The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ....EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 19, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next Election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, November 2, 1880.

Voters must be assessed two months before the Election—that is, on or before September 2.

The Assessors must be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2nd, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. of each day, for the purpose of correcting the list of Voters, by adding names thereto or striking them off.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

Col. Bob Ingersoll believing there is no hell consequently goes for Garfield.

The democrats are making things hot in Indiana, on Saturday there were over 200 Hancock speeches.

Dr. Michael Stock, of Lycoming, late greenback candidate for lieut. governor has come out for Hancock. He was recently the republican nominee for senator.

There are two things the REPORTER would like to know—why do the republican papers refuse to publish the letter of Hancock to Sherman? and

Why do the Garfield organs publish nothing from Garfield's record?

The REPORTER and all democratic organs do both these things.

A soldier puts it in this way: "We know that the man Hancock defeated at Gettysburg (General Longstreet) is to-day holding the office of Minister of the United States to Turkey at a large salary under the Republican Administration, while the party who gave him office are denouncing General Hancock as a traitor."

And the REPORTER would add, the rebel guerrilla, Moseby, is holding an office under Hayes, and Hancock is by the rads called a traitor; and, the reb brigadier, Key, has a cabinet office under Hayes, and Hancock is by some of th rads pronounced a rebel sympathizer.

Wonder how these queer rads can be satisfied?

"Hancock Fizzle" is what many of the rotten pavement organs are now trying to console their forlorn hope with, like the boy who whistled passing a grave yard to keep up his courage. Hancock's fizzle really means the biggest fizzling out, it will cause for Garfield—a fizzle that will lay him high and dry and teach all who like him have perjured themselves and taken bribes while holding high and responsible positions, a lesson.

Persons who are anxious to know how hanging feels without being hung can learn this from one Brackman, who some years ago was lynched by a mob for being a confederate of the notorious Bender family. Brackman says of the mob:

They came to my house on their way to Independence, I and my family had retired. They wanted me to get up and come out. I could tell by their talk that they were drunk and excited, so I told them to go away and not molest me. They then commenced to stone my house. So, as a protection to my family, I dressed and went out. They began by beating me over the head with their revolvers and threatened to shoot me to death if I did not tell them where the Benders were. I told them I knew no more about it than they themselves did, and they then hustled me into a wagon and took me about four miles to Drum Creek Timber, where they again beat me with their revolvers and again ordered me to tell them where the Benders were. Of course I could not tell, and they then brought a rope out of one of the wagons, and, after adjusting it around my neck, threw the end over a limb. There were eight in the party, six of them stood off and two of them stood ready to pull me up. One of the men who stood off among the six (I think his name was Bean) ordered the men to pull away, and up I went. I made up my mind that my time had come and I could not help myself. I did not pray, but if I remember correctly I did some very energetic cussing to myself about that time. It must have been about three or four minutes before I lost my consciousness; it seemed to me a lifetime. The sensation of being choked by a rope is very peculiar. All the blood in my body seemed to rush into my head. I could feel my eyes starting from their sockets; they felt large as billiard balls and as hot as fire. My head seemed to be as large as a mountain and bursting open at all points. But the most striking and remarkable peculiarity was that of my tongue. I could not get my tongue out far enough. It seemed a relief to run my tongue out, and I felt as though I wanted to run it out a thousand feet. Finally everything began to buzz and I lost all consciousness. When I regained it they were over me rubbing me, and the first I heard was, "By God I believe he is as dead as hell." They then stood me on my feet and tried to start a circulation of my blood. I felt benumbed all over, and was terribly bewildered. They worked with me about an hour before I could stand alone. They then threatened to hang me again if I did not tell them where the Benders were. I could not, and begged them to hang me until dead the next time and not try and bring me too. I had already suffered death, and did not want to suffer it again and then be brought too. One of them then came to me and whispered for me to run into the bushes and get away. I told him I would not. He told me then to walk off, and after I got started they fired several shots after me, to scare me I suppose, but I was far past being scared at that time. I then wandered round in the woods, and finally found Baker's blacksmith shop, where I found some of my friends, who were looking for me.

BEAVER'S BOSH.

Gen'l Beaver has been announced as "the recognized leader," or Tycoon, of the radical party of Centre county, by the Bellefonte *Republican*, and he is now the traveling Mogul and mouthpiece of the party in its little cross-road meetings in our county.

The general's voice is like unto a little lion, but the argument of the "recognized leader" is all evasive bosh and not what the people expect to hear in these times. In fact, being hard up for argument in defense of the bad record of Garfield, he hardly touches upon that much bribed and perjured gentleman at all and whips around the bush with stuff that he thinks will frighten the people whom he addresses, and whom he must suppose are ignorant or fools, and do not know better, else he is a fool himself.

Now this is the judgement of those who hear him, and some one having pronounced the general a fool, we are told he grieved much over it at Milesburg, yet it is judgement he brought upon himself by talking bosh. The REPORTER is led to these remarks by the report that was given us of his speech at Spring Mills, where he did not dare face Garfield and his record but went into the plan of Moorish mothers who frighten their children into obedience by telling horrible stories.

Beaver spoke about the rebel debts being paid, if Hancock should be elected, when he knows, and his audience whom he took to be ignorant knows, that the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the southern states prevent this. Then think of it—he declared that if he were a southern man he would do all he could to have the rebel debt paid—thus admitting that he would be a far meaner southerner than any man in the South, for the south does not ask to have the rebel debt paid. This is Beaver's bosh.

Then in his Spring Mills speech he talked of the tariff and said that the furnaces were ruined and the country suffering because the tariff was not what it should be, and hence it would not do to elect Hancock. Why did not this bosh peddler say to his audience that his party was in power now 20 years and all there was of the tariff, if it ruined trade and furnaces, was the fault of his party? Why did he not tell them Garfield in congress stood by the free-trade element and voted to reduce the tariff on iron? He did not meet the tariff question at all in this kind of manly way, but set before his hearers a lot of bosh upon the tariff.

Then again, he said in the same speech that if Hancock were elected he would fill his cabinet with rebel brigadiers. How does he know? does not the only example we have of rebel brigadiers being in the cabinet come from his own party with a president who placed a rebel brigadier, Key, in the cabinet as postmaster general, and Longstreet, Moseby and other rebel generals into high offices? Why not talk about these things as facts and sins of his own party instead of predicting what the soldier statesman Hancock, who licked the rebs, will do in the future? Beaver is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet and is only making a fool of himself when he talks of Hancock filling his cabinet with rebel brigadiers. This is Beaver's bosh.

Then he said in the same speech, that Chester county gave up to 5000 majority for the rads because they were an intelligent and reading people. That meant to say that the people among whom Jim Beaver lives, moves, practices law and has his being, are all ignoramuses because they wont believe his bosh and vote the ticket of the Cameron clan of which he is the slave. There are plenty of people in Centre county who know just as much as Beaver; there are plenty who fought longer and as bravely as he did, and a large majority of them will vote for Hancock, altho' he keeps talking bosh until November.

Then Beaver in his Spring Mills speech advised his hearers to inform themselves by subscribing, for the New York *Tribune*. Now General, why did you not speak a little more definitely, and say they should get the *Tribune* of Feb. 19 and 26, 1873, before Garfield was a candidate, and when it pronounced a fair and impartial verdict upon the perjurer? Here read what the *Tribune* then said:

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19. 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgracefull.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. ***If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.***

And why not tell them to get the New York *Times* another leading radical paper which contained the following:

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distin ctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. Bat untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

Now then let General Beaver quit talking bosh, and face the music like a true soldier and not dodge into hiding places and presume the people are ignorant. You can't elect Garfield upon bosh as little as you can upon his record.

What is the world coming to when men cut off your head in their sleep and then lie down aside the victim of somnambulism and snore away until morning? Who is safe now? Is the plea of insanity absolete and is somnambulism to come into court instead?

Such a case is now on hand. A friend, a somnambulist, sleeping in a store with the proprietor who feared an attack from negroes, in his sleep got up and with an axe chopped off the head of his sleeping companion, then laid down aside of the unfortunate man and slept on until morning. The somnambulist next morning said he knew nothing of the deed, but remembered dreaming during the night, the negroes had come on, and that he used the axe against them. This is a case case without a parallel.

GARFIELD'S TWO-SIDEDNESS.

Garfield, the more he is examined into, is found to be a Janus faced statesman. Take the tariff, and you find him two-faced; take the salary-grab and you find him two-faced; take the marshal bill, and he is ditto; take the electoral commission, and he is Janus faced, and so on all through the record.

The New York Sun prints a special from Cleveland which gives an account of a meeting held in the Kennard house of that city in the fall of 1878 by the Pennsylvania oil producers who were attempting to break the Standard oil company monopoly by the passage of the Reagan- anti-discrimination bill then before the committee of the house—Garfield being one of the committee.

Said one of the gentlemen: "I suppose that Gen. Garfield will help us in the passage of this bill. He ought to. He claims to be the friend of the people; to be opposed to monopolies, and to love fairness."

At this remark another gentleman, who had up to this time said but little, got up in an excited manner and spoke, with every appearance of indignation:

"Garfield! Gentlemen, that man is one of the most smooth-tongued, oily hypocrites in congress. I believe all that I ever heard of him in relation to the Credit Mobilier charges and De Golyer's bribe. He is an arrant fraud."

The excitement of the gentleman was so patent that he was asked for an explanation.

"Well, you shall have it,' he said. "You know that J. D. Rockafeller, the president of the Standard oil company, and Frank Rockafeller, his brother, are not on good terms. Frank is connected with a rival concern that is trying to pull through against this Standard oil monopoly. Frank was one of a committee appointed to go to Washington and appear before the congressional committee that has this Reagan bill before it. The secretary of this local committee had written to Garfield asking his aid. Garfield wrote back that he was with them; that the Reagan bill was in its main features right; that it ought to pass and that he should do all in his power to help them. Relying on Garfield's word, Frank Rockafeller, the morning after his arrival in Washington, sent his card to General Garfield. Garfield came bounding out. 'My dear Mr. Rockafeller,' said he, 'I am very glad to see you. You are down looking after this Reagan bill. Now, let me tell you, don't worry. It isn't going to pass. I am against it. We shall kill it, smother it in committee. We had to let these people who want it to pass think we were in favor of it, and that would lull suspicion and make it easier to kill it without any fuss.'

"Frank Rockafellar was amazed. He had assurances in his pocket that Garfield was with them, and here he was telling this story. At last it popped into Frank's head what was up. Garfield didn't know him, he thought. Garfield thought, Frank was certain, that he was talking to J. D Rockafellar, the Standard oil man, and by this mistake had exposed his duplicity. Frank stopped walking, and, looking Garfield full in the face, said:

"'Excuse me, General, but I am not J. D. Rockafellar of the Standard. I am Frank Rockafellar of an opposition company, and I came to see you because I had your assurance that you were with us on this Reagan bill. Fortunately, I have, by an accident, discovered your real nature and purposes. Good morning, sir.'

"Garfield could not say a word. He tried to make some apology, but Frank, thoroughly disgusted with the man's hypocrisy, would have nothing to do with him. That's the kind of man Garfield is, and sooner or later the people in his district are bound to find him out."

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS.

Garfield left his "soft" position in the army, after two years nominal service, during six months of which he was absent on sick leave at the North, and returned home to electioneer for Congress. Hayes says a man who would do this thing ought to be "scalped." In Congress.

He accepted a Credit Mobilier bribe of ten shares of stock, paid for out of accruing dividends, leaving a balance of $329 which he took in cash from Oakes Ames, and then swore to a falsehood about it.

He took a bribe of $5,000 from the De Golyer paving contractors, the avowed purpose of the ring being to secure ready access to the United States treasury, over which Garfield was supposed to keep guard as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

He introduced in the House the back pay salary grab, advocated, and voted for its passage. He pocketed the steal and only returned it to the Treasury when he had been commanded to do so by Republican Conventions of his district.

He voted for and was largely instrumental in passing the tariff bills of 1870 and 1872, which made great reductions in the duties on iron, steel, coal, glass, and cotton and woolen fabrics. These reductions made the recent heavy importations possible which have crippled American industries, reduced wages and thrown thousands out of employment.

He voted for the free trade scheme to continue the customs tax on tea and coffee. His vote put a tax on every poor man's breakfast table.

He was one of the "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans, who counseled old Wells and the Returning Board in their monstrous crime of stealing the electoral vote of Louisiana.

He opposed the Electoral Commission bill in Congress, on the ground that it gave the Commission power "to go behind the returns."

But, as a member of the Commission, under solemn oath to act "impartially," he voted the Commission had no power to receive evidence, and was one of the 8 to-7 who defied fraud and overthrew the will of the American people.

He has recently taken an initiative in a bloody shirt and sectional campaign in obedience to the requirements of the Stalwart bosses, although a year ago he declared in Congress with great solemnity and emphasis that "the man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support."

GARFIELDS RECORD.

From Senator Wallace's recent able speech at Norristown we make the following extract:

General Garfield and his party would centralize the Government. The tendency of their system is to ignore the individual as a unit and to govern the people from the top. Federal election laws are but one of the evidences of this tendency. They apply now to cities alone; but concede the power and it grows upon what it grasps, and ultimately finds full play in the control of elections in the rural districts. "In a republic, all men are equal; in a centralized despotism they are also all equal—in the former because they are everything; in the latter because they are nothing." We want neither sectional hate, disunion nor paternal government. [Applause and cheering.]

Let us trace the record of the candidate of the Republican party. He it is who has solemnly asserted that the man who "attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support;" yet he is the man who is now presenting himself to the people as the champion of sectionalism, of hate and disunion. [Applause.] In this he is about to verify his own prediction, and find himself without party and without support. He has eulogized British free-trade policy, and voted for high duties in one session and he has advocated protection and voted for free trade in another. In 1866 he spoke against reducing the duty on tea and coffee and in 1872 he voted against placing them on the free list. In 1866 he replied to Mr. Stevens by saying: "Against the abstract doctrine of the free trade as such very little can be said, but it never can be applied to values except in time of peace." Yet to-day he is paraded as the advocate of protection, while in 1870 he voted to reduce the duty on pig iron from $9 to $7 per ton; and in 1872 he voted for the bil to reduce the duties on wools, iron and steel ten per centum.

In 1880, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he voted against the bill reducing the duties on salt, printing paper and wood pulp. He has acknowledged in emphatic terms in his place in the Federal House the gross partiality and injustice of the Federal election laws, and amid the derisive laughter of his associates has voted against his own proposition to amend them in the interest of justice and fair play. He has vigorously and uniformly declared against extravagance and waste in the bills for internal improvements for rivers and harbors, and has uniformly voted for the laws to increase and create them. He has spoken for general amnesty, but when the party lash was applied he has voted against it. [Applause.] With the broadest theoretical views of union, peace and harmony in his public utterances, his practical application of his own doctrines has been to perpetuate sectionalism and disunion. He voted in Congress against the bill for the Electoral Commission, because it authorized that commission to go behind the returns of a State, and as one of the commission he voted and decided that the law gave no such power in the case of Louisiana and Florida, while it did in the case of Oregon. He earnestly denounced the abuses of the civil service, declaring that Congressmen had become the distributors and brokers of public patronage, while in his letter of acceptance he gives his unqualified assent to the continuation of the abuses he before assailed. He assumed to be the friend of legislation for preventing discrimination in freight charges and has given like assurance to its enemies. His personal record in matters that are now so public I shall not attempt to deal with. They are before the public and they must judge him by the record in regard thereto. We present a candidate born on your soil [applause and cheers]—a candidate to whose support every feeling of local and State pride prompt us to rally. [Renewed cheering.] A Union General, who was found at the supreme crisis of the nation's peril equal to the occasion, who repelled the advancing foe from his native State and saved both it and the Republic. One with a stainless personal record, a magnificent military record, is the candidate of the Democracy in this issue. [Applause.] He is the representative of Unionism against sectionalism—of the rights of the people against those of power and centralization.

Mr. Wallace threw all his fiery force into his concluding words—the quotation from Tennyson:

> O' God! for a man with head, heart and hand
> Like one of the strong ones long gone by!
> Aristocrat, Democrat, Autocrat—
> Whatever they call him—what care I?
> One who can rule and dare not lie!

The cheering and other demonstrations of approval that had so frequently interrupted the Senator were renewed at the close of his speech.

Gen. Rasencrans, Garfield's old commander, has come out for Hancock and is organizing a Hancock legion, 10,000 strong in California.

The Garfielders are running Kentucky negroes into Indiana to carry that state. The democrats think they can block that game.

Nast the artist, doesn't work as well as an organ. He caricatures Democracy as mercilessly as ever, but he won't picture Garfield at all. The reason for it is that in *Harper's Weekly* for 15th March, 1873, he published a cartoon grouping Garfield and the other Credit Mobilier statesmen with the following placard below:

Disgraced in the eye of the public for owning Credit Mobilier stock, which was in the fact and intent a fraud upon the government. Also for deceit and evasion.

Nast must be allowed a recess on Garfield until after the election.

—The New York *Herald* comments on the speeches made by Gen. Garfield on his way to New York as follows:

Since Andy Johnson "swung round the circle" there has been nothing so verbose as Gen. Garfield's progress from Mentor to New York, unless it may be President Hayes' almost forgotten Southern tour at the beginning of his administration. The profusion of speeches on both of these previous journey's however, possessed a merit to which none of yesterday's can lay claim. They all touched important subjects which then were uppermost in the minds and hearts of their hearers. The oratory which dripped yesterday at every railroad station from the rear platform of the car which brought the Republican Presidential candidates across the State was utterly inspired so far as concerns his contributions to it. Most of them were rather clumsy compliments to the crowd for gathering to look at him, and we find none that needs comment on account of its relition to any serious matter in debate in polotics. Few men in a position which makes the public eager to catch every one of their words ever have talked oftener and said less that deserves remark within the same time.

—The Democrats of Union county have nominated the following ticket: For Congress. A. H. Dill; State Senator S. P. Wolverton; Assembly, Charles Aurand; Associate Judge, Valentine Ritter.

A Democratic State Convention is an event in Texas. The delegates travel on horseback over the area of half a dozen average sized States, camp out, and carry arms to fight off the Indians.

A strange worm is destroying the oats fields along the Juniata.

WHISKY RING METHODS.

A Story From General McDonald's Papers.

From a St. Louis Dispatch.

General McDonald relates the following story about his presentation of a $6,000 pair of horses and a buggy to the President, the conversation taking place in the Executive office of the White House: "Said I, General, I have some papers in connection with the team which with my explanation I wish to give you. He asked me to come on the following day at noon, saying he would be at leisure. I told the President I had the papers with me and if he could spare me a few moments I'd give them to him. Then he assented and together we walked into the Executive Room, where I handed him all the bills, which were in his name, for every article Colonel Joyce and I had purchased in completing the buggy and outfit, each bill being receipted in full. At the same time I asked him to give me a small sum of money, so as to enable me to say, if the question were asked, that I had sold the team to him. He handed me a fifty dollar bill, which I declined, assuring him that a much smaller sum would answer my purpose. He next gave me ten dollars and I returned him seven dollars in change, leaving me with the sum of three dollars for a six thousand dollar outfit. One-half of the actual expense of the team, buggy and harness and the cost of transportation was paid to me by Colonel Joyce, who united with me in making the present. On one occasion I told him I had given Babcock five thousand dollars, which I remarked was a part of the proceeds of our campaign funds in St. Louis. He assured me it was all right, as he had intrusted Babcock with the details of Western matters, and whatever we did with him—Babcock—would be quite satisfactory, and added: 'I will see to it, however, that you get all the changes you want.' I then explained to him what an 'uncompromising old hog,' as I used the term, the Globe was, that we were compelled to give the paper from $500 to $1,200 every week in order to pacify it and keep it for us in the coming campaign. His reply was: 'Well, you must do the best you can.' General Grant then requested me to get into his buggy and take a ride with him, which I did out nearly to Bladensburg and return, making a circuit of the city and driving through all the principal streets. During our ride the conversation recurred to political matters and chiefly on his prospects for a third term. He mentioned the names of several parties who, he thought, would possibly be candidates. Among these were Governor Morgan, of New York; Conkling, Logan and Blaine. He criticised each of these and appeared satisfied that his chances were much better than those of the parties discussed.

A former member of the board of public work's says the Chicago Times, gives a very interesting account of the De Golyer case from the official standpoint. This member of the board says that not only was the De Golyer contract awarded upon the request of General Garfield, but that this request was preferred before Boss Shepherd only. General Garfield never appeared before the board at all. No brief in the case was ever filed. At one meeting of the board afterward this member of the board often protested against the De Golyer contract. It will be remembered that there was in all contracts made with the board of bublic works a clause giving the board authority to cancel the said contracts for good and sufficient cause. This member of the board insisted that this contract should be annulled. Said he: "This pavement is a swindle from begining to the end. It is absolutely worthless. It is downright robbery to allow this rotten contract to go any further." This was severe language, and naturally made a sensation in the board meeting. The whole affair was quieted, however, by a few words from Boss Shepherd. Said he, "Gentlemen, it is idle to discuss the merits of that contract, or pave ment. It was given absolutely as a personal favor to General Garfield. He is chairman of the house committee on appropriations. If that contract is annulled we will have endless trouble in getting new appropriations. Some will fail utterly We cannot afford to raise our hands in this matter." After this very plain talk from the boss, there was nothing more to be said. The member of the board who related the above incident is a resident of this city, and will make affi lavit to the above if necessary.

This De Golyer case is the blackest thing charged against General Garfield, for the concurrent testimony at Washington runs all one way. He was paid the $5,000 for his influence in obtaining the contract from Boss Shepherd. The latter gave the contract for putting down a pavement be knew it to be worthless, in order to make the obtaining of his appropriations for the District an easy matter. According to the testimony of a member of the board, the contract would have been annulled had it not been for the certainty that it would place General Garfield in an antagonistic position to the board and its appropriations.

—An investigation of the beheading of O. W. Phelps by a somnambulistic bedfellow at the little village of Tyro, in Davidson county, a few nights ago, develops the fact that Click, the sleep-walker, has made other mistakes during sleep, and that his disposition to walk in his sleep and cut up foolish capers has been so great that he has at times been obliged to tie himself upon retiring. He has walked out of windows when asleep and frequently hurt himself. The accused had an examination on charge of killing O. W. Phelps in his store while awaiting an attack from some negroes, but nothing was done. Every body is convinced that Click killed his friend and bedfellow while asleep and in the way that was accounted for on the morning that he was arrested. Click is a young man of the highest character, and his manifestations of grief at the terrible tragedy committed by him no one doubts the genuineness of. That the accused will be honorably acquitted whenever his case can be heard by a tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter is certain. The family of the deceased feel satisfied that the homicide was committed while Click was unconscious of what he did,

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GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any sstock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

Robert Keller and Thomas Kain, laborers on the Pittsburg Southern railroad, were struck by lightning and immediately killed.

Horse thieves are operating in Union county.

SUICIDE AT THIRTEEN.

A Beautiful Little Girl Prefers Death to Separation from Her Youthful Lover.

New York, August 15.—Rose Wateman, thirteen years of age, lived with her parents in the French flats No. 300 West Forty-third street. In the adjoining house, No. 673 Eighth avenue, resides William Degroot, sixteen years old. Rose was a school girl and Willie a school boy and both were greatly attached to each other. During the warm evenings they were in the habit of spending their time on the roofs of their respective dwellings. At 8 o'clock last evening half a dozen children were on the roof of No. 673 Eighth avenue, and Rose and Willie were among them. Rose, who was generally a light-hearted girl, appeared sad. She remained aside for about fifteen minutes, and then approaching Willie told him that she was tired of life and placed a rose in his buttonhole. In speaking to him afterward she said, "You will never see me again, for my folks are going to Boston." Her actions attracted his attention and he tried to quiet her. About ten minutes later, as Willie and some other boys were talking together, they saw her leap from the parapet. She fell four stories into the yard below. Physicians were called to attend her and found her in an unconscious state, in which she remained until she expired at 9 o'clock. She was a remarkably pretty girl, and though only thirteen years of age was tall and well developed. Her parents are almost heartbroken over the suicide. Willie Degroot could not be seen.

A GROOMSMAN SHOT BY THE FATHER OF AN ELOPING BRIDE.

Raleigh, N. C., August 13.—Information has been received here of a terrible tragedy in Franklin county, by which Elam Wester, a young farmer, who was acting as the best man at a runaway wedding, had two loads of buckshot put into his left breast. It seems that Wester's intimate friend, Mr Haverlock Styles, has for some time past been in love with Miss Ophelia Upchurch, the daughter of Benjamin Upchurch, a well-to-do farmer in Nash county. The young lady returned his affections, but the father would not consent, and the parties agreed upon elopement. Wester and Styles met the young lady and carried her to Nash county, got the license and were quietly married. Just after the ceremony was concluded, Mr. Upchurch, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun, rode up. He leveled it at Wester and fired the two barrels, charged with buckshot, into the young man's left breast. Wester fell without saying a word. Styles fled to the woods, leaving his newly made bride to the mercies of the enraged father, who carried her home. All the parties lived in Nash county.

FROM VENANGO COUNTY.

DEMPSEYTOWN, PA. AUG. 11TH, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—Last Saturday, the 7th inst, was the occasion of a very pleasant surprise party, at the residence of Jonas Weber, upon the fifty-second birth day of Mrs. Weber, and as the Weber family formerly lived at Rebersburg, in old Centre, and are well known throughout the county this item may be of interest to some of the readers of the REPORTER.

To give the history of all that was done there, would take too much time, but suffice it to say, that everything passed off most pleasantly, and the gifts which were quite numerous, were presented by Geo. K. Weber, in a neat little speech as follows:

Our sister: The lot seems to have fallen to me, of congratulating you, in behalf of the company here assembled, upon this anniversary of your natal day. Such reunions of friends may well be reckoned among the gala days of our existence, and it is well, that sometimes, in our onward march through the great desert of life, we happen to arrive at an oasis, where we may find rest, enjoyment and good cheer, to encourage us to proceed to the end of our journey, at the termination of which, if we have done right, we shall enter in through the gates to the Celestial City, to go no more out forever. And now, let me say in behalf of the friends here, that our hearts do rejoice to see you, our sister, upon your fifty-second birthday, in such good health and strength, surrounded by your husband, children and other relatives and friends, who have come here to do you honor and reverence to day. And right here, I ask you to accept these presents from us, as slight tokens of our respect and esteem for you, because though they may not be of great value, yet they come from sincere hearts—from those who wish you well in every event of your future life, and hence, we may well call them mementoes of friendship. But as I do not wish to detain you with a long speech, let me say that I hope you may live to enjoy many more birthdays, many more such gatherings of your friends, as I think such things bind our hearts more closely together, and add more links to the chain of friendship, which I hope and pray, may never be severed till death comes to separate us for a time--after which may we be friends throughout the ages of eternity.

But now, should it be the will of providence that we may ever again upon earth enjoy another such a joyous reunion, which seems to me, to be a foretaste or glimpse of Heaven, for we are told that Heaven is all love and friendship. Oh, may we, one and all, be so unspeakably fortunate as to be invited to the glorious reunion, 'High up in yonder realms of light'.

Mrs. Weber responded to this in a neat and appropriate little speech, though she acknowledged that she had never been so badly beaten in her life, as the whole affair was gotten up without a single suspicion upon her part, until after all the guests had arrived.

As she finished, the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flew" &c. was sung, after which they enjoyed themselves in pleasant conversation, &c., until called to the table to partake of a bounteous repast to which all did ample justice, and as the shades of night began to fall the guests separated, all feeling that the time had been happily and profitably spent.

Yours Truly,
PETE ROLEUM.

Dr. Tanner's symposium furnishes some stubborn facts for sceptics. and puzzles the physicians,

The Herald, of 11. in speaking of the faster and feaster, says that still in utter defiance of all the books and of every prognosis that had been hazarded Dr. Tanner's remarkable, not to say ostrich, stomach accepted all the viands that were offered it yesterday, and the phenomenal Doctor himself, instead of being a raving mania as regulation medical theory would have had him, was as level-headed as a theodolite. His weight at the termination of the fast was 121½ pounds; twenty-four hours later it was 126½; after another six hours it was 130; at six o'clock on Monday evening it was 135; at nine o'clock, on 10th, morning it was 136, and at six last evening it was 141 pounds, his pulse was 95 and temperature 99. He slept for four hours, until three o'clock yesterday morning, and, after drinking four ounces of milk, slept for three hours more. For breakfast he had four ounces of beefsteak, six ounces of potatoes and four ounces of milk; at twenty minutes past ten o'clock eight ounces of beefsteak, nine ounces of potatoes and six ounces of milk; at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock eight ounces of milk; at noon, eight ounces of milk.

Then, after a nap of an hour, he set to at one of two large watermelons that had just arrived from Nashville, Tenn., and at twenty minutes after one o'clock he went out to have his photograph taken. He was looking well. All the lines of pinched suffering had vanished, and his countenance had a healthy glow.

A LARGE CONFLAGRATION AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., August 13.—Lupert's large furniture factory, a jack mill and a brick dwelling house, together with a large amount of lumber were destroyed by fire this evening. The fire originated in the engine room. Loss about $56,000. Insurance, $35,000.

J. PROCTOR KNOT SHOT.

LOUISVILLE, August 16—"Hon. J. Proctor Knot was shot and mortally wounded this morning at Mount Washington, ten miles from here, by J. W. Lewes; the greenback candidate for congress. No particulars have been received. Great excitement prevails.,'

DES MOINES, Iowa. August 13.—A letter to the *State Register* from a responsible citizen, S. A. James of Sigourney, gives the information on the authority of an eye-witness, who is also a responsible man, that the notorious Bender family, four in number, were captured soon after the discovery of the murder of Colonel York. The was plucky to the last and called upon the captors to "shoot and be damned," and that the four bodies be buried at stood up in a row, facing nine riflemen, and were told their fate; Kate eye-witness says that the four were the corner of the four counties of Labette, Wilson, Neosho and Montgomery.

FARGO, Dak., August 14—The harvest on the Dalrymple farm of 36,000 acres in Dakotah Territory is now in progress. There are 24,000 acres in wheat and 12,000 in oats, both an excellent crop. The wheat will average 18 bushels.

The Reading Railroad iron bridge across the canal near Harrisburg, Pa., broke down while a heavy coal train was passing over it. About twenty cars were wrecked. Nobody was hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 16.—John Kelleher, residing at Oaklad, with his wife and neighbor, Mrs. King, indulged in a drunken carousal last night, in the course of which the house was set on fire and two of Kelleher's children, Eugene and Annie, aged two and five years respectively, were burned to a cinder. James' aged four years, was burned fatally. Mrs. Kelleher will probably die from her injuries. Mr. Idding was badly scorched and Kelleher slightly hurt.

Dr. Tanner is down to three meals a day again, and small ones at that. He will visit his father at Litchfield, Ohio, this week, and upon his return to New York will complete his arrangements for a lecturing tour. He is an Ohio man.

During a drunken carousal at Oakland, Cal., on sunday night, Mrs. Gallagher and three children were burned to death by their clothing catching fire.

There are at present fifteen persons in Cook County, Ill., jail charged with murder. Two of the fifteen are women.

In different parts of New York on the morning of 16, there was heavy frost and sheet ice.

A furious hail storm on 15 in Virginia, did great damage to the tobacco crop.

One hundred million tons of freight were carried over the Pennsylvania railroad last year.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING,

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally,

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

J D Murry, drugist, Centre Ha", jul22y

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT —AND— SEED STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices, also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

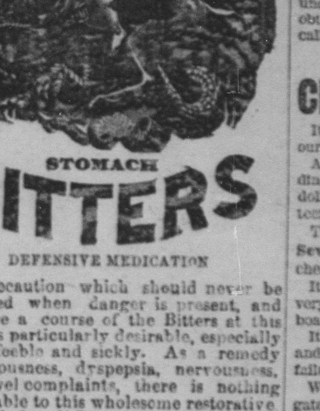
LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

DEFENSIVE MEDICATION

Is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Sellers' Cough Syrup! Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

R. E. Sellers & Co. Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 7. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall.

City BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

One Price Store!

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Henry Witmer, of Centre Hall, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

ISAAC G. SMITH,
Sugar Valley.
WM. B. MINGLE,
Centre Hall.
15ju'y 6t. Executors.

GOLD. Great chance to make money We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 15jul y

BOROUGH—NOTICE OF APPLICATION. Notice is hereby given that a majority of the citizens of Centre Hall will make application at the August term of Court of quarter sessions of Centre county, to incorporate the same as a borough with all the rights and privileges as provided for by the laws of this state. tc.

HENRY BOOZER, CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

DR S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

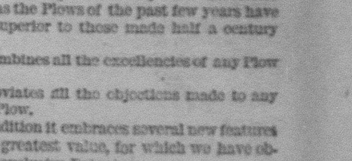
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-3t

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. myr28'74 tf

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!



THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the best Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest.*

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Or
ALEXANDER & CO., Bellefonte, Pa

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day

Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law

Office on Alleghony St. Bellefonte Pa

27 feb tf

J. L SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.

27 feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july