BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub

A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of th

e people.

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Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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CAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted ee; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents free; but all obituary non-per line. SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

Ir should not be forgotten that it takes over a quarter million dollars annually to reward and pay the rascals who had a hand in stealing the Presidency. They draw this amount from the Haves administration.

W. E. CHANDLER was accustomed, not many months ago, to speak of Mr. Hayes in very coarse terms as a "traitor," who would sell out his party. Now, Mr. Chandler having become one of the back-bone setters, he proclaims his fraudulency a "true republican and the hope of the party." Well, he may be such, but it is a forlorn hope nevertheless.

STANLEY MATTHEWS is said to express a desire for the nomination of Mr. Tilden as the democratic candidate for President in 1880, to ascertain whether "he can be elected again." Well, it is not at all unlikely he will be gratified both in Mr. Tilden's nomination and election. If so, be assured he will not again be defrauded-no 8 to 7 commission will seat his com-

It is said the only presidential burglars Mr. Hayes has not yet rewarded and placed upon the pay roll of the Treasury is Jim Anderson, Bill Chandler, Eliza Pinkerton and Agnes Jenks. The only exception to this roll of worthies, that might be added, is perhaps Zach. Chandler. He was not at New Orleans or Florida, but was prominent in fixing up for the rogues that were there.

THE police of Chicago are keeping a sharp watch upon the communists of that city at this time. That organization, it is alleged, have, within a few days, distributed over 13,000 rounds of ammunition and 100 stand of arms. What these war preparations mean is unknown, but it is probable it has no significance beyond the celebration of the uprising in Paris, the anniversary of which, we believe,

To save expense, the congressional election in Iowa was held in October at the state election, instead of November as required by the act of congress. This will probably give rise to some difficulty in seating all the members from Iowa. Two or three members elected in October, to make things doubly sure, again run the political gauntlet in November, but they will have no certificates for the election in November, they having been given in the October election. It is somewhat mixed

RIOT DAMAGES .- By request, we publish in another column "The plea of Allegheny County" in favor of the State assuming the riot damages, a bill for which is now before the legislature. In doing so, we do not adopt the views expressed in the paper or favor the passage of the bill. The question of the liability of the State, or of Allegheny county is in issue. It is calmly and respectfully discussed in the paper, and however it may result, is one of great hardship, and should be decided with the calm judgment of our representatives, and at least not be set up as a lobby job in bone and muscle, preparatory to a tilt the interest of roosters who may by ac- with congress on the question of the cident or corruption occupy seats in repeal of the test oath and troop the legislature.

A Nice Game Spoiled.

The nice little game of Mr. Hayes and his friends, calling the extra session of congress at as early a date as the 18th, a time when it was believed it would not be possible for the sick members to be present, to participate in the organization, has been frustrated by the recuperative energy of the sick members, and the rallying power of the democracy when put upon their metal. The members are all present. Neither Mr. Garfield nor Judge Kelley are therefore elected Speaker, and the object of the disagreement on their part is a failure. A Washington paper says. "A short time before congress adjourned, on the 4th inst., Mr. Garfield said to Mr. Blackburn and several others: "Well, it's now too late to hope for any agreement. The conference committees have finally disagreed, and, as a matter of course, an extra session must come. Now, when do you democrats suppose it will be called ?"

"Oh, pretty soon; about the 20th of this month, perhaps," suggested Mr. Blackburn.

"You are within two days of it. It will be called to meet on the 18th, and you democrats have overreached vourselves."

"How?" was asked.

"Because you have a few sick and disabled members who can't be here by that time, and without them you won't have votes enough to organize the house," retorted Garfield exult-

Before the adjournment Charles Foster had a copy of Hayes' proclamation in his pocket; he said so afterwards. These two circumstances furnish conclusive proof that the calling of the extra session at once was a Radical scheme and that they expected to have the democrats at disadvantage. Their plan was to make Garfield speaker if it could be done, but the thing wouldn't work."

Congress convened on Tuesday last in extra session, and for the first time in many years with a democratic majority in both Houses. The agitating question of the session will be the repeal of those infamous laws enacted by the republican party in their long lease of power to hold and control the elections of the people, regardless of any desire that might be apparent for the change of either men or measures. Prominent among these are those proscribing the intelligent white man of the South, and making him subordinate to the ignorant negro, as in the Jury test oath, the Federal supervisors of election, the employment of the Federal troops, and thousands of armed deputy marshals, to overawe and prevent a fair expression of the people by the ballot. These infamous measures will have to give place to intelligent and fair legislation, or the administration will be short of funds to to make them effective hereafter. It is not to be supposed the democrats will surrender their vantage now that they have the power to correct these oppressive political outrages upon the people. The threat of the man in the White House, or his stalwart partizan, o make free use of the veto to prevent these reforms, should only stimulate ceptions be filed by the owner or the majority to determined and thorough action, and warn the fraud to be careful that he does not overstep the bounds of discretion and prudence. The elections should be free in the their representatives without being subject to either the Federal troops, or the thousands of marshals, whose work was so recently traced under the management of the notorious Davenport of New York. This freedom Congress have met to wrest from the results of the common wealth. states, and the people allowed to choose have met to wrest from the vandals, and good people bid them God speed.

THE breach of promise case of Mrs. Mary S. Oliver against the Hon. Simon Cameron, was again before the Court of the District of Columbia last week, on a motion to set a day for trial. The case is on the calender, but the court declined to take it up out of order. Mrs. Oliver claims \$50,000 damages, and no doubt would be quite as happy in receipt of the money as in the brace of the veteran ex-Senator.

IT is intimated by the Stalwarts of the Chandler stripe, that Mr. Hayes is getting up a large stock of backmanagement of elections.

OUR Representative, Mr. Gephart, has introduced a bill to authorize the town council of the borough of Bellefonte to purchase or contract for such property or water-power as will render nore efficient our water works and cheapen the supply to the people. We see no reason why this bill should not pass. Under the present arrangement in the use of steam power, we are necessarily burdened by a very heavy tax, and yet the expenses are beyond what can be reasonably raised by taxation, and our debt constantly accumuthis measure their hearty support. We present a copy of the bill.

An Act to authorize the town council of the borough of Bellefonte to purchase or acquire lands, tenements, water power, rights of way or privileges to erect additional water works for said borough.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the town council of the borough of Belle-fonte and their successors in office, are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or purchase, or take by appropria-tion, any lands, tenements, or water power, or rights of way, or privileges which may be necessary or proper for the erection of additional water works, or for the purpose of extending or enlarging the present water works of said borough, so as to be enabled to furnish a supply of water adequate to the wants of the inhabitants of said borough, and shall have power to operate and main-tain the same; Provided however, that the title to any lands, or tenements, water power, rights of way, or privileges, ac-quired by lease, purchase or appropria-tion, in pursuance of this act, shall be invested in said borough in its corporate capacity.
Sec. 2. That if said town council can-

not agree with the owner or owners for the purchase of any lands, or tenethe purchase of any lands, or tenements, water power, rights of way, or privileges which may be necessary or proper in their judgment for the erection of additional water works for said borough, or for the extension or enlargement of the present water works thereof, and for the operation and maintenance of such additional water works, the said town council shall have works, the said town council shall have works, the said town council shall have the right to take and appropriate the same in the following manner, to-wit: They shall prepare a plot and descrip-tion of the lands or tenements they de-sire to appropriate, or through or in which they desire any rights or privile-ges; also a description of any water power they may desire to appropriate, and shall present a petition signed by the said town council or a majority of them, accompanied by said plot and description, to the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, setting forth particularly the lands or tenements, water power, or rights and privilege water power, or rights and privileges desired, and their inability to agree with the owner or owners of the same, whereupon the said court shall appoint three discreet and disinterested free-holders, viewers, who after having five days' notice of the time and place view to said owner or owners, and being first duly sworn to perform the duties of their appointment faithfully and impartially, view the premises, hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and make their report to the next term of said court, stating the value of the lands, water rights or privileges appro-priated, or damages to be paid said own-er or owners. If either party shall not or owners. If either party shall not e satisfied with said report, they may within four days after the same shall have been presented to said court and approved, file exceptions thereto, and said court shall have power to hear testi-mony, modify or confirm said report as they may deem right and just, or to ap point new viewers to review the premi es, who shall report in like manner as the original viewers and the said court to have like power over their report. The final confirmation of a report by the court shall be conclusive upon all parties, and upon payment or tender of the value or damage allowed, the title to said lands, water power rights or privileges so appropriated shall vest in said borough: Provided however that after a report has been made to court if exceptions be filed by the owner or own-ers the town council upon giving bond or such other security in the name of said borough and in such manner as said court may direct, in double the amount of compensation allowed by the viewers, which shall be approved by the court, shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of said lands, water

THE body of Bayard Taylor was received at New York, on the steamship Gillert, on Thursday last, with imposing ceremonies. Among the large number of distinguished men present, awaiting the arrival of the remains, to do honor to this truly great man, we notice Senator Bayard of Delaware The address on the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Algemen S. Sullivan. The body having laid in state at the City Hall, was conveyed to his late home at Kennett Square, in this state, where it met such demonstrations as might be expected from the neighbors and friends of the distinguished dead. He was buried in Longwood Cemetery by the side of his first wife.

Nor TRUE; -- Gov. Hampton denie that John J. Patterson is pardoned.

The Ten-Dollar Certificates.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRE TARY OF THE TREASURY

As stated in The Post of that date, the

Secretary of the treasury on Saturday issued a circular calling attention to the

issued a circular calling attention to the \$10 refunding certificate, to be issued under the provisions of the following act of congress, approved February 26, 1879: "That the Secretary of the treas-1879: "That the Secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dol-lars, bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the four per centum bonds described in lating. With little expenditure, comparatively, and a fair price for the additional power necessary to operate the pumps independent of steam, this power and this economy may be sepower and this economy may be se-ble rules and regulations in conformity cured. We hope our citizens will give with this act." The description of these certificates, which are about the size of a greenback note, has already been printed in *The Post*. The circular adds that these certificates will be sold lawful money, at par and accruing in-terest to the date of purchase, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, and the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco; and the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the assistant treas-urer at New York, will also receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves, respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to the de-positors. The Secretary of the treasury positors. The Secretary of the treasury will also accept in payment certificates of deposit of National banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but the refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certifi-cate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by a treasury draft, or by a deposit of a like amount with the treasurer or some assistant treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are sub-stituted in their stead. All Nationa banks, upon complying with section 5,153, revised statutes of the United States, are invited to become financial agents of the government and deposi-taries of public moneys accruing from the sale of these certificates. The money received by depositary banks for such certificates will remain on de-posit with said banks, subject to the order of the treasurer of the United States, and calls for the redemption of bonds will issue from time to time, as the secretary may direct. All banks, bankers, postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons, are in-vited to aid in placing these certificates. They can make their arrangements through National banks for the deposit of the purchase money. Commission ers will be allowed, on purchase of these of the certificates, as follows: On an aggregate of \$1,000, and not exceeding \$100,000, any one calendar month, one-eighth of one per cent.; and on any amount of one per cent; and on any amount exceeding \$100,000, in a like period, a commission of one-fourth of one per cent, on the excess; and parties pur-chasing at one time \$1,000 or more of the cirtificates will be entitled to re-ceive them free of charge for transpor-The certificates will be ready for delivery April 1, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates into four per cent. bonds. The secretary also announces that, as soon as practicable, ten dollar certifi-cates will be issued under this law, similar in form and upon like similar con ditions to those above described, to be registered on the books of the treasury in the name of the owner, which nam will also be entered on the face of the

JUDGE Ross unearthed a little law in JUDGE ROSS uneartned a little law in his horse-racing decision which either ought to be repealed or enforced. If it is repealed it will no longer be a snare to the unwary. If it is enforced its arbitrary character will soon lead to its repeal. He says that the Pennsylvania statutes declare horse-racing a nuisance, that all trials of speed are races, and that all wagers made on such trials are void and all horses entered may be He directs the attention forfeited. agricultural societies to a law of 1820, still in force, which provides that any person who in any way advertises the time and place of a horse race shall be fined \$20. Horse racing at agricultural fairs is a matter that may admit of debate. It has proved a great attraction and has assisted in maintaining an interest in these fairs that would otherwise horse been reacting. wise have been wanting. But horse racing of itself is an exhilerating an achie sport, almost equally enjoyed by horses and men. It always keeps pace with advancing civilization. The pracwith advancing civilization. The prac-tice of betting is altogether another matter. But if we are to discontinue all proceedings upon which men are apt to lay wagers, we may as well discontinue presidential elections, church fairs, cotton growing and weather speculation.

—Lewisburg Democrat.

The Legal-Tender Act.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY TO BE BROUGHT TO A FINAL SETTLEMENT IN THE

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The constitu Washington, March 5.—The constitutionality of the legal-tender act, so far as it applies to the issue of government notes in time of peace, having the quality of legal tender for private debts, is about to be brought to a test in the Courts, and of course finally in the Supreme Court, by an agreement between Mr. S. B. Chittenden, member of Congress for the Brooklyn, N. Y., districts, and General Benjamin F. Butler, each agreeing to bear the costs and other expenses on his side of carrying a case through the lower Courts and up to and through the Supreme Court.

The correspondence on the subject between Mr. Chittenden and General Butler forms an agreement to find a real case in which a debtor shall have offered to his creditor citizen of a different State payment of a debt in greenbacks of a date since August, 1866, which is the officially declared date of the close of the war. The creditor refuses payment and brings suit, and

thereupon Mr. Chittenden binds him-self to bear the expenses of the creditor, and General Butler, on his side, agrees to defend and defray the costs of the debtor, he asserting the right of the government to issue legal tender paper money at all times. General Butler o argue the case himself. ator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Mr. William Allen Butler, of New York, will manage for Mr. Chittenden.

The New Departure.

All the long standing controversies of of our politics, all conflicts, intrigues, and schemes respecting offices and candidates, all the ordinary political questions of the day, says the New York Sun, must sink into comparative unimportance in view of the more vital and portance in view of the more vital and momentous issue which has been raised which is soon to absorb the attention of the people to a degree without precedent, unless we may find one in the times of the civil war and of reconstruction.

This great and over-mastering issue is briefly whether the constitutional prerogative of the Representatives of the people shall be maintained and enforced against the will of a party and the distribution of the Property forced against the will of a p the dictation of the Executive

What is this prerogative? It is set forth in the first article and seventh section of the Constitution of the United States: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Lepre-In other words, the House of Representatives has exclusive origi-nal power over the purse of the nation. It is the right and duty of the House to determine for what purpose the money of the people shall be appropriated. This is what makes the House peculiar-ly the guardian of liberty. When it is called upon to appropriate money to be used for purposes hostile to liberty, it is the duty of the House to refuse. It is its duty likewise to stand firmly in such refusal. Not one cent should it grant for ends antagonistic to the spirit and the ancient usuages of our free govern-

The cry is already raised that in insisting upon its amendments to the appropriation bills, the late House of Representatives went beyond its proper authority, and that it had no right to demand that these amendments should be enacted as the one condition with-out which appropriations should not be voted. This is a false cry. The authority of the House was perfect, and it was conferred by the Constitution for the very purpose of making it a barrier and a bulwark against Executive encroach-ments and against all undertakings perilous to republican self-government. The doctrine upon which the House stood in insisting upon these amendments, was the essential doctrine of the Constitution. It was the venerable doc-trine of popular rights, decended to our fathers and to us from the ever memor able struggles between the King and the Commons of England.

In this doctrine there is nothing new. nothing revolutionary, nothing unsound It is a doctrine centuries old. It lies at the root of our republican institutions. It is the very corner-stone of freedom.

The struggle is to be renewed in the approaching extra session of Congress. So we are told by the organs which speak for the present Executive. Very well; welcome it! It is a wholesome struggle, and not renewed a moment We have no fears respecting the decision which the American people will finally record upon this great question; and once more we emphat-ically commend those wise and far-see-ing members of the recent Congress who raised this noble issue, lifting political interests out of the lower ruts personal ambition, local disputes. and petty objects into the high and clear air of constitutional and permanent principles.

A REPUBLICAN organ, the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, thinks the de Commercial Gracette, thinks the democrats have not been at all successful hitherto "in carrying through their politico-legislative schemes." It says they started out two years ago to prevent the use of the army at elections by tacking their the army at elections by tacking their plan as a rider to the appropriation bill, that the measure failed, and that an extra session of congress was held without any result. The organ fails to appreciate the result of that struggle. When congress met in extra session Mr. Hayes formally abandoned all pretension to employ the army, as it had been so frequently employed by his predecessor, for interfering in the elections. A great victory was gained for the cause of constitutional liberty by the resistance of the democrats in congress. No President will bereafter dare to use the army as it was used by Grant to propup usurpations in the states. The representatives of the people in congress are preparing for another victory. In view of the approaching struggle the organ from which we have quoted says:

"The juvors' test oath the machinery." organ from which we have quoted says:

"The jurors' test oath, the machinery
for drawing jurors, and the refusal to
have the army used to keep the peace
at elections would have been conceded
at the last session had the democrats
been willing to yield the supervisors
repeal." This is very true. The republicans have been driven from every
position but the last, but with a majority in the senate they held out as long
as they could. They have nothing left
but the veto power in the hands of a
Fraudulent President to resist the demands of the representatives of the
people. With this last remnant of political power they propose to fight the
two houses of congress for the supervisor law of which John I. Davenport
is the great agent and exemplar. This The jurors' test oath, the machin visor law of which John I. Davenport is the great agent and exemplar. This law is of a pattern with the rest of the iniquitous partisan measures which the republicans have been compelled to abandon, and it must fall with them. The Commercial Gazette utters the taunt that "where a real resistance is made The Commercial Gazette utters the taun that "where a real resistance is made the democrats cannot carry their pur poses!" It will not be long before it will be determined how much justice there is in this taunt.—Harrisburg Pa

The Mexican International Exhibition will be held in the City of Mexic during the three months beginning January 15, 1880.

Clearfield is now the largest con area in the State, containing local,556 square miles. in area in the

A Monument to Colonel Cameron

PHILADELPHIA CAST OF THE EX-SENA-

A short time since the Northumberland County Monument Society determined to erect a monument in the cemetery at Sunbury, Pa., to the memory of Colonel James Cameron, brother of the venerable ex Senator, and the soldiers of the county who fell in the late war. Designs from all parts of the country were submitted, and the con-tract was awarded to a firm in Philadelphia. The plaster model of Colonel Cameron was completed yesterday by Mr. H. T. Ellicott, sculptor. It stands Mr. H. T. Ellicott, sculptor. It stands eight feet in height, and represents the officer standing in what is known as parade rest, against the trunk of a tree. The hands are clasped over the hilt of a sword which rests on the ground. The shoulders are covered with a Colonel's overcoat and cape, while the head is adorned with a "G-ant" slouch hat, a long feather trimming the left side. The curly hair comes to the collar of the cape. The features, which are lifelike and perfect, have a thoughtful expression, as though the gallant soldier was engaged in the consideration of was engaged in the consideration of some daring exploit. The model is to be cas in plaster and then transferred to stone.

The monument, which is to be fifty feet in height, will have a plain granite shaft, with a square die and four uprights, one at each corner, supporting large shells. Four carnon muzzles will protrude from the lower base.

Senator Hampton.

om the Charleston News and Courier.

The career of Gov. Hampton is rich in surprise to those who think they know him best. A born commander, he had no superior as a cavalry officer in the a my of Northern Virginia. in the aimy of Northern Virginia. The higher he rose in rink the more conspicious was his ability. In the arena of politics he is even more successful than on the tented field. How well he bore himself amid unforseen perils the pages of history tell. However complex the situation, his perception was always clear and his sagacity unerring. His most marked quality as a soldier the faculty of choosing, without a mo-ment's hesitation, the strongest position ment's hesitation, the strongest position where to stand and fight—is equally prominent in his civil life. Well, therefore, may the people of South Carolina be confident that he will be as much to the state in the Ser te as he was in the executive chamber, or when his sabre flashed early and late in Virginia and the Carolinas. And surely in the Serthe Carolinas. And surely in the Sen-ate he will be welcome as one who was unflinchingly loyal to the Union of the states which sprang from the heart and brain of the Old Thirteen, as one who is true to the Union as it is, and as ore who, demanding always the free and enjoyment of every constitutional t for himself and for his people, right for himself and for the lives that there may be peace on the ruined shores of South Carolina, con-ruined shores of South Carolina, con-traction in the homes made desolate, tentment in the ho.nes made desolate, and concord and freedom everywhere.

THERE never was such a really good, substantial, satisfactory, and rapid-selling first-class Lock Stitch Sewing Machine offered so low as the "New Family Shuttle," reduced to only \$25; more complete with equipments, and lower in price than any other machine. It is elegant in work-manship and finish, surpasses all others in its work and fulfills all the requirements of its work and fulfills all the requirements of every family as a helper. Thoroughly warranted by written guarantee for five years, and kept in order free of charge. It will do every description of work—fine or coarse—that any machine, at any price, coarse—that any machine, at any price, coarse—that any machine, as ever did, or can do; equally as rapid, cor-rect, smooth, neat, and strong. Has all the late improvements, is easy to learn and late improvements, is easy to learn and manage, is serviceable, don't wear out, manage, is serviceable, don't wear out, always ready, and never out of order. Sent C. O. D. anywhere with privilege of examination before payment of bill. Agents make money rapidly, supplying the great demand for this the Cheapest Machine in the World. Territory free. Address, for descriptive books, &c., "Family" Shuttle Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 30-1y

Persons who are troubled with weak-PERSONS who are troubled with weak-ness arising from a disordered state of the Urinary and Pro-creative Organs, such as Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, or memory, difficulty in Breathing, Ner-vousness, Trembling, Weakness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the small of the back, Muscular Lassitude, Hot and Dry Skin, Eruptions on Face, Pale complex-ion are should at one are such as the second ion, &c., should at once procure a bottle of Compound Find Extract of Buchu. A judicious and prompt use of this preparation may be relied upon to give tone to the Organs, restore their power and remove the symptoms. Price one dollar—six for five dollars. For sale at F. Pottis Green's Drug Store, Bush House Block. 1y-20cow

WHY WILL YOU-Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lang troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. immediate relief can be so readily attained. Boschee's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per girections. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the iruth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by F. Potts Green, wholesale and retail.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. m to present their accountilement, Bellefonte, March 4, 1879,

ESTRAY.—Come to the re of the subscriber, in Boggs township, ast, a RED HEIFER, supposed to be about id. No marks. The owner is requested

UDITOR'S NOTICE.-The Au-