

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

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

Table with 10 columns: Time, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 10 in., 20 in., 30 in., 40 in. and 10 rows of rates for different durations.

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THE Cincinnati Gazette has been making a canvas of the Republicans of Ohio on Presidential preferences. Out of about seven hundred returns, it reaches the following result: Sherman, 377; Blaine, 158; Grant, 92; Garfield, 14; Hayes, 14, and Washburn, 13.

GEN. CHAMBERLAIN having come to the front in Maine, Blaine will have to look to his laurels. He is said to be ambitious and will not require much coaxing to set up a dangerous rivalry to the sun-struck statesman, who already looks with jealousy at his approach.

"LET us get our fingers in a crack and we will rip off the whole board," is, says the Boston Post, "the elegant and forcible remark attributed to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Maine." Well, they got their fingers in, and proved their efficiency as a Returning Board for the Republican party fully up to the Wells' standard of that delectable institution.

COL. CHARLES KLECKNER, a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-office, has been arrested under a charge of stealing letters from the mails. He was bailed in \$3,000 for his appearance in the District Court of the United States. Col. Kleckner commanded a regiment in the late war, and was subsequently a member of the legislature.

MARSHALS were employed to manage the September elections in California and Congress is now asked to appropriate funds to pay them. Congress at the last and extra session refused to appropriate money for this service, and it to hoped they will still refuse. Marshals have no business at the polls to regulate State elections, and if they are sent there by the Executive authority in defiance of Congress, let the Executive pay them.

J. MADISON WELLS, the chief of the Presidential staff board of Louisiana in 1868, is in Washington seeking a re-appointment to the Surveyor's office, his term having expired. Being in possession of crinating evidence, of course Hayes, the receiver of the stolen goods, will nominate him if he demands it. He cannot avoid it; but the Democratic Senate? Here is the trouble that may force the rascal to moderate his ambition and take a desk in the Treasury Department or some subordinate place in the Customs where he would escape the immediate vigilance of the Senate.

THE Republicans of Congressman Voorhis' district, New Jersey, have had a meeting and appointed a committee to request his resignation. We noticed this representative of the New Jersey Republicans some time ago, as having been detected in crooked work in his management of the Bergen Bank, of which he was President, and forging water bonds. Notwithstanding the grave charges against him, upon which true bills have been found, this representative has had the impudence to appear in his seat in Congress, and it is not likely he will have any delicacy in refusing to comply with the request of his constituents.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1880.

General William H. Blair, of your town, closed the argument on the contested election case of Curtin vs Yocum, on last Tuesday night, before the subcommittee of the House charged with its consideration. It is generally believed here that the committee will report in favor of referring the matter back to the people, thus necessitating a new election. Governor Curtin's friends here say that he would have had no difficulty in getting a favorable report from the committee seating him at once and there is no doubt that the report would have been adopted by the House by a large majority. It was at the suggestion of contestant's counsel that the committee agreed to declare the seat vacant and order a new election. The arguments of D. L. Krebs, Esq., and General Blair are spoken of here as being unusually able and comprehensive.

There is now no question but that both houses of Congress will drift into the widest field of discussion of financial matters before adjournment. The House clearly showed this week that its members will tackle the vexed question whenever an opportunity is offered, and will, as the Senators are doing, engage in any preliminary skirmish preparatory to a general debate, covering the whole ground of finance. The matter seems worn threadbare, but, for all that, the legislator must ventilate himself, if not the question itself. Senator Morrill delivered himself of his financial burden in a carefully-written speech, which he read with as much care and accuracy as a school boy his set essay on commencement day. Empty seats were his only listeners, and the speech itself will go out into empty space, for it will have no effect upon persons or legislation. Though the Senate is little in session, yet it manages to dispose of the bills on the Calendar, and makes quite a creditable showing of business. So far, it has adjourned, after a session of an hour or two, each day, until Thursday, when it has gone over till Monday; but it cannot do much better, owing to the dilatoriness of the House with the appropriation measures.

The House wrestles daily with its new rules, and, but for the difference of opinion in regard to the powers of the various committees, would make short work in adopting them. Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania made a most humorous and effective speech in defense of the rules, on the above disputed point, and it seemed to remove in the minds of many members the existing objections thereto. The Republicans are intensely excited over the proposition of General Walker to give the Democrats an equal showing in the appointment of census-takers in the South, and they have carried their grievances up to Mr. Hayes, who has promised to see that justice is done. Under the outrageous pretense that the Democrats will, if given any of the supervisors in the Southern States, so fraudulently falsify the census enumeration as to give them more Congressmen than justly entitled to by the actual number of inhabitants, the Radicals are working like beavers to secure the entire list of enumerators; hence their appeal to the White House for aid in their machinations. It is pertinent to ask, "Will not this matter of alleged fraud in enumeration work both ways? If the Democrats will cheat by unwarranted increase of names, when given power, will not the Radicals, under the same circumstances, cheat by unwarranted lessening?" The rule will work both ways. The country has ample proof that fraud of the largest proportions is the only political capital a Southern Radical has in possession.

We referred last week to the murder of a citizen, Mr. Hirth, a well-to-do grocer. Since then the negroes committing the crime have been arrested, and so great was the excitement and public demonstration over the affair, that the police feared an attempt at rescue and lynching. Though there were many threats, yet none put in execution, and the criminals will receive the regular investigation in our Courts. One of the four men arrested has confessed the crime, and his statements are such as to convince the police that they have the right parties, particularly so since he is corroborated by other evidence, which seems indisputable. Mr. Hirth was a highly respected young man, and at the time of his murder was on his way to visit the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. His death has given a feeling of great insecurity, inasmuch as it was caused by an assault made in a well-settled street, and right by dwelling houses, the inmates of which could hear the deadly blows.

The case of Miss Lucy Rhett Walton Horton, for shooting Mr. John H. Morgan, son of Senator Morgan, on New Year's day, has been indefinitely postponed in the police court. At the request of Miss Horton's counsel, Mrs. Lockwood relinquished her purpose of moving, as surety on the bail bond, for a dismissal of the case. She had no intention of requesting to be relieved, but was and is anxious that, if nothing more is to be done with the case, the girl may be relieved of the charge, so as to render the task of getting her employment easier. Miss Horton is represented as being very anxious to obtain work of some kind, so as to cease being a burden to the friends which her necessity has drawn around her. Mr. Morgan was in court, and appears fully recovered from his hurt, which was, at worst, but a slight flesh wound. Mrs. Lockwood is an earnest advocate of women's rights, not only as to suffrage, but in all other respects. Her suretyship of Miss Horton is in keeping with her conduct generally, for she is ever ready to extend aid to any suffering op-

pressed sister, and in this case young Mr. Morgan will realize, before he gets through with Miss Horton, that he has after him a dogged persistent fighter in Mrs. Judge Lockwood, who will never cease her efforts until her client, Miss Horton, has secured the fullest and amplest redress that the courts of the District can give her. Mrs. Lockwood is an able lawyer, and has earned, since she entered the legal profession, quite a handsome property through her talents. She will take a prominent part, as in the past, in the National Women's Suffrage Convention, which will soon assemble here, for her knowledge of law and of legislative matters are so great as to put her at the head. Not, however, in that mere wordy declamation of wrongs which brings several of her sisters to the front, but in real effectiveness as a worker and counselor.

Old Boreas has given the first touches of real winter by covering us with a mantle of snow, which hides all the features of early spring which shone on every hand. The sun has shone warmly and brilliantly, the country roads were hardly muddy, occasionally only the thermometer fell to a pinching point of cold, and, as in the beginning of the Centennial year, we have hardly been aware that midwinter was upon us until now the whitened house tops and commons prove it to us.

The celebrated redskin, Chief Ouray, with his wife and several other Ute chiefs, is now one of our great objects of curiosity, and attracts more attention than any other Indian delegation since the advent of Sitting Bull, years ago. He is a fine looking fellow, if it be proper to draw any comparisons among Indians. As all Indians have the general characteristics of race in their high cheek bones, red skin, black eyes and hair, and large muscular development, it is as difficult to say one is handsomer or more attractive than another, as to draw distinction between two eggs. An egg is an egg, and an Indian is an Indian, and Ouray is an Indian in every muscle and lineament. The President gave his usual monthly reception on the night of the 13th, which was largely attended, and was as brilliant, in all respects, as any of its predecessors, in decoration of the White House and in richness and display of fashion and dress by Mrs. Hayes and her attendants, and the lady callers. The plebian, of course, put in his appearance, and the bespangled foreign attache and second lieutenant, whose huge brass epaulettes were not half so large as his conceit, had often to elbow their way through the great unwashed throng, whose dress did not exceed the inevitable shiny, well-worn broadcloth coat and black alpaca dress.

The Vote for President

MR. BICKNELL'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT FAVORABLY CONSIDERED.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 16.—The subcommittee of the House Select Committee "on the state of the law respecting ascertainment and declaration of the result of election of President and Vice President," at their meeting to-day, decided to report favorably to the full committee the joint resolution introduced by Representative Bicknell providing for an amendment to the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice President.

A meeting of the full Committee will be called early next week, and the report of the sub-committee will probably be adopted without amendment, and the resolution will be favorably reported to the House. The proposed amendment contemplates an election of President and Vice President by the people of the several States, and prescribes the manner of counting the votes and determining questions of contest. "The electoral votes and fraction thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the number of the State's electoral votes, and dividing the product by the sum of all the votes given in the State for President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fraction thereof to be assigned to such person; using for such fraction three decimals only. The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to the election of Vice President; but no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible as Vice President.

In case of a contest in any State as to the election of President or Vice President, the same may be passed upon by its highest judicial tribunal, in accordance with its laws; the decision thereof shall be by it certified and transmitted, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The electoral votes shall be counted by the two Houses as certified, unless rejected by both Houses; but if there be a certificate of decision by the highest judicial tribunal of any State upon a contested election therein the electoral votes of such State shall be counted in accordance with such decision, unless the same be overruled by both Houses. If there be no such certificate of decision the contested votes from any State shall not be counted unless both Houses concur therein. If there be more than one certificate of electoral votes from any State, and no such judicial decision, or if there be more than one such decision from any State, in either case that certificate of electoral votes, or that decision which shall be held by both Houses to be made by the rightful authority, shall be conclusive, and the votes shall be counted accordingly, unless rejected by both Houses.

The above are the main points of difference between the present mode and that prescribed by the proposed constitutional amendment.

The Lancaster Examiner and Express, after a careful examination of the iron industries of that county, has discovered that the furnaces have a weekly productive capacity of 1,640 tons of iron, and give employment to 420 men. The Cordelia Furnace, which will be blown in a few days, will produce 130 tons of iron per week, and give employment to about 95 men. The Columbia Rolling Mill, recently purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be put in repair at once, and when in operation, will give employment to 150 men. The mills at Safe Harbor are about to be put in operation, and will give employment to 100 men.

Maharashtra.

BY REV. GALEN W. SEILER.

[NO. FOUR.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—As every intelligent person knows, the Hindus are a very conservative people, and custom having the force of law in India, it is very difficult for foreign institutions to get a foothold there. The people of other Asiatic countries not having the good fortune to belong to one of the few great Hindu castes have, for ages, been called *Mlechhas*, and considered so low in the social scale that their very touch is contaminating to a Brahman.

When the Portuguese and English first came to India, they were regarded with wonder on account of their complexion, prowess, and advanced type of civilization. Hence they were called *Vediyate lake*—wonderful people—and Europe and America are still called *Vediyate* by the Hindus.

Though Western civilization and Christianity offer so many facilities for the realization of earthly comfort and true happiness, yet there have been many obstacles to their progress, which has necessarily been slow. Railroads were superstitiously opposed, though now they are well patronized. People thought it a great wrong that the "sacred" water of the Ganges should be diverted into canals. Vaccination has often been stoutly opposed; and on account of caste prejudice, hospitals are not yet appreciated as they should be.

In the interior, especially where western influence is not so much felt, the customs of 2,000 years ago still obtain. Farmers use rude, primitive ploughs; most people live in small, sun-dried brick or rubble-stone houses, without a glass window or a chimney. Two women grind wheat or "jwari" (like millet) daily at the mill, which consists of an upper and lower flat mill-stone; and the members of the family sit on the floor when they eat, and eat with their fingers. One could imagine while among them, that he was living with the ancients 2,000 years ago.

Grass is cut, not even with a scythe, but with a small sickle, so that it takes half a dozen men a week to cut an acre of it. If an embankment is to be made earth is brought in small baskets carried on the head. When wheelbarrows were first used for such purposes the workmen actually began to carry them loaded on their heads!

Custom in the abstract and customs constitute great obstacles to Evangelistic work in India. Natives are often at a loss to answer arguments adduced by Christians, and they frankly confess that they perpetuate old institutions like caste, child-marriage, idolatry, &c., only because they are ancestral. They seem to satisfy their conscience with that plea, and then remain indifferent and stolid.

Money and marriage are the principal subjects of conversation in the average Hindu family. When a child is only two or three years old the parents begin to make arrangements for its betrothal, and when parties are betrothed the transaction is chiefly mercenary. The marriage ceremonies usually take place when the parties are from five to ten years old; and often one wedding procession follows another for days, and there is an incessant noise of discordant musical instruments and tom-toms, which tax one's patience very much.

A Hindu widow is not allowed to marry again (especially if she belongs to a high caste) even if she be only seven years old, and has only been betrothed. Neither is she allowed to wear ornaments; she must shave the hair off her head and live in comparative seclusion. Though not absolutely required, they were advised to burn themselves alive on the funeral-pyre of the husband, and were taught that it was a mark of the highest virtue and fidelity in a widow to do so. Moreover the life of a Hindu widow has usually been so miserable that thousands of them have been quite willing to burn themselves, and though sutteeism was abolished by Lord Wm. Bentinck in 1830, we occasionally read of some fanatical widow immolating herself on the burning-ground. Not satisfied with originating such horrid practices the old sages made it the duty of the eldest son to apply the torch to the funeral-pyre! A native Christian preacher at a late anniversary meeting in India, said he had done that when he was a heathen youth.

ness the performance. The hook is fastened to a long rope, suspended from the top of a pole, and after it is pushed through a thick fold of flesh near the shoulder blade, the devotee is swung back and forth through a wide space until he is nearly, if not quite, exhausted.

Kinney, a town ten miles from Kola-poor, where the writer was stationed, was often the scene of hook-swinging. Although the cruel customs of the *Higlus* have been forcibly abolished by Government, the influence of Christian missions, and the increased knowledge of Christianity have opened the eyes of millions to the folly and inefficiency of social and religious rites that were once so prevalent. Still, as everywhere else, there are many barriers to the progress of true religion.

It must not be inferred from what I have written above that the Hindus are a cruel people. They are on the other hand rather mild, and a few of their customs worldly Americans would do well to imitate; but their caste rules and religious zeal that is not according to knowledge, have made them selfish and hostile, if not cruel to those who have embraced Christianity.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS.—Danger that this new American industry is to be Crushed out by Congressional Legislation.—The subject of "American Plate Glass" is again being discussed among our business men. The superior quality of the glass manufactured by the establishment which was a few years ago operating in our midst is conclusive proof that excellent facilities are at hand for its manufacture. Messrs. J. B. and E. Ford, representing the Ford Plate Glass works at Jeffersonville, Indiana, were in town last week in consultation with our citizens upon the subject. The amount of capital invested in these establishments is immense, the number of employes large and the wages paid to and expended by them must greatly benefit all the business of a town. Hence its advantages are apparent. We republish the following from the columns of the *Pittsburg Commercial* as pertinent at this time:

NEW ALBANY, January 15.—The manufacture of plate glass in the United States is yet an experiment, so far as the financial results of the business are concerned. The pioneer manufactory in this line of productive industry is located at New Albany, and is an immense establishment, covering about twenty acres of ground and employing \$1,100,000 capital. These works are known as "the De Pauw American Plate Glass Works." Added to them at present are the Louisville Plate Glass Works, owned by Mr. W. C. De Pauw, and in which a capital of \$750,000 has been invested. Add this to the capital of the works at New Albany, and it will give an aggregate of \$1,850,000 capital invested in the manufacture of plate glass by one New Albany capitalist. At the New Albany works \$250,000 are spent annually for raw material, \$400,000 for wages, and \$150,000 for other factory expenses. Seven large steam engines are used of 2,000 horse power, and 1,000 men, women and boys, are employed. The Ford Plate Glass Works at Jeffersonville employ a capital of \$600,000, and the expenditures for raw material, wages and other expenses, as well as the number of employes, correspond with this large capital. The Crystal City Plate Works at Crystal City, near St. Louis, employ a capital of about \$750,000, and are on a scale of equal magnitude in raw material, wages and employes.

These are the only plate glass manufactories in America. Since their establishment they have had to contend against a combination of all the plate glass manufactories of Europe; and no occasion has been omitted by this foreign combination to crush out this great industry on the American continent. Efforts have been made by this combination to purchase the American factories that they might be torn down, so that the plate glass monopoly might remain in the hands of the English, French, Belgian and German manufacturers. These failing, Congress has been besieged at every session of late years, for a repeal of all tariff protection to the American manufacturers, these foreign monopolists well knowing that the American factories can only compete with the Europeans by the incidental protection the present tariff affords. The reasons for this are plain enough. Labor, raw material, and everything else entering into the manufacture of plate glass are much cheaper in Europe than in America. Labor, in particular, is down to pauper rates, and the operatives in the European factories are about the same as slaves to the proprietors. Just now these foreign monopolists have all the machinery of their combination at work to induce Congress to largely reduce the tariff on foreign plate glass. They are using all the specious arguments characteristic of the foreign opponents of our American system of manufacturing, and it is said are spending large sums of money to accomplish their purpose, and have a strong lobby at Congress pushing their work with energy. Of course, American citizens are used for these corrupt purposes, but the people of the West have a right to expect that their Representatives and Senators in Congress will not yield to the blandishments of these corrupt foreign monopolists, whose only aim is to destroy a branch of productive industry in this country that bids fair to rapidly increase in capital and establishments until, like the cotton and iron industries, it can take care of itself, and send its products into Europe, as our cotton goods and hardware now go there for a market. All these great plate glass works are in the West. There is a double significance in this fact to western Congressmen. Continue the protection of this great industry, say the people of the great West.

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the new patented gate which is being introduced by Prof. Robt. Moore has merits which make it superior to any we have heretofore seen or used. John Rockey, Robert Valentine, Constance Curtin, J. A. Hunter, Dr. Hale, J. Dunlop Shugart, Major Wm. F. Reynolds, A. J. Shively, R. J. Henderson. Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

JANUARY JURY LIST.—The jurors drawn for the term of court commencing January 26, are as follows:

- GRAND JURORS: William Spotts, Grand Juror; J. S. Somerville, S. Shaw; Alexander Miller, Spring; Jos. G. Cramer, Bellefonte; E. M. Fisher, Union; T. B. Potter, Whiteport; William White, Bellefonte; Benj. H. Kramper, Bellefonte; W. H. Noll, Spring; D. C. Gutzwiller, Penn.; R. B. DeBorja, Spring; R. S. Addings, Union; W. H. Krammer, Miles.

- TRAVELER JURORS—FIRST WEEK: John F. Krebs, Ferguson; David M. Henry, Potter; Samuel M. Winter, Miles; Geo. Coppenhaver, Taylor; John T. Lee, Potter; Harrison Kline, Spring; Constantine Curtin, Potter; John Garlick, Spring; Henry Eckenroth, Spring; James Adams, W. Worth; John Hoffer, Bellefonte; Samuel Harter, Gregg; Thomas C. Huntz, College; Wm. H. Roy, Jr., Worth; Jonathan Spangler, Miles; Build Thompson, Huston; Wm. B. Gringry, Worth; Wm. H. Heston, Potter; R. J. Hayes, Snow Shoe; S. E. Pringle, Taylor; John P. DeBorja, Spring; Sam'l Brugler, Unionville; Harry Smier, Philadelphia; Israel Kaufman, Spring.

- TRAVELER JURORS—SECOND WEEK: William Allison, Potter; John L. Bogan, Gregg; C. C. Keats, (not to be called); John Boy, Spring; John Ludwig, College; Thomas Deane, W. Worth; Wm. H. Roy, Jr., Worth; Fred Meyer, Gregg; William Ring, Spring; Ralph Burd, Haines; Adam Krutzner, Liberty; Fred Lambert, Liberty; Luther A. Shaffer, Walker; Frk. Montgomery, Bellefonte; Thomas Bechtel, Jr., Snow; Thos. S. Langley, Liberty; Chas. Reese, Snow Shoe; Wm. Baird, Milesburg; Jos. K. Heston, Miles; Henry Ekers, College.

- TRAVELER JURORS—THIRD WEEK: J. R. Bollman, Milesburg; John A. Haines, Gregg; G. W. Weaver, Snow Shoe; John From, Spring; John S. Roy, Marion; J. H. Griffin, Halfmoon; Joseph Eckley, S. Snow; Joseph Hechtel, Liberty; A. G. Kramper, Spring; T. R. Reynolds, Bellefonte; Sam'l Showers, Walker; Reuben Lucas, Halfmoon; D. B. DeBorja, Spring; John Taylor, Gregg; John Hamilton, Gregg; John Miller, Walker; Edward Holt, S. Snow; J. C. Mason, Rock.

Senator-elect Garfield paid a warm tribute to Senator Thurman at a reception in the Capitol building at Columbus on Wednesday night of last week. The Senator-elect was poetical, indeed. Referring to the kind words spoken of him by Senator Thurman in the State canvass he said: "The flowers that bloom over the garden wall of party politics are the sweetest and most fragrant that bloom in the gardens of this world, and where we can pluck them and enjoy their fragrance it is manly and delightful to do so."

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between John L. Lieb and E. M. Sturdevant, and since the death of John L. Lieb by his administrator David M. Lieb, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1878, dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said E. M. Sturdevant, and all demands on the same to be paid to the same.

For Sale. A FARM containing Fifty Acres, and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. Title good. Inquire of A. J. A. T. E. GRIST, Unionville, Centre county, Pa.

Subpoena in Divorce. ELIZABETH SELTZER, in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., vs. DANIEL SELTZER, A. V. M. And now, Nov. 24, 1879, it appears to the Court that upon the return of the above subpoena, the said Daniel Seltzer, the defendant, cannot be found in the County of Centre, and it is ordered and directed that John Spangler, Esq., High Sheriff of said county, shall cause notice to be published in one newspaper printed in the county for four successive weeks prior to the first day of next term, requiring the said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court to answer the complaint, and to abide what the Court may direct in the premises. By the Court, J. H. O. Certified from the record this 23rd day of December, 1879. J. C. HARBEL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa. December 23, 1879. J. H. O.

Orphans' Court Sale. BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed for sale at the residence of William Campbell, late of the Borough of Milesburg, dec'd., on Saturday, 24th of January, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real estate, viz:

A lot of ground situated in the Borough of Milesburg, bounded by lands of McCoy & Linn, L. T. Eddy and others, fronting on the turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Milesburg—thereon erected a TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE in good condition, STABLE, and all other necessary outbuildings. The other, generally known as the Milesburg Planing Mills, consisting of a number of lots, situated in Centre City, Bogen township, bounded by lands of Emanuel Schroeyer, Jas. T. Hale's Estate, and others—thereon erected a TWO-STORY COTTON FACTORY BUILDING, used as a Planing Mill, in good condition and very favorably located.

Terms of Sale.—One-half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. W. CAMPBELL, 1-41 Acting Executor of Wm. Campbell, dec'd.

COURT PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 24th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Diven, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their process, bearing date 15th day of December, 1879, to hold 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 January next, being the 26th day of January, 1880, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own reasons, to do the things which their office requires to be done, and those who are bound and indebted to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, to do the same, and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1880, and the centenary of the Birth year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

GIRARD HOUSE, CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS. This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any first-class hotels in the country. The price of board has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per day. J. M. KIRKIN, 1-47 Manager.