The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper

PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

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

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

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

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 advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week,	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Weeks,	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks,	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month,	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months,	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months,	5 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months,	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year,	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	42 00	60 00	100 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, 15 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, $3 each.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

Judge Black Speaks.

That honest and out-spoken old Democrat, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, replies to the questions of an interviewer as follows:

"Do you, like many other Pennsylvanians, think Tilden the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1880?"

"I don't think Tilden wants to be the candidate of 1880, but he can have the nomination if he is willing to take it. All the signs show that. The fraud of which he was the victim in 1876 gives him a hold upon the popular heart which is hard to lessen. Besides, he is known to be a man consummately fitted for the first office in the Nation—a thoughtful statesman, a studious doctrinaire, with a knowledge of practical affairs which makes his judgment infallible. As regards the much-talked-of cipher dispatches, what do they prove? Why this, and this only, That those loathsome miscreants who held the returns in their hands tried to blackmail him; demanded money as the price of an honest certificate and a true return—he indignantly and instantly refused to be robbed, and then the scoundrels fabricated the fraudulent returns for which they were paid by the Hayes men. I defy any man to lay his hand upon one scintilla of evidence beyond what I have stated, which connects Mr. Tilden with these infamous rascals in any other way. But the false returns were all paid for by the Administration which they put into power. Every one of that godless crew is provided with a profitable office. There is double baseness in this. To reward men for corrupting election returns is unspeakably bad, but to do it with money taken from the public treasury is such an infinite outrage that it casts common bribery or ordinary stealing quite into the shade. It is said Mr. Tilden ought to have seized the Presidency and had himself inaugurated at all risks. This is unmitigated nonsense. If the House of Representatives had declared him elected then he would have been unfaithful to his duty if he had not taken possession; but when his political supporters in Congress permitted him and his constituents to be juggled out of their rights, how could he remedy the wrong? How especially can the members of Congress who committed that grave error throw the blame upon him?"

"Are you a Tilden man?"

"No, I am not a Tilden man. I am for the nomination of the National convention. My personal preference would be General Hancock, because he was the first officer of his rank in the regular army that lifted his voice to say a good word for constitutional liberty, and as long as I live I will be grateful to him for that, if nobody is. What I have said about Tilden proceeds from a conviction that he has been cheated and slandered, and he deserves a vindication."

Judge Black is not, by any means, alone in Pennsylvania in his preference for the gallant and noble Hancock for President. Indeed, we doubt much whether any considerable number of Pennsylvania Democrats will be against him when the proper time comes to make manifest their preference. The Democracy of our State may not deny the claim of Mr. Tilden to vindication, nor his right to receive the Presidential office from the man who now holds it by the foulest election fraud ever perpetrated in an elective government; but, after all, who has suffered most from this detestable outrage? Mr. Tilden? or the majority of the people as represented by the Democratic party of the country? And should Mr. Tilden not be the candidate, then be assured that either Pennsylvania's Hancock or Pennsylvania's Black will not lack friends in the convention that makes the nomination.

EVEN the dignified Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, has been forced to eat crow in New York by making stump speeches for Conkling's ticket. The nausea of the diet must be very great to him when he reflects that the effort is made equally in the interest of Cornell and the Tammany bolters.

Written for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

Maharashtra.

BY REV. GALEN W. SEILER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I purpose giving brief sketches of missionary life in Maharashtra, India, as I think they would be interesting to your readers; and it might be well to introduce them with an outline of Indian history and institutions.

The Hindus are the descendants of the Aryan race, from which also the Caucasians of the West are sprung. They came from Central Asia, probably near Bactria, 3,000 years ago, and found India inhabited by tribes inferior to themselves in knowledge and civilization, and of a much darker complexion. They naturally came into collision with the aborigines, whom they called *Dasyus*—natives, as they themselves are now called by their English conquerors. The Dasyus were gradually driven from their most fertile regions to the table-lands and mountainous districts of South India; and their descendants, known as the Kols, Bheels, Mahars, Mangs, &c., are still numerous in Central and Southern India. Ethnographically speaking, the aborigines are not Hindus, being despised as outcastes by the latter. All the Brahmans, in ancient times, were priests, scribes, teachers, ascetics, &c., and the Hindu race was divided into four castes—Brahmans, Kshetrias, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Kshetrias were warriors, the Vaishyas merchants, and the Shudras, farmers and mechanics. But, in the course of time, these castes were subdivided into scores of castes, according to the number of trades and professions; and intercourse with those engaged in menial labor and with outcastes was gradually discontinued. Upon the Brahmans are divided into a number of castes, and the members of these different castes do not intermarry. Caste is one of the leading features of Hinduism, and its rules are closely interwoven with those of their ceremonial religion. Indeed, a man's caste determines not only his social position, but also his religion. As foreigners do not belong to any of the Hindu castes they could not become Hindus, in religion, even if they wished.

The main feature in the religion of all Hindus is the transmigration of the soul. They believe that the Divine Spirit pervades the universe, and that the soul of every person is a part of the Spirit of God, and after a series of transmigrations is finally absorbed in the Diety. The Brahman is believed to be in the highest stage of probation, and if he violates caste rules or ceremonial laws, his soul is, after death, kept in purgatory until atonement is made, after which it re-animates the body of man or beast until it again reaches the state of probation preparatory to absorption. Hindus believe, too, that a host of deities have emanated from the divine nature, some of whom have become incarnate to fulfill various purposes. Household gods, also, are numerous. These preliminary observations will suffice to throw light on future references to the social and religious customs of India.

Maharashtra comprehends a surface of about 100,000 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the Sautpoora mountains, on the west by the Indian Ocean, and the most eastern point is Nagpoor. The name of the country is derived from *maha*, great, and *rashtra*, kingdom. In ancient times it was probably ruled by one Hindu king or *raja*, and the Marathas were the dominating race. Subsequently the kingdom was divided into small principalities, all of which had to submit to one of the Mahomedan conquerors in the 14th century. In the 16th century the Marathas were subject to the independent Mahomedan dynasty at Bejapoor, and through the influence of Brahmans at the court of Bejapoor they rapidly rose into importance. But it was not until the 17th century that they were organized into a nation by the great Shivajee.

Shivajee was born in 1627, and early in life showed an aptitude for military exploits. Most of the fortresses in Western India were in possession of Mahomedan Khans or Hindu noblemen, and as the ambition of Shivajee developed he formed designs of capturing these one after another, by bribery, treachery or open force. He gathered trusty bands of mountaineers called *Mawulees*, to whom he held out the inducement of plunder, and like the wily tiger he would often issue from mountain defiles or recesses and spring upon his unsuspecting enemy. He thus extended his power until it attracted notice in Delhi; and even the great Mogul Emperor could not subdue him He had the faculty of inspiring his followers with ardent enthusiasm; he was a good disciplinarian, resolute and impetuous in his attacks, skillful in arranging every department amidst continual warfare, and he combined the dash of a military leader with the wisdom and economy of a statesman. It was by such a combination of talents that he raised the Marathas to sovereignty; and after his death the empire continued to expand until its power was broken by the Afghans at the battle of Paniput, and the English at Poona. The Hindus of Maharashtra are of course great admirers of Shivajee, and many of them speak of him as an incarnation of a diety. Shivajee is justly charged with cruelty and treachery, but Marathas generally consider that politcal assassination is often justifiable.

I will close this article with an account of the assassination of Afzool Khan, commander of the Beejapoor army sent against Shivajee, and the destruction of his force by Shivajee.

"After performing his ablutions with much earnestnesss he (Shivajee) arose, put on a steel chain cap and chain armore under his turban and cotton gown, concealed a crooked dagger in his right sleeve, and on the fingers of his left hand, he fixed a *wagnuck*, a treacherous weapon well known among Marathas. Thus accoutred, he slowly descended from the fort. The Khan had arrived at the appointed place of meeting before him, and was expressing his impatience at the delay, when Shivajee was seen advancing, apparently unarmed, and like the Khan, attended by only one armed follower, his tried friend Taunajee Maloosray. Afzool Khan made no objection to Shivajee's follower, although he carried two swords in his waistband, a circumstance which might pass unnoticed, being common amongst Marathas; he advanced two or three paces to meet Shivajee; they were introduced, and in the midst of the customary embrace, the treacherous Maratha struck the wagnuck in the bowels of Afzool Khan, who quickly disengaged himself, clapping his hand on his sword, exclaiming, "treachery and murder!" but Shivajee instantly followed up the blow with his dagger. The Khan had drawn his sword and made a cut at Shivajee, but the concealed armor was proof against the blow. * * * The Khan's follower maintained an unequal combat with Shivajee and his attendant for some time before he fell. The bearers had lifted the Khan into his palanquin during the scuffle, but by the time it was over some followers of Shivajee had come up, when they cut off the head of the dying man." The signals agreed on were now made, and Shivajee's troops rushed from their concealment, surprising and nearly annihilating the Beejapoor troops.

Shivajee's admirers do not admit that that act of his was a murder.

Pension Arrears Settled.

SOME PERTINENT FACTS FROM COMMISSIONER BENTLEY'S BUREAU.

Appended are the operations of the pension bureau in the settlement of the arrears to October 1, 1879. The average amount of arrears in each case settled is $545.62. The whole number of cases settled in September was 13,287. It is estimated that there are still about 6,000 or 7,000 pensioners entitled to arrears whose cases have not been settled. The settlements hereafter cannot be made as rapidly as heretofore because of the great number of cases in which there is no title to arrears, which must be examined in the search for those in which there is title. It is stated that outstanding settlements can be hastened by writing a letter to the pension office, giving again the number of the pension certificate and the present post office address of the applicant. It is almost certain that the $25,000,000 appropriated will be sufficient to cover the arrears which were due upon the pensions allowed previous to January 25, 1879. The number of arrears of pension claims under acts of January 25 and March 4, 1879, settled to October 1, 1879, are given with their money value as follows:

Agencies.	Invalids.	Widows.	Total.	Money value.
Boston	1,702	411	2,113	$ 1,229,434 09
Canandaigua	1,993	507	2,500	1,381,623 38
Chicago	2,149	372	3,521	1,750,821 11
Columbus	3,368	478	3,846	1,914,007 91
Concord	1,525	816	2,341	1,367,524 03
Des Moines	2,006	168	2,174	1,149,901 39
Detroit	1,515	207	1,522	910,473 68
Indianapolis	2,691	263	2,954	1,492,148 39
Knoxville	1,039	440	1,479	928,868 65
Louisville	746	275	1,021	606,880 54
Milwaukee	1,726	268	1,694	1,130,671 81
New York	2,156	362	2,518	1,400,098 78
Philadelphia	2,563	336	2,899	1,453,523 84
Pittsburgh	1,874	313	2,187	1,126,468 95
St. Louis	2,257	229	2,486	1,404,914 96
San Francisco	176	10	186	109,554 48
Washington	2,165	262	2,427	1,377,541 94
Total	32,651	5,717	33,368	$20,734,507 93

THE Boston *Herald* thinks "the nomination of General Hancock or General McClellan by the Democrats next year would be a very sagacious move. Both of these gallant soldiers are patriotic and devoted to the Union. Their education in the army has taught them to look to the whole country, but their regard for the Constitution has kept them from any temptation to infringe upon the rights of the States. Either of these gentleman would be a popular candidate. McClellan still retains the affection of the soldiers, which he secured in a measure beyond that of any other general in the late war, while Hancock has been tried in the administration of government and the work of reconstruction in the South."

Pennsylvania Sunday-schools now afford a tuition in sacred and classical history, which was not given in many of the academies fifty years ago.

Up to Saturday the total deaths from yellow fever in Memphis numbered 403, and the total number of cases, 1,347. There were six deaths on Saturday.

A Bloody Battle with the Ute Indians.

MAJOR THORNBURG AND TEN MEN KILLED—OTHER OFFICERS WOUNDED—FULL PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR AT MILK RIVER—INTERESTING DISPATCHES—CIVIL OFFICIALS IN DANGER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The following despatches were received at Sheridan's headquarters this noon:

MILK RIVER, Col., Sept. 29, via RAWLINS, Wyoming Territory.—This command, composed of three companies of cavalry, was met one mile south of Milk river by several hundred Ute Indians, who attacked and drove us to our wagon train, which had been parked, with great loss. It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Major Thornburg, who fell in harness, together with ten enlisted men and wagon-master McKinely, with a painful, but not serious, wounding of Lieutenant Haddock, Dr. Guness, and about twenty men and teamsters. I am now corralled near water, with three-fourths of our animals killed. After a desperate fight since 12 o'clock A. M., we hold our position at this hour, 6.30 P. M. I shall strengthen during the night, and we believe we can hold out until reinforcements reach us, if they are hurried through. Officers and men are behaving with the greatest gallantry. I am also slightly wounded in two places.

(Signed) PAYNE, Commander.

Gen. Cook, commanding the department of the Platte, who is here, received the following despatch from his assistant adjutant-general:

FORT OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.

Gen. George Crook, Chicago:

I have ordered Merritt and four companies from Lussel, two companies from McPherson, all that can be spared from Sanders, and four companies from Douglass to rendezvous at once at Rawlin's. This gives about 530 men. Have ordered two companies from Robinson, one from Laramie and one from Fetterman to march at once to the railroad to meet emergencies. Gilliss is ordered to confer with Merritt and forward transportation. Have you any orders?

(Signed) R. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The receipt of the above melancholy news casts a gloom over military headquarters here, where all the army officers located were quickly congregated. Generals Sheridan and Crook were closeted in consultation for some time, but as yet have issued no orders in addition to the above by A. A. G. Williams, which meets their approval. Assistant Adjutant General Whipple states that there were 800 Ute Indians at White River agency, about a fourth of which were warriors.

General Sheridan stated to a reporter that the information contained in the dispatches received at noon was all he had concerning Major Thornton's fight with the Utes. He has given the necessary orders to have reinforcements pushed forward with the greatest expedition, and is confident they will reach Payne in time to save his command.

The following has been received at the Indian bureau from Agent Stanley, at Los Pinos, Colorado, dated October 2d:

A runner just in from the White River Agency reports that the agent and employes are killed. There has been a fight with the troops, in which the officers in command were killed. The troops are surrounded, away from any water supply, and their trains have been captured.

Meeker, the Indian Agent, and all his employes have been killed. Large forces have been promptly forwarded to the scene of hostilities, who will no doubt call the hostiles to a fearful reckoning.

The latest advices are that reinforcements have reached Capt. Payne and found the command safe, as will be seen by the following from the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan:

CHICAGO, October 7.—Lieutenant Price, from Fortification creek, writes on October 3 that Payne has been able to hold the Indians in check; that he has been joined by Dodge's company of the Ninth cavalry, and that Merritt must have reached him the next day, the 4th instant.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt.-General.

Captain Dodge's company is composed of colored troops belonging to Colonel Hatch's regiment, who were scouting in the same general region at the time of the battle and who, it was feared, had been intercepted by hostile Indians before news of the disaster could have reached them. Colonel Merritt and his force of three hundred and fifty cavalrymen started from Rawlins for the relief of Captain Payne's beleagured command on the morning of Thursday, October 2, and General Townsend infers from the concluding statement of the foregoing telegram that Colonel Merritt passed Lieutenant Price's position at Fortification creek on his way southward some time during last Friday, on the evening of which the letter appears to have been written. Fortification creek is considerably more than half way on the march of one hundred and eighty miles from Rawlins to the scene of the Milk river engagement, and the relieving columns doubtless effected a junction with Captain Payne's force on Saturday morning.

The Adrian Fair Disaster.

A terrible accident occured at Adrian, Michigan, at the agricultural fair which was being held at that place on Thursday of last week. At least 2,000 persons were crowded on to the grand stand when it gave way in the centre, precipitating the mass of people into the ruins. The following persons were killed: M. M. Merck, of Adrian; Mrs. John Hubbard, of Jasper, Mich.; two boys named Hyle and Masher; David Blumadore, of Petersburg, Mich.; William Mulzer, of Adrian; Henry Hart, Secretary of the Michigan State Insurance Company; Aschel Henderson, Millie Hall and a Chinese washerman of Adrian; Daniel Johnson, of Manchester; a Mr. Hume, of Medina, Mich.; and Eva Sherrard, of Tecumseh, Mich. The seriously injured number seventy-five, some of whom the physicians say cannot live through the day. The architect of the grand-stand structure is the person blamed for the fatal casualty. The stand was built unusually high to admit of space for the exhibition of wagons and carriages underneath, and the timbers were simply spiked together, instead of being mortised and braced.

The Riot Losses.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES ALLEGHENY COUNTY LIABLE.

PITTSBURGH, October 6.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court to-day in the Allegheny county riot test cases. The court is of the opinion, and so decides, that Allegheny county is liable. The opinion is written by Justice Paxson on thirty-seven sheets of foolscap, and expresses the views of the entire bench with the exception of Justice Sterrett, who did not sit at the argument, and the new Justice, Green, who will not take his seat on the bench until November. The case in which this decision is rendered is the county of Allegheny, plaintiff in error, vs. John Gibson, Son & Co., defendants in error. This case was tried with others in Beaver county, and was decided against Allegheny county by the Beaver court. The Supreme Court affirms the rulings of the court below, and while the opinion is written in this case other similar cases tried also at Beaver are governed by it.

The Fulton *Republican* gives an account of the recent robbery of Jacob B. Hill in Belfast township, Fulton county. The number of the robbers is not stated. They bound the family and tortured Mr. Hill by holding him over the stove till he told where his money was. They got $1,300 in silver and notes.

Democratic Platform.

FIRST. That we the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed and practised by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve 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 nation."

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, 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 and encourage fraudulent counts of the votes or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority.

FOURTH. That the right to a free ballot 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 military force and of a host of hireling officials, claiming the power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing, destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundation of self-government. We call upon all good citizens to aid us in preserving our institutions from destruction by 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 expressed by their votes.

FIFTH. 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 intimidate and obstruct the electors, and his unprecedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

SIXTH. That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

SEVENTH. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which, during the period of Republican ascendancy, political corporations profited at the people's expense, 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 power in the State of Pennsylvania.

EIGHTH. That the Democratic party being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throughout its history 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 of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth which governs all else within 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 Republican leaders to debauch the legislature 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 of the State treasury, a bankrupt general fund and even schools and charities unable to get the money long since appropriated to their support, is a sufficient illustration of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

THERE never was such a really good, substantial, satisfactory, and rapid-selling first-class Lock Stitch Sewing Machine offered so low as the "NEW FAMILY SHUTTLE," reduced to only $25; more complete with equipments, and lower in price than any other machine. It is elegant in workmanship and finish, surpasses all others in its work and fulfills all the requirements of every family as a helper. Thoroughly warranted by written guarantee for five years, and kept in order free of charge. It will do every description of work—fine or coarse—that any machine, at any price, ever did, or can do; equally as rapid, correct, smooth, neat, and strong. Has all the late improvements, is easy to learn and manage, is serviceable, don t wear out, always ready, and never out of order. Sent C. O. D. anywhere with privilege of examination before payment of bill. Agents make money rapidly, supplying the great demand for this the Cheapest Machine in the World. Territory free. *Address*, for descriptive books, &c., "Family" Shuttle Machine Co., 755 Broadway, New York. 30-1y

WHY WILL YOU—Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced. Sold by F. Potts Green, wholesale and retail. 20-eow-1y

PERSONS who are troubled with weakness arising from a disordered state of the Urinary and Pro-creative Organs, such as Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, or memory, difficulty in Breathing, Nervousness, Trembling, Weakness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the small of the back, Muscular Lassitude, Hot and Dry Skin, Eruptions on Face, Pale complexion, &c., should at once procure a bottle of Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu. A judicious and prompt use of this preparation may be relied upon to give tone to the Organs, restore their power and remove the symptoms. Price one dollar—six for five dollars. For sale at F. POTTS GREEN'S Drug Store, Bush House Block. 1y-20eow

No Doubt About It.

From the New York Sun.

Grant is as much a candidate now as he was in 1868 or in 1872. All the ring chiefs and a great number of leaders in the Republican party are for him first, last and all the time. They have not changed in the least degree, or abated a jot in devotion. Their programme of a sectional crusade has been organized with reference to Grant. All the platforms are manufactured in one mould, and they bear the impress of a preconcerted plan or campaign for 1880 by forcing an issue with the South, and claiming that a man with an iron grip is demanded in the Executive office.

MRS. Fannie Davenport-Price and husband suddenly dropped from the dramatic, in Minneapolis, a few days ago, to become what is known in theatrical gymnastics as vaulters. They were driving along a bluff when the horses ran away. Price turned a back sumersault out of the carriage, but Mrs. Price jumped over the dashboard and got control of the animals just in time to keep them from going over the bluff.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1879.

FLOUR—Is strong and higher; superfine $4@4.50; extra, $5@5.50; Ohio and Indiana family, $6@7; Pennsylvania family, $6.25@6.50; St. Louis family, $6.50@7.50; Minnesota, $6.25@6.50; patent and other high grades, $7.50@8.

WHEAT—Is buoyant; No. 2 western red, $1.38; Pennsylvania red, $1.38; amber, $1.38.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, October 9, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat, per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye, per bushel	50
Corn, ear	45
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 75
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$ 10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw, per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	18
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	12
Potatoes per bushel	25
Dried beef	18
Canned tomatoes per can	10@12
Lemons per doz	25
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the account of JACOB DUNKLE, administrator of the estate of DAVID DUNKLE, deceased:

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to ascertain the heirs of David Dunkle, dec'd, and make distribution of the fund shown to be in the hands of the administrator among the said heirs, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of J. L. Spangler, Esq., in the Borough of Bellefonte.

41-3w ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 155, April T., 1877, in the matter of the assigned estate of ALFRED NICHOLLS:

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund belonging to the said assigned estate in the hands of JAMES L. SOMMERVILLE, assignee, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bellefonte, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 28th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will please attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

41-3w WILBUR F. REEDER, Auditor.

Notice.

P. H. HAUPT has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve acres of land situated in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre, adjoining lands in the warrantee names of William Russell on the north, Jesse Brooks on the east, Thomas Potts on the south and James Roland on the west. 41-3t

High Constable's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the various ordinances of the borough of Bellefonte I have impounded one RED and WHITE SPOTTED BULL, and the owner or owners thereof have not claimed him, Notice is hereby given that the said bull will be sold according to law on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the pound in Bellefonte.

JOHN THOMAS, High Constable.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE —AT— ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at Public sale, at the residence of WILLIAM FROM, near Churchville, Potter township, Centre county, Pa.,

On Friday, October 31st, 1879,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate of JONAS FROM, late of Potter township, deceased:

No. 1. A fine Timber Tract, lying one and a-half miles south from Churchville, containing

122 ACRES and 5 PERCHES.

This tract is filled with the choicest Hemlock, Pine and Oak timber.

No. 2. Is a choice and well cultivated farm lying in the village of Churchville, containing

117 Acres and 111 Perches,

thereon erected two commodious DWELLING HOUSES, one of which is the Mansion House, the other a large Tenant House; also a large BANK BARN, WAGON SHED, SPRING HOUSE, and other buildings. There are two excellent springs of water on the place—one is a

STRONG SULPHUR SPRING.

A large and elegant meadow lies below the dwelling house. TWO LIME KILNS ON THE PLACE are in full operation under a lease which yields, in rent, from 300 to 500 bushels of lime for the farm.

AN ORCHARD FILLED WITH CHOICE FRUIT.

The above farm lies in the town of Churchville, along the public road; a good school house and a brick church, post office and store, are all within three hundred yards of the place. The farm is well fenced, is of the best limestone land, and take it all in all, is the most desirable property for a home in Centre county.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years—the latter two payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

WILLIAM FROM, Trustee.

For further particulars call at the office of J. L. Spangler, Bellefonte, Pa. 41-ts

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John D. Lieb, deceased, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, having been granted to the undersigned, resident of Bellefonte, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said decedent to come forward and make immediate payment, and all having claims against him to present their accounts, duly authenticated, for payment.

39-6t DAVID M. LIEB, Administrator.