The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday mo county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the whole people. No paper will be discontinued until arrespondence

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OTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line. CEMENTS of names of candidates for office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARTIAGES AND DEATHS INSERTED ree; D. ; all obligation of the second secon

State Democratic Convention.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Hay isburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1879. at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other busi-ness as the interests of the party may require. By order of the State Committee.

	R. M. SPEER, Chairman
H. L. DIEFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE,	Secretaries.
P. C. HAMMER,	1

What of 1880?

The issues upon which the presidential battles of 1880 will be fought traducers rebuked. Perhaps the man are already clearly outlined. It is whose name is oftenest on men's not possible that any change can oc- tongues in this connexion is Allan G. cur in the relative positions of the Thurman. The honest, incorruptible range of human probability that any abilities and sound ideas of public question, paramount in importance to polity, would make a candidate who the American people, can arise to over- would be absolutely invincible. He shadow the one upon which a Demo- possesses in rare degree that personal cratic Congress and a Republican Ex- magnetism so desirable in a candidate ecutive have locked horns. Assuming and he would create a degree of enthen that the struggle will be between thusiasm unknown in our later politithe friends of fair, free elections, and cal struggles. Almost the same can no military interference upon the one be said of his distinguished neighbor. hand, and the fast increasing party Thos. A. Hendricks. There are many of centralizationists and advocates of points of resemblance between the two an extension of the power of the Fed- men, and both enjoy the entire confieral government upon the other, it dence of their party. Then there is will be interesting to take a look at Thos. F. Bayard of Delaware. Perthe field, and note such salient fea- haps his equal in every way was never tures in the campaign as may be visi- before named in connexion with a ble at this early day. When the Re- presidential nomination. He is topublicans in Congress first fully com- day the grandest figure in public life. mitted themselves to the monstrous His whole career is a stern rebuke to doctrine that the Federal government the corruption and dishonesty that had the right to supervise elections have crept into the lives and besmearheld under State laws, even to station. ed acts of many of the people's sering the armed soldiery of the United vants. While political debauchery States at the polls, and before they ran riot in the halls of legislation, had succeeded in coercing Mr. Hayes and the highest in the land bowed in to a violation of his inaugural oath, submission to the prevailing spirit of there was a marked unanimity in the the time, the people of all parties sentiment of the Republican party all knew that there was one among the over the country. With one accord Nation's law makers who would at all every stalwart, in and out of Congress, times, and under all circumstances, be every whiskey-ring thief and public true to them and to himself. If the the acting Executive. Men who had heretofore been strangers in the White House once more thronged its rooms, and the triumph of the revolutionists was complete. No longer need the stalwart sigh for the iron hand of the silent soldier. The skinny fingers of the jaundiced Sherman did the work quite as effectually, and all at once the word goes forth that the man who holds the purse strings of the Nation is the favorite, not only of Hayes but of a strong party in Congress for the presidential succession. Thus is erected the first formidable obstacle to the renomination of Grant. The financial Secretary, with his mighty balances in the New York banks, his syndicates and the whole power of the administration, is not to be despised as he puts his lance at rest and enters the lists for the great tournament of 1880. Taking a fair look at every phase of this contest it is difficult to conjecture where victory will perch; but one New Orleans.

thing seems absolutely certain and that is, that there are but two real candidates for the Republican presidential nomination a year hence. Their names are John Sherman and U. S. Grant. The good citizen will say with the dying Mercutio, "A plague on both your houses." It is with a feeling of relief that we turn from the contemplation of Republicanintrigues and ambitions to see what the party of Constitutional freedom will offer an outraged people as they

prepare to battle for everything they hold dear. Here the view is not so circumscribed. The Democratic party is a great national organization. It represents the diverse interests of a mighty people scattered over a vast territory. It knows no section and legislates for no particular class. Hence, it is impossible to prostitute its high aims and patriotic purposes to the mean ambitions of a few men. From the very nature of things, in looking over the list of Democratic statesmen on whom the mantle of a presidential nomination may fall-Samuel J. Tilden comes first. Not because his claims are greater or his chances better than any other candidate, but because he is the legally elected President of the United States, and was defrauded of his high office by the most monstrous political crime recorded in history. Envy, malice and calumny have marked him for their own, but the people believe in him, and if he is made the candidate of the party, that sense of

fair play, which is the ruling characteristic of the American people, will assert itself at the polls, and he will be triumphantly vindicated and his two great parties, nor is it within the Senator from Ohio, with his great plunderer, turned his gaze westward, Democratic convention should, in its Commissioners, with power to make and as they strained their eyes toward wisdom, present Thos. F. Bayard as all needful regulations for the sale of ber, 1787."

The State College.

This costly institution has been critized pretty severely for the past few years, and recently the Legislature appointed a com-mittee to look into the workings of the es-tablishment, and learn what grounds there are for the growing heretoire induced to for the growling heretofore induged a by newspaper individuals. The editor the Altoona *Tribune*, in a recent issue f that journal, indulges in remarks of this kind:

"An opinion has prevailed for some time that the State Agricultural College was to a certain extent a failure; that the results were not up to the just expectations of its friends, and not on a scale commensurate with the great cost its maintenance en-tails on the people of the State. The Leg-islative Committee appointed to investi-gate the matter have discovered that there were a good many reasons to believe that this institution, as well as the experiment-al farms, has not been as productive of good results as we had a right to expect. good results as we had cost far too much The State College has cost far too much when the results attained are taken into consideration. One of the graduates testi-fied that when he first went there there was a large attendance of pupils, but some years later the professors were almost as numerous as the students. We are not of numerous as the students. We are not of the opinion, says the Lancaster New Era, that such institutions can be made self sustaining, nor was that the idea upper-most in the minds of our representatives when they passed the bill providing for their organization. The advancement of agricultural knowledge throughout the State was a primary consideration, and the State could well afford to pay well for a wide dissemination of such information : self a wide dissemination of such information but the people were entitled to look for clear and economical administation of the affairs of these institutions, and that is apparently what they have not received. The unaccountable mismanagement of the public lands given to the College proves that the men in charge were at least most grossly negligent of the true interests of the College which they exercised control, and that te public interests would be subserved by heir removal. In fact a thorough over-auling of the system on which the State ollege has been conducted seems to be the imperatively demanded, and a return to more economical and business-like meth-

We republish the foregoing article from the Clearfield Republican in order that our readers may see what ignorance and stupidity exists among the average newspapers of the State. That portion in italics, from the New Era of Lancaster, is a fair specimen. The editor of the New Era should have known that the College never had any public lands to manage well or ill, and therefore its trustees and officers could not be guilty of mismanaging them. The federal government, by act approved July 2, 1862, donated to each State an amount of public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative which such State was entitled to under the census of 1860. Under this act Pennsylvania was entitled to receive 780,000 acres of land, for the purpose of endowing agricultural colleges. By an act of the legislature, approved April 1, 1863, Pennsylvania accepted this grant and pledged the faith of the State to carry out the conditions imposed by Congress. This act can be found in the Pamphlet Laws of 1863, page 213. The second section of this act authorizes and directs the Surveyor General of the State to do and perform everything necessary to entitle the State to the land scrip, and when the land scrip was received by him to dispose of the same, "under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners, hereafter appointed by this act, shall prescribe." By the third section the Governor, Auditor General and Surveyor General of the State were constituted the Board of the golden slopes of the far-off Pacific a gift to the party, the campaign of the land scrip by the Surveyor Gener- mitted to the several Legislatures to be they lisped the name of Grant. For 1880 would be the most memorable al. The proceeds were directed to be ratified or not, by the delegates chosen to a invested in United States or State stock, or bonds. By the fourth section of the same act the interest of the fund thus invested was appropriated to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. This interest is all the money the College has ever received on account of the land grant, and all that the institution could by any possibility have mismanaged. By the fifth section of the same act, the College was required to make an annual report to the legislature of the receipts and expenditures of the institution, This has been regularly and faithfully done, and if there has been any, even the least, misappropriation of the College funds, it can be pointed out in their annual reports. No trustee or other officer of the College had any voice in the management or sale of the land scrip. If this land scrip was mismanaged so that it did not produce as much money as it should have done, the Board of Commissioners appointed by statute, consisting of the Governor, Auditor General and Surveyor General of the State, is alone responsible. Next week we will publish the report of the legislative committee referred to in the above article with the proper and necessary comments.

. Mr. Hayes and His Vetoes.

Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT. Where are we drifting ? Is history receating itself ? Is the old leaven of Fedsral consolidation and of strong government rearing its head for the destruction of the Rights of the States ? A recurrence to former epochs will help us to elucidate these questions. The history of the Federal government, from its origin to the present time, we find has been marked by one continual struggle between Liberty and Power ; between the Rights of the States and the liberties of the people on the one hand, and Federal usurpation on the other.

Up to the year 1799 the Federal government was continually acquiring strength under the administration of President Adams, and popular rights were falling into contempt. At that period the pas sage of the odious Alien and Sedition laws, with other high-handed means, caused the people to arise in the majesty of their strength to resistance, and under the guidance of Jefferson a signal victory was achieved over the advocates of consolidation and elective monarchy. "The Constitution was rescued at its last gasp," and the rights and liberties of the people restored. Then was promulgated the political truth which constitutes the true conservative principles of this Union of States. In pursuing our argument it opens a still broader field over which we will be compelled to take a very rapid flight. In that glorious instrument, the Declaration of Independence, the United Colonies published and declared that "these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States," &c. The next step was the formation of a government under the "Articles of Confederation." The first two articles of the instrument read thus Article 1st, The style of this confederacy hall be the United States of America. Article 2d, Each State retains its Sovreignty, Freedom and Independence and very jurisdiction and right," &c. Up to that period it cannot be pretended that the States had parted with their sovreignty, freedom or independence. Under the form of government just described the Revolu ion was successfully conducted and brought to a happy close by the acknowledgement of our independence by the government of Great Britiain. The government was not ong in operation before it was discovered that the want of a power in the Confederacy over foreign commerce was the occasion of much embarrassment in its operations To remedy these inconveniences Congress, on the 21st of December, 1786, passed the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of Con-Mesotee, that in the opinion of Con-gress, it is expedient that on the second Monday of May next, a convention of delegates of the seceral States be held at Philadelphia for the sole and express pur-pose of revising the articles of Confedera-tion and experience in Confederaion and reporting to Congress and the everal legislatures such alterations therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the *States*, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the

Under this resolution delegates were hosen by the several States. The second Monday of May, 1787, the delegates did meet in convention, at Philadelphia, and elected George Washington its President. After a persistent struggle between the advocates of consolidation and centralization and the friends of Liberty and Rights of the States, the constitution was framed. providing in Article V for its amendment rovided "that no State, without its conent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate ; and in Article VII, that "the ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establish ment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same." "Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the 7th day of Septem-This Constitution was transin each state, by the people thereof. Here it is manifest that the States formed the constitution, for it was only by their ratification that it was made to exist and that it was only to be binding upon the States that should ratify it, thus proving that the Federal Union was the creature of the States. George Washington was unanimously lected President of the United States and John Adams, Vice President, and after serving his first term Washington was re elected for a second term-the constitution LONDON, May 30.—The eruption of Mt. Etna increases in force. The quan-tity of ashes thrown out is somewhat less, but the volume of vapor has great-ly increased in density. On Wednes-day night a number of brilliant balls of having fixed no limit to a re-election of the person elected President. President Washngton, seeing the danger of consolidation and centralization, refused a re-nomination fire were thrown to a great height and burst aloft like rockets, emitting a fiery for a third term, believing it incompatible with the intentions of the American people shower. and the principles of Republican govern-A stream of lava is flaming apparent. y in the direction of the town of Ran-dazzo, but the exact line has not yet During the whole of ment, thus setting forth and establishing s precedent and example limiting the Presibeen verified. During the whole of Wednesday night loud reports, like the rolling of artillery, were heard. dency in one individual to sight years, which have been as religiously adhered to and followed ever since as if a prohibition had been inserted in the Constitution. MRS. POLK, the venerable relict of the ex-President, is in favor of removing the dust of the Presidents for sepulchre in Washington. She says: "Of all the Presidents now dead, how many are under monuments suitable for the memory of the great offices they held ? Where is Monroe's? Jefferson's? Yes, Jefferson's is in such a state of decay and neglect. Until George Washing-ton's remains were removed to Mount Vernon and an association formed, his tomb was much neglected. And if the grave of the Father of his Country was Another Presidential election coming on, John Adams was elected President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice President. In the acts of the administration Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the construction of the Constitution as advocated by Mr. Adams, his cabinet and political friends. As he says in one of his letters written at the time, "I am opposed to the monarchizing of its features [the constitution,] by the forms of its administration with a view to grave of the Father of his Country was allowed to go to ruin, how can we expect forms of its administration with a view to conciliate a fresh transition to a President that others will be cared for ? Mount and Senate for life and from there to a Vernon is only kept up now by hereditary tenure of these offices, and thus efforts of a few women," hereditary tenure of these offices, and thus

to worm out the elective principles," &c. The administration of Adams went on and

was justly termed the "reign of terror"passed the odious Alien and Sedition lawscut down the Liberty poles of the peoplehunted them with the Philadelphia and Lancaster Light Horse-arrested and imprisoned the honest yoemanry of Berks and Northampton for advocating Liberty and Equal Rights and refusing to wear the Black Cockade-the badge of Loyalty to the administration. The fourth Presidential contest coming

n, the Federalists re-nominated Mr. Adams for President, with General Pinckney for Vice President, and the Republicans nominated Mr. Jefferson and Colonel Burr. This was a contest between the rights of the people and centralization and the former gained a grand triumph in the decisive election of Jefferson and Burr. By the Constitution as it existed at that period each elector voted for two men without designating which was to be President, and he who obtained the greatest number was to be President and the other Vice President. Mr. Jefferson and Colonel Burr had an equal number of votes, and it singularly occurred that the States were equally divided. The election according to the Constitution was to be decided by the House of Representatives. The people had designated Mr. Jefferson for President and Burr for Vice President, but the friends of Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives, took advantage of the situation and endeavored to elect Col. Burr. This resulted in a prolonged contest, and after thirty-five ballots, two Federal members who had voted blanks withdrew on the thirty-sixth ballot and the result was the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency and Burr to the second place. On the 4th of March, 1801, they were inaugurated, and one of the first acts of President Jefferson was the opening of the prison doors and setting free the friends of liberty and equal rights that had been hunted, arrested and imprisoned by the marshals and military cohorts of President Adams.

The Constitution having been amended on the 17th of October, 1803, respecting the manner of electing a President and Vice President, another election was approaching. Mr. Jefferson was nominated and re-elected, with George Clinton for Vice President, and they were sworn into office on the 4th of March, 1805, under the 12th amendment. From that time until 1876 every President and Vice President of the United States has been elected by and under the provisions of the same arti cle (the 12th) of the Constitution. By another of those amendments it was em phatically declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively; or to the people." It follows that the rights thus reserved to the States must have been rights inherent in the sovreignty of the States. The first clause of the second section of Article I declares that the "House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature,' and the third section of the same article declares that "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. We have thus given an account of the

rigin and character of the Constitution as briefly as was consistent with the object in view, viz : to prove the important fact that the States retain their reserve rights. and have elected their Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress without the attempt of interference and intimidation by the Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers presence of federal marshals, supervisors and soldiers at the elections having been ans per quart. made from the time of Jefferson to the ad. Fresh butter per por Chickens per pound. ministration of Grant, a period of 68 Cheese per pound...... Country hams per pou Hams, sugar cured..... years. And now the momentous issue arises as to whether the federal government Bacon Lard per pound... Eggs per doz. as attempted to be administered, is a gov-ernment of limited powers, or a military despotism ? whether we are to be freemen. slaves? These questions will be the subject of future comment. MARRIAGES PATRICK HENRY.

LONDON, May 30 .- The cruption of L Etna increases in force. The quan-

A stream of lava is flaming apparent-

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION .- All the delegates who attended the Sunday-school convention at Altoona last week returned delighted, pronouncing it the most successful ever held. Rev. R. Crittenden, especially, was exultant, and we doubt not would rejoice if he could have continued it indefinitely. The following are the three principal resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the Convention :

Resolved, That we bail with unfeigned joy the progress of the Sunday-school work during the past year. The fact that many schools were established in places hitherto hools were established in places hitherto ithout this means of grace; that the at-ndance of teachers and scholars has tendance of teachers and scholars has largely increased; that the interest in the work has grown more intense, and that the field is becoming more and more organiz-ed and better appreciated, call forth our sincerest gratitude to our Heavenly Father, who has accepted and richly blessed our labors, and therefore we acknowledge His hand in our improvements, bless his name for all our increase, and go forward with renewed zeal to labor for the further ex-tension of the cause of Him to whom the work belongs and whose name shall be

tension of the cause of Him to whom the work belongs and whose name shall be praised forever. *Resolved*, That we recognize in the local district institutes established in some of our counties an efficient instrumentality in the furtherance of our great work and a the furtherance of our great work and a valuable aid to the county conventions, and therefore recommend the establishment of such institutes of neighboring schools within the limits of the county organizations.

Resolved. That the cause of temperance cannot be separated from the true idea of the Sunday-school work; that continued and increased efforts be made in the direction of extending the Christian influ-ence of our Sunday schools in this great and good cause, for we acknowledge the truth that the foundation of a sober manhood can be surely laid only in the hearts of the young, and that we pray God in his His mercy to aid us in the successful estab-lishing of temperance in our schools, which are the real hope of our nation's future.

-The reason the boy about a printing office is called a devil is because he is to be come an imp-oser .--- Whitehall Times. And very often he makes one imp-ious .- Meriden Recorder. Likewise provokes one by his imp-udence .- American Newspaper Reporter. Any one would get a poor impession of you paragraphers .- Hubbard's Advertiser. The real reason for calling him a devil is because there's something wrong about him-he's imp-erfect .- Chicago Newspaper Union. Our Sam says he can only account for being called a devil because of his imp-ortance .- The Monthly Union. His Satanic Majesty in this vicinity thinks that the imp-ertinence of these paragraphers is only to be exceeded by their good looks, and suggests that the reason he bears this unenviable title is because it is almost imp-ossible to imp-rove

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELTHIA, June 10, 1879. FLOUR AND MEAL-FLOUR is very firm and choice after in steady request. Sales of 1.200 barrels; 54.50065.25; Penneylvania do, do, at \$4.5006.500; 54.5006.525; Alexania do, do, at \$4.5006.500; stern do, do, at \$5.50066, and patent and other high after at \$606.75. Bye flour is firm at \$366.5.12\frac{1}{2}, runneal is nominal. artmost is nominal. Gauty—The wheat marks t is fairly active and firm ith sales of 5,000 bushels, including Pennsylemis of southern red at \$1.146,1.1452, do, do, amber a 105/561.17, and No. 2 red, elevator at \$1.1452. A se first call \$1.1452, is 50.09 bushels August at \$1.6052, it sold at \$1.1552, is 50.09 bushels August at \$1.6052, at \$0.00 bushels do, at \$1.09. Kreis in better reques

at 55% 00c for western Pennsylvania. SEEDS-Cloverseed is dull at 45% 6c. Timothy and flaxseed are unchanged.

Bellefonte Markets.

DELLEFONTE, June 12, 1879.
QUOTATIONS.
Vhite wheat, per bushel\$1 00
ted wheat
lye, per bushel
orn, cob 40
orn, shelled
ats
lour, retail, per barrel 5 50
lour, wholesale
HAY AND STRAW.
HALAND SIRAW.
lay, choice timothy, per ton
lay, mixed, per ton 8 00
ong rye straw, bundled, per ton 6 50
hort straw, per ton
PLASTER.
ayuga, ground, per ton
ova Scotia, ground, per ton
to a bootin, Kround, per toutantintintintintintintintintintintintintin
all provide the second se
Barristan Washest
Provision Market-
anderson

awhile it looked as if the hero of San this country has ever witnessed. The Domingo would have a walk over to result would be determined the day the doors of the Republican National the nomination was made. There are Convention, and there amid the loud many others who might be discussed Hozannas of Conkling, Robeson, Bel- as probable candidates, but we have knap, and the St. Louis Globe-Demo- chosen to speak of the four men, one crat, receive for a third time a nomi- of whom in all probability will lead nation at its hands. But insidious the Democratic hosts to victory in the advisers found their way to the ear of year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

> THE investigation into the crookedness by which Kellogg wormed himself into the United States Senate is progressing in Washington. It is developing the usual amount of Louisiana filth, and perhaps the largest crop of liars yet exhibited. Witnesses who have made affidavits in New Orleans to certain facts, when they arrive in Washington and go before the committee, swear that they lied. They of course have been seen and set up by Kellogg and his strikers and "get their sugar" for the perjury. Notwithstanding the unreliable character of witnesses from Louisiana, the committee expect to be able sufficiently to explore the case to enable them to report the true facts and arrive at a proper conclusion. It is ascertained that Kellogg has already bought up twenty or thirty of the witnesses ex-

Weakening-Mr. Hayes in his hope of a "democratic break-down."

The Eruption of Mt. Etna.

the

BIERLY-BROWN.-On the first of June, by Rev W. M. Landis, Mr. Harvey Z. Bierly with Miss Alice B. Brown, both of Sugar Valley, Clinton county.

PHILIPS-MYERS.-On the 3d Instant, by Rev. J. G Shoemaker, Mr. W. H. Philips to Miss Clara F. My ers, all of Aaronsburg.

ers, all of Aaronaburg.
KOONTZ-COX.-Alt the M. E. parsonage, May 21st, 1879, by the Rev. A. D. Yocum, Mr. Charles Koonta and Mins Clara Cox, both of Bellefonte, Pa.
FLEMINO-WARD-On Thursday evening May 5, 1870, at the residence of the brid's parents in Belle-fonte, by Rev. A. D. Yocum, Mr. E. I. Fleming and Miss Bells, P. Ward, youngest daughter of Philo and Hannah Ward.

A brief acquaintance with the groom, en extremely pleasant to us, is sufficient evident that as a husband he will prove as decided a success as were his attractions in the Rotz of a lover. In every respect, since his residence in Bellefonte, he has shown himself a meritorious young man, and altogeth er worthy the prize he has secured in his fair bride Miss Bella Ward enjoys a large circle of acquaintance

MRS. POLK, the venerable relict of the in this place, and she is acknowledged by all to be boauty, and worthy the highest price which the matri-monial market affords. After a brief visit to Williams-port, the former residence of the groom, the young couple returned to reside in this place, where we hope they may ever enjoy that peace, happiness and property which they so well deserve.

ROOP-ELLENBARGER-On June 3, 1879, by Rev. Smith, at his residence, Mr. John P. Roop of Benner township, to Miss Fannie Eilenbarger of Half Moon blwaship.

DEATHS.

uesday, May 20, 1879, er, Katie May danst WILLIAMS .--- In Let of Spinal disease and ter of John I. and M.

.-On June 1, 1879, -a, aged 70 years. Mr thodiat church for fift