

LET GEN. GARFIELD EXPLAIN.

From the Philadelphia Times.

General Garfield will make a grave mistake if he shall affect to ignore the serious charges which meet him at the very outset of his campaign for the Presidency. They are not the whisperings of anonymous slanderers, nor the rank growth of partisan calumny which may spring up in a night at the feet of the purest man in public life so soon as he receives a nomination for the Presidency. Every Presidential candidate from Washington down has had to trample upon that sort of thing, and not one of them was the worse for it in the end. But now for the first time in the history of this country does a great party present as its candidate one whose personal and official integrity has been impeached by the result of a Congressional investigation. If General Garfield's friends suppose that a candidacy so beclouded will receive the approval or toleration of the American people when the facts are understood they are sadly mistaken and in the spirit of kindness he and they should be undeceived at once.

The Credit Mobilier scandal is still fresh in the memory of all. Eight years ago it was exposed to public view, and it is unnecessary to tell the story over again. Suffice it to say that the disclosures made by a Congressional committee of investigation were death to many a fair reputation. Some of the Congressmen implicated found it expedient to retire from public life and have never since ventured to ask any trust at the hands of the people. Others were saved as by fire; the verdict against them was simply, "Not proven;" they were allowed to keep their seats in Congress, but did not escape condemnation. Among these fortunate ones was James A. Garfield, of Ohio. When the charge was made through the newspapers that his name was on the list of Senators and Representatives involved by the revelation of Oakes Ames he was quick to repel the charge. In explicit words, through an Associate Press dispatch, he authorized a comprehensive denial. He had never subscribed for nor received nor seen any share of that stock; on the contrary, he had twice declined to have anything to do with it. When the affair came before a Congressional committee, however, and he was put upon oath and confronted by Oakes Ames, he explained that he did take a certain amount of stock and left it in the hands of Mr. Ames until the accruing dividends thereon should pay the principal of the purchase money. A check drawn by Mr. Ames in Garfield's favor was, the latter explained, only a loan from Mr. Ames to him. Mr. Ames, on his part, reluctantly denied the loan and settled the question by producing the check of the Credit Mobilier Company, which had been passed to Mr. Garfield's account. The committee came to this conclusion:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield are as follows: Mr. Garfield agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold the bonds for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which together paid the price of the stock and interest and left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

The committee, however, charitably failed to emphasize certain minor discrepancies in Mr. Garfield's statement which gave his friends great pain. One of these was that he explained his need of a loan by saying that a trip to Europe had somewhat impoverished him, whereas it appeared by other testimony that the trip in question did not occur until after the Credit Mobilier transactions. It was several ugly things like this that led that able Republican journal, the New York Times, to declare that Mr. Garfield presented "a most distressing figure," while the New York Tribune thought he was fortunate to escape expulsion by a Republican House. Other victims had been selected, however, and the House by a ruling of the Speaker, evaded a vote on Mr. Wood's resolution, which absolutely condemned Garfield and others for becoming pecuniarily interested in a corporation dependent upon Congress for its maintenance and support.

We have stated the case mildly and dispassionately solely for the purpose of calling the attention of General Garfield and his friends to the gravity of the matter and the manifest propriety of an immediate explanation if he is to remain a candidate for the Presidency. General Garfield's nomination was not premeditated; for premeditation would have been fatal to it. It was born of a crisis in the convention. There was no time to think, and probably not one of the 399 delegates who, in the flurry of the moment, cast their votes for him as the only way of escape from the third term, recollected that this was the Garfield who was involved in the Credit Mobilier scandal. If they had so recollected they would have rejected the Garfield movement as a suggestion of

suicide. The sober second thought has since stolen over their minds and is possessing the country. General Garfield cannot come forward too soon with his explanation. If there are extenuating circumstances, let us know what they are. If he was more fool than knave, as some of his friends say, and has since found wisdom, let him throw himself upon the charity of the country. If the Congressional committee got the whole thing down wrong in their report, let him say so. What is wanted is his statement of the facts. It will not do for him to say, with his friend Governor Foster, that "those charges are settled," for the only settlement that has been made left him in a very bad plight. The Republican party cannot afford to carry on the campaign under the cloud that is now hanging over its candidate for the Presidency.

THAT LIE ONCE MORE.

From the Washington Post.

Not only did the Republican party, unaided by the Democrats, crush out the rebellion—according to Senator Hoar—but that party was equally successful in abolishing slavery, without any assistance from Democrats.

It ought not to be necessary to brand these statements as utterly and absurdly false. To every intelligent mind they bear abundant evidence of their falsity. But for the courage and patriotism of Democrats, the Union would have been destroyed inevitably. In the rank and file of the Union armies, there were more Democrats than Republicans.

It was particularly noticeable that those Republican leaders who had been most active in fomenting strife and stirring up the war feeling were never seen within range of Confederate bullets, shot or shell. When the war which they had aided in precipitating on the country at last burst upon us, those howlers and shriekers were the mildest mannered men on the continent. The preservation of their corporeal integrity and the accumulation of riches coined from the blood and agony of their fellow-citizens, were the two objects to which their attention was devoted with such zeal and energy as could not fail of success.

Democrats who had done all in their power to avert the awful calamity of civil war accepted the issue when it could no longer be put off. They took up arms promptly, more in sorrow than in anger, but with a determination to defend the Union and put down the rebellion. From the inception to the close of the long struggle there was not an hour when they faltered, there was not a battle-field that was not stained with their blood. In the cabinet, in the Capitol and in the army, in all places where intelligence and patriotism were required, Democrats were not wanting.

Mr. Hoar and his associates know this, and they know that the man who declares that the Republican party crushed the rebellion tells a lie—an infamous lie, because it is a villainous libel on the honored dead.

The abolition of slavery was an incident of the war, and not its object. Mr. Lincoln and the leaders of his party most earnestly disavowed any such purpose. He said that if he could save the Union with slavery, he would do it. His party said the same. But slavery perished as a result of the war, in which Democrats bore as conspicuous and honorable a part as their Republican opponents. And having been thus destroyed, the Republican party can no more claim to have abolished it than to have fought all the battles without Democratic sympathy or aid.

Mr. Hoar is not the first man who has put forth these false assertions. They have been repeated thousands of times in all possible shapes and on every conceivable occasion. It is time to hurl back such calumnies in the faces of their inventors. A Senator has no more right to utter slanders than a cobbler. In attempting to appropriate to his party all the honor, all the toil, the suffering and the sacrifices made by the men of the North during those years of trial and conflict Mr. Hoar seeks to rob both the living and the dead.

FALSE ASSERTIONS.

The following running comments of the New York Sun when referring to the claims of the Republicans should be read by every voter in the country. We have room to give a few specimens. The quoted sentences are from the Chicago platform:

"The Republican party suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority." No it didn't. The loyal people of the Union suppressed that rebellion.

"It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold." No it hasn't. The credit of the nation and the industry of the people have brought the currency to par.

"It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations." No it hasn't. It has stood by while the laws of the trade have operated.

"It has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt." No it hasn't. The people of the United States have paid the money. And but for the monstrous dishonesty of successive Republican administrations the public debt would have been further reduced by hundreds of millions, or the burdens of the people would have been less by hundreds of millions—the hundreds of millions wasted and stolen under Grant.

"We affirm that no further grant of

the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation." You affirmed the same thing four years ago and eight years ago, and kept on giving away the public domain until the people made you stop.

"Slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories." You pronounced its death warrant four years ago, and have not raised a hand to execute the sentence.

"History will honor Rutherford B. Hayes." That is a lie.

"The reformation of the civil service shall be thorough, radical, and complete." You promised it in 1872 and in 1876. You will keep on promising it as long as the promise wins the votes of fools.

The real platform of the Republican party was enunciated at Chicago, not by the Hon. Edwards Pierpont, but by one Flanagan of Texas. It is truthful and brief: "What are we here for except to get office?"

A Picture of Conkling.

HIS PHOTOGRAPH AT CHICAGO, AS TAKEN "BY THE MAN ON THE TOP SEAT."

The following sketch is from the Chicago Tribune:

To a man on the "top seat" Senator Conkling does not appear to be the Adonis he has been painted by those on the bottom seats. The majestic dignity with which he proceeds up the aisle, after having timed his entrance so as to catch the gallery, look at the distance of the "top seat" like a necessity imposed by the assaults of time upon his legs. He poses for grand effect. His entrance carries him a considerable distance beyond his seat, as this gives him an opportunity to return, so that the audience may have a front and rear view of him. He stands in the aisle to read his mails, and when his henchmen hand him letters they are expected to remove the envelopes. He applauds high, so that his faction may catch their cues. He waves everything aside that gets in his way, from a messenger boy to a policeman, and from the delegate from Dakota to the speaker on the stage. From the top seat one cannot categorically affirm which is the convention, Senator Conkling or the hundreds of delegates around him. When he laughs, all the Conkling men laugh. When he nods his head, all the Conkling men nod their heads. Other leaders and delegates desiring to see people go and hunt them. Senator Conkling holds receptions in the aisles. If he were an uglier man he would be a good proxy for Mephistopheles, for he is the embodiment of a sneer set on garish courtesy. When matters are distasteful to him, or he is close pressed, he waves it all aside and devotes himself to the gallery, where he knows he has a constituency of hero worshippers and lion hunters. When crowded into a corner, as he was with reference to his motion to forfeit the rights in the convention of the three West Virginia delegates, he withdraws, not with an appearance of defeat, but as if he were conferring a favor upon the convention. What influence propinquity to the New York senator might have on the man on the top seat it is difficult to say; but, regarding him from an altitude, distance does not lend enchantment to the view.

Garfield's Part in the Fraud.

From the Williamsport Banner.

Congressman Hewitt, while a member of that body, was one of the most able workers on the floor and gave even such leaders as Garfield no little trouble. We copy from a speech made by the Hon. Abram Hewitt, Feb. 24, 1874, in answer to a slander uttered by Garfield against Tilden. Mr. Hewitt said:

I think, however, that I can account for this extraordinary proceeding. During the progress of this debate, a gallant soldier, an able lawyer who has been Attorney-General of my State, and who is a staunch Republican, General Francis C. Barlow, of New York, had given evidence on the lower floor of this capitol that the vote of the State of Florida had been unjustly counted for Mr. Hayes. The conclusion being that if it had been counted for Mr. Tilden he would have been occupying the White House instead of its de facto and de jure tenant. This evidence must have touched the gentleman from Ohio to the quick; it must have revived the memories of eight to seven; it must have reminded him how, when the electoral bill was pending in this House for one whole evening he devoted himself to proving that the law creating the commission was unconstitutional, but if it should be passed it would be the duty of the commission to take evidence of fraud and go behind the returns. And yet when he was made a judge, acting under a law which he had declared to be unconstitutional, and which, as he had affirmed, required evidence to be taken, he consented to violate the constitution and to deny the admission of the evidence which was necessary to arrive at the truth.

The particular words of Garfield's to which Mr. Hewitt refers are those uttered in debate and recorded in the proceedings of the forty-fourth Congress. Mr. Garfield remarked:

The two Houses of Congress say in effect to this commission: "We transfer our powers to you. Construe them for yourselves. Use or refuse them, as you please. If you choose to confine yourselves to the papers that have been delivered to the President of the Senate, halt there. If you conclude to enter the Electoral College and overhaul them enter. If you choose to content yourselves with such an examination, stop there; but if you wish to go deeper and embrace within the scope of your examination all the States and all the officers of the States, all the ballot boxes and all the ballots in them, do so."

This same member of the Commission, Garfield, argued in the Florida case that it would be a violation of the powers conferred by the act creating the commission to go behind the returns. While entertaining this view

strange as it may appear, he violated his oath by going behind the returns in every contested State, thereby securing their electoral votes for Mr. Hayes. Is it safe, we ask the honest, considerate, and cautious voters of Lyncoming, to place such a time-serving partisan at the head of the government? Is it safe to make a man President that would destroy the voice of the people as expressed in the ballot box, if such a step was necessary to perpetrate Republican power?

"FRONTIER FOLK."

From the New York Herald.

An interesting paper from the pen of Captain George Booth, entitled "Frontier Folk," will appear in the International Review for July. Captain Booth has had many opportunities of knowing his subject, for he served as aide on the staff of General Miles in several of his recent campaigns. What, he asks, do we mean by the frontier? and what by frontier folk? He answers:

The terms came into vogue when tolerably well defined lines marked the onset of civilization at the far West, and all beyond was wilderness. Yet to-day, with settlements scattered all over the territories, the phrase loses none of its significance. It still has a geographical import, and another, deeper than the geographical, suggesting a peculiar civilization and a certain characteristic mode of life. It does not bring to mind those prosperous colonies, whose lands surveyed, secured by good legal titles and freed from danger of savage inroads, have a permanent population busily engaged in founding homes. It takes us rather to the boundaries of the Indian reservations, along which scattered camps and settlements of white men are fringed; to lands which, though legally open to settlement, are constantly menaced by Indians; to those strange, shifting communities which, sometimes, like Jonah's gourd, spring up in a night only to wither away in a day.

Mr. Booth on the whole concludes that even if social distinctions are not very fine among these people they still are happy. Here we have the nomads of civilization, pushing on from one point to another all their life. He may be a farmer, a "road agent," a trapper or a horse thief. There are no superfluous refinements in their society. The citizen is either "an elegant gentleman" or a liar and horse thief. Horse thieves are hung.

In fact, homicide on the frontier as compared with horse stealing, is a peccadillo. The horse has a positive value; the thief a negative one. Justice does not pursue the man who slays his fellow in a quarrel; but if it grasps the stealer of a purse on the prairie or of a horse from the herd his last day has come. Yet he always has the chance of escaping capture, and of playing in other frontier cities the role of "elegant gentleman" on his earnings, reimbursing himself in a professional way; and he may continue in this career even if suspected, provided he does not ply his vocation in those communities which he honors with his presence when not engaged in prosecuting his business. Personal violence, is, however, mostly confined to instances where it is for the profit of the aggressor. The traditional free fight or killing a man at sight is rare, probably much rarer than in the Southwest. Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri, was the place where, according to the story, the early morning visitor at the barroom before it had been swept out, expressed his surprise, although he knew the soil to be good for vegetables, at the excellence of the grapes he saw upon the floor, when he was informed, "stranger, them's eves!" the results of the previous evening's amusement. Yet in two visits to Benton, the writer saw not the least sign of violence even in amusement, although he would be sorry to have some Bentonians around his camp at night if the horses were not well guarded or to meet them on the prairie without sufficient protection.

When they get a chance to sell out at a profit, whether it be a mine, a claim or a farm, they do so at once and go on further into the wild. They are a proud people and have terms of contempt for travelers unlike themselves. A tourist is called a "tender foot," which is very scathing. If you return by calling the nomad a "Missourian," you have touched bottom in the way of insult. The miners and prospectors he finds a much more agreeable class than the farmers. A peculiarity of the growth of the mushroom frontier cities is the early appearance of the lawyer on the scene. How these legal limbs manage to worry army officers is told with evident feeling. These officers, by the way, are not idlers.

It is a common mistake to suppose that an army officer on the frontier leads an idle life. Rarely is more than one of the three officers of the company present with it, and this one must accordingly attend every day to all the company duties. The other two officers may be detailed on special service, such as commissary or quartermaster's duties (and the latter in a new post will be no sinecure) or attendance on court martial, or searching where lime can be found; or they may be on the sick list, or guarding the wagon train which brings supplies to the post, or absent on the leaves which are granted after continuous service. It is not infrequent for cavalry to be six or eight months on a campaign without seeing a permanent camp, much less a post where any of the comforts of civilization can be found. With small bodies of troops, where there are but few officers to form society for one another, the life becomes fearfully monotonous and dreary.

Old posts are deserted and new ones built so frequently that there is little danger of officers or men stagnating through idleness, even where Indian

hostilities are less abundant. An appropriation by Congress for a new post does not represent more than a third of the real expenditure. The other two-thirds are supplied "in kind"—that is to say by soldiers' labor. The money appropriation is only expended for such things that the soldiers cannot produce themselves. They cut the timber, run saw-mills, dig drains, make bricks and mortar, carry hods and plaster the inside of houses. The cavalryman is fortunate if he can leave off digging long enough to groom his own horse. Frequently one man is detailed to groom, feed and take to water the horses of several of his comrades. The American soldier on the frontier is certainly a wonderful being. He is at most times a day laborer, slovenly in his bearing and slovenly in his dress. His one good suit must be saved for guard mounting when his turn comes for inspection, and the nature of his military vocation uses up his uniforms faster than his clothing allowance can furnish them. He has little or no real drill, and has been known to go into action without previously having pulled the trigger of his rifle. He has not the men or bearing of a soldier—in military parlance, is not well set up.

Yet in spite of this treatment—which is virtually a breach of contract by the government, since the recruit is led to suppose on his enlistment that he is to be a soldier and not a hod carrier—in spite of his rarely being taught his profession or shown how to become skilled in arms or horsemanship, the American soldier is subordinate, quick to obey, ready in expedients, uncomplaining, capable of enduring great fatigue, brave and trustworthy in action.

Generally by the time a cavalry officer has reached middle age his exposed life begins to tell upon him. The cavalry, being mounted, are called upon to do most of the frontier scouting. Some of the infantry are also mounted, especially the Fifth infantry. Infantry in such cases may simply be classed as cavalry, though armed with a better weapon—the long Springfield rifle. Marches in the middle of winter occur only too often. In many instances the troops must march with cooked rations and abstain from lighting fires lest the smoke may give warning to the Indians whom they are pursuing, and this with the thermometer many degrees below zero. As the Indian is as loath as a bear to leave his winter quarters, and little expects the approach of his foe, such expeditions are often successful, if a "blizzard" does not happen to blow.

The blizzard, as it is termed in Montana and Wyoming, or the norther, as it is known in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas, is a strong, piercing wind from the north, which blows for some three days and smites everything that is not under cover. If the troops are spared this blizzard they may strike their wily foe, who has evaded them all summer, and punish him, with no other casualties than those of frozen feet and fingers and the fortune of battle.

The scouts, with their long hair, fancy clothes and ability to tell lies; the squaw men, the cattle herders and other typical frontier people are pleasantly described.

Russian Superstition.

The strange ceremony of ploughing around a village in order to drive away the cattle plague recently took place in one of the villages of Russia. The Ruskij Courier describes it thus: "In the Month of March the cattle plague broke out in the village of Ozersk, in the province of Kaluga. In a few days thirteen cows died, and the peasants were panic stricken. After warm discussions, it was decided to drive out the plague after the manner of our forefathers in similar emergencies—that is, by ploughing around the village. On March 16, at midnight, all the women of the village assembled at a spot, to which were brought the things needed for that half pagan, half Christian ceremony, to wit, a holy image, a plough, harness, a bag of sand, and a pail of tar. A strong young woman was harnessed to the plough, and, with the assistance of two other girls, proceeded to pull it along. A young girl carrying the holy image (ikona) headed the procession; she was followed by an old woman with the sand bag, who threw the sand right and left, the ploughing party trying to cover the sand in ploughing, while the woman with the tar pail besprinkled the soil with tar. A crowd of girls and women followed, each carrying some article with which to make a noise, scythes, tin cans, iron pans, boilers, basins, pokers, and other utensils. Though the noise was indescribable, and the women's yelling and shouting incessant, they were ineffectual to frighten off the plague spirit, for its ravages in that village are undiminished."

Women of Cyprus.

At nine or ten the girls are lovely, having eyes like antelopes and softly-rounded cheeks, hinting at Hebe by-and-by. But in their after years, when comeliness is needed most, much of this beauty fades. Fine eyes remain but contour, color, bloom, expression, all depart. The Moslem females seem to understand their fate. If their sisters of the orthodox rite were knowing, they, too, would glide about the courts and market-places veiled. A Christian woman bares her neck and face; a Moslem woman shows no more than a pair of sparkling eyes. No man looks twice at the retreating figure of a Greek, though she is habited in pink and amber. Every one turns and gazes at the gliding mystery of a girl in white whose face is shrouded from his view.

Clocks are awfully disipated: they keep all sorts of hours.

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New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year, and it is now the leading news contained in the DAILY HERALD, and is arranged in handy departments. THE FOREIGN NEWS embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of AMERICAN NEWS are given the telegraphic news of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour. THE FARM DEPARTMENT of THE WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Vegetables, etc., etc., with suggestions for keeping buildings and utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, wisely copied and arranged, of THE HOME, giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of THE WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. THE INTEREST OF SKILLED LABOR are looked after, saving everything pertaining to mechanics and labor, saving in the most complete manner a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of THE PRODUCE MARKET. SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a SPORT every week, edited by some eminent sportsman, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL and SEA NOTES. There is no paper in the world that contains so much news matter every week as THE WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent by mail, paid, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time. THE NEW YORK HERALD, In a Weekly Form, ONE DOLLAR HERALD, in a Yearly Form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. NEW YORK HERALD, 14 Broadway and Ann Street, New York.

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