The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 18, 1881.

The State capitol was struck by lightning the other day. It was after the legislators had gone home. And the Buffalo *Express* cruelly says, "Some people can never be found when they are wanted."

The Democratic State Committee met at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg. After a free exchange of opinion the committee decided that the next State Convention should be held at Williamsport, on the 28 of September, 1881. The proceedings were harmonious.

Fred. Douglass earnestly advises the black Republicans of Virginia to vote the Mahone ticket.—Miff. *Telegraph*, (Rep.)

Of course, for all the white niggers of Virginia are doing the same thing. None but a white nigger will be a repudiator or Mahoneist.

The only regretable feature about the extra pay decision is that such members of the legislature as were willing to have business hurried on and the session closed at the end of the 100 days, must suffer the loss without any blame for the extended session. Thus it goes at times the innocent suffer with the guilty.

The inconsistency of the average politician is signally illustrated in the case of Senator Frye, of Maine, who last year could not find language severe enough to denounce the Democratic-Greenback coalition in his own State, but now urges the Republicans of Virginia to support the Mahone ticket which is pledged to the repudiation of thirteen millions of dollars of Virginia's debt.

The latest from Guiteau: It was learned from one of the guards at the jail that Guiteau has been in a very "cranky" humor for several days. On Saturday he endeavored for upward of an hour to extract some information as to the President's condition from the guard on duty at his cell door, and when he found that it was impossible he became very angry and swore roundly that he would send for the District Attorney and have immediate action taken on his application for bail. On Friday morning he complained of the heat and demanded to be removed to a cooler cell, and when this was refused reiterated his threat to press his application for bail.

Sam'l Miller, of Lyc Co., is charged with taking his father's life by means of poison in order to secure an insurance on his life. Many believe him innocent.

Murder is not an unnatural fruit of speculative life insurance.

Again—one of the dailies says:

An aged Pennsylvanian had thirty-two thousand dollars insurance on his life, most of it for the benefit of persons who cared nothing for him except to see him die. So he died, was exhumed, poison found in the stomach, and a son, who held one of the policies, was charged by a coroner's jury with murder. No man is too old to take warning by this case and not allow his life to be insured except for the benefit of some one who loves him and will need money in case of the old man's death.

So many towns and villages in Western Russia whose populations are principally Jewish have recently been burned that it is impossible to resist the suspicion of systematic incendiarism. Up to the end of June sixteen towns and villages were burned. Since then fresh fires have occurred, two of the most terrible of which were at Korez and Minsk. From ten to twenty houses and shops were destroyed at Korez and thirty-nine persons were killed. The bulk of the survivors were rendered destitute.

Anti-Jewish disturbances have occurred at Jastorw, West Prussia, during which a rabbi was wounded, his assailants escaping after a regular fight with the police. These are disturbances of the same character which have occurred at Bublitz in Pomerama.

At a session of the State Teacher's Association at Washington, one of the masculine teachers, says the Phila. *Ledger*, thought his own time and that of the Association well spent in listening to "A plea for the study of Esthetics," and on the day before another masculine occupied part of the session on an address on "The hero recognized and unrecognized." It will be seen at a glance how effectively these exceedingly pertinent topics will advance the inquiry into the most profitable line of study and methods of teaching for that vast majority of the school children who never got beyond a secondary. What could be more to the point than "Esthetics" or the "unrecognized hero?" When will these teachers' assemblages get down to the vital question upon which the schooling of more than sixty per cent. of the pupils depends?

The *Examiner* and *Chronicle*, Baptist, comments thus upon the temperance question in North Carolina:

The attempt to pass a prohibitive liquor law in North Carolina has failed, the constitutional amendment being voted down on Thursday last by a large majority. Unfortunately the matter was made one of party. The Democrats originated and advocated the amendment, and the Republicans opposed it. The negro vote is what settled the issue, and the way in which the vote was manipulated shows the imperative need of educating those to whom the ballot has been given. The negroes were suspicious of the movement from the first, because of its origin, and their ignorance and fears were worked upon in the most unscrupulous manner by the Repuoli can leaders, many of whom were engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor. For instance, it is said that negroes were told that the law proposed would break down the public schools, take the right to vote from the Freedman, and actually reduce them to slavery again. A specimen of the effect of these falsehoods can be seen from this passage from a sermon preached by a colored minister: "De Scriptures say dat dare shall be one law for all, and dey is tryin' to take the wiskey from the poor cullud man, and let the rich white man drink all he wants. I've got a head of my own—I'm not to be turned about by larned Professors." With such material as this to work upon, it is not strange that the "poor cullud man" was induced to vote for his greatest curse, and the thing that makes him a slave indeed. As a political victory, it is one that any party might well wish its opponent to have, rather than itself.

William Mahone it found impossible to get the Republican party of Virginia into his pocket until it was broken in two.

The President may recover, but we at no time believed him out of danger notwithstanding the favorable bulletins that come each day announcing that he had "slept well," "that he feels better," and so on. Garfield we fear, has not been getting along quite so favorably, and one of the daily exchanges remarks of his case that the public is little aware of how extremely low the president is. He has, according to the doctors' reports, been getting better almost ever since he was wounded, and yet he is so extreemly weak that it is heralded as remarkable that he can sign his name. Every day he is reported as doing well; every night he has slept his best; every operation and dose of medicine has been most successful; and yet, though he received only a flesh wound in the first place, his vitality is all gone; he is forbidden to speak; he dare not think of business; he receives very little nourishment; he must be kept asleep by morphia, and he is, in general, as far from recovery as when he was shot. It is presumptuous, perhaps, to criticise his treatment when some of the best physicians and surgeons of the country have charge of him, but his "convalescence," if not a reflection on his physicians, is a reflection on their profession. It shows how little is known of the system and its proper treatment. For a long time it could not be determined whether the ball had struck the liver or not. At first it was declared that it had struck no bones, and only when pieces of the rib came out of the wound was the error corrected. The course of the ball is not yet entirely known, and the physicians are not certain where it is. The once powerfull frame of the president is reduced to a skeleton; his remarkable vitality, which also supported him, is about all gone. That such a strong man should be reduced while he is constantly improving—loosing weight, strength, voice, and color—and that in general he should be getting worse when he is getting better, it is certainly very remarkable. We hope for the best, but we cannot ignore the fact that he is very far gone.

Colonel George Corkhill, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, says that his reason for not bringing Guiteau into Court to be arraigned and held for trial, as is customary, is that he had knowledge that the members of two secret political organizations have taken oath to kill the man. In speaking upon this topic Colonel Corkhill said: "It is my duty to protect the prisoner, and I will do it; but I am certain that the minute he is brought in a public place he will be killed. I know it; but as for reaching the man who kills him that will be impossible, because his friends will guard him. People will say, if I know this, why not prevent it; but it is beyond my power. I will do my duty. No person except George Francis Train has applied to act as counsel for Guiteau; but, then, we do not want two lunatics to take care of. The prisoner was placed by my direction where the guard could keep a constant watch over him, and has been visited by no one except his mother-in-law, who came from Chicago. His family has declined to make any efforts to save him, knowing how useless it would be."

It was learned from other sources than District Attorney Corkhill that one of the organizations which has vowed to kill Guiteau is the Union League of America the other is the Federal League.

A REMARKABLE REVOLUTION.

The success of the Literary Revolution in producing a Cyclopædia, the largest ever published in this country, in large type, well printed and bound, at the nomiual cost of $15, seemed to the majority of book-buyers so remarkable, that the *second* Literary Revolution, which reduces the cost of this most excellent work to $10, seems almost incredible. The facts of the case are, however, made so evident and so reasonable, that there can be no questioning them. We have in this office some of the volumes which demonstrate their superior character in every way, and the facts and figures which we publish in detail in an article elsewhere in this paper, under the title of "A Second Literary Revolution," show very clearly, though very surprisingly, how it is possible to make such an extremely valuable and costly Cyclopædia accessible to the masses at such a trifling cost.

To remove any incredulity which might exist in the minds of some that this is only a plausiole scheme for getting a large amount of money in small sums from a great many individuals, in return for books which might never be delivered, the publishers do not require any payment whatever in advance. You may, if you please, simply send your order by postal card, and make no payment except upon the delivery of the goods themselves, and after you have examined them and found them satisfactory. Orders should be sent to the publishers at once, in order to secure the special terms given during the month of August.

TUESDAY'S BAD NEWS.

The President much worse.

An impudent negro shot down in Tenn., for insulting a white woman.

David Staffer, of Lancaster, fell through a loft on his blind mare and horribly kicked to death.

A man murdered at a dance in Miss.

A little girl in Reading named Fitterling, roasted to death by an explosion of coal oil.

One farmer shot another in Arkansas.

Baltimore will soon have a direct route to the sea across the Isthmus of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, where a ship canal is to be cut within eighteen months. This will save 225 miles to all foreign ports, and will be of great advantage to Western exports.

SOMETHING NEW IN INSURANCE.

The Climax of the Speculative Business Now Supposed to Have Been Reached.

A "Mutual Assessment Birth Association" has been organized at Laurelton. It provides that legitimately married members who have been connected with the company one year can have their infants (born after one year's marriage) insured. That is, they can secure from $1,000 to $3,000 when their infant is born, after one year of married life. A policy of $500 costs $4.50, and for $3,000, $24. All members are taxed $4 per annum, payable semi-annually. To illustrate the operations of the company better it may be said: A and B marry. They take out a policy for $1,000 at once. They pay $9 for it, and $4 additional as yearly dues. At the end of their first year of married life they pay another instalment of $4 annual dues. Then, as soon thereafter as a child is born to them they are to receive full face value of their policy. No birth within a year after marriage is paid for. No allowance is made for twins or triplets. Each member must pay $1 assessment whenever a child is born in the class. There are no assessments the first year, but the annual dues must be paid, no matter how long the child lives. It must be born alive, however

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITIES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

It is evident that the question raised by the President's inability to perform the duties of the Presidential office must at no distant day be delt with as practical questions and a practical solution found. A special despatch to the *World* from Washington states a case which has already arisen in the naval service, and calls imperatively for such solution. An officer who has filled with credit for three years past the post of chief of the very important Bureau of the Navigation in the Navy Department is unfortunately suffering from a physicaly disibility which makes it necessary that he should be put on the retired list, and as the law constituting the bureaus of the Navy Department prescribes the employment at the head of each bureau of an officer "on the active list," he must vacate his post. No one but the President can appoint his successor, and every commission of an officer of the United States must be signed by the President before the seal can be affixed on it How, then, is a chief of the Bureau of Navigation to be provided? That the President is now incapable of performing so simple an official act as the signing of a commission appears positively from the following statement which was published a day or two ago in the *Tribune* in its Washington correspondence.

"The President has indeed written his signature once since he was wounded, but it was not an official signature. The day before yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of one of the children now at Mentor, and in commeration of the event the members of the family here got up an album to be sent to the little one. It was held up before the President, a pen was placed in his hand, and the result was something which can be recognized without much difficulty as the autograph signature of the President. It is crooked and angular, however, and will in coming years be an apt reminder of the physical weakness to which the writer was induced by the bullet of the assassin."

However interesing this scrawl which can be reconized without much difficulty as the autograph signature of the President may here after become from a sentimental antiquarian point of view, the fact that the President only once since the perpetration of Guiteau's atrocious crime has been able even to attempt to sign his name has a much more credit and serious interest at the present time. If the President has not been able even to sign his name for five weeks past, it is clear that he cannot have been able during that time of attending, even vicariously, to any public business of importance. The daily bulletins of the medical men in attendance upon the President sufficiently attest this. In a certain sense these daily bulletins may be fairly considered as so many certificates of the President's inability to discharge the duties of the Executive office How much or how little inconvenience and detriment the public business may have taken from this unhappy condition of the Chief Magistrate it is now not our object to inquire. That the importance of the Government to the general well being and progress of the country may be and indeed of late years habitually has been immensely overestimated we do not doubt. The course of events for the last few weeks sufficiently proves this, for, with the exception of the use of the President's condition by unscrupulous Wall street operators to frighten inconsiderate people into parting with good property at a loss, the current of public and private prosperity flowed steadily on, unruffled by the interruption at Washington of the regular working of the administrative machine. But for all the Chief Magistrate of the Union has important functions to perform in our political system, and if he is personally unable to perform these functions some means of getting them performed by another person ought, in justice to him as well as to the country, to exist. Do such means exist? If such means do exist, why have they not been employed? Is it now time to employ them? If it is not now time to employ them, when will it be? Who is is to answer these questions? Answered they must be—if not now, within a very few weeks at furthest. It is the confident hope of all good men that the President may be restored to the free use of his faculties before the assembling in December of Congress But this confident hope may be disappointed Should this confident hope be disappointed and the President be unable to take part in the transaction of the public business when Congress meets, what is then to be done? What can be done then which ought not to be done now and might not be done now?

It is idle to disguise the truth that certain practical difficulties in the interpretation of that clause of the second article of the Constitution which deals with the subject of a Presidential inability exist, which has arisen partly out of the phraseology of the clause itself and partly out of the past construction of the clause. The language of the clause is that "in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall then act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President be elected."

If this clause were to be construed as meaning that no person can be President of the United States save by a regular election to that office, but the person elected as Vice-President of the United States shall in certain contingencies discharge the duties of the Presidency without becoming himself a President, there might be less trouble in meeting the contingency with which the country is actually confronted. A Vice-President could cease so to act with dignity and propriety upon the recovery by the President of his own ability to act. But the force of this clause of the Constitution was first tested not by the temporary disability but by the death of a President, and when Vice-President Taylor, in April, 1841, found himself called upon to act under this clause he expressly refused to do this as a Vice-President acting as President. He pronounced an "inaugural address" on the 9th of April, 1841, in which he declared that he had "devolved upon him the Presidential office," and that he had been called by the dispensation of the Almighty "to the high office of the President of this Confederacy." Again in his first Bank veto, Mr. Taylor spoke of himself as having "succeeded to the Presidential office." If the clause is to be construed as a whole and the interpretation of Mr. Taylor—adopted as it had been in two subsequent instances by Filmore and Johnson, and sanctioned as it had been by the assent both of the co-ordinate branches of the Government and of the people—is to be accepted, it would seem that the Vice-President once called in to discharge the duties of the Presidency "succeeds to the Presidential office," ceases to be a Vice-President and become a President. How then is he to be converted again into a Vice-President?—*World.*

Senator Frye, of Maine, is out in a letter theoretically repudiating, but practically restraining, repudiation. The reader will ask, "How can this be?" Easily enough. Senator Frye says that he repudiates repudiation, but nevertheless, when it comes to choosing between repudiators and debt-payers in Virginia—which is the practical part of the matter—he is for the repudiators. He is evidently strong in the faith, but weak in the practice of political morals.

A SECOND LITERARY REVOLUTION.

The first literary revolution consisted in the publication of standard books in every department of literature at from one-third to one-tenth of their former cost.

The second literary revolution consists in a still further very great reduction (conditional) even from the revolution prices, while, at the same time, the average quality of the books will continue to be materially better

How Can These Things Be?

To attempt an impossibility could of course result only in failure, and it would be useless, in our own interest, or in that of the many thousand customers who have shown us such earnest favor, and have given us such great patronage, to announce or promise what could not be performed. We have dealt frankly with our customers in giving facts concerning costs and profits in the past, and we do it now, by giving facts and figures illustrating how we can afford to still further reduce prices.

Facts and Figures.

Please note, at the start, our apology for not having done heretofore what we now propose to do, and consider—

1st—We published our first book only so long ago as January, 1879 Previous to that time we were entirely without experience as book publishers, What knowledge we had of the business was gained in newspaper publishing, and book selling.

2d—We were also at that time almost entirely without capital and until so late as February, 1881, we labored under the difficulty of being without capital even adequate for the magnitude of the enterprise we were undertaking

3d—Our entire set came was in opposition of all previous methods of publishing and book-selling And from the beginning to the present, we have had the combined bitter opposition of almost the entire book publishing and book-selling classes of the United States.

4th—Starting thus, with a minimum of knowledge, and less capital, and with such immense opposition, we thought it best, in the interest of both the reading public and ourselves, that we undertake too little, rather than too much; partial success would be better than total failure.

5th—In spite of our want of resources and of experience, and in spite of opposition, and with the necessity of organizing and training our new forces, and necessarily trying many experiments, all of which no one could expect would be uniformly successful, we have from January 1 1880, to June 30, 1881, manufactured and sold nearly 2 000,000 volumes of standard books, for which we have received the considerable sum of $709 521 32

6th.—In a circular issued in January of the present year we made the following statement; "The public have so long been taught to believe books to be expensive luxuries and low prices impossible, that incredulity has from the first been the greatest obstacle to the progress of the Literary Revolution. It was easier to make good books cheap than it was to make people believe it could be done. We could readily have made prices even lower than they have been, but for the terrible tax we have been compelled to pay to this incredulity."

We have during this period, from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1881, paid for advertising the large sum of $140.879 93 This immense item necessarily has to come out of the profits we make on the books sold.

7th—Although our scheme originally embodied the principle of selling directly to the consumer, and doing away with the exorbitant cost of middlemen, we have not undertaken to cut aside the book seller and book agent altogether, because a large portion of the book-buyers of the country have got into the habit of looking to them for their supplies. and if we were to supply the wants of such customers at all, we were compelled to do it through these ordinary channels But we have endeavored to induce or compel these middlemen to work, as we have been doing, on a more reasonably small percentage of profit (the immensely increased sales at the reduced prices, even with the smaller commissions, really give the bookseller a larger net profit than he formerly had) Accordingly, we have during this period, from January 1 1880, to June 30, 1881 allowed to the book-sellers and book agents commissions averaging about 26 per cent of our total receipts In other words, in addition to the $709,521 32 we have received from the public for our books, the public has also paid to the middlemen the large sum of $117 380 33 simply for handling these books, making the total cost of the books to the consumer $886 901.65

8th—From these statements you can readily see that if

From the total amount which the public has paid for our books...	$886 901.65
We deduct the amount we have paid for advertising these books	$140,878 93
And the amount paid to middlemen for handling the books...	$177,380.33
We have a total deduction of	$318,259.26
And a remainder of.....	$568 642 39

Thus it is evident that if the public had bought these books directly from us, the unnecessary expenses of advertising and of paying middlemen for handling them, being avoided, the books would have cost them only $568 642 39 being almost 36 per cent less than the $886,901 65 which they have paid for them, and our net proceeds would have been none the less.

A Better Illustration.

The above figures show clearly the possibility of a great reduction from our prices as heretofore given without diminishing our net income, but they do not necessarily show that it is possible for us to manufacture and sell books at such low prices without loss to us As we have never made pretense of publishing books from charitable or philanthropic motives, and do not wish our friends to think we are doing business at a loss, we will give a conclusive and interesting illustration of how we can afford these low prices.

Library of Universal Knowledge.

After a labor of nearly two years by an able corps of American editors and writers, for whose services we have nearly paid $30 000, we have within the brief period of less than ten months made electrotype plates for the Library of Universal Knowledge at a further cost of nearly $30 000 making a total investment on this work of about $60 000. This labor all being done and paid for, the 15 large octavo volumes, making the largest Cyclopædia ever published in this country. can be manufactured at a cost per set of 15 volumes of—

For paper.....	$2 52
For printing	96
For binding.....	2 48
Total.....	$5 96

These electrotype plates which we have manufactured will readily print 100 000 copies, and then by slight repairing will print from 50 000 to 100 000 additional copies. but to make our estimate absolutely safe we will assume that it will be necessary to manufacture a new set of electrotype plates after 60,000 copies have been printed Thus we must add to the above cost of the manufacture of one set of the books ($5 96). an additional $1 as the proportionate cost of the plates for each set of 15 volumes. A further item must also be added to cover expenses of office, handling, shipping, etc., which experience leads us to estimate below 50 cents per set. but as we must do at least a safe business we will add, instead for this item another $1, making the total cost of manufacturing and handling the 15 octavo volumes of the Library of Universal Knowledge $7.96

Thus you see if we sell a copy of this great Encyclopædia even at the net price of $10, we still have a net profit of over $2 As we have already sold about 15 000 sets in advance of completion, we think it very safe to estimate (and we have heard of neither friend nor enemy who makes an estimate lower) that we shall sell, as fast as we can manufacture them, at least 100, 000 sets, and allowing our figures above given to be correct. we have the comfortable sum of $200,000 to cover contingencies, and dividends to our stockholders

As some of our friends may question whether our estimates above given are perfectly safe, and as we have heard of some instances where the accuracy of figures previously given by us has been disputed by our enemies, we will say that the cost of the paper is put at 8 cts per pound, the cost of press work at $1 20 per thousand impressions, and the cost of binding at 16½ cents per volume.

The Practical Point.

We now come to the practical point in which you are interested—how you may get the books you want at the lowest possible cost.

It is evident that it can only be done by your doing away, so far as you are concerned, with our immense expenditure for advertising, and with the commissions which we or you are compelled to pay the middlemen, if you buy through the middlemen

Another extremely important point in enabling us to afford the lowest possible price is that we receive quick returns for the investments we have made.

You readily see that we have invested about $60 000, cash, before we are able to offer you a complete set of the Library of Universal Knowledge at any price. We must sell a great many thousand sets before we can even get back the money which we have invested, to say nothing of the reward which we must have, in some measure, for our labor and the capital of the stockholders involved.

A large portion of the public still persist in getting their supplies of books through the middlemen (who must be paid for their services) instead of from us direct; and as a large expenditure for advertising will also continue to be necessary, in finding out new customers, we must continue to hold to our present retail prices, in order that we may be able to pay these enormous expenses for advertising and for commissions to middlemen

But because we are thus compelled to tax book buyers generally with these heavy expenses, there is no occasion why we should continue this heavy tax upon you individually if you choose to unite with us in avoiding it

Our Proposition to You.

We therefore make you this proposition: If you will send your order for the Library of Universal Knowledge (either for your self or for any number of friends and acquaintances) so that we shall receive the same on or before the first day of September, 1881, we will accept such orders at a discount of one-third from our published list prices, making net prices to you as follows:—

Library of Universal Knowledge.	
For the 15 vols. in cloth, net	$10 00
In half Russia, gilt top.....	13 33
In half Russia, gilt top.....	15 00
In full library sheep marble edges	16 66

Orders sent to us under this offer will be accepted and filled by us under the following terms and conditions:—

Conditions.

1st—We do not in this case, as has commonly been our custom, require that remittances shall accompany the orders. Payments may be made at any time that may suit the convenience of the purchaser, on or before the delivery of the books to him, and not later than January 1, 1882

2d—But in making deliveries of the books we shall make precedence to orders which are accompanied by remittance in full payment, shipping first those for which payment is first received.

3d—After filling all orders which have been fully paid for at time of order, we shall in shipping give precedence to orders which are accompanied by a payment of 10 per cent or more on account of said order, the balance than to be paid on or before the delivery of the books.

4th—Thereafter shipment will be made to those who have sent no payment with the order, precedence being given to those whose orders are first received by us, payment of course being required on or before delivery of the goods.

5th—We shall not consider orders unaccompanied by any remittance as binding upon the person making it, if from any cause he is unable to take the books, or shall not then desire to do so; but in case payment is not made promptly when such person is notified that his books are ready for delivery, he will first forfeit his position on our delivery list his name being transferred to the end, and in case payment is not made promptly when his name is again reached and he is notified, he will then forfeit the privilege of purchasing at less than our full list prices, and no order will thereafter be accepted from him under any similar special offer which we may in the future make on other of our publications unless the same is accompanied by payment.

About Our Other Publications.

As the present stock of our miscellaneous publications is now comparatively limited, and as our entire manufacturing resources will in all probability be for months to come taxed to the utmost by the manufacture of the Library of Universal Knowledge alone, we cannot undertake to make an offer similar to the above upon the books covered by our miscellaneous list, except to the extent of our stock on hand. Until our supply is exhausted we will accept in connection with an order for the Cyclopædia, under the above offer, orders for any of our miscellaneous books at the same rate of discount (one-third) from our list prices, but in all cases we shall require that orders for miscellaneous books under these terms shall be accompanied by the cash, as these books can be delivered at once, and cash orders will certainly soon exhaust our supply.

Any remittance received for miscellaneous books, the supply of which may have by that time been exhausted, will be returned promptly, or the amount will be applied toward the payment for the Library of Universal Knowledge as may be directed

Very Important.

In connection with the special terms given above, please note particularly the following points:

1st—We look to you direct for your order, and we also ask you to assist in spreading the knowledge of the existence, character, and low prices of our publications The larger our sales and the more promptly they are made, the more rapidly can we go forward manufacturing other equally good books at equally low prices. We will gladly furnish you any reasonable number of catalogues and circulars for distribution

2nd—The terms herewith given are limited strictly to orders which shall be received by us on or before September 1, 1881. Orders received after that date must positively come under our usual list prices or terms to clubs, which latter are limited to 10 per cent. or at the utmost, 15 per cent. discounted from our list prices.

3rd—We are well aware of the fact that very many book-buyers have not at a moment's command even $10 which they can invest, however great the inducements This offer gives you the privilege of making payment when it suits your convenience, at any time before January 1, 1882.

4th—The "Library of Universal Knowledge" was completed on July 15th, 1881, and we are now delivering them in various styles of binding advertised. It is a verbatim reprint, in large type, of the last (1880) London edition of Chamber's Encyclopædia, with copious additions (about 15 000 topics) by American editors, the whole combined under one alphabetical arrangment, with such illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the text It gives an amount of matter about 10 per cent more than Appletons, and 20 per cent more than Johnson's Cyclopædia (price $51 00, in cloth) For the general reader it is undoubtedly the best Encyclopædia ever published whatever the price Specimen pages will be sent free upon application. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 764 Broadway, New York.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager.

FERTILIZING LARM LANDS.

During the past year several farmers induced by the failure of crops have applied fertilizers to a limited extent, with marked result Many fertilizers are now offered for sale in Centre county. and we learn that the farmers are disposed to buy cheap, who will learn to their cost that low priced fertilizers are generally cheaper than the price, in other words, they cost money not well spent. There are few farmers who are posted in the constituent parts of fertilizers or in the analytical elements of farm products. To illustrate we herewith annex the analysis of 1000 dry parts of wheat, wheat straw, clover, corn and corn stalks:

	Wheat.	Wheat straw.	Clover red	Corn.	Stalks Corn
Silica (sand)	16	654	48	15	270
Lime.	28	67	371	15	86
Magnesia.	120	33	46	162	66
Peroxide of Iron	7	13	2	3	3
Potash.	237	125	267	261	96
Soda.	92	2	71	63	277
Chlorine.	-	11	48	2	20
Sulphuric Acid	3	58	60	23	5
Phosphoric acid	498	31	88	449	171

A glance at these analyses will show any intelligent farmer, that a fertilizer must contain parts to correspond with the analysis of the crops here shown. It is well established that fertalizers made up of these constituent parts, cost from $35 to $40 per ton. To illustrate the cost of first class fertilizers we make the following quotations from New York commercial lists of July, 1881:

Nitrate of Potash (potash 95 per ct) per lb. 7½ to 8½ cts. Sulphate of Potash (potash 44 per cent) 3½ to 4 cts. per lb Sulphate of Potash (potash 27½ per ct.) 1½ to 1¾ cts. per lb. German Potash Salts (potash 12 to 15 per cent) per ton $12 to $15. Muriate of Potash (potash 50 per ct) per lb. 2½ to 2¾ cts. Nitrate of Soda, per lb. 4 to 4½ cts. Sulphate of Ammonia (25 per ct) per lb. 5½ to 5¾ cts. Dried Blood (ammonia 13 per cent) per ton $50 to $52. Ground Bone, $35 per ton. Flour of Bone, $45 per ton.

These are the principal elements that are incorporated in first quality fertilizers, and farmers should study them well before investing their money, and not depend upon the arguments of glib tongued venders who care more to get the money, out of which they realize large profits, than to furnish value therefor. It is claimed by many intelligent farmers, that the failure of crops is caused principally by a deficiency of Potash Salts in the soil, and farmers should carefully avoid the purchasing of fertilizers which are not liberally supplied with this ingredient and also with ground or flour of bone, which furnishes the Phosphoric Acid. The successful growing of grain depends upon the successful growing of clover It is useless to apply fertilizers that will not grow clover. The application of inferior fertilizers, has frequently given rise to the idle stories "that the use of fertilizers impoverish the soil." All that is wanted is to use the right quality of fertilizer, which will produce good crops of clover and the farmers will profit thereby.

HABITUAL COSTIVENESS

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver, Try it in liquid or dry form.—*Boston Sunday Budget.*

SEVEN NEGROES KILLED.

Lexington, Va., August 10.—Seven negroes were killed yesterday afternoon by a slide in a cut upon which they were at work on the Richmond and Allegheny railroad, six miles from here. Six of the negroes were convicts.

Invigorating Food for the Brain and Nerves is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, and brings good health quicker than anything you can use. *Tribune.* See adv.

CURED OF DRINKING.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years and has no desire to return to his cup; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it"—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.—*Times.*

My children had sore throat. Pennua cured them. M. L. Lenhart, Irwin Station, Pa.

London, August 15.—During a bull fight at Marseilles, yesterday, several tiers of seats collapsed and twelve persons were killed and 150 injured.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

Parties from the Rosebud Agency state that Spotted Tail was killed for seducing another Indian's squaw, and they say that this was his one hundred and fiftieth offence.

Ulcerated and itching limbs. Doctors failed. Pennua cured me. Mrs. P. Darson, Nevosburg, Pa.

A cripple from Montreal has passed throught central Vermont, en route, he says, for Texas. He is traveling on his hands and knees, and is attracting much attention.

Buffalo, N. Y, August 11.—Mrs. Millard Fillmore, wife of the late ex President Fillmore, died at her residence in this city to-night, aged seventy one years Mrs. Fillmore's life was characterized by charity, both public and private, being a liberal subscriber to many of the public charitable institutions of this city.

If you are a man of business, weak, tired by the strain of your duties avoid stimulants and use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are young and discretion by disease or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on **Hop Bitters.**

Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, tonic or stimulating, without intoxicating, take **Hop Bitters.**

Have you dyspepsia, sciatica or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, kidneys or nerves? You will be cured if you use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are simply weak and your system needs a stimulant, it is may save your life, it has saved hundreds.

If you are a mark of intemperate, sleepless night work, to restore brain nerves and waste, use **Hop Bitters.**

If you are suffering from any infection if you are marrying, suffering from being on a bed of sickness, use **Hop Bitters.**

Thousands die annually from some form of **Kidney** disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of **Hop Bitters.**

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, or narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Send for Circular

HOP BITTERS MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y. & Toronto, Ont.

LEADING DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPER

In the West Branch Valley.

THE

SUN and BANNER,

Published by

H. T. SALLADE and H. M. WOLF, Jr.

Editors and Proprietors,

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Has an able Editorial and Reportorial Staff!

Contains the Latest Telegraphic News!

Has a Reliable Corps of Correspondents!

AND HAS THE

LARGEST CIRCULATION

of any newspaper in

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DAILY $6.00, *WEEKLY* $1.50

PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Any person getting up a club of five new yearly subscribers for the WEEKLY SUN AND BANNER, will receive a copy for one year free. 4aug4t

This Invitation Is From John Wanamaker:

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

Parker's Hair Balsam.

An elegant, agreeable Hair Dressing that

Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its Youthful Color. 50c. and $1 sizes.

Floreston Cologne.

A NEW AND FASHIONABLE PERFUME, FRAGRANT, EUPHONIOUS, LASTING. SOLD BY DEALERS IN PERFUMERY AT HALF TO CENTS. HISCOX & CO., N. Y. GREAT SAVING IN BUYING THE 75c. SIZE.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make it the Greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the

Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. It will surely help you.

Remember! This TONIC is the Best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger and other Tonics, as it never Intoxicates, and cures Drunkenness. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and $1 sizes. None genuine without signature of HISCOX & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

LARGE SAVING IN BUYING THE DOLLAR SIZE.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no handsmade Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair,
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy yon elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere,

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.
We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.
We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.
We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county.

All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,

MASON & HAMLIN,

SMITH AMERICAN