The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

Princess Beatrice and the Prince Imperial.

Is it true, this dainty story?
Is it true—ah, who shall say?
In the brighter noenday glory
Morning shadows melt away.
Poets' fancies, woven gayly, Cruel fingers tear apart;
And in judgment Brain sits daily
On the children of the Heart.

Years ago, in times called olden-'Tis a legend, mind, I tell—
From his throne, high-reared and golden,
Cast to earth, a ruler fell. Fought by foreign foes and worsted, Mad with grief and mad with shame, or his blood the people thirsted, And heaped curses on his name.

Far away, an exile broken,
Shorn of all his pomp and pride,
Caesar passed his race's token
To his only son; and died.
Died afar, by all unheeded
Who of yore had bent the knee;
And he sleeps the sleep he needed
In his tomb across the sea.

To that son the right descended To that son the right descended Still to count himself a king; Courtiers still his steps attended, Doubting not what time would bring; And he kept the grand tradition Of his proud Imperial race; "Bide your time," was Cæsar's mission; "You shall fill your father's place."

Yet the waves of Time they bore him Little nearer to the throne; Blood, he said, should not restore him, But his people's love alone.

Not for him the pathway gory,
That his hero-fathers trod;
He would keep his whole life-story;
Fit for eyes of man and God.

So he grew among the strangers Till he came to man's estate, Till he came to man's estate,
Then he sought afar the dangers
That beset a soldier's fate.
Why? Ah, whisper, gentle breezes,
Ye that come across the sea,
Why he had a the in please. With the tender tale it pleases Cruel Fate to send by thee !

He had loved a high-born maiden, Youngest daughter of a Queen;
You has heart with grief was laden—
Shadows crept their loves between.
Fancy cast a dream-spell o'er him;
Then the ghosts of history came—
Spread his race's past before him,
While in blood they wrote his nam

Cne short word had he but spoken,
His had been the maiden's hand;
In her eyes he read the token,
He could see the promised land.
Love that's checked is love the stronger
Should he bid her be his mate?
God forbid that he should wrong her!
She should know some hangier fet? She should know some happier fate.

He was heir to pomp and splendor; Hope might dawn for him at last; Fiercest fees might yet surrender; But the fatal die was cast. Comes his dirge across she billows; Sets his gentle star for aye. Death his crownless head now pillows-He has flung his life away.

Came a whisper o'er the ocean, He had sought a soldier's death; And to seal a life's devotion, Gave her land his latest breath. Reckless there he courted danger-And the tale is far and wide, ow the youth, to fear a stranger,
Death had wooed and won for bride.

Is it true, this legend olden,
Or some poet's idle dream,
Who has sought, in garments golden,
Thus to dress a dainty theme?
If aright they tell his story,
All his race he soars above; They are men who die for glory,
'Twas a god who died for love.

—Geo. R. Sims, London World.

Lady Gamesters.

From the Landon Standard.

Very little observation will convince any one who goes into society that the mania for gambling is not confined to the male sex. There is nothing that strikes the student of the early history of card playing more forcibly than the with which the pastime was indulged in by women as well as men.

My purpose rather is to show how this
old vice is breaking out again among the so-called gentler sex, who soon, however, lose all claim to the epithet in the unseemly wrangles of the card table. There can be no doubt that there is more gambling among women at the present time than has been the case since public gaming tables were put down by act of Parliament. The harmless bet of a few pair of gloves at race meetings is now considered far beneath the notice of a dashing matron or fast maiden. There are not a few female "plungers" on the turf who "put the pot on," as the idiotic jargon of the race course has it, with as much eagerness as the most dissipated subaltern at the Raleigh, who stands to win a heap of money at Ascot or at Goodwood, with the alternative of ruining his old father, the country rector, if he loses, and allowing his sisters' portions to be swallowed up in paying his "debts of honor." Some ladies who bet can afford to pay, others cannot, and I leave it to the imagination of those who foster and encourage this state of things to realize the position of a woman, whether married or unmarried, who has to owe to an admirer the money for which she dare not ask husband or father. In the case of a woman who rules a household and has a certain amount of money at command, we know, too, what often happens. Swift spoke only of the evils of his own day, but the lines were prophetic in which he makes his "modern lady" pay her gambling debts with the money her husband had left for certain household expenses. When once a woman has done such a

things by their right names, becomes easier the next time she has occasion to help herself to the household funds, and the misery caused by such conduct is incalculable. If the female plunger be unmarried, she has recourse probably to some accommodating dressmaker, or, worse still, she accepts pecuniary help from some male friend, and perhaps puts herself for life in the power of a man who will one day make her pay dearly for the indiscre-

Card-playing, as well as betting, is on the increase, too, in certain circles. I read only the other day, a newspaper report of a case in which mention was made of the game of "Baccarat" being played at the house of a lady well known in fashionable circles, where "humble means" kept the bank, and where there was gambling for very rich stakes. This sort of thing, of course, finds imitators. The old round game which, in my youth, was played 'for love," or for counters at a half penny or penny a dozen, is now extinct, and in too many country-houses one hears of "Vingt-et-un" and "Napoleon" played for shillings and half--games at which young people crownslose far more money than they can afford, and which lead to lamentable exhibitions of greed and bad temper. All who have frequented Continental gaming tables can testify how eagerly women take to gambling. Nor they particularly scrupulous as to the means they adopt to win. There is, to my thinking, no spectacle more sorrowful than the sight of a number of fresh-faced English girls rejoicing in their winnings or lamenting their losses at cards, and wrangling over a game at which they would never quarrel were it not for the stakes. then, we are witnessing a revival of a bad old fashion, which ought to be at once stamped out by those who have any authority over young people. If something is not done the fashion, the mania (call it what you like), will spread, until the scandals of a past generation are only paralleled by the exposures of the present.

The Frozen Trance.

A botanist, named Signor Rotura. who has made a special study of South American flora, has invented a process of suspending animation in animals indefinitely and of restoring it at pleasure. In connection with Mr. James Grant, who has a freezing chamber on one of the headlands of Sydney Harbor, he has been operating on dogs, cats, lambs and other domestic animals. A slight puncture is made in the dog's ear, and two drops of a South American vegetable poison are injected. In three or four minutes the vital functions are suspended; the frame becomes rigid; the heart ceases to beat; the tail no longer wags; the dog is dead-so dead, that decomposition would set in if the body were not frozen into the hardness of stone and the brittleness of glass. The dog is laid away on a shelf in a refrigerator, and remains there for weeks and months, until it is the pleasure of Signor Rotura to resuscitate him. Then the subject is immersed in a tub of warm water for ten minutes and brought back to blood heat. A few drops of the antidote to the poison are injected with a silver syringe. In five minutes intelligence returns to the eyes, rigidity leaves the limbs, the tail is gently wagged and the dog barks and trots off as though nothing had happened. The inventor's experiments on ani-

mals have been so successful that he has requested the Governor to allow him to operate on the next felon under capital sentence. He proposes to freeze him up for a month and then to thaw him out, and declares with the sublime faith of a genuine discoverer, that he has no fear of a fatal result. Signor Rotura is uncertain whether the longevity of the subject is affected ov a temporary suspension of animation, but believes that the period of inertnes will not be cut out of one's full time, but will simply be so many weeks, months or years "of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient The account of this process is so sensational that if it had appeared in an American newspaper, a sceptical public would have regarded it as an ngenious hoax, but inasmuch as it has been transferred from the columns of the Australian press to those of the London Times, and heralded with the utmost gravity as "a wonderful discovery," who shall dare to dismission ightly? Who can say in this year who shall dare to dismiss it so of grace that anything is too strange to be true?

LEARN TO DO SOMETHING .- A oung man stepped into the office of the Indianapolis rolling mill not long since and asked for work, "What can you do?" asked the president. "I don't know," said the young man.
"Have you a trade?" "No, sir."
"Where did you come from?" "From
Pennsylvania," "Are you a German?"
"No, sir; I am an American," "If you were a German, or an English-man, or a Frenchman, I could set you to work, because you would know how to do something; but Americans are seldom trained to do anything in particular that anybody wants done.

In the house of Henry Boesh, recently destroyed by fire at Frenchville, Clearfield county, there were four silver watches, three hundred dollars left for certain household expenses.

When once a woman has done such a tween \$300 and \$400 in money, besides thing, the theft, for it is as well to call all the household property.

Babcock's Appeal.

Come back, came back, O wandering star! Return, return!
My-soul complains thou art so far,
I burn, I burn;
I weep with many a friend for you,
But some have not remained so true,
I learn, I learn.

They call you here the king of tramps-Beware, beware! The public funds are all in clamps, I swear, I swear!
Come and no longer wait,
Come or you'll be too late,
I fear, I fear.

⊙ h, darling, what are you about?
Alas, alas!
Our polities are rolls without
Their "sas," their "sas;"
Come at our fervent call, Come ere we faint and fall En masse, en masse

The White House soon shall free its halls. The White House soon shall free to "Tis true; 'tis true; 'Its true; Its doors creak out in piteous calls For you, for you; Come and demand thy place, We shield thee from diagrace—We do, we do.

Though some may cast their eyes on you Askant, askant, Askant, askant,
They no'er can spoil thy prospects true—
They can't, they can't.
Haste thee now and make amends
For such treatment of thy friends,
O Grant, O Grant!

Monroe Co., W. V., July 24. H. T. H. POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Extract from a Speech of Hon. RICH-ARD T. MERRICK, of Maryland.

At the meeting of the Democratic Convention of Howard county, Maryland, the Hon. Richard T. Merrick was called upon to speak, and responded in words of great force and eloquence. From his address we are pleased to make the following extract. which treats of National politics and the position of parties on pending political issues:

"Parties are now organizing for the great contest in which we are to engage in 1880, and the principles which will be involved in that contest should be freely discussed, and the sympathies of patriotic citizens be drawn close together in order that the political out-rages and fraud heretolore perpetrated upon the rights of the voting population of this country and the Deme party should be redressed; the aggressions of the Radical party upon the principles of constitutional liberty should be successfully resisted, and the institutions of our fathers be preserved from the now manifest purpose of our oppo-nents to mangle and destroy.

"In 1860 the country was precipitat-

"In 1860 the country was precipitated into a sanguinary internecine strife upon the extravagant and illogical construction of the relative rights of the States and the Federal government, in which the theory was asserted that the States assessed under the constitution had the right to withdraw from the Federal Union and break it up. The arbitrament of war finally disposed of the theory forever, but at the close of the strife views still more extravagant and illogical in favor of the extreme power of the Federal government as against the rights of the States appa-rently seized upon the minds of men, and for fifteen years the country has been in the throse of political accounts. been in the throes of political agony to re-establish the just and constitutional relation between the Union and the constituent element. In political or-ganizations, as in nature, the antagonism of opposing forces preserve the harmeny of the system. The force of the States broken down by the war left the States broken down by the war left unresisted the power of the Federal government in its attempt at consolida-tion. The radical party, availing itself of this condition, adopted such legisla-tion as in the judgment of its leaders would forever perpetuate its power by a fundamental change in the organiza-tion of our system. All opposition to these measures was met by an appeal to the prejudices of the people, excited and embittered by the recollections of the war, and the claim of protection and embittered by the recollections of the war, and the claim of protection under the Constitution, however com pletely sustained by logic and argument, was met with the denunciation that it was only evidence of treason. Supervi-sors of election, Federal Marshals and deputy Marshalsand special deputy marshals, appointed under a statute claim-ing to be Federal law, swarmed through the States on days of election, armed with unlimited powers to seize, arrest and hold in custody the voters of the country, whilst the Federal army stood within ready call to sustain these pesti-ferous instruments of usurpation and tyranny in whatever devices they might

ractice upon the rights and liberties of It is a great mistake to suppose that this system was organized for the coer-cion of the voters of the Southern States alone. It is as broad and comprehen sive as the Union itself. In 1878 nearl 2,000 deputy marshals were appointed for the cities of New York and Brook lyn, all active partisan politicians of the radical party, and paid from the Treasury to supervise the elections of those municipalities. This army of partisans, thus paid from the public Treasury, were authorized by the statutes to which were authorized by the statutes to which I have referred to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who, in their judgment, might commit, or who, in their opinion, they might think about to commit any breaches of the peace or violations of the Federal statutes bearing upon the Federal statutes bearing upon the subject of Federal elections. There were also co-operating with these deputy marshals a swarm of Federal supervisors of elections, appointed by Federal authority, paid from the Federal reasury, invested with equally large and arbitrary powers. In the exercise of the authority invested in these Radical missionaries thousands of voters of

every individual seized, with, I think,

"At the extra session of Congress the issue between the two parties upon this system of Federal intervention was clearly made up, and I have brought it to your attention for the reason that you might appreciate the deep and sig-nificant character of the political questions that are now submitted to the people, and must be determined in the next presidential election. Whatever might have been the vagaries of some of the great men of the Democratic party, the party, as an organization, has, since the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time, maintained as a funda-mental principle of our political system a just relation between the powers of the State and the Federal government, and the supremacy of each respectively as to the matters committed to each by Constitution of the United States The Federal government knows no voters of its own creating; it can neither make them nor unmake them; it has citizens, but not voters. It belongs to the State, and the State alone, to determine the qualifications necessary to the possession of the elective franchise; and the State, and the State alone, is charged with the especial duty of super-vising its exercise and guarding the purity of the ballot-box. The Federal government, under the Constitution, may determine the time and manner of holding elections for Federal offices; the designation of the functionaries, the agents and the officials who are to guard the ballot-box, and under whose upervision the election is to take place. belongs to the State, and the State alone

"With such instrumentalities at com "With such instrumentalities at com-mand as are provided by the statutes to which I have referred, what Federal administration could not perpetuate itself, unless, indeed, against a most overwhelming majority? It is true that at the last presidential election the in-dignation of the people was so great, their sense of wrong so universal, and their determination to overthrow the tyranny of many years so all-pervading. tyranny of many years so all-pervading, that the Democratic candidate received nearly half a million majority of the popular vote, and was elected President of the United States. But forgery, per-jury and fraud, combined with the threatened use of the Federal army, overthrew the popular will and tempor arily accomplished the subjection of the people by putting a usurper in the ex-ecutive chair. It was apparent to the minds of all thinking men at the time of that contest that the great danger to the country in the future was not to be found in the attempted secession States, for that question was forever settled, but from the consolidation of Federal power and the destruction of the States necessarily followed by the subjugation of the people. But this has become still more apparent since that damning fraud stained the history of our country. And unless the people are awakened to an appreciation of their danger and the several States of the Union speedily find that it is necessary they should be prepared to necessary they should be prepared to meet any possible emergency in which the rights of the people may be en-dangered, no thinking man can justly hope that our system of government will much longer continue as it was

framed by our fathers.
"Unfortunately, within the last decade or more the States have become too much in the habit of looking to the Federal government in every exigency that may be upon them. They must stand alone—not out of the Union, nor venture to think that they can or dare step beyond the limits of the Union, but they must learn to stand alone in but they must learn to stand alone in the Union, feeling the thrill of sympathetic sisterhood, and ready to defend the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the people under that sacred instrument from whatever quar ter the attack may come. They seem to become so enervated that even were some casual internal disorder to disturb their peace they are not provided with the strength to put it down.

"Our fathers regarded a properly or-ganized militia force in the States as the surest guarantee of success in case of foreign war, and a sure protection to constitutional liberty. Their wise ad-vice seems not now to be heard from the far off time, but, my friends, I beg the far off time, but, my friends, I beg you to ponder it seriously and reflect whether it would not be more in be-coming with the dignity and glory of your State that she should possess such an organized force as would enable her to suppress internal disorders when necessary, and resist any attempt to overthrow the Constitution and the rights of the people. overthrow the Cons

rights of the people.

"One great principle of the Democratic party, which I charge the gentlemen nominated to-day for the Legislature of your State to recollect, is that the world is governed too much." A distinguished philosophical thinker has said the greatest Parliament that ever sat in England was that which repealed the largest number of laws that had been enacted by its predecessors. Some Congress of the United States to meet. I trust, before many years, will rival this English Parliament in repealing laws. Among an enlightened, intelligent and enterprising people, such as the people of America, the hand of government should never be felt in the duties and transactions of the citizen except in a very few cases, such as where the peace of society is disturbed or the rights of individuals are invaded. The rights of individuals are invaded. The citizen should be left unrestrained by the law in the exercise of perfect freedom, so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others. The Radical upon the rights of others. The Radical party of the present day seems to have inherited something of that patriarchal theory of government under which New England enjoyed all the exquisite complexities of restraint imposed by the blue laws, when a man was fined twenty dollars for kissing his sweetheart on Sunday, and five dollars for kissing his wife on that holy day, "Self-government properly signifies not only the right of an individual to participate in the right of political au-

and arouter) possessed in these Radical missionaries thousands of voters of the city of New York were arrested on the morning of the election and deterred from voting. These arrests were made upon various pretended charges, none of which were ever brought to trial, and, by a most singular coincidence of circumstances, according to the proof before the committee of the Senate that investigated the transaction,

disgrace to the civilization of the age. But these questions upon which I have touched are very broad, and I cannot detain you to discuss them. Go into the present contest combined in solid phalanx, and prepare yourselves for the great struggle in 1880. In that struggle the indignant virtue of the American people will achieve retributive justice for the wrong and outrage upon their rights by the fraud of 1877, and re-establish, by patriotic, honest and duly elected officers of the Federal govern ment, the great principles upon which the fathers of the Republic organized our magnificent system of government."

After Sherman.

A Portland paper having vauntingly declared that "Mr. Sherman will pitch the key of the campaign," the Portland Argus picks up that ambitious politician's record on this financial question which he harps upon. It is a curious list of quotations, and we commend them to the attention of the public:

If I had my way I would grant the power to issue circulating notes to no state corporation and to no individual, but confine it solely to the United States .- Speech of John Sherman, May 13,

I would not care if there were only one kind of circulation in this country, and that a United States note convertible at the pleasure of the holder into a proper bond, or into coin.—Speech of John Sherman in the Senate in 1874. For one I am free to say that while

our public debt exists I am for main-taining in circulation the United States notes to the full amount at which they can be maintained at par in gold.-Speech of John Sherman at Marion in 1875.

Your idea that we propose to repudi-ate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the principal in legal tenders is erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds .- Letter from John Sheri Mrrch 20, 1868.

bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, and he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave. Letter from John Sherman, March 20, 1868.

We must place all the obligations of the people of the United States upon the solid basis of gold and silver coin.— Speech on the Strengthening Act, 1869, by John Sherman. What is the first section of this bill?

It is simply a solemn pledge of the United States that all the obligations of the United States, notes and bonds, shall be paid in gold and silver coin.— Speech on the Act to Strengthen the Public Credit, 1869, by John Sherman.

I say that equality and justice are amply satisfied if we redeem these bonds at the end of five years in the same kind of money, of the same intrinsic value it had at the time they were issued. ed.—Speech in the Senate, 1869, by John How shall we approach resumption. Not by any further contraction of the currency. Our contraction now is unexampled in the history of any nation.

ch of John Sherman, 1869. One hundred and forty millions has been withdrawn in two years. I think the people have a right to be relieved

rom further contraction.—Speech of John Sherman, 1869. Further contraction will destroy all the business of the country, and the people will not submit to it.—Speech of

ohn Sherman, 1869.

If the choice must be made between greenbacks and bank notes, I am in fav-or of greenbacks; but I think that both ought to be maintained in circulation t par with each other and with coin.— ohn Sherman, 1878. It would seem not only legal, but

ight, in the broadest sense of the word, that we should avail ourselves of the rapid and remarkable fall of silver bullion to recoin the old silver coins, in-cluding the old silver dollar, the oldest of our coins, and with them pay our depreciated notes, and thus restore the old coin standard.—Speech of John Sherman, 1876.

What to Teach Your Boys.

Teach your boys that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as Teach them that a common school

education with common sense is far better than a college education without

trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen beggarly "professions." Teace them to respect their elders

and themselves. Teach them that, as they expect to be

men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless Teach them that to wear patched clothes is no disgrace, but to wear a

black eye is. Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when He gave the seventh commandment, He meant it for them as well as for their sisters.

Teach them that by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure

Teach them that it is better to be an honest man seven days in a week than to be a Christian one day and a villian

The six days.

The lif all this instruction is too much trouble, teach your boys to think, and you need not worry yourself about anything else. They will review all your opinions and revise your decisions for themselves, anyhow, and the earlier you qualify them to do so the better.

From the Richmond (Va.) State.

Reconciliation is the only policy for the South, and we hope that, in spite of all the attempts the stalwarts will make to negative the well-directed ef-forts of our true friends in the North to bring about a real era of good feeling, we will persevere in the good work which, if we but engage in with all sin-cerity of purpose, cannot fail in its ob-ject. The cause of national unity and restoration of fraternal relations should enlist the hearty co-operation of all pa-triotic men and women, and surely it is time we made an end of this angry sec-tional discussion, which at least may

lead to strife and the most unhappy consequences. It is well enough to say, "Oh, nothing will come of it, and who cares if there does?" We know this was the sort of easy indifference with which we viewed the threatening storm of 1861, but it came nevertheless, and somebody did care. Let us, then, con-tinue to work in the cause of reconcilitinue to work in the cause of reconcin-ation, and with the desire to win over all men, even our enemies, in the ways of political kindness and benevolence. It is not difficult to work in this field. It costs very little, but will be produc-tive of the richest rewards. Already we have seen its good effects in a thousand ways, and if we but persist in the spirit in which we have begun, it will not be long before the reconciliation of all the people of these States will be an accomplished fact.

JURY AND TRIAL LIST.—The following is a complete list of the Grand and Traverse Jurors and Trial List for August Court, commencing Monday, August 25, 1879:

F. W. Leech, Harris.
hristian Bliner, Fotter.
A. Hunter, Half Moon.
Silham Marks, Boggs.
lobert Holmes, Walker.
John Jackson, Patton.
Jdam Swartz, Walker.
Joseph Gillland, Potter.
John Boozer, Potter.
J. Honne, Bellefonte, Boggs.
Senjamin Rush, Marien,
Sellis frytle, Half Moon.
Julian Marks, Millam Mills, Bellefonte,
William Mills, Bellefonte,
George B. Simler, Rush,
John Boozer, Potter.
J. Honne, Bellefonte,
Senjamin Description Description of the State o GRAND IUDORS

de Heverly, Spring. J ris Hess, Philipsburg. J liam Tate, Benner. 8 TRAVERSE JURORS

Rhoades, Bellefonte, nanuel Musser, College Samuel Stephen, Worth, Javid Harter, Marion, Jon Jenid, Howard Boro, In Jenid, Howard Boro, In Jenid, Howard Boro, In Jenid, Howard Boro, In Bowes, Burnside, John Shiffer, Ferguson, tool Shrom, Bellefonte, T. Ryman, Milesturg, McMailien, Walkerr, Indian Milesturg, McMailien, Walkerr, McMarien, Walkerr, McMarien, Walkerr, McMarien, Walkerr, McMarien, Merryman, Tajlot, avid Henderson, Tajlot, avid Henderson, Tajlot, John Long, Rush, Joh

TRAVERSE JURORS - SECOND WEEK w. W. McKlirney, Worth.
Levi A. Straub, Bellefonte.
James Iddings, Boggs.
C. Strickland, Bellefonte.
J. A. Henderson, Benner.
J. A. Henderson, Benner.
J. A. Henderson, Benner.
J. A. Henderson, Benner.
J. Benner.
J. A. Henderson, J. Benner.
J. McGimley, Bellefonte.
J. Milled Knoftsker, Gregg.
John C. Stover, Haines.
John Manner, Benner.
John Manner, Milesburg.
John Meany, Spring.
John Meany, Millend, Spring.
John Meany, Spring.
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John Meany, Millend, Spring.
John Meany, Millend, Millend, Spring.
John Meany, Millend, M

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

TWO C. D. Keller, et al.
hotnas use o. Joseph Shirk,
Whitecomb. "George W. Hoover & Cohollan. "George R. Boak. Bradley Childs, et al. " H. Merriman

Jacob Wanner. George Sharar, et ux Samuel Kryder.

John Worts.
J. T. Fowler & Co., use of.
A. C. Geary.
Centre County.
E. C. Henderson.

John T. Hoover's He'rs Louis Haas. William Singer & Co. Lot Stratton.
Jonathan Kreamer.
B. & S. S. B. R. Co.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. REGULAR TERMS OF COURT-Fourth Mondays of Jan ry, April, August and November.

sident Judge-Hon, CHAR A. MAYER, Lock Haven, ditional Law Judge-Hon, John H. Orvis, Belle-Additional Law Jugge-Hone, Santel Feance, John Diven, fonte, Associate Judges-Hone, Santel Feance, John Diven, Prothomotary-J. Catvix Harpes Begister of Wills and CTR of O. C.—E. W. Buccepteld, Recorder of Decks, &c., WHILLIM A. TORRAS, District Attorney—David A. Fortney.

Recorder of Press, S. DATID A. FORTNEY.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Henny Yearick.
County Surveyor—John Bryling.
Coroner—Commancamentum.
County Commissioners—Andrew Greeg, Geo. Swan,
Jacob Denkle.
Jacob Denkle.
Jacob Denkle.
Jacob Denkle.
Jacob Nower. commissioners HENRY RECK.

A to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.

orney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.

inter of the Court House—Barrin Galerath.

anty Auditors—James T. Strwart, George R. Wil
lams, Thomas B. Jamson.

Commissioners—Henry Keller, Jr., Nayban J. MITCHELL.

Derintendent of Public Schools—Prof. HENRY MEYER, taries Public—Evan M. Blanchard, W. W. Potter, B. C. Cheeseman, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, Ac.

PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot o
Howard streets. Services, Sanday at 30:30 A. M. and
11 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 12 P. M. Sunday
school, 2½ P. M. in the Wigwam, northeast corner o
Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. William Laurie; resi
dence, Spring street, south of Methodist church.

Spring and Lamb. Pactor, Rev. William Leurie; residence, Spring street, south of Methodist church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated woutheast corner of Spring and Howard streets, Services, Sunday, at 10:20 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Prayer-meeting, We offenday at 1½ p. m. Sunday-shool, Sunday 2:50 r. m., insectment of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Yocum; residence, Ontin street, west of Spring.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. Services Sunday 2 and 10:20 a. m. and 7½ p. m., sil subter days, aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence, south aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence, south aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence, south aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence, south aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence, south aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence, south aide of Bishop between A. J. O'frien; residence on Lamb street error of Kplsoppal church.

LOTHERIAN, Simulated southwest corner of High and Penn streets, Services, Sunday 10:20 a. M. and 7½ p. s. Sunday-whool Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ p. N. Pastor, Rev. Samel B. Purt; residence, at Parsonage, High Street. REXI the church.

nel B. Furst; residence, at Tarsonage, High Street.

GERMAN REPORMED, Situated forthcast corner
of Linu and Spring streets. Services Sanday at 10:30
a. M. and 73 c. M. Prayer meeting Weinschuly T. M.
Sunday-school, Sunday 920 a. M. in the cherk-plane.

BAPTIST, Situated northreast corner of High and
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BARTIST, Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 73 p. M.
Sanday-school, Sunday 9 A. M. in schurch, Pastor,
Rev W. A. Higgert; residence, west side of Allegheny
south of Episcopal church.

UNITED BIRTHERN, Situated corner South High
and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M.
and 73 p. M. Prayer-meeting, Wedussday 73 p. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Post-office midress, Bellefonte.

AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of
High street. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 73 p. M.
Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 73 p. M. Sunday-school in
church at 2:30 p. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence,
Thomas Street.

church at 230 F. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence, Thomas etreet.

FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy, Méctings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M., Pasyor-meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 75 g. M. in the room of the Association above the Post Office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each mouth at 4 r. M. Room open every night from 7 to 9 p. M., and the National Christian Temperance Union at 730 p. M., on National Christian Temperance Union at Thursday.
The LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan Hose House, Thursday, at 3 F. M.—CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Monday at 7 F. S. Ja their rooms in Bush's Arcade, High street.