

His Centre Reporter.

W. H. KURTZ, EDITOR. CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 16, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

STATE TICKET.

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

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

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 1st.

The Army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully to attain the judgment of the people (in many instances) and we have a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload," Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district on Saturday, September 18, 1880, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m. The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Convention. Two candidates for Assembly, and one candidate for District Attorney, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

Table listing names of Democratic delegates and their districts.

14. The election for delegates to represent the district of Centre county in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections of each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock p. m., on said day, continuing until six o'clock p. m.

15. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to be composed of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by the Democratic voters present at the time.

The Vermont election last week, shows a democratic gain compared with 1876, of near 2,000. The democrats also elect one senator which they have not done for many years, and make gains in the house. The republican majority will be about 22,000.

If the republicans want to pay the debt and claims, let them pay them, and quit howling about it. Just take and send your contribution right down there, and be done with it.

Headricks goes for Garfield like a Dutch Uncle, and according to the Indianapolis Journal, a red paper, makes him out "a disgraced man and unfit for president." Read it in another column of the Reporter.

With reference to one of the silly arguments used by the republicans just now, the N. Y. Herald, an independent paper asks, What is the use, again, of this state republican outcry about the "danger" to the country of a "so-called Southern" candidate? The South can hardly beat itself. It is a ridiculous sham, which checks the prosperity of the Southern States, but which cannot in the least degree affect the North. It is a passing phase in our politics, mainly brought about by resentment of the Republican maldistribution and robbery in the Southern States, which, to their shame, the Northern Republican leaders have always condoned and supported. The decent and property owning people of the Southern States have the same horror of republican rule which the republican journals here constantly instill into them. It is natural they should feel so. The "solidity" of the South is a mere hollow sham. It needs all the appeals of Hampton and other purblind Southern leaders to keep the Southern whites from flying apart even now, in the midst of the canvass. Moreover, the South has been "solid" in Congress for four years; pray, what has it got or done? Northern Democrats have controlled in both Houses and have prevented even the consideration of perfectly just Southern money bills, because Northern Democrats have the old-fashioned love of public economy. The Southern whites are a lot of children; they have lost their political agency. If they were the astute men which Republican organs represent them to be they would have long ago gone over to the Republic, who are in favor of liberal appropriations.

Republican misrepresentation of the South is rank folly, and it is to do them harm if it is continued. They cannot persuade thoughtful voters that a region given up to lawlessness which raises this year six million bales of cotton, besides other valuable products, or that black men are systematically robbed, abused and wronged, when black labor produces these enormous crops year after year. Let us have a little reason and common sense in the canvass.

In a speech in congress two years ago Mr. Davis of North Carolina completely exposed the fraudulent method by which the scarecrow of "southern claims" has been stuffed out. To make up the terrible array of southern claims, one bill, introduced by Mr. Durrell of Tennessee, has been repeated fifty-four times; another bill, introduced by Mr. Crittenden of Missouri, four times; another by Mr. Hanks, twenty-four times; another

Ohio Can Be Won.

Senator Thurman writes privately to a friend in Washington that there is a reasonable prospect of the democrats carrying Ohio at the October election, and that he never knew the democracy to be so thoroughly organized. Garfield, he writes, is not a strong candidate in his own state, and fails to arouse any enthusiasm.

Grown men, if there are any such, who have suffered themselves to be scared with the ghost of "rebel debt," to secure the payment of the "rebel debt," will do well to consider the following facts and circumstances. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution runs thus: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, incurred in aid of the rebellion, shall be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the rebellion or for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This amendment absolutely precludes the payment of the rebel debt, because while it is now specifically prohibited, it is not possible to change the amendment for the reason that article 5 of the Constitution says: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Probably even Woolford would not be silly enough to talk about two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States being by any body to propose a change in the Constitution which shall permit the payment of the rebel debt, or about getting three-fourths of the States to agree to such a change. Furthermore, and finally, in his letter of acceptance General Hancock says: "The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war with the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all the power of my office any attempt to impair or evade the full force of any effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land."

General Hancock could not have made a more emphatic announcement of his intention to resist any attempt to impair or evade the full force of any effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land. The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war with the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all the power of my office any attempt to impair or evade the full force of any effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.

Is He Fit.

Is a man who in congress took a \$5000 bribe, as did Garfield in the De Golyer payment job, fit to be president? Is a man who perjured himself before the Credit Mobilier committee, as did Garfield, fit to be president?

Pledged Not to Vote For Garfield.

The N. Y. Sun, 10th, says: The Association of Conservative Republicans and Independent Voters of the United States, which has its headquarters at 21 West Twenty-fourth street, holds that the nominations at the Chicago Convention were detrimental to the best interests of the country and of the Republican party, and desires to secure the defeat of the candidate nominated at that Convention for President of the United States.

The Clinton republicans last week made the following nominations: Congress, Thomas H. Murray, Clearfield; legislature, N. L. Sterner, Renovo; surveyor, J. E. Brown, H. O. Chapman was chosen chairman of the county committee.

Dr. Tanner lectured the other night at Booth's theatre. He especially denounced Dr. Hammond and reviewed the controversy between them. He advocated fasting for all ailments of diseases and especially rheumatism, and rheumatism, and said that to establish that system for the benefit of science he was willing to again undergo his arduous task.

In Vermont the republicans spent \$50,000; the democrats only had \$2000. Yet the republicans with all that did not hold their own. Whoop'er up for Hancock, boys!

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Centre Hall, September 14, 1880. Hon. Fred Kurtz, - Sir: - In your issue of the 1st and 8th ult. I received communications anonymous and "Gregg," recommending me as a suitable person to represent the people of Centre county in the Legislature. The suggestion therein made was a complete surprise to me, as I had not thought of such a step at this time. I did not wish to take any notice of it at first, but did that I must make my intention known to my friends. I am not a candidate for reasons over which I have no control; prevent my candidacy for that high position. With many thanks to my kind friends for their friendly notice of me, and wishing a triumphant election to the candidate whom the people may choose to represent them, Yours Truly, JOHN SULLIVAN.

Grand Rallies.

At Middletown. On last Friday night, there was the largest democratic meeting at Middletown, ever held in that town. The large and handsome town hall was crowded to its utmost; the fair sex also turned out and showed their appreciation of the cause. A large banner bearing the name of Hancock, was carried by our homes and firebrands and drove the enemy from the state.

The Milheim Hancock club, headed by their excellent band, was present, and was joined a distance below Middletown by the Rebelegun club and band, all with torches, and a number of the latter carrying a large banner being carried by ladies. A line was formed and a fine torch-light parade was held through the town, after which all proceeded to the hall. The meeting was called to order by chairman Foast and the officers announced, and the meeting was first addressed by Fred Kurtz, followed by Wm. C. Heine, etc., the audience listening with all attention to the undeviating facts presented, and frequently interrupted the speakers by rounds of applause. Benj. Denington then followed with a fine rousing speech in German, and applicable to the occasion. The presence of representatives Murray and Gephart being announced, they were called out and the crowd lingered, although it was late, to hear short addresses from these gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hancock & English.

Put down Miles township for an increased democratic majority. They are all alive and at work there.

POLE RAISING AT TUSSEYVILLE. Last Saturday afternoon will be the largest and best meeting ever known in that section was held there. A pole was raised on each side the street, near Swartz's store. The main pole, a fine tamarack from the Bear meadows, is 115 feet high; the opposite pole, a fine hickory, is 75 feet high. Both these poles fly large streamers from their tops. The raising was a success owing to the admirable arrangements of the committee. After the poles were planted, a large and handsome flag was hoisted to the top of the pole, and a rope running through pulleys from each pole about 40 feet from the ground. Upon this flag is inscribed in large letters, "Hancock and English." While the work of raising the pole was going on Gov. Curtin arrived at the place, and a large crowd was formed in line, and marched to meet the great war governor; the ranks were opened and Gov. Curtin and his party drove through the long line and were cheered by rounds of applause, as he drove along. The Tusseyville band headed the procession and led by Messrs. John K. Donk and John Hibel, on horseback, the governor was escorted to an adjoining grove where seats were prepared and a stand which was handsomely decorated. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kurtz and the following list of officers announced: Pres't: Alex. Kerr.

Vice Pres't: S. T. Shogert, Bellefonte; J. G. Larrimer, Spring, John Fortney, Jno. Hinebach, R. Lee, Jno. Shannon, J. H. Kell, Michael Decker of Potter; Sam'l Gilliland, Harris; Jacob M'Cool, Gregg. Sec'y: Wm. Kerr, Dr. Alexander, Let Kimport. Gov. Curtin was then introduced by chairman Kerr, and made an eloquent speech upon the issues of the campaign, and the reasons that led him to leave the republicans. He paid a noble tribute to Gen. Hancock, and proved by facts that the democrats had a large hand in the war for the Union as the republicans who are so fond of claiming all the credit. Gov. Curtin's speech left a good impression and sent every republican home thinking. The governor at the closing of his speech was received with tremendous cheers, and his eloquent remarks called forth frequent bursts of applause. He was followed by Mr. Forney, who spoke briefly but to the point. There must have been 1000 to 1200 people present, and we suppose fully 2000 in all. All passed off in the best possible manner, and Tusseyville's pole raising and meeting were a grand success long to be remembered.

THE HORRIBLE CONDITION OF VERMONT. From the Rutland Inquirer. Col. Washington, who has been employed to gather statistics relating to labor and wages in the various States of the Union, reports that the average wages paid for labor in the State of Vermont is considerably less than any State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Assembly.

UNION TOWNSHIP, CENTRE CO., Pa., Sept. 26th, 1880. Editor CENTRE REPORTER. DEAR SIR:—Our candidate for the Legislature from this side the mountain is Mr. R. F. Hunter, a farmer of Benner Township. He is a man of many good qualities, well qualified for the trust and a democrat who has labored long and faithfully for the good of his party.

We have always given our undivided strength to candidates from your side of the mountain and now to return the compliment we look for the loyal democracy in your valley to support Mr. Hunter. Being a farmer and laborer himself he can well appreciate the wants of that class, and if nominated he will secure for the party a full democratic majority at next election for Mr. Hunter instead of being held, would run far ahead of the ticket. To candidate in the field is more deserving the nomination and we earnestly hope all loyal democrats, farmers, laborers, and others in Pennsylvania will support him. Very Truly, MANY DEMOCRATS OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

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GOVERNOR PALMER ON GARFIELD. How the Latter Described the Besieged Army at Chickamauga. Some mistakes having appeared regarding the speeches of Governor Palmer of Illinois, wherein he speaks of Garfield's army, we are permitted to copy from a letter of his to a gentleman in this city what Governor Palmer did say at the time his testimony will be regarded as unquestionable by any one who knows the high character of the man. The following is the extract: "In one of my speeches I said, 'that the Union army was routed at Chickamauga and had fallen back to Chattanooga and was confronted at all points south of the Tennessee river by the rebel army under General Gregg; when our lines of communication were cut and our supplies reduced, and it was apparent that nothing was left for us but a disastrous retreat or a bloody battle with our supplies in position, General Garfield left us and cut our army. He had the legal right to abandon the beleaguered army, but his conduct demonstrated that he was without soldierly instincts or sympathies.'" Governor Palmer also mentioned the singular fact, that General Garfield consented to abandon the command of troops in the field, his own right being to do so, and that he accepted the staff position which he held in 1863, and when he left the army in October of that year.

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MAINE.

Did you hear the news from Maine? A LOUD-GUN FOR HANCOCK. First Notice to 100,000 Voters, Holders to Go.

The election in Maine on Monday resulted in a disastrous defeat of the Garfieldites. There is a republican loss of 1876 of over 18000. The democrats have most likely carried the governor, since the five members of congress, and made large gains in the Legislature. This is the first gun for landing Hancock in the White-house, and a notification to 100,000 fraudulent office holders that their walking papers are on the way. There will be no end to the De Golyer payment, the Credit Mobilier swindle, and the like. Maine will have a healthy influence upon Ohio and Indiana in October, followed by a general rush for Hancock in November.

Maine has been giving from 20,000 to 35,000 republican majority, and it is 20 years as it was divided. Later reports say that Plained, democrat, will have 2000 to 3000 majority for governor. The democrats did not count on any thing but from 6000 to 10,000 majority against them in Maine.

The news from Maine, of a glorious democratic victory, made things lively in our town from sun until night. The glorious news from Maine was the occasion of an anniversary from Harpster's shop opposite the Reformer's office, on Tuesday afternoon. About 25 or 30 men were fired which reverberated over the mountain tops and down the valley. The rails are already rolling in their pantaloons for the wide up Salt river.

In the evening the salute commenced again and continued for nearly 2 hours, when the land made its appearance, and the Hancock club formed in line, and over 100 torches, with S. Harpster and his marshals and paraded our streets making a very fine appearance, and making the air ring with cheers. A halt was made in front of the bank building, and a short address delivered by F. Kurtz upon the grand victory in Maine, after which the crowd adjourned.

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 stock 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 returned to him the sixty per cent, dividend, which, 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 counted his property, and received his dividends after paying for the stock.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation of the stock, 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 systematic and falsehoods deflected the transaction to be disgraceful.

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield prepared a grand financial statement of their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER WAS NO SECRET. The 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 at that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, is not to be denied.

It is the duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames. From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.

INQUEST NOTICE. In the matter of the Estate of Philip Erie, deceased, late of Gregg township, Centre county, Penna. Daniel Erie, Daniel Erie, Elizabeth Erie, Samuel Erie, Adam Erie, Samuel Erie, Caroline Erie, George Erie, George Erie, in the township of Gregg, and County of Centre, on Thursday, the 23th day of September, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if he can be done without prejudice to or impairment of the whole, or the value and appraisal the same according to law from this proper. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff of Centre County, Pa. Sept. 24th.

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CORDIAL INVITATION. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER. To their many Centre county friends to make their establishment general headquarters during the continuance of the State Fair opening in this city, September 6th.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons, pleasant Waiting and Toilet Rooms and a Parcel Office, where packages may be left until called for, have been introduced.

- NEW THINGS IN... SILKS, NEW THINGS IN... VELVETS, NEW THINGS IN... SATINS, NEW THINGS IN... DRESS GOODS, NEW THINGS IN... BLACK GOODS, NEW THINGS IN... HOISERY, AND NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Selected in Europe by our own buyers.

The extensive additions made to our building during the past three months will be ready for inspection so that taking all things together our establishment will probably be as interesting to lady sight-seers as the State Fair itself.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, PHILADELPHIA. NOS. 301, 303, 305, 307 AND 309 MARKET STREET, NOS. 2, 4, 6 AND 8 EIGHTH STREET, NO. 304 FILBERT STREET.

S. & A. LOEB, THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary sloop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte. Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB, Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

HOPSTETTER'S BITTERS. CELEBRATED. THROUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPEN LEAF with the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the malarial system, but restores the vital resources. It is a truly potent remedy for quinine, and for all the diseases of the stomach and bowels.

CHURCH & CO'S SODA WATER. BEST IN THE WORLD! ABSOLUTELY PURE. AGENTS WANTED. To take subscription for the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, the latest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country. Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr. and Henry Cobb Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are also sufficient guarantee of the value of the REVIEW.

JAS. HARRIS & CO. REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS. And all kinds of Farming Tools. RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC. As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER, CENTRE HALL, Pa. Brides, Grooms, Scissors, Collars, Whips, Etc., and also keeps on hand Coffee, Tea, etc. Prices low as anywhere else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited.

LYON & CO. Have marked down their Boots and Shoes at least 25 to 30 per cent. to close out certain goods before 1st of October.

A good shoe, formerly \$1.50 now 1.15, 2.00 now 1.50, 2.50 now 2.00, 1.75 now 1.25, 3.00 now 2.50.

Our shoes from \$2.00 upward we warrant every pair—if they rip or burst out will get them repaired at our own expense.

BIG BARGAINS In MEN'S BOOTS.

We guarantee you will save 25 per cent. by buying Boots from us.

A good, fine boot at \$2.50 to \$3.00. In Dress Goods AND SILKS.

we have made great reductions, to close out some kinds before receiving fall stock.

Brocade Dress goods at 10c per yd. Cashmeres 25, 30 and 35 cts.

CLOTHING at least 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in Centre county.

We have suits as low as \$4.50, 5.00 and 6.00. Splendid Cassimere Suits at \$8 and \$9.

We have the largest stock in all lines and guarantee the LOWEST PRICES.

Call before buying elsewhere. LYON & CO. Dentist, Millheim.