

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Belleville, Centre county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance. Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns: Time, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 10 in., 20 in. Rows: 1 Week, 2 Weeks, 3 Weeks, 4 Weeks, 5 Weeks, 6 Weeks, 1 Year.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

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LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line. ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office, 50 cents each.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all ordinary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

GOV. POLLOCK has at last been confirmed by the Senate as Naval officer at Philadelphia. It is well. Further delay in reporting might have subjected the committee of commerce to the imputation that Senator Don Cameron still had a controlling influence in the committee to prevent the final success of this chronic but honest old office hunter.

A COMMITTEE of the prominent men of New York, representing the different factions of the party, has been appointed to communicate with and solicit the Hon. Horatio Seymour, to be a candidate for Governor. This distinguished and able man has retired from active political life, and no ordinary influence could be brought to bear to withdraw him from that retirement. Nothing but considerations of the most urgent patriotism can do so.

PROFESSOR WICKERSHAM, responding to a resolution asking the amount of the school fund remaining unpaid, informs the Legislature that, of the appropriation of 1876 the sum of \$120,445 remains unpaid—for 1877, the sum of \$522,569—for 1868, the sum of \$927,035, for common schools; and for normal schools the sum of \$100,000, and soldiers' orphan schools the sum of \$27,000, still remain unpaid. This looks healthy.

MR. BELL, the Senator from New Hampshire, recently appointed by the Governor, was admitted to his seat on Thursday last, by a vote of 35 to 28. The right of the Governor to appoint was seriously questioned, by able lawyers of either party, and very little partisanship was manifested in its final determination. Some who entertained doubts, were willing to give them in favor of the State. Bayard, McDonald, Thurman and other Democrats for, and Conkling, Carpenter and other Republicans against, the admission of the Senator.

It is not at all wonderful, that the Republicans should object to a modification of the law authorizing the appointment of supervisors of elections. The sum of two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred dollars, the amount paid to supervisors, is no mean contribution for the Treasury to make for fellows to manage and manipulate elections in favor of Republican congressmen. It is a formidable contribution to the corruption election fund and will be much needed. The absence of it may necessitate a heavy percentage to the amount required from the Government employes under Mr. Hayes' civil service.

A MAN in Washington, a Col. Hooker, probably connected with Chandler's Emigrant Aid Society, has a brilliant project in hand to insure the success of the Republican party in the next Presidential election. The plan is to raise a million dollars and transplant from the Southern States to the North—Indiana, Ohio and New York—enough colored voters to defeat the democracy, which he says can be raised in New York alone, without trouble. The idea is brilliant—it might miss, however. Doubtful things are sometimes uncertain, and while making his collections it would be advisable to swell the sum so as to have a small amount to fall back upon.

The Duty of Congress.

The Philadelphia Times says: "If the Democratic leaders of Congress desire to act wisely for the welfare of the country and for the welfare of their party, they will resolutely resist all efforts at legislation on any other subject than the necessary appropriation bills and the legislation germane thereto.

The country wants peace. Business is more healthy to-day than it has been at any time since the panic of 1873. It has reached the bottom of depression, and needs but to be let alone to advance surely, however slowly, towards the prosperity the nation needs above all things.

No legislation of any kind can hasten the tide of substantial thrift in commerce, industry and trade, but financial tinkering and political strife may greatly hinder it.

The people have come back at last to the sound doctrine that the only way to make money is to earn it and the only way to wealth is through frugality. They have listened to the demagogues who hoped for political preferment out of the misfortunes of their fellows, and have dismissed the delusion.

The business interests of the country, like other convalescing patients, are sensitive and liable to relapse from trivial causes; and no one cause could more surely give renewed business paralysis than sectional disquiet from Congressional agitation, or the general distrust that must follow such action by Congress as will stamp uncertainty upon the financial policy of the nation.

Every dictate of wisdom and patriotism demands that Congress pass the needed appropriation bills, with the repeal of the test oath for jurors and the use of troops at elections, and the modifications of the national election laws so as to afford the best possible guarantees against fraud, and then adjourn.

"WHAT," the New York World pertinently asks, have we seen during the past two weeks? When has debate in Congress been so free, so able, so unrestrained and yet so temperate on the whole? When has the conduct of public business in the House been on the whole more dignified? When has legislation been more carefully prepared and more thoroughly matured by those responsible for it? When by Monday adjournments has the orderly business of the House been better protected? When have the only true conservative American doctrines of State rights and liberty protected by law been more worthily, more earnestly, or more calmly vindicated than by Southern men? What have candid Republicans to say of the contrast between the speeches of men like Frye, Conger and Garfield, and the speeches even of Representatives elected as Nationals? If the majority in Congress continues to move steadily onward in the path it has trod since the extra session began, puts the army into its proper place, organizes impartial juries for the Federal courts and brings it to pass that State elections shall be honestly managed by State officers, Democrats need have no fear of the popular verdict, no matter what a Federal Executive, who was never chosen by the people or by the States, may say or do. The people will have a government which shall trust the people and which the people can trust; and the country will have the peace, not of suppression and of the sword, but of common interests, common sense and a free ballot."

THE Republican members of Congress perpetrate a gross and felonious libel upon the American people, when they make the issue and proclaim the infamous doctrine, that the intervention of the army is necessary to secure a fair and honest election. They will discover their blunder, when the people have an opportunity to respond to the insulting issue thus presented. The bayonet will no longer be supreme in elections.

THE Butler Telegraph amendment to the army bill allowing, railroads to erect and operate telegraphs, has passed the Senate without remarks, in the same form it passed the House. The amendment has now passed both Houses twice and the only hope the Union company can have in its defeat and the continuation of their monopoly will be in the veto of the President.

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The Bloody Shirt

Is flirited in the face of the people wherever a Republican meeting is held, or wherever a Republican stalwart is heard to speak. And why is it so? Simply because, they have no other stock in trade. A lease of power of 18 years was so shamelessly abused, and so much done to receive condemnation, that discussion of the Republican record is perilous and must be avoided and kept in the back ground. Hence the war excitement is to be kept in the fore, and to every appeal made in favor of good government, honest elections, and the return of fraternal good will among the States, such ghouls as Chandler, Blaine and their co-conspirators, sufficiently astute to know that perfect peace means to them the dawn of obscurity, respond "Rebel," "Rebel Brigadiers" and "Jeff Davis." But such silly twaddle has lost its flavor, and the people look for something more substantial than a mere relapse of the animosities of the war. They want peace, and after so many years of sectional hate and a disturbed condition of the country as life food for the Republican party, they mean to have it. The Democratic Congress are now only firing the first gun. The artillery is still in reserve, and when it booms, the cry of "Rebel" will not save the stalwarts, or rescue their infamous tyrannies and frauds from merited condemnation and contempt.

It is claimed by the Republicans that by the recent election of Mayor in Cincinnati, by a majority of 447, they obtained a great party victory, and an emphatic condemnation of the determination of the Democratic Congress to eliminate from the statutes the villainous test oath, the authority to use the army in controlling elections, and the employment of deputy marshals and supervisors to manipulate the polls in the interest of fraud. The majority for the Republican candidate was somewhat meagre upon which to erect so large an edifice, but our Republican friends, in these times, seem to be happy on very small capital. They had the German communistic vote, which is not inconsiderable in that city, and here is the platform, given by Mr. Jacobs, the German candidate, two days before the election, to the Volksfreund, the German paper, and may be appropriately termed the platform of beer and Sunday rolicking:

"In your to-day's issue you state that in the meeting of Moralists at Hopkins hall there was a letter read which is purported to be written by me, in which I obligated myself to execute the Sunday law strictly according to duty. This assertion is an untruth. * * I will never assist to prevent law-abiding citizens from enjoying their usual pleasures, either on week days or Sundays. I am no church visitor and no temperance man, and would not dictate to order loving citizens to stay away from properly managed amusements just as little as I would wish to dictate to them that they must not go to church; nor would I allow any one else to dictate to me that I must drink water in place of wine or beer."

THE Chicago Times says the upshot of the election is, that Chicago is now a Democratic city, and "that the Republican party is anything but a unit on National issues." It continues: "The Republicans forced the fighting. Early and late their speakers dwelt on the importance of carrying Chicago for the sake of its effect on the coming Presidential campaign. The ensanguined nether garment was flaunted as never before. It was everywhere announced, "by this sign we conquer or go to our political grave." To such an extent were national questions forced to the front that the politicians in Washington became intensely interested in the contest, and even such prominent leaders in the party as Blaine and Conkling sent word that a Republican victory in Chicago would give the keynote to the pending National campaign, and that defeat here would cast gloom over the whole party. The "Bloody Shirt" issue has been fought and lost. There can be little doubt that the decision of the people in this city will have its effect on the management of the party at large, and that the gory garment will for a time be hung on the fence for a bleaching."

THE two ballot-box stuffers, John H. Roach and William T. Scott, recently convicted in Pittsburg and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, have been pardoned by the Governor on the recommendation of the Board of Pardons. These graceless scoundrels are now in position to renew their work and furnish election returns to order for any rogue that may need them, for a consideration. Useful citizens, and could not be spared at this time when honest people are trying to get back to honest elections. The Governor and Board of Pardons no doubt appreciate them.

Army Bill in the Senate.

SPEECH OF HON. W. A. WALLACE, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Delivered in the Senate on Monday—An able defence of the rights of citizens under the Constitution.

On Monday the army appropriation bill being under consideration in the Senate, Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, made a very clear and forcible argument in favor of the passage of the bill, of which the following is a pretty full synopsis:

Mr. Wallace—The war caused many departures from principles which are essential to our liberties. Apparent necessity made the people bear the subjection of civil to military power, suspension of habeas corpus and presence of armed troops at the polls. These must all pass away with the necessity that produced them. The single issue in this bill is, shall the executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? Their presence is a menace upon the rights of free elections. The right is fixed and certain. It comes to us from England and is a part of our free system of laws. Its protection rests with the States.

The Federal government has nothing to do with it. In the bill of rights of nearly every State "free elections" are guaranteed, whilst no such power is given to the Federal government anywhere in the Constitution. The statutes of many States assert and protect this right. In 1807 Pennsylvania asserted it by statute, in these words: "No body of troops being regularly employed in the army of the United States or in this State shall appear or be present either armed or unarmed at any place of election within this State during the time of said elections." And this provision is re-enacted in 1839 and is now the law of the State.

Our Constitution of 1873 also contains this guaranty in the bill of rights: "Elections shall be free and equal; and no power civil or military shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage." New York, Maryland and many others have like provisions in their statutes. No attempt at the control of suffrage by military interference was made by the Federal government until it was exercised in the border State in 1862, under the war powers. The exercise of this was force alone. It became oppressive and in 1864, Powell, of Kentucky, introduced the act of 1865. As introduced it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restrictive of the evil and affirmed the right to have elections free. The Judiciary committee reported against the bill on the ground of necessity as a war measure, and on passage, Pomeroy, of Kansas, inserted the words giving troops power to keep the peace at the polls. Every Republican voted for this and every Democrat against it. Reverly Johnson and John P. Hale voted against it, but it was carried by a vote of 16 to 15.

Troops at the polls and free elections are utterly incompatible. Power by law to the executive of state or republic to place troops at the polls is a negation of the system. We propose to maintain the American system of free elections, to restore to the civil power control over all the machinery of the government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain of power. Why shall we not restore this right? No senator will deny the rights or its value; none assert that the troops under partisan control conduce to free elections. The answer is narrower. We are denied the rights to mould legislation in our own way and charged with coercion of the executive and with intent to break down the government. We pursue the processes of the constitution and follow precedent. We neither seek to coerce the executive nor will we submit to be coerced by it. It is the right of the legislative power "to raise and support armies," "to make rules and to enact laws" and we follow our plain duty. This bill votes the pay of the troops. Cannot the law making power say how they shall be employed? We violate no provision of the constitution. No one pretends we do. We act within the scope of our power as we judge our duty calls us. Four propositions can be affirmed. First. The right to place legislation for the protection of the rights of the people upon money bills belongs to the legislative power and cannot be denied by any other branch of the government. We are the judges of our power and duty in this regard, our judgement cannot be impugned by the executive or the judiciary. They may criticise the subject matter but not the form. Second. This right is sanctioned by the practice of congress for many years. The revised statutes under the head of general and permanent statutes affecting the army, contain 268 sections, of these 92 come directly from appropriation acts. Third. It is sustained by precedents as old as the time of Charles the First and no power dreams of denying its possession by the commons. Fourth. The legislation proposed is constitutional and necessary, and violates no right of any branch of the federal government. We have no right to assume that any feature of this bill will meet disapproval anywhere. The bill makes no threat to deny supplies. Let us look at this subject of coercion. The President, senate and house are each independent in their sphere. Each possess a negative upon the other. The senate and the house each has an absolute negative upon the other, while that of the executive is limited. If the senate refuses to pass a house bill because of objectionable matter and makes its removal a condition of its passage, it coerces the house to that extent. It has the right, it is not revolutionary, it exercises its constitutional right to judge of the fitness, necessity and constitutionality of the measure. This right is vital, the check is invaluable. The same is true of executive negative upon the legislative power. If the executive dissents and on reconsideration there are not two-thirds the legislative branch may decline to act. It has this right as it has no independence of action. It alone, for itself, must judge of the fitness, necessity and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot co-

erce the executive, nor can the executive coerce it. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusions and actions and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode the will of the majority would be controlled by that of the minority. The patronage of an unscrupulous President used to coerce the minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose was intended by the constitutional negative. The defensive power of non-action is the protection of the liberties of the people. Mr. Clay in 1819 expressly asserted the right of non-action by the legislative power. The veto power is most valuable. It has limits to its use. It is an appeal to the people. Its power for the destruction of unconstitutional or hasty legislation is invaluable, but it never was intended nor used to keep a yoke upon the people or prevent repeal of a statute. It was never intended and never used to deprive the people of free elections or to strike down the right of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose the legislation will correct the wrong. This legislation places a check on the military power; that duty is cast upon us. In the interests of the people we must restore the original principles from which four years of war have divested the government, bring the military to strict subordination to the civil power, permits a free system of laws to be based upon a free ballot, and expunge a standing menace upon free institutions.

Death of General Richard Taylor.

A telegram from New York city announces that Gen. Richard Taylor, the only son of the late President Zachary Taylor, died at the residence of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, in that city, on Saturday morning at a quarter to eight o'clock. The news will carry grief to thousands, for General Taylor was personally widely known in European as well as American capitals, not only as an accomplished soldier, who bore high rank in the southern army during the late rebellion, but as a gentleman of unusual scholarly attainments, rare social qualities and cosmopolitan tastes. He went to New York some time ago to supervise the issue of his book of war memories, "Destruction and Reconstruction," through the press of D. Appleton & Co. For several years his health has been failing, but only within the last month were developed symptoms of a tropical affection which brought his life to a sudden close before many of his friends were aware that he was really ill. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow were old friends of his family. They, with his physician, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and his sister, Mrs. Dandridge, of Virginia, were with him in his last hours. The funeral took place from the church of the Transfiguration. Rev. Dr. Houghton read the burial service. Among those in the church were Royal Phelps, ex Governor Samuel J. Tilden, ex Mayor Wickham, President Jewett, of the Erie railroad; General Smith, Park Goodman and C. A. Dana. By request there were no floral offerings. The pall bearers were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Charles O'Conner, Secretary W. M. Everts, D. D. Withers, Wm. R. Traverser, Geo. Tickner Curtis, August Belmont, Chas. L. Perkins, Wm. Constable, Abraham S. Hewitt, Senator Bayard and Mayor Cooper. The remains were interred in Marble cemetery.

A Notable Marriage.

THE SURVIVOR OF THE FAMOUS SMITH SISTERS WEDS AT EIGHTY-SEVEN.

HARTFORD, April 10.—Miss Julia Eveline Smith, of Glastonbury, the only survivor of the Smith sisters, celebrated for their resistance to taxation without representation, was married yesterday morning to Amos G. Parker, of New Hampshire. Both bride and groom are in their eighty-seventh year.

[The Smith sisters, of Glastonbury, Conn., have gained of late years a wide reputation. There were five of them originally, daughters of a peculiar Connecticut Yankee, who at first essayed preaching, but soon abandoned it for the practice of the law in the quiet old town which his daughters were destined to rescue from obscurity. There the five sisters grew up to maidenhood, bearing such quaint names as Abby Hadassah and Laurilla Aleroyia and pursuing studies which a generation ago were considered quite outside "woman's sphere." One by one they dropped off until the ancient homestead was tenanted only by Abby Hadassah and Julia Eveline. The sisters were constant in good works of all sorts, but sedulously avoided all attempts to secure notoriety until one election day the voters were appalled by the appearance of the two venerable ladies at the polls, insisting upon the right to cast their ballots. This bold move the sisters followed up by refusing to pay their taxes and allowing their cows to be sold by the collector, until Abby Smith's cows gained a national reputation. A few months ago Abby died, and Julia, the eldest of the family, was left a lone at the age of 87. It had never been a marrying family, so to speak, and nothing in the world could have seemed more improbable than that this venerable spinster should at this late day relapse from celibacy. But it is the improbable that occurs, and everybody will wish a happy married life to Mr. and Mrs. Amos G. Parker.—Phil'a Times.]

A Remarkable Case.—John Nichols

of Thompson, Susquehanna county, Pa., while walking in the woods on his farm thirty years ago ran a twig into his right ear. A piece of it broke off in his head. He became deaf, and at times suffered intense pain in his head. Two weeks ago this pain became unusually acute and continued without cessation until Saturday last. On that day Mr. Nichols felt a prickling sensation in his left ear, and with a pair of tweezers pulled a round piece of wood three-quarters of an inch long and an eighth of an inch in diameter. Mr. Nichols was at once relieved of pain and his hearing was restored. He has no doubt that the piece of wood is the bit of twig that was thrust into his ear thirty years ago. If so, it passed through his head from one ear to the other. The wood is perfectly sound.

John A. Inness died on Friday morning, aged seventy-one. He served two years in the State Legislature and was chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State under Governor Shunk and Packer.

REPUBLICANS complain of the "solid South." That solidity is the work of the Republican party. The instinct of self-preservation compelled the whites of that section to unite and present a solid front against relentless oppression. Thieving carpet-bag and negro state governments, backed by the military power of the General Government, were robbing the Southern people of their property, loading them with enormous debts, and making their states degraded and hopelessly impoverished communities. To make lawful resistance to this ruinous oppression, the South solidified. And so long as the red flag is the banner of the Republican party; so long as its leaders continually appeal to sectional animosities; so long as hatred of the south and vilification of her people are the staples of Republican oratory; so long as her loyal representatives in Congress, faithfully performing their public duties, for the good of our common country, are branded as "red-handed rebels," so long as the bitter memories of the war are nursed and the hate of that period kept alive in the Republican heart; so long as the Radical party maliciously and vindictively bars the way to complete reconciliation and fraternal union, just so long as these things continue, the "solid South" will preserve its solidity, in obedience to that primal statute, the first law of nature.—Washington Post.

THESE 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 workmanship and finish, surpasses all others in 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, ever did, or can do; equally as rapid, correct, smooth, neat, and strong. Has all the late improvements, is easy to learn and 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, etc., "Family" Shuttle Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 30-ly

WHY WILL YOU—Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an 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 directions. 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 truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try Rand be convinced. Sold by F. Potts Green, wholesale and retail. 20-cow-ly

PERSONS who are troubled with weakness 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, Nervousness, Trembling, Weakness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the small of the back, Muscular Lassitude, Hot and Dry Skin, Eruptions on Face, Pale complexion, &c., should at once procure a bottle of Compound Fluid 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. POTTS GREEN'S Drug Store, Bush House Block, 1y-20-cow

New Advertisements. CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (Eighth Normal School District.) LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical teaching.

Buildings spacious, well lighted and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a beautiful supply of pure water, soft spring water. Location healthful and easy of access. Surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm and kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.

Students admitted at any time. Courses of study prescribed by the State: I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADVANCED COURSE: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art. The Elementary and Commercial courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following and corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements, and Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional course are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges. The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well-paid labor after leaving school. For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

S. D. BAILL, President Board of Trustees.

T. C. HIPPLE, Secretary. BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Clinton county—S. D. Bail, T. C. Hipple, Dr. J. H. Barton, A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, William Kistler, A. N. Raub, W. V. Banker, H. G. Cook, Samuel Christ, O. Kintzing, S. M. Bickford, H. L. Diefenbach, A. C. Noyes, S. R. Poole. Centre—Ex-Jos. A. G. Curtis. Clearfield—Ex-Dot. William Bigler. Elk—Charles R. Early. ap.17-ly

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can

be found at his office and residence on North side of High street, three doors East of Allegheny, Belleville, Pa. 16-ly

Applications for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, or a judge thereof, on the 3d day of May, 1878, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "WARRIORS' BASS," the character and object of which is to improve musical instruments and add to the promotion of music, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the act of Assembly and its supplements. D. F. FORBES, Solicitor, 16-2