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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion othing inserted for less than 50 cents.
BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents

BUSINESS NOTICES, it is to be per line, each insertion.

Local NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

On Saturday last, Col. Thomas A. dent of the Pennsylvania railroad company to the board of directors of that corporation to take effect on the corporation to take effect on the corporation. Scott sent in his resignation as presi-1st day of June next. It is said this action on the part of Col. Scott created but little surprise for the reason that it was understood the state of his health might soon render it necessary for him to retire from active participation in the business of the company. In taking this step he has acted solely under the advice of his physicians. It is supposed that the successor of Col. Scott will be George B. Roberts, at present 1st Vice President of the company. The following is the letter of resignation:

of resignation:

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1880.—To the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Gentlemen: After a service of nearly thirty years with the company I find it necessary to tender my resignation as its president and as one of its directors, to take effect June 1. I do this only because I am assured by my physicians that it is indispensible to a possible restoration of my health that I should be released from the cares and responsibilities inseparable from the position. I had hoped to continue in the service of the company during the residue of my life. Under the advice referred to, this is no longer practicable. It has not been without much careful thought that I have reached this conclusion as the one best not only for myself, but for the interests of the company, as I feel that the duties of your chief executive can only he preparely are only for myself, but for the interests of the company, as I feel that the duties of your chief executive can only be properly performed by one in thoroughly strong health and able himself to act promptly and efficiently in all emergencies that may arise. I need not say with what keen regret I sever relations which have extended through nearly two-thirds of my life and which have associated with them the most gratifying recollections of faithful support and adherence to the interests of the comand adherence to the interests of the com pany on the part of those in every department of service with whom I have been officially or otherwise connected.

officially or otherwise connected.

In resigning the trust with which the shareholders and board have honored me, I feel sure that the property will be safely and wisely administered by those who may be my successors, and I can only add that with its present high standard, both physically and financially, a faithful adherence to the conservative policy set forth in your last annual report, will in my judgment bring about results that cannot but be satisfactory to the management and gratifying to the shareholders. If I can aid at any time to advance such results it will give me very great pleasure to do so. I any time to advance such results it will give me very great pleasure to do so. I beg to return my thanks to each and every member of the board, and to the officers and employes of the company for the earnest and kindly support which I have received from them in the performance of duties that have devolved upon me.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

YOUNG KALLOCH, who recently murdered DeYoung, in San Francisco, is a preacher of the Gospel, the hopeful son of his father, another Divine wearing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in. They are a healthy pair of rascals. The father is at present Mayor of the city, representing the turbulent element who obtained control last fall, and expresses the belief that the act of the son in assassinating DeYoung will not seriously militate against his ministerial usefulness. Of course he anticipates escape from the halter.

GARFIELD is one of the dark horses which will be hitched in the woods in the neighborhood of the Chicago convention. If Grant by any means should be ruled off the course the Reverend Statesman, of Ohio, will probably be led forward as a formidable competitor for the prize. One thing may be said of him, he has more brain power than all the rest of them put together. He should not, however, forget to have DeGolyer present in the capacity of groom.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

SOLID PLATFORM FOR DEMOCRATS TO STAND UPON.

HON, GEORGE A. JENKS FOR SU-PREME JUDGE. COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

HARRISBURG, April 29 .- The Demo cratic Convention was called to order this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The special committee on credentials short ly appeared and made their report through Mr. Dill. The committee re-ported that their decisions had been arrived at unanimously in each case and that in the case of the contest in Philadelphia, while the Vaux delegation is admitted, the McGowen dele gates were regularly elected under the established rules of the party; yet for the sake of having a united party in Philadelphia both sides were anxious to secure harmony and concerted ac-The committee will therefore in Philadelphia at some future day and make such rules for the organi zation of the Democrats in Philadelphia as in their judgment may be deemed necessary. They will determine what the regular organization shall be and how it is to be made up. Each delega-tion is to be admitted to seats in this convention and each delegate to seat convention and each delegate to cast one half of one vote through its chair-man. The report was then adopted and the roll of delegates was called. The names of district delegates to Cincinnati, as decided upon by the special committee, are as follows:

First District-George McGowan, Dallas Sanders.

Second District—John R. Reed, Robert P. Dechert.

ward H. Floar. At the conclusion of roll call Hon. R

Monaghan nominated Hon, A. H. Dill for temporary chairman, and that gentleman was unanimously chosen for the position. Mr. Dill, on taking the chair, merely expressed his thanks for the honor.

It was resolved that the order of business should be as follows: Appointment of committees on organization and resolutions—all resolutions to be referred to the latter without debate; elec tion of delegates at large and of ele at large; nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court and Auditor General, and the appointment of representative delegates, electors and members of the State central committee.

The committee on organization and resolutions were then named and the latter given permission to retire.

When the committee had retired Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie, nominated for permanent chairman of the con vention Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, of

Hon. R. M. Speer seconded the nomination and Mr. Monaghan was unani-mously elected. Hons. W. L. Scott and R. M. Speer escorted Mr. Monaghan to the chair. He was loudly applauded

and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I don't know how to express my thanks adequate-

show how to express my thanks adequately to you for this manifestation of your confidence and choice.

Four years ago you conferred upon me a similar distinction to preside over the convention in the city of Lancaster. I tried upon that occasion to fulfill my duties firmly, justly and with impartiality. Upon that occasion you selected a deleration to firmly, justly and with impartiality. Upon that occasion you selected a delegation to the national convention, at the city of St. Louis. You went there by your representation, and you nominated two eminently distinguished statesmen of this country [applause], who, soon after that, at the general election were elected [applause] by a large popular majority of the American people, and a decided majority of the electoral votes of this country. [Great applause]. By fraud they were prevented from exercising the duties of those offices. But the democracy of this country, true to it, and to its every interest, rose in their patriotism above place, est, rose in their patriotism above place, and for the sake of peace and prosperity in this land, yielded to fraud that which beonged to them in honor and in honesty?

[Great applause].

But the past is gone. It is for you to deal with the present and the future. You have commenced your work in peace, jus-tice and conciliation towards each other. You will to-day through this conventionequal to any convention that ever I have seen meet, in intellect and character—you send a delegation to another western city

equal to any convention that ever I have seen meet, in intellect and character—you send a delegation to snother western city—a western city in which, 24 years ago, convened a national convention that did nominate two distinguished gentlemen for these offices, who were triumphantly elected, and did serve the people, and serve them well. [Applause].

Your conciliations here have convinced me and convinced the country that the delegation you shall send to Cincinnati in 1830 will again select two distinguished statesmen of this country, who will represent the great interests of all its sections, and I believe that this peace you have started here will certainly secure the election of those two gentlemen in November! [Vociferous applause], and I speak it now with my thoughts dwelling upon the opening future; that the democracy of this country shall elect those gentlemen to the offices for which they shall be selected, they must and they shall be inaugurated! [Great applause]. And when they have been, they will administer the duties of those offices without fear, favor or affection from any quarter. [Renewed applause].

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the

practiced by the illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Dem-ocratic 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."

vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

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

counts of votes, or to inaugurate candidates rejected by the majority. Fourth. That the right to a full ballot is the right preservative of all rights; the only means of peacefully redressing griev-ances 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 cal upon all good citizens to aid us in preserv ing 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 legally expressed by their votes.

Fifth. That Rutherford B. Hayes, hav

rith. That Rutherford B. Hayes, naving 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
depotits proper are a present and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country. o the country.
Sixth. That the Democratic party, as of

old, favors a constitutional curren gold and silver, and of paper convertible

Seventh. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which, during the period of Republican ascendency, political rings and corporations profited at the people's expense, and to any appropriations 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 Congress, have saved to the people many militions of dollars, and we believe that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Eighth. Thatthe Democratic party being the natural friend of the workingman, and having, through its history, stood between him and oppression, renews its expression Seventh. That we are opposed to the

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 jeal-

objects of the utmost vígilance and jeal-ousy by both legislature and people.

Tenth. That the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling Republi-can 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 political rings), and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

Eleventh. That the great fraud of 1876-, by which, upon a false count of the ectoral votes of these States, the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the Presidential chair, and for the first time in American history, the will of the peo-ple was set aside, under a threat of milita-ry force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civil war, the Democratic party submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the dark crime when they should come to vote in 1880. ne precedes and dwarfs every other. poses a more sacred duty upon the peo-of the Union than ever addressed the

nsciences of a nation of freemen Twelfth. That this convention is opposed to the abrogation of the two-thirds rule in the national convention of the

Democratic party.

The selection of four delegates at arge to the natio next in order.

Mr. Vaux named Hons. W. S. Stenger, of Franklin, and W. L. Scott, of

Erie.
Mr. T. J. Barger, of Philadelphia, named Hons. Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, and R. Milton Speer, of Hun-

adelphia, and R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon.

There being no others named those gentlemen were declared the choice of the convention for delegates at large.

For electors at large Hons. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, and W. H. Playford, of Fayette, were named.

A delegate then named Mr. James P. Barr, of Pittsburg. Mr. Monaghan attempted to withdraw, but he was not permitted to do so, and was unanimous

The ayes and nays were then called for the remaining elector at large, and Mr. Playford was elected by a vote of

133 to 1104.

The following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for the Supreme Bench: Hons. Geo. A. Jenks, of Jefferson, Pearson Church, Crawford, E. J. Fox, Northampton, James Bredin, But-ler. The vote as announced stood:

Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie, proposed fr. George Ross, of Bucks, for member f the National executive committee, but Mr. Ross protested that that selec-tion should be made by the delegation to Cincinnati. Mr. Scott then moved that the name of Mr. Ross be recom-mended for member of the National committee but the convention refused

to entertain the motion.

After the chairman had requested that the names of the State committee be handed in to the secretaries, the convention adjourned sine die.

The following is a complete list of the delegates to the National Convention and of the Presidential electors

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE. William S. Stenger, William L. Scott, R. Milton Speer, Lewis C. Cassidy. R. Milton Speer,

DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1. Geo. McGowan, 14. B. F. Meyers, Dallas Sanders.

John R. Read, 15. R. A. Packer, R. P. Dechert.

J. Thos. J. Barger, 16. Jno. J. Metsiger, Wm. McMullen.

H. S. Donohue, 17. A. S. Landis, Samuel Josephs.

William J. Ber.

Fraddy Garker, 12. C. M. Duncan.

4. H. S. Donohue, 11.
Samuel Josephs. William J. Baer.
5. Fred'k. Gerker, 13. C. M. Duncan,
E. H. Flood. M. Crawford.
6. J. L. Forwood, 19. C. F. Black,
Wm. McSherry.
Wm. McSherry.

John H. Brinton. Wm. McSherry. Harman Yerkes, 20. Edward Bigler, J. Wright Apple. J. N. Cassanova D. Ermentrout, 21. Edgar Cowan, Thos. D. Fisler.
W. U. Hensel,
B. J. McGrann.
W. H. Snowden, 23. Malcom Hay,

10. W. H. Snowden,
H. Fry,
W. Scott.
24. G. W. Miller,
William Gordon
R. S. Staples.
25. J. B. Knox,
G. A. Jenks.
F. Fitzsimmons.
26. J. B. Brawley,
James B. Reilly,
James Ellis.
27. Geo. A. Allen,
H. B. Plummer

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE. R. E. Monaghan. W. H. Playford.

R. E. Monaghan. W. H. Playford.

J. Dist. Dist.
John Slevin. 15. George A. Post.
Edwin A. Pue. 16. A. M. Benton.
J. M. Campbell. 17. J. P. Linton.
Giles Dallett. 18. John S. Miller.
John N. Moffett. 19. J. O. Saxton.
Edwin Waldon. 20. C. M. Bower.
Nat. C. James. 21. I. J. Buchanan.
George Filbert. 22. Christ. Magee.
J. G. McSparin. 23. Robt. M. Gibson.
Alfred J. Martin 24. Thos. Bradford. Alfred J. Martin.24. Thos. Bradford. Adam Gerringer.25. H. W. Wilson. Frank Turner. 26. Samuel Griffith. P. J. Birmingdon 27. J. R. Thompson

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1880. The problem of the Republican candidacy for President, or rather the query, Who will be nominated at Chicago? excites much more interest into the State Treasury are consumed and discussion here this year than the demands of charitable institutions and same conundrum in 1876. Then the question was narrowed down to the one point, Who will beat Blaine? for every one felt that, of the names prominently mentioned, his was the only one with the slightest prospect of success before the convention, and so confident was Mr. Blaine of this, that when asked "Of whom have you the most fear? his reply was, "The Great Unknown." The result showed the soundness of his judgment, for Mr. Hayes had no following, and his nomination at Cincinnati was simply due to the combination of the influences adverse to Mr. Blaine. We venture to say that not twelve of the Ohio delegates had, at the time the fourth ballot was taken, the slightest idea of being able to secure for Mr. Hayes more than the Vice-presidency. For instance, Mr. Noyes, who made the eloquent nominating speech for Mr. Hayes, six weeks prior thereto, while visiting here, expressed himself to that effect. Now, however, the dark horse seems eliminated from the Republican seems eliminated from the Republican contest, and the eager expectant followers are discussing only the triangular fight involved in the contest of Grant, Blaine and Sherman. The "Great Unknown" casts no shadow on the prospects of either candidate. The Demorate are also dearly interested as their crats are also deeply interested, as their own course will be shaped upon that of the Republicans, and they are enjoying the bitter fight which is growing into large proportions in the Republican camp. They claim that their own discipline will prove sufficient to prelican camp. They claim that their own discipline will prove sufficient to prevent all discordant effects, no matter whom they nominate at Cincinnati; hence, looking at the actions of both political parties, we are led to speak as above of the intense interest manifest ed here over the action of the Chicago Convention. Our own impression is, as a deduction from intercourse with all sides here, that Mr. Blaine will find all his opposing elements in combination against hlm, and that he will fail of nomination just as Henry Clay repeat-edly came short of election. Could he personally bring to bear upon the Convention those characteristics which Convention those characteristics which have made him a power and leader in Congress, he might succeed; as matters stand he will fail. The two-thirds rule bars the expression of confidence as to the successful Democratic candidate at Cincinnati, though Mr. Tilden's name elicits much pro and concerns into this time though as those offices without fear, favor or affection from any quarter. [Renewed applause].

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor conferred upon me, the convention is now ready for any business you have to present.

The committee on resolutions now appeared, and through Mr. Ermentrout submitted the resolutions adopted by the majority of the committee. The only objection raised to the report of the committee was upon the 12th resolution which favored the adoption of the unit rule. After considerable discussion a vote was reached and the unit rule, was then adopted, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOL

point in the final vote. The course which Senator Thurman will pursue is watched with much interest, watched with much interest, for the final vote will be determined by the position he takes for or against Mr. Kellogg in the discussion. The inevitable Indian question has caused a temporary suspension of the debate. As in antebellum times the subject of slavery overshadowed all other questions so now the mention of the Indian tions, so now the mention of the Indian is sure to cause a speech or controversy from more or less of our legislators, as well as the suspension of other business for the purpose. But so much depends on the retention or unseating of Mr. Kellogg, that the subject must, sooner or later, be ventilated and disposed of.

It is gratifying to us to note the change of feeling toward the District of Columbia on the part of the House. Now we are honored with a separate appropriation bill, which was most courteously treated, instead of having our needs stuck in one corner of the regular appropriation bill by the Ways and Means Committee, where it became the recipient of as many kicks and cuffs as Nicholas Nickleby got from the Squeers family. This new departure indicates that we are to have, in the future, an unquestioned recognition of our rights in connection with the Government. We do not ask for suffrage, but we do claim that, inasmuch as the Govern-ment holds one-half the realty of the District, it should place itself on the same basis of taxation and expenditure that we occupy. This is only equitable, and now that it is assured, we are happy.

The House devoted an evening of the week to the Pension Court bill, and the opening speech upon it by Mr. Geddes, of Ohio, was a masterly effort in its exposition of the necessity for a judicial tribunal to determine the rights of soldiers and their heirs to pension, where their claims thereto have been rejected by the Pension Office. It is physically impossible, he showed, for Congress to attempt giving the proper redress, and, as it would be impolitic to entrust the Pension Office with further judicial powers than is now given it, a properly con-stituted Court of Pensions has become an imperative national necessity. Of course, the bill aroused a protracted colloquy—hardly debate, for no adverse arguments were offered to it. Its neces sity was questioned, but the interrogators seemed to be more actuated by a desire to obtain information than antagonize any measure calculated to relieve the House of its pension burdens, and to give relief to such claimants as are justly entitled to pensions. Felix.

Why the School Warrants are Not Paid.

The State Convention of School Superintendents adjourned sine die at noor on Thursday. In response to a request, State Treasurer Noyes addressed the convention on the subject of the school fund. He said the funds which come by the Adjutant General. These de-mands are urgent and cannot be resisted. The Adjutant General is compelled to organize the military forces of the State, and in order to do so must have his appropriations. There are monthly balances in the general fund, but these are constantly required to defray cur-rent expenses of the State Government. Some of this balance had been used to pay school warrants and the State Treasurer would be glad to use more of it, if such a thing were possible. He hoped it would not be long before the warrants would be paid. Professor Wickersham made a short address, ac-knowledging the ability and truthful. ness of the State Treasurer, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported, in which it is recommended that the County Superintendents make an effort to secure the passage of a law by the next Legislature permitting school di-rectors throughout the State to pur-chase school books, and that the passage of a law be urged giving precedence to the payment of the school fund.

At Riverside Cemetery, Cleveland, O., was witnessed a scene the like of which, happily, few are called to look upon during a lifetime. Five innocent children, plucked in the spring time of their youth were followed to their last resting place by the broken hearted father, mother and two brothers. The little ones were the children of Charles A. and Mary R. Pope, of No. 831 Scranton avenue, and have been swept away by the dread scourge diphtheria.

The twenty third quadrennial gen-eral conference of the Methodist Epis-copal church convened at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, last Sunday morning. Bishop Scott, senior Bishop, presided. An address of welcome by Bishop Wiley, resident at Cincinnati, was responded to by Bishop Simpson. After the selection of seats the convention adjourned.

New Advertisements.

Bottling Establishment.

BOTTLED PORTER, ALE and BEER. THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county that he has become a Bottling Establishment, on Bishop etreet, in the Borough of Belletonte, and will be at all timos prepared to furnish PORTER, ALE and BEER by the dozen or case. In supplying these beverages, whether to hotels, restaurants or private residences, they will be found of the purest and best quality, bottled in such a manner that their life and spirits are preserved as fresh as though drawn from the cask or barrel. The as fresh as though drawn from the cask or barrel. The CELEBRATED ROCHESTER STOCK Orders left at his place of business, or sent by postal ard, will receive prompt attention.

Address,
I. H. SPITZER,
7-3m
Beliefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

CANCER REMOVED. WITHOUT KNIFE, and in most without pain. Apply to C. W. P. Fishter, Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa.

PATENTS.

PATENTS procured upon Inven-tions. No ATTORNEY'S FEES IN ADVANCE. OUR House was established in 1869. We sile CAVEATS, and obtain TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, &c.

INVENTORS

send us a Model of your Invention, with your or description of it, for our opinion as to patentabilit No ATTONNY'S FERS UNLESS PAYENT IS SECURED. Book of Instruction, &c., "How TO PROCURE PAYENTS sent free on request; also sample copies of the SCIE TITIO ERCORD, the Inventors' Journal. R. S. A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, 504 F St., near Patent Office, Washington, D. C. New Advertisements

NEW ENTERPRISE. A LEXANDER & CO., AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT -AND-SEED STORE.

· BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEUS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW made at South Bend, Indiana. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Complanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 200 now in use in Centre Guill Components them to be the best. ing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 n
use in Centre county demonstrates them to be the
HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the late

proved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of
these we sell the Osborne either as separate Mowers,
combined Respers and Mowers, single Harvester, or
as Combined Respers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is
the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE
is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and ex-

is the Norrietown Gleaner and Binder. Call and s.
t. It is wonderfully perfect.
Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with an delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, as will save the price of the machine in one year, I deliver will contribute the machine in one year, I deliver we from the studies. King up from the stubble that which

or all purposes in the market.

THE GRISER THEESHER AND SEPARATOR
the reputation of this machine is so well establish
hat we can say nothing about it that the people
iot know. Any person wanting one, or in necessity for these pew is the not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for these now in the county, please cal.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, EUGGIES and PH.ETONS,
—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated GONE.
LIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPEIR.

Blabet; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPEIR.

WAGONS, Carriages, Photons and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere.

Catalogues furnished on application. atalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaste

nely ground, as good as the best Nova Soot ow price of \$7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guan rders only. Phosphates always on hand anures for different crops sold upon orders acturers, prices.

orders as manuse for different crops sold upon orders at manuse for different crops sold upon orders at manuse facturers' prices.

PowDiER.—We are Dupont's agents Biaring. Sporting and Riffe powder on hand and sold at whole sale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Authracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing Centre county and will supply all parties wishing

entre county and will supply all parts sood and true scales at their lowest prices. We extend an invitation to everybody anything in our line to call at our store rooms, posite the Bush House, and see what we have, a clear from those in attendance more particularly; scope of our business.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 6, 1880.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER SHIP.—The partnership heretofore existingen D. C. Shuey and O. J. Allison, in the both butchering, is this day dissolved by nutual company. Howard, Pa., April 19, 1880.

The undersigned will continue the business at the ds stand, and by keeping none but the best ment, opes to merit continued patronage.

D. C. SHUEY.

Administrator's Notice.

ETTERS of Administration hav-Ing been granted to the undersigned on the estat of GEORIGE RIDADS, deceased, late of the township of Npring, Centre country, all persons indeleted to sai deceased are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said decease will present them duly authenticated for payment. 14ct GEORGE R. HUGHRS, Administrator.



THE ONLY CURE

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