The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub-

Payments made within three months will be dered in advance.

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

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in Any person procuring.

ce. son procuring us ten cash subscribers will at a copy free of charge.

extensive circulation makes this paper an un-

r extensive circulation makes this paper an un-ity reliable and profitable medium for anvertising have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, rammes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the style and at the lowest possible rates. and at the lowest possible rate RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time. | 1 in. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 4 in. | 5 in. | 10 in. 6 Months, 8 00 12 00 18 00 20 00 22 00 35 00 60 1 Year, 12 00 18 00 24 00 28 00 42 00 66 00 100

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length column, and any less space is rated as a full inch. Foreign advertisements must be paid for before in-rition, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly syments in advance will be required.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

State Convention.

The Convention which met at Harrisburg, last week, was a very full and harmonious representation of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and those who expected to witness turbulance by contending factions from Philadelphia, were disappointed-nothing of the kind occurred. The Convention was called to order at the Opera House at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, by Hon. R. M. Speer, chairman of the State Central Committee, and the roll of members called. It was tempora rily organized by the election of the Hon. R. E. James, of Northampton, chairman, and a number of secretaries, among which we notice Elbridge G. McConkey and Wm. P. Furey, of Harrisburg, and P. G. Meek, of Centre. The necessary committees looking to a permanent organization were then appointed and the Convention took a recess. At 4 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, when the reports of the various committees were read and adopted. The committee on organization reported for permanent chairman the name of that popular and veteran Democrat, Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, which was received with great applause.

The nomination of the Hon. DAN'T. O. BARR for State Treasurer was made by aeclamation, and was a high tribute of the State treasury, a bankrupt generrespect and confidence from his fellowcitizens of the State by the probity and integrity of a useful and active life. He is a banker in the City of blemished character, public and pri- adopted: vate, and may well challenge the competent hands. Mr. Barr will prove a strong candidate, and where best n, invincible.

The resolutions were adopted amidst ury ring. great enthusiasm and without a dissenting voice. Those relating to the centralizing doctrines of the Republican party, as avowed and maintained by its trusted leaders in Congress, and the vetoes of the Presidential Fraud, were received with vociferous applause, repeated again and again, and indicate with unmistakable emphasis that the issue thus presented to the American people is accepted by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and will not be permitted to lie in concealment while other and less important ones are brought to view. Jno. Sherman may howl about resumption, the Stalwarts wave the bloody shirt to their hearts content, but the people have the real issue in view and it cannot be evaded.

The following is the platform adopted by the Convention:

First. That we the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in convention assembled renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and prac-tised by the illustrous men who settled tised by the illustrous men who settled our free institutions and founded the democratic party to protect and pre-

serve them.

Second. That the just powers of the Federal union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, are vital parts of one harmonious system; and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the petition."

Third. That the Democratic party

maintains, as it ever has maintained, that the military are and ought to be, in all things, subordinate to the civil authorities. It denies, as it has denied, authorities. It denies, as it has denied the right of the Federal administration to keep on foot at the general expense a standing army to invade the States for political purposes without regard to constitutional restrictions, to control the people at the polls, to protect and encourage fraudulent counts of the

votes, or to inaugurate candidates re jected by the majority. That the right to a free bal-Fourth. lot is the right preservative of all rights, the only means of peacefully redressing grievances and reforming abuses. The presence at the polls of a regular mili-tary force and of a host of hireling of ficials, claiming the power to arrest and imprision citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very founda-tion of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction these imperial methods of supervising the right of suffrage and coercing the popular will; in keeping the way to the ballot-box open and free, as it was to our fathers; in removing the army to a safe distance when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls, and in securing obedience to their will when legally express ed by their votes.

That Rutherford B. Hayes having been placed in power against the well known and legally expressed will of the people, is the representative of a conspiracy only, and his claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimi date and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to main tain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country

That the Democratic party, as old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper con

vertible into coin.

Seventh. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general gov-ernment under which, during the perod of republican ascendancy, political corporations profited at the people's ex-pense, and to any appropriation of the public moneys or the public credit to any object but the public service. The reforms and economies enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower house of Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to wer in the State of Pennsylvania

That the Democratic part being the natural friend of the tory stood between him and oppression renews its expression of sympathy for labor and its promise of protection to

its rights.

Ninth. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth which governs all else with in our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good faith they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both

legislature and people.

Tenth. That the recent attempts under the personal direction of ruling Re publican leaders to debauch the legisla-ture by wholesale bribery and corruption and take from the commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the

people at the polls.

Eleventh. That the present condition to one who has earned distinguished al fund and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since ap-propriated to their support, is a suffi-cient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

After Mr. Barr's nomination, Mr. Cas-Pittsburg, thoroughly familiar with sidy, from the committee on resoluour financial system, faithful and in- tions, offered the following additional telligent in business relations, of un- resolution, which was unanimously

Resolved, That in D. O. Barr, this day vate, and may well challenge the cordial support of all who desire to see this important department of our State Government placed in safe and open to inspection, and preserve the common wealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other collistions which marked the long an scandalous career of the Republican treas-

> Upon repeated calls, Mr. Barr was then introduced and spoke as follows: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Concention: I thank you earnestly heartily and cordially for the honor, the distinguished honor of being unanimously chosen as your candidate for the responsible position of Statesteers. sible position of State treasurer. I car only say that should the choice of this convention be confirmed by the people a only say that should the choice of this convention be confirmed by the people at the polls, the confidence will not be mis-placed in so far as it can be met by a rigid compliance with the law, on my part, or a determination to administer solely in the interest of the commonwealth and taxpay-ers. I again thank you."

The names of the State Central committee were announced, and are as fol-

bell, 25. George 8. Purdy, 27. George Gross, 28 William Heltzel, 28 William Heltzel, 30. J. L. Steele, 31. A. G. Bonsall, 32. H. J. Stahle, 33. George M. Brisbin, 28. H. J. Stahle, 30. J. H. Uhl, 30. J. H. Uhl, 30. J. H. Uhl, 30. J. H. Uhl, 30. J. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 30. J. H. Chen, 20. H. Chen, 30. H. Chen, John M. Campbell, John M. Campbell,
Jefferson J. Young,
Thomas E. Gaskill,
R. J. Lenon,
J. Casper Gill,
W. W. Lee,
Manus McGinty,
Hon. Harmon Yerkes,
A. T. C. Keffer,
Samuel B. Helfenstine,
A. J. Steinman,
F. R. White,
E. M. Hoffer,
B. E. Wright, Jr.,
Harry Peffer,
David Engleman,
George E. Guss,
J. J. O'Boyle, Hou, J. B. Storm, C. E. Ferguson, Warren J. Buckalew, M. J. Tufts,

The President of the Convention and the candidate were authorized by resolution, to appoint the chairman of the State Central committee.

Bishop Simpson has a cottage at Long

Mr. Hayes and his Vetoes

Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT. Mr. Haves says in his veto of the 12th of May, 1879: "But there should be no denial of the National government to employ its military force on any day or at any place in case such employment be necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States." If he means under ways and means directed and prescribed by the Constitution, it might pass. But the snake he has endeavored to cover up is the words "Na tional government," There is no such government in the United States, and he knows or should know it. "Ignorance of the law excuses no man." we find him in all his vetoes using the words "National government," "National electons." "National authority," &c. If Mr. Hayes had consulted the proceedings and debates of the Federal convention, he would have seen that Mr. Randolph, a delegate from Virginia, offered nineteen resolutions for the consideration of the convention: The first resolution, "that a national government ought to be established:" 2d, "that a National legislature ought to consist of two branches, and a National judiciary;" nine resolutions, "that a National Executive be instituted to consist of a single person to be chosen by the National legislature;"— Yeat's Secret debates, pages 15 and 16. On the 20th of June, 1787, "Judge Elsworth moved to expunge the word 'National in the first resolution, and place in room of it 'government of the United States,' which was agreed to, nem. con."-Ib., page 142. Luther Martin, a delegate from Maryland, in his report to the legislature of his State, says in referring to the consolidationists in the convention. Resolved that "a National government ought to be formed; afterward the word National was stricken out by them because they thought the word might lead to alarm."-Same book

So careful were the framers of the United States Constitution of inserting any words or sentences that would lead or could be construed favorable to consolidation or centralization of the government that they expunged every word or sentence that could be tortured to the destruction of State rights, and no such words as National, consolidation, &c., are to be found in it. Yet Mr. Hayes is reversing the order of administration of the Federal government, and has stabbed the freemen of the several States in taeir most vital rights, placing them under the surveillance of his marshals and soldiers on the day of their general election. The word National is the most dangerous term that can be employed in American politics as applied to any of our institutions. Many persons who advocate the rights of the States use the expression, sometimes without reflecting upon its import. The "National government"there is no such institution. The government which is administered at Washington City was called and known as the "Federal government," the "Superior court," the "Federal judiciary," &c. The friends of the rights of the States never should make use of the term that belongs to the consolidation school of politics, and has a tendency to lead us into a wrong conception of the nature and character of the government under which we live. Mr. Martin says "that on meeting in convention it was soon found there was amongst us three parties of very different sentiments and views. One party whose object was to abolish and annihilate all State governments, and bring forward our general government over this extensive continent of a monarchical nature," &c .- Ib., nes 21 and 29

This party is still in existence to-day and has never lost sight of its object and design, and history is only repeating itself, as Mr. Hayes is now using his usurped power to effect that object by his claim to supervise the election of the people in the choice of their representatives. Equal suffrage was rigidly opposed by the enemies of State rights, and every artful trick was resorted to defeat them. They were met by the declaration "that when individuals enter into a government, they have a right to an equal voice in its first formation, and afterwards have each a right to an equal vote in every matter which relates to the government," and they secured and reserved this right for themselves and descendants in the Constitution. Mr. Martin states that there were four propositions or plans of government laid before the convention in the form of resolutions: One by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia; one by Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey; one by Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina; and one by Mr. Hamilton, of New York. In all except Mr. Hamilton's it was resolved "that the members of the National legislature (Congress) ought to be elected by the people of the several States for the term of." &c.

These several drafts were referred to a committee of detail for the purpose

Article X of that draft is the following: "Section 1. The Executive power of the United States be invested in a single person. His style shall be the 'President of the United States of America, and his title shall be 'His Excellency.' The words, title of "His Excellency, caused considerable discussion. In relation to the title it was said that Massachusetts had conferred the title of "His Excellency" on the Governor, and on the Lieutenant Governor of the State that of "His Honor." This was answered, that if "every Governor is Excellent; every Judge, Senator and Representative is Honorable, and every Justice of Yet 'the Peace by the chivalric title of Es' quire, these frivolities should be carefully discouraged, and the dangerous assumptions, by every real friend of liberty denied. They are the first robes in which a republic advances to aristocracy, thence to monarchy, and from monarchy to oppression and extravagance;" and the title "His Excellency" was left out of the Constitution, and in Section IX, Article 1, is inserted that "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States." After this diession we will return to the main

> The constitution being the supreme law and instrument in which a distribution of powers is made between the Federal government and the States, it is incumbent on the authorities of each government to shape their legislation as not to overstep the boundaries assigned to them, and this is the system which the wisdom of our fathers designed, which their patriotism and valor established, which they handed down to us as the richest boon they could bestow upon their descendants, and which it is our highest duty to preserve inviolable for future generations. Erom the nature of this system, it is of the highest importance that the agency which wields the power of the administration should be rigidly confined within its proper sphere, else the evils of consolidation which it is the great object of this peculiar complex arrangement to avoid, will be increased. The constant tendency of the central government to absorb the reserved power of the independent and sovereign States which ated it needs to be vigilantly watched. Let the insidious encroachment of Mr. Hayes upon the rights of the States pass unheeded, let his aims and efforts go unrestrained, and our glorious institutions, the paladium of our liberties, must tumble into ruins; as every at tempt to enlarge the powers of the general government by construction so as to convert the plain and economical machine which suits our principles, into a splendid government, with great revues and influential patronage, tends to consolidation of all political powers in the Federal head; and the attempt now making by Mr. Hayes to consolidate power in the Executive department, at the expense of the reserved rights of the States, is an indirect attack upon the integrity of the union, and virtually places the participants in the attitude of enemies to our free in-PATRICK HENRY. stitutions.

The Government's Purse.

TRYING TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT CON-GRESS HAS NOT SUPPLIED ENOUGH MONEY.

Washington, July 17.-The Administration is industriously engaged in giv-ing the impression that the Democratic Congress has impoverished the Govern-ment and that the Democratic Congress has been wickedly extravagant in the way of lavish appropriations. Secre-tary Sherman is going down into Maine to follow the lead of Garfield's article in the last number of the North American Review, in which it was sought to dem-onstrate that the Democrats have been more extravagant than the Republicans were. Other Republican statesmen will follow in the same line on the stump, while the departments are crying out that Congress has not given them money Commissioner Raum said the enough. other day that his department has been left short a quarter of a million, and there is the Attorney-general alarmed about the lack of money for deputy marshals. The War Department, on the contrary, at the suggestion it is suspected of Secretary Sherman, who has now gone to the head of the Administration, is now attempting to make it appear that there is such a lack of appropria-tions that the money appropriated for river and harbor improvements must be doled out in small quantities. Certain places have been selected and it is given out that only portions of the amounts appropriated by Congress will be spent at them. The Executive Department has, in other words, changed the River and Harbor bill. Nothing like this has been done since Grant, in his usual blunt way, directed that a river and harbor bill law should not be obeyed by the department. Congress had approriver and harbor improvements must be harbor bill law should not be obeyed by the department. Congress had appro-priated \$5,000,000 and Grant directed that but \$2,000,000 should be spent, the bill being extravagant. The Adminis-tration has not gone quite so far, but has marked about 30 per cent. of the appropriations "approved" for a certain amount, always a fraction of that called for by the law. The law is disabeyed for by the law. The law is disobeyed and undoubtedly with the unfair intention of making it appear that the Demo crats have left the Government inade quately provided for.

The Hanlan Club will hold a regatta of reporting a constitution, and on the 6th of August, 1787, the committee reported a draft of a Constitution, and in

Church Fairs

Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT Among the many plans proposed how

to meet the expenses of Church and Sunday-school debts, festivals, or church fairs seem to be the leading objects. No doubt the first one, as well as the last, was met with much opposition by some people; but such authority has been laid aside as erronious and absurd. The object of this article is to uphold the latter, and show some of the un soundness of the limits to which church fairs or festivals have been carried. Mr. Moody in his opening address in Brooklyn said : "If you want a revival of re ligion you must put aside all those distracting church fairs." In reply to a question asked at the Hippodrome convention, "Can two excitements exist at the same time in the same town?" he said, "Yes, if one is a revival and the other a political caucus; for the politicians will attend to their own business and the Christians to theirs: but if one is a church fair, it will kill every bit of religion there is." Again: "Do I approve of church fairs? You shouldn't ask me such questions if you don't want strong answers. I believe the devil has a hand in every church fair." Now, to all these characteristic utterances and a great many more in which the energetic speaker showed the evils of those popular nuisances, what are the objections to church fairs among those who oppose them? They are numerous; well-founded and based upon good principles; and a few Scripture declarations will be sufficient to show that such fairs in their represented forms, are not in accordance with the Laws of God. The word "fair," itself means a gathering of buyers and sellers, with their merchandise at a stated, regular, or appointed time; and "festival," has a kindred meaning. All lovers of God's truth will admit that the Church of God is a house of worship and not for merchandise. We read (Isa. Lv1: 7) that it is a house of prayer for all people. We have two illustrious examples of Christ where he purifies the Temple: One in the beginning of his ministry, and another near its close. John 11: 13-19, Matt. xx1: 12-14, Mark x1:15 18, Luke x1x:45-47. Upon what occasion, and for what purpose, it is clearly stated : simply, because they made his Father's house a house of merchandise. Is it not reasonable to believe if Christ was yet walking this earth in human form, he would be present at some of our church festivals and cleanse the House of God as he did the Temple at Jerusalem? But the next time a new carpet is wanting for the vestry, new cushions for the pews, or furniture for the parsonage, how is the money to be raised? If the minister's salary is not entirely forthcoming at the end of the year, the money to pay the choir not all raised, the repairs and improvements not fully paid for, how is the deficiency going to be met? Some one interested will be sure to suggest a fair. Will the minister have the courage to resist, and say, Better devote the church's energies to saving the masses and preach to them in a grove, or in the street, if need be, than use for the Lord's service money polluted by its passage through a church fair? Alas. we fear again and again will the same old scene be enacted. What is it? A notice will be given out from the pulpit and immediately the working members of the congregation, the women especially, will commence a course of begging, toiling and preparing; money which would go far towards the required fund will be spent in worsteds, silks, patterns, and the like, and time which might be profitably employed in ministering to the sick, or caring for those poor of whom our Saviour says, they are "always with you," will be wasted in fashioning these materials into useless articles, thus taking the bread out of the mouths of those whose legitimate work it is, and who would do it much better than any novice, while all the time there will be an undercurrent of self-gratification that somehow the voluntary workers are serving the Lord. After that will come days of preparation, putting up tables, nailing up greens, arranging and the like; doors will be opened, draughts felt, regular meals omitted, and colds taken promis cously. And then the fair. When at the flower-table, the candy-stand, and refreshment-rooms delicate young girls will be put on exhibition, the prettiest selected and dressed for the purpose, their smiles sold along with their wares. There is more or less gambling in every variety. "Shares," "fortune tellers," "grab bags," "fish ponds," and "post offices," People will buy expensive articles at prices perhaps far above, perhaps far below their real value; and while gratifying some self-desire, congratulate themselves on their self-denying charity, or they will make heavy suppers of indigestible viands, breaking of God's physical laws with pharisaical self-complacency. And then an "auction" will close the whole and delicate

fancy articles which have absorbed

hours of precious time will be knocked

down at a much lower sum than cost.

and value time nothing. We say all this will be, for it has been again and again. And what is the result? Be sides colds, weariness, heart-burnings, ruined carpets, and wasted weeks, a few hundred dollars more or less poured in the treasury of the church, a sum which it is reasonable to believe scarcely equals the outlay, because time is also money. To all this some one answers, 'Yes, but the money would not be given :" e. i., translated into plain language, men will not give for the work of God unless they have some equivalent. There is no comment to be made on that remark, except the ever-abounding Scripture declarations concerning God's love of a cheerful giver. Is it not reasonable to believe that money can be aught but a curse to the Church of God which is contributed from any motive save that of his love. It must be a free-will offering. None other are acceptable unto God. As an evidence of this, the contribution of the Widow's mites affords an illustrious example. Christ says: This widow gave more than all they which cast into the treasury, because of her penury. Do we find such men at a festival, who will give the last dime they possess without obtaining an equivalent save the Grace of God? Yet such should be the case. Otherwise it cannot be considered as the Work of God. In fact church fairs are nothing more than human inventions. There is no Divine law about it. Of course the general impression is, that its benefits are intended to promote the cause of God. But the question may arise, do those who attend church fairs have any such intentions? The Word of God teaches (Heb. IV: 12) that God is a discerner of thoughts and intents of the heart. We may be justified by saying : that if such contributions are not made expressly as a free-will offering, they will not be acceptable unto God; for the Word of God teaches that He has no delight in impious feasts, or extravagant living. That festivals are a means of temptation to young people, is a fact that cannot well be denied. Many suggestions might be made concerning church fairs and their results but the limits of this article forbid. The writer can only say: it is not the place for Christian people to assemble, unless God says so. B. F. G.

The Kentucky division of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Com-pany was sold by auction at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday. The road and rolling stock went for \$1,056,630.

At San Francisco, on Friday, George F. Bragg, a prominent merchant, died. Major James T. Hoyt, a quartermaster in the army during the late war, also died at San Francisco on Fr day.

Philadelphia Markets.

PRILADELPHIA, July 22, 1879

69.67.5. Where is unsettled and 1 cent higher, Sales of 5,000 bushels; including new red and amber at \$1.35 doi:1354; rejected at \$1.1061.11; old-do.do., at \$1.34 doi:1.05, and No. 2 red, elevator at \$1.13. At the open board, first call, \$1.124 was bid for July; \$1.115, for August; \$1.117, for September, and \$1.11 for October.

Bellefonte Markets.

QUOTATIONS. Rye, per bushel... orn, shelled... HAY AND STRAW ton..... bundled, per ton

Provision Market.

PLASTER

Apples, dried, per pound.
Cherries, dried, per pounds.
Cherries, dried, per pounds, seeded.
Beaus per quart.
Fresh butter per pound.
Chickens per pound.
Cheese per pound.
Cheese per pound.
Hams, sugar cured.
Bacon. Lard per pound..... Eggs per doz...

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION. COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 26th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of the 26th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Franck and the Hon. John Diven, Associate Judges in Centre county, having i saued their precept, bearing date 12th day of July, 1879, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of August next, being the 25th day of August, 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock. In the Coroner of Said day, with their records, inquisited forements of the done, and those who are bound in recognization to the done, and those who are bound in recognization to the done, and those who are bound in recognization to the paid of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1879, and the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Account of SAMUEL K. FAUST, Committee of HENRY RESILL, has been filed in the office of the Protonotary of the Court of Common Piess of Centre county, which said account will be presented for confirmation at the next term of said Court. shich said account will be product, at the next term of said Court.

J. C. HARPER, Prothonotary.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Account of James L. Sommerville, Assignes of Alfree Niceola, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Press of Centre county, and that said account will be presented for confirmation at the next term of said Court.

30-5w J. C. HARPER, Prothonotary,