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

EVER since his nomination, General Hancock has been receiving congratulatory letters from the soldiers of the Second Corps pledging their fidelity to him in the Presidential campaign. The following is a copy of a letter he received last week, and is only a sample of the hundreds brought by every mail:

"Springfield, O., June 29, 1880.

"Major-General W. S. Hancock.
"DEAR SIR: I take the liberty writing to you, as I am one of the old soldiers belonging to your Second Army Corps, Second Division, Third Brigade, Fourth Ohio Volunteers (Carrol's). I think I have a right to address you. My think I have a right to address you. My first vote I cast when in your command in front of Petersburg, Va. I voted for Abraham Lincoln. I have voted for every Republican candidate from that day to this. I have had your photograph in my album for sixteen years, and as soon as you received the nominating the state of tion I said I would never go back on my old commander. I will support you with all my heart, hoping you may pull through, as you often did in the days of 1863 and 1864, and that you may do of 1865 and 1864, at that you may do as well as we did on the morning of May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House. "Carry the works." Yours respectfully, "Charles A. Smith."

THE Philadelphia Times was charitable enough to believe that Garfield might set himself right in his letter of acceptance. It said: "He may choose that instrument as the means of striking his calumniators dumb with a new and satisfactory explanation of knows. all the charges that are piled up against him. It may be shown that his relations with De Golyer were those of a Christian brother, and that he went into the Credit Mobilier business simply to find our how such things were done and then to expose the rascality. Or it may be shown that both De Golyer and Oakes Ames are myths of partisan manufacture. In either event the vindication of this persecuted man would become the supreme duty of the American people, and what a glorious rallying cry 'vindication' would make!" The Times dication' would make!" The Times I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed was sadly mistaken. Garfield's letter the fraud, but it was committed by his has appeared but the expected explanation is missing. He has not one word to say about Credit Mobilier, Oakes Ames, or the De Golyer bribe. These blotches therefore remain upon his character as unsightly as ever.

IF General Garfield, remarks the Boston Globe, had consulted General Butler regarding his Credit Mobilier speculation he would have fared better than he did. He would have at least escaped the charge of perjury which now troubles him and his party so much. Bingham asked Gen. Butler what he should do, and the answer was, "admit the truth of your connection with Ames." Bingham has been forgotten in the matter since, because he did as he was advised. Colfax and Garfield had not the moral courage to do this, and they stand before the country to-day in the most pitiable light.

A DR. TANNER is experimenting in the interest of science in New York, by starving himself. He has undertaken to live without food for forty days, and is attended by a committee of physicians as watchers to see that he gets no food on the sly. He entered upon his 17th day yesterday. What advantage is to accrue to science by a fool starying himself may be apparent hereafter. It is about as clear as mud now.

Hancock in Louisiana

Gen. William H. Irwin, formerly of Mifflin county, and previous to the war a Republican candidate for Congress in the district composed of Mifflin, Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties, is at present a resident of the State of Louisiana, and the nomination of Gen. Hancock has called forth a letter from him which appears in the Louisville Courier-Journal of late date. It was under the command of General Irwin that the gallant old Pennsylvania 49th went into the service in 1861, and under him it acquired that proficiency and steady discipline that made it throughout the war one of the finest regiments that Pennsylvania had in the field. The General writes of Hancock as follows:

"I had the honor to command one of the regiments of "Hancock's Brigade" Forty-ninth Pennsylvaniathe Maryland campaign of 1862, during which, and in the battle of Antietam, I commanded the third brigade of Smith's division of Franklin's corps, General W. S. Hancock commanding the first and General Brooks the second brigade. After the war I did not resume the practice of law, but was engaged in extensive mining operations in the Juniata Valley, Pa., when, in 1867, Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, United States Army, commanding the Fifth Military district, Texas and Louisiana, offered me, and I accepted, the important and confidential position of attorney at his headquarters in New Orleans. When I reported for duty in Orleans. When I reported for duty in December, 1867, cases of nearly every description, and some very serious ones, arose in the wide territory under Gen. Hancock's command. The evidence in regard to these was collated under his immediate eye and was then sent to my office for examination, and, a written opinion being prepared, was, with the evidence, transmitted to Gen. Hancock for his final decision. I was thus constantly brought into close official relations with General Hancock; I saw the minute and rigid investigation which public business received from him, heard his views on local and national government, the wants of the impovershed South, the true principles of stitutional liberty, the superiority of the civil over military power, the sacred writ of habeas corpus, the vital necessity of the union of the States and the cultivation of fraternal kindness among the people of all sections, and it gives me the highest satisfaction to declare that they were the views of a man of the purest honor, great intelligence and courage, a patriot and a statesman. They were above all party, all sectional, all personal consideration; absolutely free from selfishness or ambition; it was the only desire of that brave, hon est and noble heart and that clear and prescient mind faithfully to discharge the very important duties imposed on him by the government of the United

This I know better than any one else can, for I was the legal adviser of Major General Hancock and knew not only his actions, but his motives and inten

How wisely, how beneficently this illustrious soldier statesman fulfilled his vast and varied duties the whole world knows. The American people are pre-paring to reward him with their richest

gift. Very respectfully,
WILLIAM HOWARD IRWIN,
late attorney at headquarters Fifth Military district, Colonel Forty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, Brevet Brigadier General United States vol-unteers."

A Mette for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act and because it justified and sustained it. and because it justified and sustained it.
After such an act I have no desire to
sustain the Republican party in any
way. I would not vote for a party that
would carry through such a fraud. I
think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud,
and I do not mean to have it aid that
at the next election I had forgotten it. I have no enmity to Mr. but after the fraud by which he became president I could not vote for any per-son put up on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. A meeting was held on Friday at the Astor House, New York, of soldiers of the late war, at which the National Hancock Veteran Association was or ganized. Among those present were Governor McClellan, of New Jersey; Generals W. F. Smith. Franklin, Slocum, McQuade and Woodward, of New York; Love, of Indiana, Morgan, of Ohio, Couch, of Connecticut, Mulholland, of Couch, of Connecticut, Mulholland, of Pennsylvania, Colvince, of Massachusetts, Major Hardcastle, of Indiana, and Captain Kennedy, of Vermont. General Smith was appointed temporary chairman. It was decided to establish clubs in all Northern and Western States composed of soldiers and sailors irrespective of party who intend to vote for Hancock. It was also resolved to open headquarters in this city.

Really the crimes of General Hancock

Really the crimes of General Hancock transcend belief. It has now been discovered by the Times and Tribune that he once actually allowed himself to be cheated by a skillful operator out of a thousand dollars! There is nothing in the account book of Oakes Ames or the De Golyer contractors to warrant the belief that such an imputation can ever be successfully put upon Gen. Garfield.

The Reading Eagle says that a fish two inches long was taken from the ear of a boy named George Whitman of that city, on Thursday. The fish entered his ear while bathing, remaining two weeks and causing him great pain.

Honesdale has but one colored voter, and Shenandoah has not a colored person within limits.

An Important Convert.

General A. L. Pearson, of Allegheny county, has been one of the leading and most influential Republicans of West ern Pennsylvania. He was chairman of the Republican city committee of Pittsburg, member for Pennsylvania of the Union Veteran National Committee, and occupant of a number of other tee, and occupant of a number of other positions of importance under his party. He was a brigadier general during the rebellion, has been District Attorney of Pittsburg, to which office he was chosen by the Republicans, and in the prosecution of Rebublican State comparisons has been one of the most campaigns has been one of the most trusted lieutenants of the chiefs of his party. A telegram from Pittsburg dated the 2d, announced that, "much to the surprise of everybody," he had declared himself for Hancock and English. That evening General Pearson addressed an immense Hancock ratification cation meeting at Greensburg, West-moreland county. In the course of his speech he said :

"Probably we can even carry the Re-publican stronghold of Allegheny coun-ty, for we have the lines of battle drawn as Hancock had them drawn at the battle of Gettysburg and somebody will get hurt. The Republicans do not always carry this State. It is but a few years since we elected a Democrat for years since we elected a Democrat for lieutenant governor, John Latta, of Greensburg. He was a soldier, and I firmly believe another soldier will astonish you in November by carrying this State, and that is General Hancock. You may wonder why I am so enthusiastic over General Hancock but no man living can describe him. You must see him as I have seen him on the field of General Hancock is as pure a battle. man at heart as any man living. He is honest, he is capable, he is the beau ideal of the soldier statesman."

General Pearson has resigned his position as chairman of the City Republican Committee of Pittsburg, and on Saturday addressed the following letter to General Grant:

"PITTSBURG, PA., July 3, 1880. To General U. S. Grant, Chairman Union

Veterans' National Committee. 'GENERAL: After seven years' connec-tion with the Union Veterans' National Committee, over which you have the honor to preside, I am compelled to tender my resignation as the member from Pennsylvania. I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the influence of the great historical party is ended and ought to end, that those who pretend to keep up its or-ganization are doing so for office and gain and that its encouragement of hate is a constant menace to the Union nate is a constant menace to the Union. No permanent issues worthy of being called national issues divide the two parties. Free trade and protection are alike the incident of localities, and hence we find free-trade Republicans in the West and East with protective Democrats in the Middle States. The artist issue that divides the The entire issue that divides the two opposing parties is the issue of hate and usurpation on the side of the Republican party with military dictation at the polls. Against this dangerous policy the Democratic party has arrayed itself and has chosen as its standard bearer the gallant General Winfield Scott Hancock, who lant Generat Winfield Scott Hancock, who has placed himself squarely on that issue by proclaiming that the right of trial by the jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. In choosing between these two parties I cannot see how a patriot can blunder. Surely every soldier, who fought with Hancock to conquer peace will vote with him and for him quer peace will vote with him and for him to make that peace effectual and permake that peace effectual and perma-Entertaining the highest respect for nent. my fellow-committeemen and earnestly hoping that they will view this important matter in the light that I do and come to the same conclusion, viz: to vote for Gen. Hancock, I am very respectfully,

Gen. Hancock, I amy your obedient servant, "A. L. PEARSON." We commend this admirable letter to the careful perusal of every soldier who fought for and every citizen who loves the Union. It is an admirable presentment of the only issue of real importance that awaits the immediate arbitrament of the people. It re-echos sentiments frequently expressed in these columns, sentiments that must needs go home to large numbers of voters who have not heretofore acted with the Democratic party and impel them to enrolment under Hancock and

Heavy Importation of Iron.

THE OPERATORS HERE PREDICT IMPROVE-

rom Sunday's Philadelphia Times.

Although several months have elaps ed since orders for foreign from went out from this country shipments are still arriving daily. This is due to the fact that importations were made "on future delivery" and that at that time it was impossible to find sufficient trans-porting facilities, owing to the tre-mendous bulk of the orders. During the past week or ten days especially the the past week or ten days especially the receipts in this city have aggregated 150,000 tons of bar, scrap and pig iron, and it was naturally supposed that it would largely effect the trade, but inquiries among operators yesterday showed that this is not the case. It is thought that the greatest bulk of the importations is in and the receipts will importations is in and the receipts will soon cease altogether. At present the stock of foreign iron in Philadelphia is estimated at an amount not exceeding 100,000 tons, a large proportion of which belongs to New York parties. The stock here would be very much larger but for the fact that owners are distributing it all over the country and storing for future sales. The American storing for future sales. The American product is preferred by consumers and many will not have the foreign iron, and while prices have been shaded in consequence of the latter the market consequence of the latter the market is not only stronger, with steady indications for further improvement, but there is a growing disposition to purchase on future delivery. The foreign iron at present arriving had been lost sight of by the general trade, owing to the lapse of time since it was ordered and the delay occasioned by shipments being made principally in sailing vessels, and frequently as ballast, but it has not occasioned alarm, as the scare came and went with the overstocked market in the spring. The iron operators predict great improvement in the August sales both in prices and demand. General Hancock at Gettysburg.

THE STORY OF THE SURGEON WHO DRESSED HIS WOUND IN THE THIRD DAY'S FIGHT. om the New York Sun.

Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, of New-ark, was medical director of the Second corps when it was commanded by Gen. Hancock. He is a Republican, and was postmaster of Newark under Grant's first administration. He will, however, vote for Hancock. He said yesterday: "When Gen. Hancock succeeded Gen. "When Gen. Hancock succeeded Gen. Couch as commander of the old Second corps, I became his medical director.
At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the First, Second and Third corps, one-half of the army. In the third day's fight at Gettysburg he was wounded, and I was sent for. I found him lying on the hill slope under a tree and facing the enemy. There was a deep, wide gash in his leg, near the In the wound were wood splinters and a ten peny nail. Gen. Hancock was anxious to know what the rebels were using in their shells. He thought were using in their snells. He thought he had been wounded by splinters from one of the enemy's shells. We put him into an ambulance, and I lay down beside him. Then we drove through a hot fire to my hospital. Afterward I discovered that a bullet had penetrated his saddle, and then lodged in his thigh, carrying with it the wood splinters and the tenpenny nail.

"As he lay in the hospital in great pain, I at his dictation, wrote his first dispatch to Gen. Meade announcing the victory won at Gettysburg, adding to the dispatch that the defeat would be turned into a rout. He was calm, patient and heroic. He is equally entitled with Meade to the honor of the victory at Gettysburg, and Meade would say so if he were alive. On the night of the second day's battle a coun cil of war was held. It was proposed to fall back and establish the line of battle at Pipe Creek, but Hancock opposed it. He argued that the army should stay where it was, and he said that the Army of the Potomac had made its last retreat, and should fight or die on the line where the battle was begun. Gen. Meade finally coincided with Hancock, and the result was that that great victory crippled the rebels so that they never recovered from it. Hancock will be the next President. Several of my Republican friends have assured me they will vote for him. We don't want any President who accepts bribes or perjures himself, or who has even the suspicion of a taint about

Garfield Left the Field for Congress.

Among the Republican campaign de vices of 1876 nothing did better service or was more constantly put to use than the apocryphal story about Hayes's reply to the committee of his congres-sional district when apprised of his nomination for Congress in 1864 and asked to come home and take the

"Yours received. Thanks. I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress or any other place ought to be scalped.
Yours, "R. B. HAYES."

Garfield entered the army in August, 1861. In less than a year he "left the army to electioneer for Congress." he having been nominated in the Nine-teenth Ohio district. The army record shows that he was absent "on account of sickness." But the newspaper files of the period show that he was on the stump in the Ashtabula distribution of the election in October. in the Ashtabula district until he returned to the army only to remain till the assembling of Congress in 1863, when he resigned for good.

Hancock and Republican Methodists.

From the Methodist Christian Advocate, Rep.

Gen. Hancock, a faithful public ser vant, a patriot, tried and true during the war, and since then unostentatious ly discharging his duties as a soldier, comes forward and takes without cost, what others have sought at large expense of time and care and worry, and in all probability, it may be said, of money also. The nomination of Gen. Hancock removes, so far as the candidates are concerned, all sectional questions from the pending contest. No controversies of personal loyalty can be raised during the canvass. This we regard as a great gain. It leaves the way clear to discuss, without personal rancor, questions that pertain solely to good and wise government. The interests of the State, not matters of individ-ual character and conduct, must be presented the people for consideration and determination. While we may expect, determination. While we may expect, then, a warm and indeed a hot campaign, we may hope that it will be con-ducted with that dignity which a Christian people should observe in selecting their rulers, and free from all persona bitterness and animosity. A campaign conducted in this way will be elevating rather than demoralizing, and educative in the best sense of the word.

Hendrick's on the Cincinnati Ticket.

m Dispatch to the Philadelphia Rec Washington, July 9 .- Hon. Thos. A Hendricks has written a letter, dated the 2d instant, to a gentleman in this city, wherein he says: "As my friend the 2d instant, to a gentleman in this city, wherein he says: "As my friend I want you to feel assured that I have no grievances growing out of the Cincinnati Convention. The New York delegation assured the delegations from other States that I could not carry that State, and that prevented my support from them. A State delegation that doubted my ability to carry New York did well not to support me. that doubted my ability to carry New York did well not to support me. I want you to be assured, also, that I will most cheerfully and earnestly do my part to secure success, as will all my friends in this State. We will carry this State. The ticket takes very well, and will make some gains from the Republican ranks. We have no special return of hard times such as you describe as appearing in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but the impression prevails that we ought to have a change of national administration. I have no doubt of the success of the ticket."

A census enumerator in Washington county, this State, reports a family in which there are four children who have not been assigned given names. The eldest of the four is aged 11 years.

GENERAL NEWS

The population of Erie is 28,565, a gain of 9,000. The population of Allegheny is estimated at 352,000.

The grapes in Chester county are being attacked by a very destructive worm.

James Stone is a Louisville man, 10: ears old, who says he has been married

eleven times. Adam and Eve are the names of a

Chicago man and wife. They were born on the same day.

The census returns show the popula-tion of San Francisco to be 233,066, in-cluding 20,549 Chinese. During the last six months the Bald

win locomotive works have built 254 new and rebuilt 12 old locomotives. It cost a man in Washington county \$25 for killing five squirrels out of season. The game laws are rigidly en-

It is complained of by people in the rural districts that circuses now have traveling with them regularly organized hordes of pickpockets.

A Pitisburg woman became excited over her child choking on a crust of bread and gave an alarm that called out the fire department. It is thought that the reunion of the

Pennsylvania Reserves, which takes place in Harrisburg to-day, will be at-tended by fully 800 persons. Eugene J. Higgins, a prominent wholesale liquor-dealer of Norfolk, Va.,

died Saturday morning from an over-dose of laudanum administered by himself. Johnny Cain, a fair-haired, blue eyed little boy of New Orleans, has been stol-en, and although \$1,000 has been offer-

ed for his return, no traces of him have been discovered. Shindle Goben Young, a private tele-graph operator at Sunbury, went to Danville with the firemen and his dead has been found in the river with

marks of foul play on it. Grant is progressing admirably. He can now make a speech as long assone of William M. Evarts' best sentences. The Kansas air and the nomination of

Hancock seem to have braced him up. In Centre township, Berks county, the enumerator found a husband and wife each of the same age to the hour-Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harver, residing in Centreville, each being 23 years of age.

The people of Allentown have sus cribed \$31,000 toward getting the Phonix Silk Manufacturing Company to locate in that city. The work of erecting the mills will be commenced

Henry M. Keim, President of the Americus Club, at Reading, will be a candidate for the Democratic Congres ional nomination in the Eighth dis The Reading Eagle announces that Hon. Heister Clymer will again be a candidate for nomination.

On Friday last a entleman named Shaffer, who resided a short distance from Mount Union, in Huntingdon county, while en route from his home to that place, in company with his wife, was seized with a hemorrhage and immediately expired.

A Chester county enumerator found in North Coventry a person called Michael Thirtyacre, and on inquiry found that the bearer of this strang title was a foundling and had been found in a thirty-acre field, and that those who took charge of him had given him that name.

In Troy, N. Y., on Friday night, Mrs. Michael English, forty years old, at-tempted to start a fire with kerosene. was buried on Sunday. Saturday night Armenia Langes, nineteen years of age, tried the same experiment. She was buried on Tuesday.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. John Shuman, of Juniata township, Perry county, went out to cradle. In getting over the fence with the cradle on his shoulder, he fell, and in so doing he grasped the scythe, cutting the hand across the palm so badly as to make it necessary to amputate the hand.

The complete census returns give Northampton county a population of 70,314, an increase of 8,702 in ten years. The oldest inhabitant is Mrs. Mary Reiss, of Saucon township, who will be 108 on December 24, 1880. Her eyesight, hearing and social qualities are still very good and at present she is vis-iting a relative in Bethlehem, Pa.

A terrible rain storm prevailed near Des Moines, Iowa, on Wednesday night of last week, and twenty miles west of Des Moines took the form of a waterspout. At Vanmeter the town was submerged, three feet and forty rods of the embankment of the Chicago and Rock Island road washed away. The Pacific express which left Chicago was on a side track, at that place, awaiting repairs of the road. At Winterset the Chicago and Rock Island round-house was demolished. The corn is crushed to the earth and twisted, causing serious damage it is feared to the crop. The worst effects of the storm are westward.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

J. M. Lyon,
In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 34 November Term, 1879.

THE alias subposa in the above case having been returned non est avantage to appear a said Avylle A. Lyon, are hereby required to appear at and Court on MONDAY, the best day of Angust, 1880, to answer the complaint in the above case, W. F. REEGER, AUY.

Proposals.

THE Building Committee of St. John's Reformed Church of Bellefonte will receive bide until moon of PRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1880, for the erection of a new church edifice and the removal-of-time old building on their lot corner of Linn and Spring streets. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of D. S. Keller, to whom proposals should be addressed. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. proposals should be addressed. The right to reject any or all bids in reservoit.

C. M. BOWER, Secly pro tem.

Final Account.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of George Alexander Committee of Rebecks Peters, as lumate, has been sled in the office of the Protonotary of the Courte Common Pleas In and for the County of Centre, and that the same will be confirmed at the mext term to the courter of the Courte of the Courter o

BUSH HOUSE. BELLEFONTE, PA., D. P. PETERS, Proprieter

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FRESH MEATS. We are killing stall-fed steers of from

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Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; com-tetly heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnish-with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft spring

nater.

Location healthful and easy of access.

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Expenses moderate.

Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to each.

Students admitted at any time.

Courses of study prescribed by the State: I. Model
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ABJUNCT COURSES:

I. Academic, II. Commercial, III. Music, IV. Art. The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive state Diplomas, conferring the following and corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements, and Master of the Elements, and Master of the Sciences, Graduates in the other courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.

The Professional courses are liberal, and are in theroughtness not inferior to those of our best colleges. The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well-padd labor after leaving school.

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