

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

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.50. If not paid in advance, \$2.00.

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full inch.

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 10 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

Announcements of names of candidates for office, 50 cents per line.

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.

Mr. Hayes and his Vetoes.

Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

We do not wish to strip the Executive branch of the government of the proper and constitutional powers belonging to it, but persuaded, as we are, that the Federal Executive claims a binding authority over the Representative, we protest against the exercise of assumed power, and are decided that Mr. Hayes, as acting Executive, has invaded and dangerously usurped the rights of the States and the sovereignty of the people in their exercise of the elective franchise.

In his attempt to justify his acts, in his veto messages, he only adds insult to usurpation. The Congress passed "An act to prohibit military interference at State elections," and on the 12th of May, 1879, Mr. Hayes vetoed the bill, and in stating his objections, he refers to his veto of the act of the 29th of April, a similar bill, in which he says: "I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long settled and important constitutional principles."

This is a bold and reckless assertion. In his construction of section 4, of article 4, of the Federal constitution, he assumes "that military force may be used at the place of elections when such use is necessary to enforce the constitution and laws," that is, that it is left to the discretion of tyrants and usurpers to be put in operation. What part of the constitution authorizes the President to invade the States with his marshals and army on the day of election? The section of that instrument to which he refers gives no such authority—gives no such right, and is in direct contravention of the reserved rights of the States, their constitutions and laws. Mr. Hayes refers to the acts of Congress of 1792 and 1795, and says: "the act of 1792 was repealed by the act of 1795."

This is true, and in his veto he quotes the section as a justifiable precedent. What application have they, or what authority do they confer upon him to interfere in the election of members of Congress with his marshals and soldiers? Congress had laid an excise tax on stills and whiskey; the inhabitants of Western Pennsylvania were opposed to the enactment, and they armed themselves and with mob violence burnt the collector's office. The Governor of Pennsylvania called upon President Washington to protect, under the constitution, the State "against invasion and domestic violence," and troops, under the command of Gov. Lee, of Virginia, were sent from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c., to quell the insurrection. (See Breckinridge's History of the Western Insurrection, Vol. 3, page 9.) Is this a precedent for the usurpation of Mr. Hayes? Does it give him supervision over the free elections of the free citizens of the States. The very statement of the facts refutes his pretensions.

He next refers to the act of Congress of 1807, which he says met with the approval of Mr. Jefferson. This is also true. But why not act honestly with the American citizen and give the reason and cause for that enactment? He knew that at that time England claimed "the right of search," and the power to arrest and imprison seamen on board of American vessels, and did search ships at sea, and impress American seamen into her own service. Remonstrance proved unavailing, and Mr. Jefferson then asked Congress to lay an embargo and enforce non-intercourse with British vessels. This was done, and no sooner done than it provoked violent opposition in the New England

States. The acts of Congress were violently opposed,—in other words, nullified in Massachusetts and Connecticut. These States threatened to dissolve the Union, and unite in a new government with Canada, the Governor of which had already sent on his agent, spy and commissioner, John Henry, to effect the alliance. These facts, with the evidence to sustain them, were laid before Congress by Mr. Jefferson, (see Vol. 3, American Review,) and under such circumstances the act of 1807 was passed. But what justification is to be found in all this for the position assumed by Mr. Hayes? It is absurd.

Mr. Hayes next refers to the Burr conspiracy, as he calls it, and says President Jefferson broke it up. Col. Burr was arrested, and indicted, "1st, For a high misdemeanor in setting on foot within the United States a military expedition against the dominions of the King of Spain;" and 2d, For treason in assembling an armed force with design to seize the city of New Orleans." (See Burr's trial, Vol. 1, pages 3-4.) Does Mr. Hayes believe he can deceive the American people by shamefully perverting the acts of Mr. Jefferson to shield himself in his usurpation of power? He was unfortunate in quoting the acts of Mr. Jefferson. What analogy do they bear to his encroachment upon the rights of the people in their State elections? None whatever. At no time, during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's two administrations, did he claim the right to interfere with hordes of deputy marshals and armed soldiers in the election of members of Congress. Mr. Hayes, with all his effrontery, dare not directly assert that he did. It was Mr. Jefferson who wrote in the Declaration of Independence that "these united colonies are of right and ought to be free and independent States." When President Adams, who had labored with great zeal, perseverance and industry to establish Independence, attempted with no less zeal and ability to inculcate monarchical principles in the administration of the Federal government it was the same Mr. Jefferson, then Vice President, who wrote to Mr. Madison, (see Cunningham's correspondence) "I am for preserving to the States the powers not yielded by them to the Union, and to the Legislature of the Union its constitutional share in the division of powers; and I am not for transferring all the powers of the States to the general government, and all those of that government to the Executive branch." Again, after he became President, in his first message to Congress, which was adopted as the creed of the Democratic party, and the theoretical outlines of a free government, Mr. Jefferson, among other things, says, "I am for the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies." In the same message he was also for "a jealous care of the right of elections by the people."

Mr. Hayes must call another witness than Mr. Jefferson.

In his pursuit of authorities to justify his attempt to abolish the rights of the States in holding their elections, Mr. Hayes shows his servility to the consolidationists, and with unblushing duplicity also refers to the course of President Jackson in the case of South Carolina. In the session of 1832-'33, Congress passed a tariff or revenue bill, against which South Carolina protested as unconstitutional and oppressive, and her Legislature passed an ordinance against its enforcement within her borders—known as the nullification ordinance—and prepared to resist the collection of duties by force of arms. Gen. Jackson promptly issued his proclamation and directed the collectors to collect the revenues provided by the act of Congress at all hazards, and the army and navy were ordered to render assistance. The President was only obeying the commands of the constitution in thus enforcing the revenue laws. How can Mr. Hayes apply these acts as precedents or authority for interference in State elections or elections for members of Congress? President Jackson was ever an advocate of the rights of the States, and never in his long official career dreamed that he had authority to control or interfere with citizens in the free exercise of their elective franchise, and it is presumable that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson knew what was required of them under the constitution fully as well as Mr. Hayes. He must find other authorities.

PATRICK HENRY.

On the night of the 9th instant Mr. John A. Small of Harrisburg, died very suddenly at the Girard Hotel, Philadelphia. He was one of the best known men in the State, and had occupied the position of Resident Clerk in the House of Representatives since the creation of that office in 1868. He was also the compiler of Small's Legislative Hand Book. He died at the age of 50, leaving an estate of about \$65,000.

The Pittsburg papers announce that the Marquis de Lorne and the Princess Louise will visit the Exposition in that city in September.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Politics at the Capital. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1879.

Your correspondent one pleasant evening last week, while nosing for news about Willard's, discovered two young men in conversation. There was nothing remarkable about the fact of seeing two young men in conversation; but in this case the individuals in question happened to be those who, by a sort of common consent, are regarded as the primary instigators of the late extra session—one in the capacity of Representative in Congress and the other that of journalist. To this introduction it is hardly necessary to add that the two men in question were Milton J. Southard, of Ohio, and A. C. Buell, of Missouri, both now permanently resident in the District of Columbia. Your correspondent, with natural curiosity to lean any hitherto unpublished gossip regarding the inception of the extra session, proceeded to interview Mr. Southard, who was asked "Whether, when he offered his now famous amendment to the Legislative Bill near the close of the last Congress, he foresaw the tremendous controversy to which it would give rise?"

"Oh, yes; in a general way," replied the Ohio Representative. "Of course it was impossible to foresee the shape or direction the discussion might take as to details; but I knew that all the subject required was to be put on the boards, as the saying is, in order to be made an all-engrossing theme of public comment and popular agitation."

Correspondent—Did you consult with any considerable number of Democrats in either House before you offered your amendment?"

Mr. Southard—Not formally. The matter had been generally talked over. We all knew that Milt Saylor had been beaten by the deputy marshals in Cincinnati, and that the operations of Johnny Davenport in New York had exercised an important influence upon the result of the Congressional elections in New York. It was also a matter of notoriety that the election laws had been made use of in Massachusetts, in Chicago, in Philadelphia, and in Louisiana as part of the Republican machine. Altogether it was generally computed that the operation, or rather the partisan abuse of these laws had made a difference of at least from ten to twelve seats in the House in favor of the Republicans, thereby affecting the majority in that body to the extent of from twenty to twenty-four. I am convinced that had those laws not been in existence or had the partisan method of executing them been unknown to the Administration, there would have been at least 160 instead of 150 Democrats returned to the present House, which would have made the Democratic majority 31 instead of 11 over all. These things naturally formed a staple subject of conversation among Democratic members of the outgoing House, and there was a common consent that something must be done in defense of the principles of popular representation, and done at once. But no settled plan had been devised either by the titular leaders of the party in conference or by the party as a whole in caucus. I may say that my amendment was a volunteer expression of what I knew to be the universal sentiment of the party. I saw that the party was waiting for somebody to take the responsibility of the initiative and I took it, fully confident that when the step was once taken the party would back it up.

Cor.—The result justified your judgment?"

Mr. S.—Entirely so. I had no apprehension that it would be otherwise. There were many Democrats who expressed fears that forcing an extra session would turn out to be bad policy. They seemed to be under the influence of the clamor of the New York press which, without exception, represented an extra session to be an evil of indefinite proportions. The only way to overcome this influence was to force the issue and bring on a discussion which would open the eyes of the country to the character of the election laws, and at the same time open the eyes of representative men in Congress to the motives which inspired the clamor of the New York press.

Cor.—Was there at any time during the closing hours of the regular session any danger of a back-down?"

Mr. S.—Not to my knowledge. There were a great many rumors of defection here and there; and you may have noticed that during the last night of the regular session the galleries and lobbies were jammed with a throng of Department employes, male and female, who were doing everything they could and exerting every possible influence in their peculiar way to secure the passage of the Legislative Bill. But the conferees on the part of the House, who during the last twenty-four hours of the session had charge of the matter, were firm, and as long as they were so there was no danger. I do not believe there was a word of truth in any rumor of defection. Mr. Blackburn got alarmed at one time, and went so far as to make arrangements to filibuster the session out in case the conferees should give way, but that was probably an excess of caution.

Cor.—What would have been the result of a surrender at that time?"

Mr. S.—Fatal; now and for all time to come. It would have taught the people that they could not depend on the Democratic party to protect their franchises against the encroachment of the oligarchy which controls the executive branch of the Government, and great numbers would have sought other channels for the enforcement of their ideas upon public policy.

Cor.—You regard the Democratic party then as being unanimously committed to the line of policy inaugurated by your amendment?"

Mr. S.—Quite so. There is no dissent anywhere. There is but one voice, and that is the election laws must be repealed. They are predicated upon the

Republican assumption that the masses of voters are unfit to exercise the elective franchise except under guardianship and surveillance at the hands of a central bureaucracy located at or manipulated from Washington. That is an assumption which the American people will never tolerate a moment after they arrive at an adequate understanding of it. Hitherto the issue has been obscured and the nature of the laws themselves has been concealed by the Republican press and politicians; but the late discussions have torn off the mask, and now the Republican managers will find that they have got to face the facts as they are. But besides all this, my amendment reached still further in another direction, in that it inaugurated a complete change in what I may call the strategy of the Democratic party. It transferred the battle ground of politics from the South to the North. It put an end to the defensive system that we had observed since 1865 and inaugurated a plan of attack. It put the Republicans on the defensive for the first time in the history of the party—defending a scheme of laws which are indefensible before any free people—and made the Democracy the attacking party—attacking things which are entirely vulnerable, and must fall.

Cor.—What is your view of the net result of the extra session and its debates upon the public mind?"

Mr. S.—That is not an easy question to answer. The debates of the extra session simply provided material for the information of the people and the education of the public mind. The result will be slow of fruition. The people will read the speeches and absorb the facts set forth in them. Then they will talk it over around their firesides and at the cross-road country stores. Finally they will see clearly what the election laws mean and to what they logically tend. Then you can form some idea of what you call the net result. But the process, as I said, is slow. I have no idea that there is a farmer or a workman in the United States who does not regard himself as abundantly capable of exercising the elective franchise without the least assistance from the Attorney General, or any marshal or deputy marshal. And when the farmers and workmen get to view the question in this light the results of the extra session will begin to appear. But not sooner.

Cor.—What will be the future course of the Democratic party on this issue?"

Mr. S.—There can be but one course—to persevere. The Republican party, which, as shown by the official totals of the last vote, is in a minority of over twelve hundred thousand in the country at large, expects to win in 1880, partly by divisions among their opponents and partly by adroit manipulation of small numbers of votes in closely-contested localities. In a word, they hope to prevail, not as a majority party, but as a plurality party. To this end the machinery of the election laws is absolutely indispensable. With those laws in full operation they can turn the scale in any closely-contested State. They can calculate beforehand just how many voters will have to be disfranchised by arbitrary process under the election laws, and then they can disfranchise them by a simple stroke of the pen, as the testimony taken by Senator Wallace's Committee in Davenport's case shows. This power, in a triangular contest, such as we are likely to have next year, would prove invincible. The election laws form the hope of the Republican managers for success in the next campaign. Take them away and the Republicans would stand no more show of recovering the power they have lost than the Stuart dynasty stands of a restoration in England.

Cor.—You regard the deputy marshals as more formidable than the "troops at the polls?"

Mr. S.—Undoubtedly. The deputy marshals could be used in a hundred places to every one place where troops could be used. And besides their use is more dangerous because more insidious. In fact, the whole situation next year turns practically on the operation of the election laws.

Cor.—How can the Democratic Congress prevent the Administration from operating the election laws in the interests of the Republican party next year?"

Mr. S.—That is a question which the representatives of the Democratic party in Congress must decide. It is a question of method to be agreed upon in the councils of the party when the time comes for action.

Cor.—But have you no suggestion to offer, based upon your recent experience as a representative and leader in the House?"

Mr. S.—No; at least not now. A man in Congress is a better judge of method in such cases than a man out—even though the latter may have had previous experience. It would be proper for me to indicate a policy or advise action in general terms, the same as any other Democrat in private life, but the selection of immediate method must be left to the judgment of the legislators themselves.

Cor.—But as the inaugurator of this whole movement your advice must certainly be sought by those upon whom will devolve the responsibility of carrying it out.

Mr. S.—Oh, well, in that case I suppose the Democrats in Congress, whenever they have occasion for my advice, will not hesitate to ask it. But you can depend on one thing: there will be no falling back. On the contrary when the party moves again it will be to advance—an advance which the occupant of the White House will soon discover to be in force, and not a feint or a reconnaissance. In fact, I think we call the extra session a reconnaissance. The real battle will begin next session.

With which comforting assurance the genial Ohioan betook himself to his rooms to attend to his professional affairs. But your correspondent must be permitted to add that the loss of so cool a head and so sterling a character as Mr. Southard from the Democratic ranks in the House is little short of a calamity, in view of the approaching struggle. And it affords no consolation to reflect that Mr. Southard is himself to blame for the loss—not his constituents. It is to be regretted that the inducements of public life should not be sufficient to keep such men in the service of the people. INTERVIEWER.

Common School Report of Centre County for the year ending June 1, 1879.

BY H. MEYER.

Comparing the work of the past year with that of the year before there appears but little progress. But in our sanguine expectations of great results we are apt to forget that education is a plant of slow growth. Reviewing the history of the most favored race we are surprised that so little has been accomplished morally and intellectually, and it is only by comparing century with century that we can appreciate any striking difference. If, then, our schools of the present day be compared with those of fifteen or twenty years ago there is found abundant cause to rejoice at the great improvement in our system. And it may be confidently predicted that many of the evils now complained of will not obstruct the way of educators thirty years hence. It is probable, also, that many of our fine-spun theories of to-day will be brushed away as so many cobwebs in the educational temple of the future.

But few houses were built during the past year. An excellent building was put up by the board of Spring district and furnished with patent seats and desks. The board made a great mistake, however, in not purchasing sufficient space for a playground. The house is situated within a few feet of the Bellefonte and Milesburg pike and the pupils have no place for exercise and play except this pike. This subject of too limited school grounds is becoming monotonous, but directors must have their attention called to it until the evil is remedied. Like Darius of old, who had detailed an officer to cry out to him with a loud voice every night: "Sir, remember the Athenians," so it seems necessary that some one shriek into the ears of our directors at least annually to remind them of certain of their duties. In Miles district five of the nine schools have not a square rod of playground, yet the district is one of the wealthiest in the county and abundantly able to purchase all that is required. The boards of several other districts are coming short of their duty in this respect. Good fences should be put round the lots—a matter too much neglected by directors. School grounds should be planted with trees, a work that enterprising citizens in each sub-district could perform. The lot of the primary school at Rebersburg was planted with some twenty trees last spring by several of the patrons, and it is hoped their good example will be followed by others.

In looking over the reports for former years it is found that there has been a gradual increase in the average percentage of attendance. In 1865 the average per cent. in this county was 60; in 1879 it was 78, having increased regularly during the intervening years. But these figures do not convey a correct idea of actual attendance; there are many children of school age who do not get to school at all; others may attend regularly for but a fraction of the term and yet receive credit on the books for 100 per cent. It is seldom one sees many large scholars in our schools at present; they leave school, with a few exceptions, at the age of fifteen or sixteen years. In this respect there seems to have been retrogression, for in former years a large number or proportion of grown scholars were found in our schools. There are different causes for the non-attendance of the larger boys and girls; some of the brighter pupils are sent to higher institutions, some are obliged to work, and it is to be feared a large number of absentees pass their time loafing. I am convinced that much of the time pupils devote to the study of grammar is wasted. As already stated the majority of our boys and girls leave school at about the age of fifteen or sixteen, and at that time they have committed a number of definitions and rules of grammar but have not learned to apply them. If teachers would give language lessons in place of having pupils study technical grammar and would insist on constant practice in writing sentences and short composition, I believe pupils would derive greater benefit. If book-keeping were substituted for abstruse grammar it would be of more practical use to a majority of our pupils. I would, of course, not be in favor of abolishing grammar—if pupils are far enough advanced to take up this study and the probability is that they will stay at school long enough to acquire a practical knowledge of the subject, let them study by all means. It may be proper in this connection to allude to the study of mental arithmetic. Certain of our teachers have assumed the authority of discarding this branch. This, I think, is a mistake; it is taking us back a quarter of a century—when both pupils and teachers, though able to "do" their "sums" mechanically and transcribe them artistically into a blank book prepared for that purpose, knew very little of the principles involved in the solution of a problem. That some teachers devote too much time to this branch is admitted, but to drop it entirely from our course of study would be productive of still greater evil.

For several years there has been a growing sentiment in favor of county uniformity of text books. Friends of the measure claim the following as the leading advantages:

Books could be procured at much lower rates than under the present system.

At present nearly every district has a series of books different from those of all the other districts, and a family moving across the line of a township or borough necessitates the expense of a new outfit of books—a heavy burden. This burden falls generally on that class least able to bear it. This fact and the high prices of books are, in a great measure, the cause of non-attendance and imperfect classification, for many parents are unable to buy a new series of books every year or two; hence their children either stay at home or come to school with but half the books needed. If there were a uniform series of books there would then be a considerable saving financially, and our schools would be improved in regard to attendance and classification. A convention of directors was called which met at Bellefonte during Institute week, December 25th, 1878, and a plan was

agreed on for the selection of a series of books for the county. A selection has since been made and announced in the different county papers.

Millheim has been erected into a borough, and the directors of this borough have now an opportunity to grade their schools in a manner to improve them greatly. There should be four grades instead of three, and better accommodations should be provided.

The Independent district (Farmers Mills) was abolished last year by decree of court. It had been in existence since 1856.

Our Teachers' Institute was held as usual at Bellefonte, beginning Dec., 24, and continuing during the week. The instructors were Professors N. C. Shaeffer, John S. Stair, W. A. Buckhout and W. A. Krise, Lecturers, N. C. Shaeffer, John S. Stair and Mr. Wallace Bruce. We had about the usual number of teachers in attendance, and the interest manifested on the part of most of the members was commendable. I am under many obligations to Messrs. Duncan, Lieb, Hershberger, Newcomer and several others, who labored faithfully for the success of the Institute. There are others who hold the highest grade certificates and of whom much might be expected, but they generally disappoint us. Their presence would not be discovered were it not for the vigilance of the roll clerk. A majority of the teachers are in favor of holding the Institute in the smaller towns of the county, for the reason that the citizens of Bellefonte do not support the cause very liberally, financially nor morally, by their presence.

Besides the suggestions already made, I would again call the attention of directors to certain others of their duties which in some districts, are sadly neglected. Nearly all our schools need more apparatus; the teachers cannot work to advantage without tools. Our houses are still wanting in some of the districts. I am at a loss what plan to propose to arouse our directors to the importance of this matter—unless it were to send them, when snows are deepest and days coldest, to those same schools where these conveniences are lacking. Visits to schools should be more frequent; directors want to know what their teachers are doing, and schools are greatly stimulated by regular and frequent visits. Some directors have an aversion to making addresses to schools and for this reason do not visit. Long speeches are not essential, a few words to the teacher in private may accomplish more than labored harangues to the school. Directors should not hire cheap teachers; they are the dearest in the end. It is the intelligence of a community that enhances the value and insures the safety of its property. Therefore, paying a reasonable salary so that good teachers may be secured, is true economy. We have a number of excellent directors in our county who are keenly sensible of the great trust committed into their hands. They pay living salaries, visit their schools, respect their teachers and assist them in their work. They keep themselves well informed in reference to all the details of the educational affairs of their districts. If the teachers get into any difficulty they are promptly there to correct it; if anything is wanting it is immediately supplied. It is a pleasure to visit their schools; one seems to pass into a different atmosphere the moment he crosses the township line. I do not wish to be personal, yet I cannot forbear commending in this connection the directors of Benner township for the interest manifested in their schools. On the other hand, boards might be named which take very little interest in their schools; their schools merely exist. If the letter of the law is complied with so that the State appropriation may be drawn, the directors are satisfied.

ITEMS FROM STATISTICAL REPORT.

SCHOOL OFFICERS. Number of sufficient size, 145; suitably improved, 8.

Number of school houses, 182; built during the year, 15; unfit for use, 3; suitable out-tenements, 49.

Number of schools without suitable furniture, 19; with inferior furniture, 47.

Number of schools, 217; graded schools, 67; schools well classified, 152; in which books were uniform, 216; schools in which the Bible was read, 207; schools in which the higher branches were taught, 83.

TEACHERS. Number of male teachers, 107; female teachers, 110; teachers who have had no experience, 20; teachers who have taught more than five years, 96; teachers who have read books on teaching, 204.

Average age of teachers, 29-6. SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK. Number of examinations held, 25; provisional certificates issued, 20; applicants rejected, 3; number of certificates, 2.

Average of visits to schools, 243; schools not visited, 1; miles traveled in the office of the Superintendent, 2,050; official letters written, 261; district reports copied and sent to the Department, 31.

Of all the cities of the "Sunny South," Memphis, Tenn., seems to be the most afflicted. That terrible scourge, Yellow fever, has again broken out there, and the inhabitants of the city are panic stricken, and leaving the city as fast as the trains can carry them. New Orleans has established a strict quarantine against Memphis.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Centre County: In the matter of the Estate of JOHN HANEY, late of Miles township, dec'd.

The undersigned, an Auditor, appointed by the above Court to report items against the Real Estate of said decedent, or on the fund realized on the sale thereof, will meet all parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of his appointment.

W. F. REBER, Auditor.

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT KNIFE, and in most cases without pain. Apply to C. W. P. FISHER, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Joint Account of ISAAC MITCHELL, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Isaac Thomas and Joseph D. Thomas, has been filed in the office of the Probate Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, which said account will be presented for confirmation at the next term of said Court.

J. C. HARPER, Probate Clerk.