number of "War Memoirs" in the Galaxy he has done the unutterable thing. He has deliberately gone to work and praised General McClellan for the organization and discipline of the army of the Potomac, and has furthermore stated it as his opinion that McClellan was a soldier "whose mental training and abilities were of a higher order, and whose "military qualifications and "knowledge "were superior to those possessed by "any officer who subsequently led the "Army of the Potomac to battle." Taking into account the fact that Grant was one of those who subsequently led that army to battle, it is plain that Custer considers the man who emerged from the war as its hero, inferior to him who has been held up as its great military failure. His opinion on that point will not be deemed so singular as it would have been several years ago. People are beginning to take a comprehensive view of the events of the war, and Grant's campaign against Richmond, with his immense preponderance of force, his absolute power and the hearty co-operation of the Administration, though finally successful, will hardly stand comparison with McClellan's campaign in 1862. Custer says that although McClellan lacked experience in large commands, which those who followed him possessed, yet he was so nobly endowed by nature and education as a leader, that he would have put down the rebellion without difficulty, if nothing had opposed him but the Confederate armies in his front. Speaking on his honor as a soldier the writer bluntly adds:

"The defeat of McClellan was not the result of combinations made either in the Confederate capital or in the camp of the Confederate army, but in Washington. It was the result of an opposition whose birth and outgrowth could be traced to the dominating spirits who, at that time, were largely in control of the Federal Government. It was not the open opposition of enemies in his front, but the half-hidden interference of foes in his rear, that succeeded in marring the complete success of McClellan's combinations for the suppression of the rebellion."

Gen. Custer gives instances from his own experience, to prove the truth of this statement, and in recalling the intrigues of that time many will be inclined to put faith in his facts and the inferences which he draws from them. It is strange at this day to hear one of the popular soldiers of the war re-echo so clearly the bitter charge which McClellan himself made from Savage Station fourteen years ago, to Stanton: "If I "save this army now, I tell you plainly "that I owe no thanks to you or to any "other person in Washington. You "have done your best to sacrifice this "army." After we have attained success we are apt to be contented with the grand result, and seldom stop to reckon what it has cost us, or whether it might not be attained by wiser and cheaper methods. There were many crimes and errors committed in the conduct of the war, but at a time when the people are suffering from its financial burdens, and begin to realize that the department of the Government which was thought to have been most ably conducted adopted a policy which threatens us with ruin, Custer's assertion that things might have been much better if McClellan had not been overthrown, will be read with keen interest.

"Equally well satisfied am I that he could have suppressed the rebellion, restored peace to the country and brought back the seceeding States in such time and manner as would have shortened the struggle, saved to the country, both North and South, the blood of thousands of its best and bravest citizens, and spared the nation a large, if not the greater portion of the heavy debt now borne as one of the inheritances of the war."

But if McClellan had succeeded in putting down the rebellion, he would have been elected President, as his enemies well knew, and the Republican party would have gone to destruction, and we should have no carpet-baggers, no Credit Mobilier, no Butlerism, no Grantism, no Tweedism, no Belknappery—none of those things that now exalt and embellish our civil service. *Kismet.* It was fated.—*World.*

AFRICAN ROYALITY.

HOW THEY BURIED THE KING OF OUNYORO.

The Journal de Paris contains a letter from an eye witness, giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamrasi, King of Ounyor, in Central Africa. An immense grave or pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug, at the bottom of which the wives of the defunct King had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyranical and barberous master. Several regiments of the royal guard had been sent on the preceeding night to silently surround some of the neighboring villages. The first human being, be it man, woman or child, that made its exit from the surrounded huts was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner conducted towards the pit prepared for the funeral. Here there commenced the most horrible scene. The limbs of these poor creatures, arms, and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of despair of the victims intermingled with the fanatical crowd, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulf below. Then commenced the beating of the drums, the flourish of trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, which, together with the violent vociferations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims. The soil dug out of the pit the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatical spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced to dance on the summit of the grave, stamping the soil down with all their might, so as to form a hard, compact layer above those buried alive. All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the ceremony of the abomniable sepulture; the noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired, satisfied with themselves, and admiring the greatness of the King whose names demanded such sacrifices.

* * *

For the Reporter.

ON A TRIP TO ILLINOIS.

JOLIET, Ill., May 22, 1876.

We left Lewistown on the 16th at 7 p. m., and arrived at Lucas, Ohio, at 9 a. m. on the 17th, when we enjoyed the hospitality of Rev. M. G. Earhart, formerly of Pine Grove Mills, Centre county.

Mr. E. has already endeared himself to his people and has been quite successful in his labors in that field.

The town of Lucas was all excitement. For some time a band of robbers have committed depredations in the vicinity of Mansfield, and, learning that a miller near Lucas carried three or four hundred dollars they contrived a plan to rob him. Armed with shot guns and the habiliments of sportsmen they went to the mill-dam and began to shoot snakes. The unsuspecting miller went out to view the indiscriminate massacre of the progeny of mother Eve's beguiler and would have been minus all the money he had but for the timely interposition of the officers from Mansfield who were in pursuit of them. Guns and pistols were freely used. Three of the four were captured, one of them being severely wounded.

One of them lay concealed in a hollow log. When one of the party discovered him he drew a revolver, as much as to say pass on silently. He did so but as soon as he could do it safely he informed the officers who returned and captured him. In the Union depot at Chicago sat a manacled burglar, whom the sheriff of Ashland county, Ohio, had captured in Iowa. A young doctor thrashed his wife severely the other day—cause—both drunk. It appears the devil is still at liberty. Yesterday we were present at a meeting which was held by the United Brethern in Mr. Geiss' hay-yard. It would have done you good to see the ex-Pennsylvanians there,—among them our friend John of Aaronsburg.

The shears have been converted into the plowshare, the thimble into an old fashioned bee-hive, which it well represents, and the needle from an instrument of torture to the slough-pumper and Colorado beetle, the latter, by the way, had made its appearance on time and is busy prospecting.

John no longer sits cross-legged but walks as erect behind the plow as any other man. He has no desire to return to his native state but contemplates a tour to the western wilds with a view of locating. Times are good here but would be better if the farmers had time to haul the thousands of bushels of corn that remain unthreshed. Corn is worth 42 cents.

I have not seen a Centre county man but what is in good circumstances. Will co. is improving rapidly. Fine houses and large barns dot the prairie, beautiful groves of French and Silver poplar remind me of our eastern forests in the distance, and, altogether, I have never seen a lovelier country. Horses and cows sell at a high figure and land that sold a few years ago for $25 and $30 now sells readily at $40, $50 and $60. One man who, a few years ago, owned a fourth rate farm in the Loop is now worth $10,000, and men in moderate circumstances must go farther west in order to buy cheap land. I have two objections, however, to this country. 1st, The roads are almost impassible in the spring. 2nd, as they raise very little wheat they must farm too much land in order to make it pay. For example, John Brisbin, with one team, and without any help, plowed and harrowed 55 acres this spring, but with sulkey plow, sulkey cultivator and sulkey to ride behind the harrow. This latter objection is not so formidable.

We leave to-morrow for Stephenson county. From there we expect to go to Iowa, and if time permits, still farther west. I will write again. Yours,

A. A. KERLIN.

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The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of the investigations by the house of representatives, says that the result of the inquiries can not be successfully belittled The general result of the investigations, he says, as the democrats rightly claim, has shown a condition of affairs which, if it is laid before the public, as they mean to do in the canvass, can scarcely fail to have a powerful effect on the public mind. The inquiries have shown looseness in the administration of public trusts; that post-traderships had become during the present administration simply perquisites, given away by high officers to relatives or favorites, and sold by them to the autual traders; that a brother of the President was employed at a regular salary by a mercantile firm to procure them government contracts; that a brother of the most intimate friend of Secretary Robeson made a great sum of money out of naval contractors, and that Robeson himself favored a banking firm with large loans of government money in a time of panic and commercial depression. The investigation of the Freedmen's bank management shows looseness, extravagance and favoritism in all its affairs, which, considering the objects of that bank, are really criminal. The investigations of Indian affairs have shown, even at their present stage, the universal prevalence of favoritism, wastefulness in the expenditure of public money, looseness in the execution of trusts, the careless spending of money without the authority of regular appropriations, lack of vigilance in the chief officers, and condoning of neglect and incapacity in the lower officers, especially where they had powerful political friends. The general management of affairs has also been shown by the investigations to be careless and extravagant.

A FRIGHTFUL SPECTACLE.

[From the Nevada (Cal.) Tribune, May 5.]

A ten-mule team, drawing lumber, while coming from the vicinity of the lake this morning, went over the grade near the head of King's canyon. The driver sprang from the saddle, thereby saving his life. He then stood still, a horrified and speechless witness to one of the most terrible scenes possible to imagine. The mules, wagon and lumber pitched downward in one confused, rolling mass, nearly two thousand feet into the bottom of the gorge, wild cries from the crushed and mangled animals rending the air as they were hurled madly down the steep mountain-side, until, when nearing the bottom, and life becoming extinct, the agonizing sounds ceased, and all became silent in death. The man says that after the first hundred feet had been passed the entire mass became hidden in a great cloud of snow torn up and scattered through the air, but that he could distinctly hear all sounds proceeding from the white cloud as it rolled swiftly onward, until it struck the bottom of the canyon with a crash like that of an earthquake.

EIGHT MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A VIRGINIA COAL MINE.

Richmond, Va., May 21.—Intelligence reached this city this afternoon of a terrific explosion at the old Midlothian coal pit, in Chesterfield county, resulting in the loss of eight lives and two men severely injured, besides a number of others. The disaster occurred precisely at twenty-two minutes past one p. m. There were eleven men working in the shaft at a depth of about 700 feet and in a tunnel running horizontally about 500 feet in easterly direction.

From subsequent investigations and indications it is believed that one of the unfortunate miners, probably the foreman, must have ventured into foul air with an open lamp which ignited the gas and caused the accident. The report of the explosion, though so far underneath the surface of the earth, was distinctly heard at a distance of over a mile, attracting to the scene nearly every person in the immediate neighborhood. The mining population, quick to discover anything pertaining to an explosion, were soon at the mouth of the pit.

It was soon surrounded by men, women and children of every age and color, the frantic screams and heartrending cries of the latter creating a scene of confusion and disorder that was painful to witness. These poor people almost instantly realized the fact that the miners below must have suffered instant death, and this added to the great excitement and utter want of the power to do anything by those present. William Marshall and John Kendler, two old and experienced miners, arrived upon the scene, and at once descended into the pit. Immediately upon their arrival at the bottom they found two men who were apparently dead, but who they at once brought up and were afterward restored to consciousness and life. These heroic men, accompanied by miners from the other pit, again descended, and the work of exploration was vigorously commenced. They found the tunnel in a fearful condition. Wrecked timbers, machinery and debris of every sort pertaining to a coal mine, were scattered and piled in every direction, and it required great exertion to reach the bodies of the ill-fated miners. These were at last found, one by one, and at long intervals eight in number, five being white and three colored.

CHEAP READING.

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* * *

The Senate on Tuesday decided tha Belknap was impeachable, and now th trial proceeds.

ENGLAND AND THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 28.—The following semi-official statement is published: It is still hoped that England will make known the points of Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum which she wishes to have modified, so that an understanding may be brought about between all the powers with a view to united action in the East. It is considered that a European conference would be the suitable means of facilitating such an understanding. The powers, before officially communicating the memorandum to the Porte, will await the final decision which England is expected to adopt in consequence of the overtures made to her.

JOHN BULL PUTTING HIS BIG SHIPS IN ORDER.

London, May 29.—The Standard of this morning says one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply. It was stated in Portsmouth on Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to a sea-going condition. The turret ship Thunderer is understood to be the first whose completion will be thus pushed forward.

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MORE FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA.

Ragusa, May 25.—Two thousand insurgents have attempted to occupy the heights of Bagnani, in the district of Gatschko. An official Turkish telegram reporting the affair asserts that the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed. According to Sclavonic accounts, the insurgents, although at first repulsed, received 15 000 reinforcements, drove the Turkish troops which consisted of eight battalions, under Mukhtar Pasha, to Sthernitsko, and 500 Turks and 125 insurgents were killed.

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BREATHING THROUGH THE NOSE.

There are various reasons for considering the nose the natural outlet of the lungs, and hence various advantages are to be derived from breathing through the nose.

1st. If we breathe through the nose we will be enabled often to detect the presence of noxious oders in the air we breathe, and so be warned in time to prevent disease.

2d. The internal nose is studded with hairs, which in some degree at least prevent the ingress of noxious matters in the air we breathe. Dust is strained out; and it is confidently asserted, by persons who have tested the matter, that miasmas are prevented from entering the blood if one breathes only through the nose. Some persons have lived in malarious districts, slept on the banks of malarious rivers, etc., for years, and yet have escaped all the forms of fever which usually followed a residence in the country, who have ascribed their exemption solely to the settled habit of breathing only through the nose.

3d. By breathing through the nose, little, if any, air passes into the lungs until it has come in contact with the membranes of the nose, which are supposed to possess some power of neutralizing malarious and contagious poisons.

4th. By drawing our breath only through the nose, the air is warmed by contact with the membranes before it reaches the lungs, and so inflammations and congestions of those organs are avoided.

Per contra, the habit, so common, of breathing through the mouth has many disadvantages. In this way a great volume of air is quickly taken in, loaded with dust, malarious or contagious impurities, etc., of which we are utterly unconscious, until the blood has been poisoned, and serious, perhaps fatal, disease has been inaugurated. The cold air, being taken in in great volume and with great rapidity, chills the lungs, whereas, if breathed through the nose, it would be warmed before reaching the lungs.

The habit of breathing through the mouth is caused largely by weakness of the respiratory muscles, and one excellent method of strengthening those muscles is to breathe through the nose. It is certainly as wise a plan as sucking air through a silver tube, so often recommended. Then breathe through the nose, as Nature indicates, if you would have good health.—*Scientific American.*

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HORSE LAWS.

It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for the saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract, he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by higywaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute these decisions may be intersting.

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—St. Nicholas, Scribner's illustrated magazine for boys and girls, for the month of June, is replete with interesting stories for the little ones, and also contains stories for older brothers and sisters, in which entertainment and instruction are judiciously combined. It is really an excellent children's magazine. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Scribner & Co., New York.

Scribner, always a welcome visitor, is more warmly welcomed this month than ever, because of its increased fund of good reading matter. "Old Landmarks in Philadelphia;" "Philip Nolan's Friends," (by E. E. Hale), "Gabriel Conroy" (by Bret Harte); "Pilgrims and Puritans; "How America was Named, and a very interesting article on America's great actress, the late Charlotte Cushman, form the most notable part of its contents. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

AGENTS,
make no engagements till you see our

NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the Dubuque Times says "Just such a work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active Man or Woman of good address insure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address **J. B. FORD & CO.**, 27 Park Place, New York. 13ap 12t.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS,
(BOOK and NEWS BLACK A SPECIALITY,)
135 North Third Street.
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Our Inks are of a superior quality being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practial printer and pressman, therefore we will guarantee every pound of Ink sold to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Drying, and entirely free from Setting-off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
25 may

The following passage is from the speech of the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, one of the Belknap impeachment managers, before the senate of the United States. It is a scathing review of the political corruptions of the times, and as such it deserves to be thoughtfully considered:

"My own public life has been a brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office, but in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have heard the taunt from friendless lips, that when the United States presented herself in the east to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the state in the Union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the chairman of the committee on military affairs in the house, now a distinguised member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exulting turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of congress, two of the house and one here, that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in the highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained in the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history."

◆

A SAD STORY OF REAL LIFE.

New York, May 26.—Mrs. Rattgen, of 421 First street, Jersey City, who was burned out on Thursday afternoon, made a bed in an old wagon near the ruin of her home on Thursday night, and slept there with her little boy, who has the small pox, while her husband stood guard. Yesterday they made an unsuccessful search for new quarters, but no one wanted to rent apartments to them, and they could not afford a whole house.

◆

Cincinnatti, May 25.—While Mrs Jennie Bruce, her daughter Mamie, and Robert Drinkard were upon a bridge near Danville, Ill., on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, yesterday, a freight train came upon them, crushing and killing Mrs. Bruce, breaking Drinkard's leg and knocking the girl through the bridge to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, from the effects of which she will probably die.

The Lungs.
CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILEs!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively cured by the use of
SWAINE'S OINTMENT.
Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.
Prepared only by
Dr. Swayne & Son,
330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Philadelphia.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphillis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

LIFE, Growth, Beauty,
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER: A Scientific Vegetable Preparation of Rare Ingredients.
Cultivate your hair
London Glossy, Luxu- Hair Restorer
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All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; it gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fifth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides two machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed.* Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty,* each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its immense stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating, *free,* 50,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap?"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte

WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford.

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

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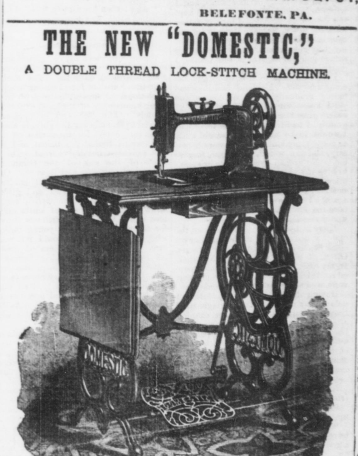
NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELEFONTE, PA.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC,"

A DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH MACHINE.



IT retains all the virtues of the Light-Running "DOMESTIC," including the Automatic Tension, which was and is the best in use.

☞ Please notice our PATENT HARDENED CONICAL BEARINGS on both the Machine and Stand.

Our new and old ideas, worked out with brand new Machinery and Tools at our own new works, in the busy city of Newark, New Jersey, have given us a standard of MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE, Minimum of Friction, Maximum of Durability, and range of work, never heretofore reached in the Sewing Machine world.

TO THIS STATEMENT AND THE MACHINE ITSELF

We invite the attention of all, especially those having high mechanical skill or observation. N. B.—All Machines fully warranted.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

LADIES, USE "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made at August term of Court for a charter of incorporation for "The Pine Grove Water Company." The object of the incorporation is to supply the town of Pine Grove Mills with water.

J. R. SMITH, M. D.,
25 my 3t A. J. ORNDORF.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the money arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Personal property of Burnside and Thomas to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday the 14th day of June, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. W. F. REBER.
18 May 3t.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

LIME of the best quality always on hand at the kilns near Centre Hall. Apply to
11 May, tf. **Michael Condo.**

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 69tf.

NEW YORK

BRANCH STORE,

McClain's Block, Directly Opp. Bush House,

Bellefonte, Pa.

H. HERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.

Dry Goods,

HOSIERY, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

Below the Usual Prices.

Nov12.tf.

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.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, [illegible]
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

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

Simon Haines,

CENTRE HALL.

Manufacturer of

Carriages,
Buggies,
Wagons, &c.

Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking

Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking [illegible] branches. [illegible] attended to in all public [illegible] respectfully solicits a share [illegible] patronage. 9 sept y

W. A. CURRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extracting teeth. Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage 27feb tf

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—home made 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

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM

RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr 22

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT
President, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
Government Securities, Gold &
Coupons
ap10'68tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Stiffler, late of Potter twp, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

FELIX STIFFLER,
27apr 6t. Adm'r.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 20 apr 6m

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

The long end of the tube is inserted in the cow's teats, when the milk will flow, without the aid of the hands.

The attention of Dairymen is called to the above cut, which represents a SILVER MILKING TUBE, by which more than half the time and labor of milking cows is saved. Four tubes to a set, which will be sent postpaid to all parts of the country on receipt of Two Dollars per set. An Agent is wanted in every county, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Address the manufacturer.

GEORGE P. PILLING,
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All kinds of Secret Society work, Jewels, Emblems, Badges and Silverware generally.

Diplomas awarded at the Berks, Montgomery, Chester and Bucks County Fairs. For testimonials see the Practical Farmer for September and October. Send for circulars. 7oct9m,

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. [illegible]

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

CUMMINGS HOUSE

Bellefonte, PA.

ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.

The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the pleasantest located hotels in the town. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for the public. Boarding by the day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. june 18

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

D. JOHNSON & SONS.

This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage is run to the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House 29apr

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.