The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the people.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

THE church trial of Dr Talmage, of Brooklyn, still continues with unabated interest, if we may judge from the very large number of persons reported to be in daily attendance. They have progressed far enough to raise questions of veracity between themselves.

ONLY six hundred men were arrested and imprisoned on false charges by Davenport in New York last fall, to prevent them voting the Democratic ticket. This, say the Republicans, was a mere trifle. Perhaps it was, but it was a trifle of 600 too much to permit the dirty tyrant to repeat it next fall. Congress proposes to retire him from further service of the kind.

THE New York Sun, choosing between Grant and Sherman as the choice of either we should think a difficult conundrum to any one who possesses a proper degree of interest in the success and stability of Republican government. One is simply a military tyrant of ordinary caliber and low instincts—the other an advoit on commerce which has a place on the judicities that recognized with a place on the judicities at their successors? It was at this meeting that Gov. Curtin expressed his surprise that Bellefonte was without a public library, and in his usual forcible manner importance of a firm foundation from which our children, our young men and old, could drink in safety and be invigorated, and urging an immediate effort in that direction. and low instincts-the other an adroit speculating politician of fair ability The Sun's choice, however, is the most Providence has already sufficiently scourged the American people, and choice of either of these men as President would inflict upon the country.

THE Legislature of Ohio have passed a law authorizing the appointment of ladies as Notaries Public. Well, why should they be debarred from discharging the duties of these offices. In many places they are admitted to the bar as lawyers and become advocates in our courts; they graduate in the public business; they are elected to offices and become directors and superintendents of public schools, and there is no reason why they should not be Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, continue to allow them to wear long dresses. They are very pretty, thus stalwarts. The calm and dignified attired, and a change is not desirable.

THE next great divorce case to be decided is one in which the younger Cameron presides as one of the judges. It is now under trial and being ably argued by the ablest lawyers and statesmen of the country-Wallace, Thurman, Blackburn and other distinguished men one side, and Blaine, Conkling, Logan and many other fifthrate statesmen on the other side. It is the divorce of the BAYONET AND THE BALLOT, an unnatural and degrading alliance consummated in wickedness and debauchery, under the patronage of the once great Republican party. The universal sentiment of decrease in the expenses for the last the country is that the divorce of right two years of \$626,558, and an inought to be decreed, and the majority of the court to which the case is now submitted for adjudication will not shrink from the duty of the hour, but 450 the gainer by having a faithful promptly declare the unholy union officer. How would the expenses and government, should no longer exist.

Grant and the Army.

PRESIDENT WHO PROFESSED TO HAVE NO RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

From dispatch to the Philadelphia Times, Washington, April 18.—The debate the Senate on the army bill was in the Senate on the army bill was briefer than usual, as nobody seemed to be ready to speak. There was a short debate on the Senate officers, in which the Republicans charge that the Democratic caucus now controlled the action of the Senate. Senator Randolph made a speech on the presence of toops at the polls, and, as usual, when he speaks he had something to say worth listening to. The closing portion of his remarks ought to receive the attention of the friends of Gen. Grant. According to Randolph's statement Grant co ssed a few years ago to having practically no respect for the Constitution or the Supreme Court, and that his ideas were that the army should rule the country. Next week it is expected that there will be some heavy speches. Conkling, Chandler, Allison and other Republicans will speak, and Thurman is also preparing an argument.

The sentiment ascribed to Grant by Senator Randolph is so characteristic of his acts as President, that no one can fail to recognize the truthfulness of this statement, even if it had a less distinguished endorser. As President, Grant showed very little if any rerespect for the Constitution, and certainly the army was supreme as far as the President was capable of making

In the selection of the committees

of the House Mr. Speaker Randall, says the Harrisburg Patriot, has not overlooked the claims of Pennsylvania on his consideration. Mr. Coffpression of labor, and Mr. Wise, of the committee on manufactures. The committee on invalid pensions is one of the most laborious in the House, as thousands of claims are brought before this committee that are barred by existing pension laws. Mr. Clymer remains in his old position as member of the committee on appropriations which is now the most important of the committees of the House. He is chairman of the committee on expenditures in the State department. Mr. Presidential candidate of the Repub- John Ryon's abilities as a lawyer are lican party, prefers Sherman. The recognized with a place on the judicion commerce which has charge of the river and harbor bills, Mr. Klots is on and unscrupulous in means and action. the committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Errett is on Indian affairs, creditable of the two, but we trust Mr. Bingham, on post offices and post roads and expenditures of the Post office department, Mr. Killinger, on will avert the calamity which the foreign affairs, Mr. Beltzhoover, on and the same placed in the hands of an o elections and on public expenditures, Mr. Smith, on invalid pensions, Mr. Bayne, on the levees of the Mississippi, Mr. Fisher, on coinage, weights and measures, Mr. Overton, on election, Mr. Mitchell, on private land claims and mines and mining, Mr. White, on military affairs, Mr. Osmer, on education and labor, Mr. Ward, on patents, Mr. Smith, on invalid pensions and accounts, Mr. Shallenberger, our colleges and become practicing physicians; they are appointed to offi
Mr. Bayne, on the levees of the Mis
Mr. Bayne, on the levees of the Mis
Mr. Bayne, on the levees of the Misphysicians; they are appointed to offi- Mr. Bayne, on the levees of the Misphysicians; they are appointed to offices in all departments of our govern
Mr. Bayne, on the levees of the Miscollers of a number of Library Associations as to their plans for making them a ment, and are experts in conduct of schalk on agriculture, Mr. Dick, on territories, and Mr. Yocum on expenditures of public buildings.

THE question of Southern claims was again up in the House last week, Constables and Judges. But please but excited little attention, and was dismissed without any howl from the discussion of the subject in opposition to these claims by the "Rebel Brigadiers," has so exposed the absurdity of the Republican cry of "Rebel claims," that the subject seems to be dropped and discarded as not an available adjuct to the "bloody shirt" programme. We shall probably hear no more of the intention of the Democratic Congress assuming the "Rebel war claims" so fiercely promised in the Republican newspapers.

MR. PILLSBURY, the superintendent of the New York State prison, having summed up his accounts, shows as the result of good management a crease in the earnings of \$137,802. This is certainly a creditable exhibit, and the treasury of New York \$764,--this great blot upon Republican earnings of the Pennsylvania prison management compare?

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

A RAILROAD TO BELLEFONTE .- The railroad meeting at Tylersville, last Saturday, says the Clinton Democrat of Thursday last, was addressed by Mr. James Wolfenden and attended by about sixty persons. Squire Frantz presided; B. F. Shaffer, of Nittany, was Vice President, and Dr. Hubler, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to institute measures to secure a right of way for a road ten yards wide from Mill Hall to Bellefonte, Howard or Milesburg, and thence to White Deer Mills or Milton through Sugar Valley. The money is to be raised by subscription to stock, a portion of which it is desired to get from citizens along the line of the road, and with these secure the co-operation of capitalists. A meeting of the citizens of Logan township, Clinton county, was to be held last Saturday at Tylersville, to further discuss the matter, and a meeting the same afternoon, under the auspices of ex-Sheriff Shaffer, at Hubbersburg. Regarding the last mentioned meeting the following was received from ex-Sheriff Shaffer : HUBLERSBURG, April 19, 1879.

HUBLERSBURG, April 19, 1879.

According to previous notice, a goodly number of the citizens of Walker towntownship met at Hublersburg and organized by electing Mr. Henry McEwen, President; Mr. Anthony Carner, Vice President; and B. F. Shaffer, Secretary, after which James Wolfenden, E-q., of Lock Haven, addressed the meeting, on the subject of the necessity and propriety of a railroad connecting the anthracite and bituminous coal regions. After some discussion by citizens present, a committee was elected consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Henry Brown, Ambrose M. Mullen, Hon. John Divens, B. F. Shaffer, John H. Beck, Michael Shaffer, John Zimmerman, Samuel Decker, Jacob John Zimmerman, Samuel Decker, Jacob Dunkle and Solomon Peck, whose duty shall be to interview and request the cit-zens and property owners of said township to meet at Hubiersburg on Saturday May roth is chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, Mr. Wright, of the committee on the causes of the deupon motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. F. Shaffer,
Secretary pro tem.

Bellefonte Library Association.

The semi-centennial celebration, inaugurated by the Bellefonte Academy in honor of Alfred Armstrong, Esq., who was elected and took his place as Principal in November, 1824, brought together in the Court House on the evening of November, 1874, a large number of the friends of education and literature to hear from Mr. Armstrong of the friends of education in times past. We cannot help but say just here, though foreign to the subject, that those friends were friends indeed. Many clung close to the Bellefonte Academy and their successors? It was at this meeting

The subject was renewed at a "Sociable' of the Y. M. C. A., to which quite a num of the Y. M. C. A., to which quite a number of non-members were invited and were present. The results of this meeting was the appointment of a committee which reported to a meeting called by them December 17, 1874, that fifteen public spirited and liberal minded gentlemen had contributed —one person \$300, nine persons each \$100, and live persons \$50—\$1,450, which would be invested in furniture and library and the same placed in the hands of any and the same placed in the hands of an or-ganization that would carry out their pur-poses by renting suitable rooms and keep-ing up the expenses, which if done for five years the furniture and library would be transferred to said organization. A commityears the turniture and ilorary would be transferred to said organization. A commit-tee was immediately appointed and report-ed to a meeting held shortly after, recom-mending that canvassers for each ward mending that canvassers for ean ward be appointed to take subscriptions of not less than five dollars. It was done—re-sult, \$1,110. This was below the estimate of annual expenses—\$1,500, and was in-creased by a few persons increasing their subscriptions. Although not still resolving subscriptions. Although not still reaching the amount, when reported to the origi-nal contributors was deemed satisfactory.

success, as to free libraries, etc., and reported a Constitution and By-Laws, the financial article being based on the fact that subscriptions of not less than \$5.00

would entitle a person to full inembership.

The question of a "purely free library" was entertained and discussed with spirit "pro and con." The experience of quite a number of "free libraries," resulting disastrously, was given and the report was sustained, Constitution adopted and managers elected.

gers elected.

Managers met and organized February Managers met and organized February 8, 1876. A beautifully furnished suit of rooms in Humes' New Block, second floor, were thrown open. Patiles, weeklies and monthlies of all shades of opinion from all parts of the U.S., found their place upon the tables, a fine library of choice literature in its place, the walls adorned with very fine views taken from battle fields and from the scenery of our own and other climes

with very fine views taken from battle fields and from the scenery of our own and other climes

Liberal provisions have been made to induce all to join us, so liberal as to be almost free, yet so much as to impress the fact upon them, that they pay for the finding of the room and will strive to enjoy them. \$2.00 paid to the Secretary will entitle the person to full privileges of the room.

Mombers have the right to invite their friends to the rooms. Strangers sojourning with us can enjoy our rooms for thirty days free, and that time can be extended.

The children of members have always been welcome—their wives are 'alternates.'

The expenses of the library since its intuition are as follows: The first two years the rooms were run at an expense of \$1, e44.96, leaving library in debt \$152.65.

Third year, \$636.06; \$152.65 old debt. Fourth year \$591.69, and a debt of \$68.15. A subscription of \$295 is unpaid. \$102.50 is assured will be paid. \$192.50, doubtful,

An experience of four years has convinced those interested in the enterprise, beyond a question, that it is practicable, and whilst organizations in other localities in augurated for a similar purpose and with the same object in view have failed for various reasons, mainly in consequence of mismanagement on the part of those hav-

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the same object in view have failed for various reasons, mainly in consequence of
mismanagement on the part of those havin 1878 largely. Employes of Repubs

ticket.

Rufus Townsley, Republican—The
tion at least the Democrats are absolutely right.

lutely right.

In Blair county there are already sixteen candidates for Sheriff and eight
for Prothonotary.

ing the control, this one has proved a suc-

The effect, as originally contemplated, The effect, as originally contemplated, has been to promote a degree of sociability among our citizens which could not otherwise have been maintained, and which is so desirable in all communities.

Without disparaging the results of moral

and religious organizations, which are eminently proper in their place, this one is designed to furnish a resort for persons of all shades of religious opinion, without interfering with the peculiar or sectional views of any one.

views of any one.

The most perfect good order has ever been maintained, and whilst the games of Chess, Checkers and Dominoes have been allowed for the amusement of some and for the purpose of attracting those who might not otherwise be induced to attend, no gambling has in single induced to attend, no gambling has in a single instance been per-mitted. In this connection it is proper to remark that in no other way, and at so trilling an expense, can an individual have the advantage of perusing the daily papers and periodicals—a privilege which at this day every one should enjoy. Open every day (except Sunday) from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WILL YOU JOIN Us?

REPUBLICAN HONESTY.

HOW THE ELECTIONS ARE MANAGED IN NEW ENGLAND.

Bribery and Intimidation the Order of the Day in Yankeedom—A Few Facts from Affidavits and Papers Laid Be-fore the Wallace Committee.

The Wallace committee has had printed, under an order of the Senate, certain affidavits and papers which were laid before that committee before and since the extra session began. They shed some light upon the processes by which Republican supremacy is maintained by Massachusetts and Vermont. From advance sheets of this document we condense a few opposition ticket. facts. The Massachusetts Republican committee, previous to the election for governor in 1878, issued two circulars, one of which was to manufacturers and employers of labor, and is in these before voting; took from them demo-cratic tickets and gave them opposition words:

"DEAR SIR: Your co-operation with the Massachusetts Republican State central committee is most earnestly requested; it is in your power, by the authority you can exercise over those employed by you, to maintain the honor of Massachusetts, and maintain the honor of Massachusetts, and keep it out of the hands of spoilers and political knaves, who have selected Gen. Butler as their candidate. His election would disgrace our State, and ruin our standing at home and abroad. A thorough canvass of those you employ, and an early report to the Secretary of the Republican State central committee will be thankfull assessing? thankfully received."

The second is to clergymen, as follows "DEAR SIR: In order to enable us to distribute documents effectively, will you kindly furnish us immediately with a list of the male members of your church and parish, and with such other names as you may deem expedient. By so doing you will aid us in saving the honor of our Commonwealth. With esteem, yours." A large number of sworn affidavits

follow, proving among other things: Threats by janitor of post office building at Boston to discharge the porter thereof if he voted for Gen. Butler for

John T. Hopkins, colored waiter, discharged from hotel in Boston for voting for Butler. Green, a colored voter, voted for But-ler and was at once discharged by

Thompson, his employer.

Kildruff, employed on New United States post office building, was discharged for same cause by the new superintendent a reddier.

ed for same cause by the new superintendent, a soldier.

Michael Daily, a soldier, employed on post office building; he and five others discharged for voting for Butler.

James Foley, discharged for same cause from same work.

Allen Cameron proves threats by a custom house employe to make him

custom house employe to make him rue voting for Butler.
Patrick Lyons, deprived of labor by

for Butler; threatened before; discharged by United States commissioner; a qualified voter.

Michael Hurley, qualified voter; vot-ed for Butler after being threatened; was arrested, but discharged.

S. B. Slate and Joseph A. Titus, em-Orange; discharged October 19, because members of the Butler club; discharg-ed as a warning to 275 employes of

that company.

Dunn, Goss and Wellington swear
that Holmes, a shoe manufacturer, said

he would discharge any man in his employ who voted for Butler.

A. P. Childs, of Bennington, Vt., swears that fully \$5,000 was used to corrupt voters in 8 November, 1878. South Bennington in Newman Chase offered a pair of boots

to vote the Republican ticket.

Sears swears he heard Chase say he had paid \$2 each to Democratic voters

to stay away from the polls.

J. M. Casey swears Chase offered him
\$2 to stay away from election and not vote. Casey is a Democrat. Warn, a Democrat, paid \$2 by Clase to stay away from election, did not vote. Corroborated by two others.

P. Casey, a Democrat, threatened with foreclosure on his property if he voted the Democratic ticket.

the Democratic ticket.

Remington, Hilery and Fillmore, select men of Bennington, prove money used in elections by Republicans, and its notorious use admitted by Republicans. characterized by open bribery of poor

Keyes swears Chase admitted he had got the money from bank in silver and bought votes at \$2 each. Meagher, Democrat, employe of cot-

Meagher, Democrat, employe of cot-ton mills, discharged by Worthington, superintendent, for voting Democratic ticket.

lican manufacturers dare not go to the polls to vote the Democratic ticket for fear of being discharged. The only two employes of the Vermont mills Vermont mills

who employes of the Vermont mills who went were since discharged.

P. Whalen and four others employed on railroad told by superintendent he had orders to discharge every man who voted the democratic ticket. These orders given all along the line of railroad. Whalen did vote and was discharged. Others intimided each wish charged. Others intimidated and did

All these facts are set forth in affida-All these facts are set forth in affida-vits duly sworn to and attested, and the instances given are but a few samples of the many outrages which were per-petrated to beat Gen. Butler and the democracy, and proof of which is now before the Wallace committee. Citizens of Alabama, by affidavits tes-tify that democratic voters were intimi-

citizens of Alabama, by affidavits tes-tify that democratic voters were intimi-dated by the United States deputy mar-shals and supervisors, in Montgomery county, at the election last November. The following cases are selected as speci-mens of the conduct of these federal

Ine following cases are selected as specimens of the conduct of these federal officials in Montgomery county:

At Old, Elam, beat No. 1, United States Supervisor Noah Cloud took possession of the voting place, and himself attempted to appoint state officers for conducting the same.

Wallace Hill, William Yougene, W. J. Scett and John Murphy special

J. Scott and John Murphy, special United States deputy marshals, with badges of office on, attended this voting place, and forcibly entered the lines drawn about the polling place, by the sheriff of the county, as required by section 281, code of Alabama of 1876. None of the above officers were qualified electors at that voting place. They refused to go outside of the line when ordered by the denyt sheriff and the statement. the deputy sheriff, and threatened to ar-rest the deputy sheriff. During the forepart of the day said special deputies would not permit colored electors to cast their ballots without first showing same to one of them. If it was a Dem ocratic ticket they ordered the colored elector not to vote it, but to vote the

At M'Gehus Switch, beat No. 9, Deputy United States Marshal L. J. Bryant forced himself into the polling place against the orders of the deputy sheriff and state managers; ordered all colored electors to show their ballots to him tickets in exchange; forced colored voters after they had voted to come up and certify how they had voted.

Asbury Payne and Henry Smith, special deputy marshals, did same as above. All wore badges of office. None of the above were qualified electors of Payne and Henry Smith,

this voting place.
At Walker's store, beat No. 5, Special Deputy United States Marshals Wm. Sharpe and John Browder, wearing badges of office, and not qualified electors at this voting place, took democratic ballots from colored electors and forced them to vote the opposite ticket; also distributed whisky to colored electors in violation of section 284, code of Alabama of 1876; went in and out of prescribed lines contrary to the orders of the managers and deputy sheriffs.

Speech of Senator Wallace. Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Record The speech of the afternoon in the senate—and, indeed the speech of all the speeches which have yet been made on the subject of the bayonet at made on the subject of the bayonet at the polls—was made by Wallace, of Pennsylvania. It was a great speech, oratorically considered, and a grand masterpiece of logic. The two speeches were as different as the two men. Blaine's was a bunch of rhetorical sky-rockets—Wallace a resistless torrent of logic. The former made no attempt at argument. He did not even discuss the argument. He did not even discuss the uestion, but denounced the legislation nder consideration on general princi-les. Wallace confined himself exples. clusively to the question and dealt in nothing but argument. His language was simple, terse and vivid. Of rhetoric there was only enough to properly dress his ideas. There was none of Blaine's dramatic style, nor any of Voorhees' florid wealth of imagery. It was hard, solid, irrefutable logic from first to last. Yet it was very far from first to last. Yet it was very far from being a dry speech, and throughout he commanded the attention of both H. Caruth for voting for Butler.
William Graggins, ballot rejected because he voted for Butler.
Thomas Grimes, arrested for voting
Thomas Grimes, arrested for voting made in the senate, and surprised even those acquainted with his capabilities as an orator and debater. In his re-marks he confined himself closely to the real question at issue, and very all of Mr. Blaine's several efforts to dis ployed by a sewing machine company at tract him from it. "He entirely demol-bly demol-bly description of the Butler club; discharge spectator; and that just about "senses" the situation. He demolished one part of Blaine's speech with a single sen-tence. "There is no danger," quoth Blaine, "because the great bulk of the army is west of the Mississippi;" and then he labored for a half an hour to prove that the soldiers would not aver-age one to a county. "The senator age one to a county. "The senator from Maine begs the question," said Mr. Wallace. "It is not what the army Mr. Wallace. "It is not what the army as at present organized and stationed can do, but what may be done with it in the future if we allow the principle to be established that one man may use army to influence elections," and and the laborious structure of Mr. Blaine tum

laborious structure of Mr. Illaine tumbled about his ears. The beauty of Wallace's speech was the clear, forcible way in which he stated the point at issue. A single example will suffice: "It is said that we are denying supplies," said he; "the bill does not say so; it does not do so. On the contrary, it grants supplies and only imposes a condition which it is clearly the province and right of Congress to impose." Then, in a few well chosen sentences, he showed clearly why it was the prerogative of the legislative branch of the government to say what should be done with the army and how dangerous it would be to take from Congress that right. No abstract can do the speech justice. It was an indivisible unit, and when put before the people in its entired. when put before the people in its en-tirety, as it will in the form of a cam-paign document, must surely convince every reasoning man that on this ques-tion at least the Democrats are abso-lutely right.

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 then 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 its work and rollnis 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 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, &c., "Family" Shuttle Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York.

THE DEATH-RATE OF-Our country is THE DEATH-RATE OF—Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands less their find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure its wondering enert. Over such a single failure known. Sold by F. Potts Green, wholesale and retail. 20-cow-ly

As THIS is the season when colds are most likely to be taken, a word of advice to our readers would be in season: First, then, keep your feet dry; wear flannel next your skin; do not sit or stand in draughts of air, and upon the first symptom of a cold or a cough call at Green's Drug Store, in Bush House Block, and procure a bottle of his "Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot," which will give you almost instant relief. It is a pleasant and effectual preparation, containing the virtues of Tar combined with some of the best expectorants and anodynes, allaying all see distressing symptoms which if not mptly arrested will too frequently re-t in that fatal disease, Consumption. Price, 50 cents a bottle, or six for \$2.50

New Advertisements.

Notice of Appeals. PPEALS will be held at the Com-

A FFEALS will be field at the Commissioners' office, at Bellefonte, as follows:

MONDAY, May 12, for the townships of Spring and
Betner, and herough of Bellefonte;

TUESDAY, May 14, for the townships of Penn, Miles,
Haires, Gregt, P. for the townships of Harris,
WEDNENDAY, May 14, for borough of Milhelm:
WEDNENDAY, May 14, for the Lownships of Harris,
Ferguson, Half Mosco, College, Penships of Bergy,
Union, Huston and Worth, and boroughs of Miles
burg and Unionville;
FRIDAY, May 16, for the townships of Taylor, Burnede, Snow Shoe and Bush, and borough of Philipsburg;

burg; SATURDAY, May 17, for the townships of Marion, Lib-erty, Curtin and Howard and borough of Howard. Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock M.

ANDREW GREGG.) GEORGE SWAB,
JACOB DUNKLE,
HENRY BECK, Clerk.
April 22, 1879-3w

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 incilities for Pro-sesional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; com-letely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnish-d with a bountful supply of pure water, soft spring rater.

ater.

Location healthful and easy of access.

Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their ork.

ipline, firm and kind, uniform and thorough.

Discipline, firm and aims, unreceived the Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to

such.
Students admitted at any time.
Courses of study prescribed by the State: I. Model chool. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Sci-

entific.

ANJUNCT COURSES:

I. Academic. II. Commercial. IE. Music. IV. Art. The Riementary and Scientific 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 courses are Rheral, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.

The State requires a higher credent of the courses.

The Frozenta 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 shundari opportunities for well-paid labor after leaving school. For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

S. D. BALL,

President Board of Trustees,
T. C. HIPPLE, Secretary.

T. C. Hipple, Secretary.

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Kinizing, S. M. Bickford, H. L. Dieffenbach, A. C.
Noyce, S. R. Peale.
Centre—Er. Gov. A. G. Curtin.
Clearfield—Ex. Gov. William Bigler.
Eik—Charles R. Earley.

ap.17-1y

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can

be found at his office and residence on Nort of High street, three doors East of Alleghen

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