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ENGLISH KINGS.

A friend writes me that recently hearing a discussion among several prominent divines regarding the successions of some of the English kings, and they being unable to decide or agree upon what the line was, she gave them the proper order of the succession, and quoted as her method of recollection the following rhyme, long familiar to her but entirely new to them.

First William the Norman, Then William his son; Henry, Stephen and Henry, Then Richard and John. Next Henry the Third, Edwards one, two, and three, And again, after Richard, Three Henrys we see, Two Edwards, third Richard, If rightly I guess; Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess.

RUSSIA'S COLD CLIME.

A writer in the London Pall Mall Gazette says: The Russians have a great knack for making their winters pleasant. You feel nothing of the cold in those tightly built houses where all the doors and windows are double and where the rooms are kept warm by big stoves hidden in the walls.

In Russian cities walking is just possible for men during winter, but hardly so for ladies. The women of the lower order wear knee boots; those of the shopkeeping classes seldom venture out at all; those of the aristocracy go out in sleighs. These sleighs are by no means pleasant vehicles for nervous people, for the Kalmuck coachmen drive them at such a terrific pace that they frequently capsize, but persons not destitute of pluck find their motion most enjoyable.

WHY PEOPLE ARE POOR.

It is stated on excellent authority, that "poor have ye with you always." The remark was true when uttered, and it has been true ever since, and from appearance, ever will be. There are those who have no disposition to save; who "live from hand to mouth," so to speak; who take no thought of to-morrow.

ered "bad form" in aristocratic circles. Military officers wear only mustache and whiskers; diplomatists and other civil servants eschew the whiskers, and generally reap their faces altogether. A Russian with a beard is pretty sure to be either a "pope" or a member of one of the classes below the upper middle.

THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.

The Rev. W. Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., recently sent out circulars to mothers in that city asking, 1. What are the most common defects in the training of our girls? 2. What principles of conduct are most important, and what habits are essential to the development of noble and useful womanhood? At a public meeting the results of his inquiries have been given. Female habits of dress were referred as more injurious than male habits. Most women, too, take much less out-door exercise than is good for them.

The present year is to be celebrated in Russia as completing twenty-five years of the Czar's reign, and the Industrial Exhibition which is to be held at Moscow in the coming May will doubtless be as popular with the Russians as even that of 1872. But such an anniversary brings with it an ominous suggestion of the grim old proverb, "Evil awaits the Czar of twenty-five years," which Russian history has so strangely verified.

"Death's Door."

"Death's door" is a significant name. A correspondent has been at 'Port du Mort,' as the French call it, and has a rather sensational and tragic story to tell regarding the little green bay and Lake Michigan strait. This occurred, he says, in February, 1877, and has never before been published.

erally bound to be in debt if they can find anybody that will trust them. Of course we understand that people are sometimes unfortunate. They get sick, or those dependent on them become so. We know that people are sometimes overtaken by misfortune; but where there is one case of this kind there are fifty in which the entire trouble may be found in the lack of disposition to save.

Metternich on Talleyrand and Fouché.

Talleyrand possessed unusual intellectual ability. My long-continued relations with him made me aware that his whole character more adapted him to destroy than to create. A priest, his temperament led him to irreligious courses. Of noble birth, he pleaded for the overthrow of his class; under the Republican rule he forswore the Republic; under the Empire he was constantly inclined to conspire against the Emperor; under the Bourbons, lastly, he labored for the overthrow of the legitimate dynasty.

THE IMPORTATION OF VOTERS.

The Exodus committee occupied one of the Court of Claims' rooms on the ground floor of the Capitol yesterday, and will in future hold its sittings there. Owing to the interruption caused by imperative committee calls on Senators Vance and Pendleton, the session was confined to the examination of Mr. E. B. Borden, a landowner and bank president of Goldsboro, N. C., and T. C. Grooms, of Greencastle, Ind., the testimony of the latter being only just begun when an adjournment occurred at noon.

A Russian Story.

Mr. Barry in his work, "Russia in 1870," tells of the time when slavery was an institution in that country. A certain ironmaster caused a man who had offended him to be locked up in an iron cage, and kept him confined in it for a certain length of time. At last when he was absent on a journey, the case of the wretched prisoner came to the knowledge of the governor of the province. The governor caused the man, cage and all, to be brought to the government town, and invited the tyrannical ironmaster to dinner.

GLORY clutches the empty air when ambition ceases to breathe.

constituents were thieves. Mr. Groom, the Indiana witness, has been a resident of Greencastle for forty-three years, and brought a file of the Greencastle Banner with him. He testified that George Langsdale, its editor, has been postmaster of Greencastle for two terms and is a stalwart Republican, while his paper, the Banner, is the Republican organ for Putnam county. After the election of October, 1878, when all of the Democratic county candidates except one were elected by twelve to fifteen thousand majority, and the Democratic State ticket by a large overplus, the Banner, of November 28, 1878, published the following italicized editorial: "Since the negroes of the South have been deprived of their civil rights, we suggest that they move to this side of the Ohio, and assist in making a solid North in 1880. Come to Indiana."

HELEN OF TYRE.

What phantom is this that appears Through the purple mists of the years, Itself but a mist like these? A woman of cloud and of fire; It is she; it is Helen of Tyre, The town in the midst of the seas!

Oh, sweet as the breath of morn, To the fallen and forlorn, Are whispered words of praise, For the famished heart believes The falsehood that tempts and deceives, And the promise that betrays.

Oh town in the midst of the seas, With thy raft of cedar trees, Thy merchandise and thy ships, Thou too art become as naught, A phantom, a shadow, a thought, A name upon men's lips.

Napoleon at the Play.

The Metternich and Remusat memoirs have revived interest in Napoleon. Here is a description of the conqueror at Erfurt, in 1807, when the Comedie-Francaise was sent on from France to play before an audience of kings and princes: "Facing the stage had been placed two arm-chairs for the two Emperors (Napoleon and Alexander), on either side of which were ordinary chairs for kings and princes. A roll of drums was heard without. 'It is the Emperor,' ran through the audience. 'You—fools,' cried a French officer angrily to his drummers, 'what are you doing? That is only a king.' A German sovereign entered; three others followed him at a little distance. It was thus without noise or ostentation that the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg appeared.

"Finally a louder roll of drums was heard. All eyes were directed with uneasy curiosity toward the entrance. At last he appeared, that most inconceivable man of that most inconceivable time. Clad as usual in the most simple of costumes, he made a very slight bow to the sovereigns present who had been waiting so long and took his arm-chair on the right of the Emperor of Russia, his stout and not very shapely figure contrasting with the splendid stature of Alexander.

"The four kings took their seats and the play began—the 'Edipus of Voltaire. Vainly, Talma and Raucourt displayed all their art, exerted all their talent; none of us had eyes or attention for the stage. The gendarmes at the door of our box, it should be said, spared no effort to complete our defective education and in the intermissions between the acts gave us lessons in etiquette to be observed in the presence of the master of the world. 'Put down your opera-glass; the Emperor doesn't want to be stared at,' cried one. Another added 'Sit straight; don't crane your necks; the Emperor won't have it.' The impertinence was supreme, but we followed the example of the kings and princes before us and put up with it.

"Immediately afterwards Napoleon, who had seen the play a hundred times in all probability, settled himself cozily in his arm-chair and went to sleep. To us it was singular to see sleeping thus soundly the terrible man whose plans involved the happiness or suffering of half the world. We could not grow weary of gazing with wonder blind with awe upon that profile like a fine antique medallion, seen against the background of Alexander's dark uniform."

Gov. Vance—And are good voters?

Mr. Blair took charge of Mr. Borden and cross-questioned him closely on the landlord and tenant act. The crops are divided and the tenant markets his own share. When the tenant desires credit which he cannot get he obtains orders from the landlord on the merchant against his crop. This, Mr. Blair tried to make appear, was a combination between the landlord and merchant to cheat the negro tenant, but reckoned without his host, Mr. Borden replying that the prices charged were no higher than under any other circumstances, and the landlord was doing the negro a favor, for it always occurred when the latter could not obtain store credit. Mr. Blair also tried to make the witness express the sentiment that the negroes complained of the act, but Mr. Borden replied that he had never heard of any general complaint, although politicians tried to make capital of it. The act enabled the tenant to secure land without money, and was rather in his interest. Mr. Blair endeavored to secure an acknowledgment that the act was to be regarded as implying that the negroes were universally considered to be dishonest. This enabled Gov. Vance to get in a good back stroke at his Republican colleague by stating that there was a law in New Hampshire against stealing, but that did not imply that all of Mr. Blair's