The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Garfield's Tariff Record! FROM THE

Official Documents of Congress.

In the last issue of the Lehigh Register appeared an article from the Iron and Steel Bulletin in which Garfield is represented to be a protectionist. The same paper, and so also the Chronicle, recently published a letter written by De Golyer-Credit Mobilier Garfield in 1879, in which he claims to be as good a tariff man as can be found anywhere, while with great modesty (?) he de-clares himself to be the "leader" of his party on the tariff question. In this letter he makes this declaration:

"I have voted for every Republican tar-f bill which has passed the House since I iff bill which has passed th have been a member of it."

And now let us see how the Congressional records bear out the Iron and Steel Bulletin, and the assertions of Garfield in his letter. The first session of Congress of which Garfield was a mem-ber was the first session of the Thirtyeighth Congress, 1863-64. This was the session in which the tariff was raised from the '61 tariff of \$6, to \$9 per ton on pig iron. On page 3322, Part 4, of the Congressional Globe of 1864, June 27, we find James A. Garfield voting to reduce the proposed tariff on railroad iron from 80 down to 60 cents per hundred pounds, and on the final vote on raising the tariff his vote is not recorded. On the reduction of the proposed duty on railroad iron he voted in opposition to every protective tariff man in the House, including such men as Judge Kelley, Thad. Stevens and General Moorhead.

The rest of Garfield's tariff record we premise by stating the facts that the tariff of '42, the highest ever known in the country, was \$9 per ton on pig iron the tariff of '46 altered this duty to 3 per cent. ad valorem, and the tariff of '57 changed this again to 24 per cent. In March, 1861 this tariff was changed again to \$6 per ton, and then again in 1864 raised to \$9—the figure of the old tariff

It was at this figure when the tariff of 1870 was introduced, on which occasion James A. Garfield made the following remarks:

"As an abstract theory of political economy FREE TRADE has many advantages and much can be said in its favor; nor will it be denied that the scholarship of modern times is largely ON THAT SIDE that a large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called FREE TRADE.

Judge W. D. Kelley, the great tariff champion of Pennsylvania, denied this and cited the writings of Henry C. Carey, whereupon Garfield said in reply:

Carey, whereupon Garfield said in reply:

"I detract nothing from the great ability and the acknowledged fame of Mr. Carey when I say that on this subject he represents a minority among the financial writers of our day. I am trying to state as fairly as I can the present condition of the question; and in doing so I affirm that the tendency of modern thought is toward FREE TRADE."—[Garfield's speech on the Tariff of 1870, Page 268, Part 7, Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d Session 41st Congress, April 1st, 1870.]

True to those remarks, we find Gar.

True to those remarks, we find Garfield voting to reduce the \$9 duty on pig iron to \$7 per ton, and it was so reduced by the following section of the law, on Pages 703 and 704, laws of U. S., Part 7, Appendix, 2d Session 41st On iron in pigs seven dollars per ton.

On cast scrape iron of every descrip-tion six dollars per ton.
On wrought scrap iron eight dollars

per ton.

SECTION 21. And be it enacted, That after the 31st day of December, 1869, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the ar-ticles hereinafter enumerated or provided for, imported from foreign countries, there, shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties and rates of duties, that is

on tea and coffee. The resolution on the coal tariff reads as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be collected upon foreign coal. On this the vote of Garfield is record.

A bill offered by Randall, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, was next read as fol-

Be it Enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act Tea and Coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected from the

On this the vote of Garfield is record-

This record shows that Garfield was perfectly willing to put coal down to the lowest price, and at the same time voted that those who mined the coal should pay the highest price for Tea and Coffee!

In 1872 the Tariff bill of June 6, that year, was voted on and passed the House. This bill made a sweeping reduction of ten per centum in the Tariff duties on foreign wools, and on iron and steel. We quote from the

2d section as follows: SECTION 2.—That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the sev-eral duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, IT BEING THE INTENT OF THIS SEC-TION TO REDUCE EXISTING DU-TIES ON SAID ARTICLES TEN PER CENTUM OF SUCH DUTIES, that is

to say : On all wools. On all wools.

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which metals eggs, and remains there, sometimes for or either of them, shall be the component an hour, till the return of the hen.

part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

The vote of Garfield on the passage of this tariff bill on June 6, 1872, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Part 5, 2d Session 42d Congress, Page 3652. It is recorded YEA.

Thus it is fully shown by the official records of Congress that Garfield not only spoke strongly in favor of the free trade theory, but every time he voted on the tariff, he voted for its reduction, except in the single instance of his voting against taking the tariff off tea and coffee! And this vote was against the policy of the Protectionists, who have always insisted that tea and coffee should be admitted free of duty, as their importation was not in competi tion with any article of American pro

This then is the record of the Regis ter and Chronicle's protectionist candidate, but who as the records show is an out and out FREE TRADER. What is above said can not be refuted—they are conspicuous and indisputable facts. We challenge the best Republican to enter upon a denial. And the facts as given are of great importance to the iron operators and the workingmen of Leoperators and the workingmen of Lehigh county, as well as of Pennsylvania. They show ithat Mr. Garfield voted steadfastly at every opportunity to reduce the duty on iron. They show that he voted to do away absolutely with the duty on coal. The declarations made by the Steel and Iron Bullstin are not based on real facts, and the representations made in Mr. Garfield's own letter as it appeared in the field's own letter as it appeared in the field's own letter as it appeared in the Register some weeks ago cannot be reconciled with the facts as they appear on the record. Mr. Garfield having thus been tripped up in a parcel of glaring lies concerning his tariff views, the people will be all the more prepared to doubt the truth of his declaration concerning the Credit Mobilier.

The Two October States.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Indiana casts fifteen electoral votes and Ohio casts twenty-two. They both hold State elections in October, and these elections will be watched with anxious interest by the managers of the twenty-twent the two great parties. The third party this year will make but a small figure in the national contest. The venerable Peter Cooper, who may be said to rep-resent its best element, was quick to acknowledge this fact by his visit to General Hancock.

In 1876 the vote for President in Indiana stood as follows:

In 1878, for Secretary of State, it

Shanklin, Dem.... 194,491 | James, Nat'l...... 39,448 Moore, Rep....... 180,755 | Dem. plu'ty...... 13,736

The vote of 1878 was about 17,000 short of that of 1876, and with this deficiency the Democrats lost 19,000 and the Republicans 28,000 on the total poll. Hence it is apparent that the defection to the Nationals was greater on the Republican than on the Demo-cratic side. During the past year several thousand negroes were colonized in Indiana, with the expectation of capturing the State by that movement. But the practical effect of the attempt seems to have resulted injuriously to the Republicans by a reaction against

this partisan manouvre.

In 1876 the vote for president in Ohio stood as follows:

Hayes' majority..... A change of less than one and a half per cent. on Hayes' vote would have given the State to Tilden. In 1879 for Governor it stood:

The vote was 14,730 greater than in 1876. It is well known that many hard money Democrats refused to support Ewing, while on the other hand he did not satisfy the Greenbackers.

These figures exhibit the political condition of the two States—Indiana strongly inclining to the Democrats and Ohio to the Republicans. The candidacy of General Hancock brings a new element into the contest which will re-inforce the Democracy in both States, and ought to be decisive in each. But it would be worse thon unwise to count upon accessions which are contingent On Page 82, Congressional Globe, 1st on circumstances, and would be foolish, Session 42d Congress, will be found the record of Garfield on taking the tariff abate any effort or to relax any energy

> The Republicans will concentrate their resources, their appliances, and all the official machinery on Indiana and Ohio, knowing full well that if either be lost they are certainly beaten. The Democrats cannot do better than organize their campaign on a similar basis They are in a condition to carry both States, and the battle should be fought with the resolution to make the victory crushing at the outset. A decisive triumph in October would settle the

> Presidential election, and save a large expenditure of money and of material. One hundred and eighty-five votes are required in the electoral colleges to choose the next President. Given 138 from the South, according to Mr. Conk-ling's favorite form, with 32 from New York and 15 from Indiana, and General Hancock would have three more than are required. Or Indiana might be left out, and New Jersey and Con-necticut would furnish 15 to make the

> same complement.
>
> There is much confidence that Penn sylvania will vote for General Hancock sylvania will vote for General Hancock, and the Pacific States promise to do likewise. But we cast all these speculations aside, and regard the October States as the pivot of the contest. In that view, the friends of Hancock would be criminally negligent if they failed to organize promptly and vigorously, so as to put Indian beyond all doubt, and to make Ohio hot for the Credit Mobilier candidate. Now is the time to begin the work, and every day of delay invites a danger.

ACTITZEN of Avoca, Iowa, one day re cently, observed a cat on the nest of a setting hen and awaited the result. In about fifteen minutes, the hen returned, and, driving the cat off, resumed busi ness. Further observations showed that every time the hen leaves the nest,

A VETERAN'S TALE.

BY AN ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN.

Forney's Progress. A hundred guns—yes, fifty more— Kained down their shot and shell As if, from out its yawning door, Drove the red blast of hell. The hiss! the crash! the shriek! the groan! The ceaseless iron hall! All this for half the day. I own It made the stoutest quali.

But sudden, far to left, we heard
The band strike up; and lo!
Full in our front—no breath was stire
Came Hancock, riding slow.
As slow as if on dress parade,
All down the line to right
And back again. By my good blade,
Was ever such a sight?

We lay at length. No ranks could stand Against that tempest wild; Yet on he rode, with hat in hand, And looked and bowed and smiled. Whatever fears we had before Were gone. That sight, you know, Just made us fifty thousand more, All hot to face the foe.

You've heard the rest. How on they came; Earth shaking at their tread; A cheer; our ranks burst into flame; Steel crossed, the foe had fied. Yet still that dauntless form I see, Slow riding down the line. Was ever deed of chivalry So grand, O, comrade mine?

GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPT-

AS IT SHOULD BE.

To the Hon, George Frisbie Hoar and others, Committee of the National Republican Convention.

GENTLEMEN: My nomination by your convention at Chicago was unexpected. I did not desire it; I had not even contemplated the possibility of its being made. A very distinct recollection of events in my own public career left no room in my mind for the supposition that the political party with which I am acting could, under any circumstances, risk its supremacy upon my candida-ture. After the moment of weakness in which I consented to allow my name to go before the delegates, my first im-pulse was to withdraw. That impulse has recurred with augmented strength at various times during the past five weeks. It is still strong within me. weeks. It is still strong within me. Nevertheless, it having been represented to me that withdrawal at this time is impossible, I have reluctantly decided to accept a nomination that was unsought and uncoveted, and to enter into a canvass which my better judgment declares to be hopeless. In ac cepting the nomination of the Republin party to be President of the United States, I expressly disclaim responsibility for the result, if unfavorable to that

Having candidly defined my position in regard to the canvass, it becomes proper for me to touch, with equal candor, upon the leading issues that will engage the attention of the people

during the next few months.

In June, 1868, as is shown by the record, and as is declared by the report of the Republican Investigating Comof the Republican Investigating Com-mittee, known as the Poland Committee I received from Mr. Oakes Ames a check for three hundred and twentynine dollars, being a dividend on stock held by me in the Credit Mobilier of America. In the confusion of a trying moment I swore that I had never ed such stock and never received such dividend. When it was shown that the money in question had been paid me, beyond the possibility of a doubt, I requested Mr. Oakes Ames to consider it a loan. I now respectfully ask the voters of the United States to take that view of the transaction, and let it go as

a loan. On the 12th of July, 1872-by an interesting coincidence just eight years ago to-day—I received from a firm of contracters interested in procuring an appropriation by the committee of which I was chairman, a check for \$5,-000. When this transaction was investigated, five years later, by a committee of Congress, I swore that the \$5,000 was not a bribe, but a fee. The fact that I never rendered to this firm of contractors any services of a legal na-ture is one which, in my opinion, it is neither just nor generous to bring up after all this lapse of time. I therefore respectfully request the voters of the United States to adopt my view of the five thousand dollar thansaction and let

it go as a fee. In February and March, 1873, 1 was largely instrumental in effecting the passage of an appropriation of about \$5,000,000 for the back pay of Congressmen. I considered the amount which thus came into my hands a welcome addition to my slender income but when I found that the measure was odious to the country, and likely to effect the political future of the Cengressmen concerned in it. I made haste to cover the entire sum into the Treas-ury. I was one of the first half-dozen to refund. I now respectfully ask the voters of the United States to take my view of that restoration of the people's money, and let it go as a virtuous act. There are no doubt other questions af-

fecting my personal character which will come before the country; those which I have specified seem to me to be among the most important. My earnest desire is that, whatever course political discussion may take between now and November, we may be spared a cam-

paign of calumny.
On the other hand, if culture and classical attainments are to have any weight in the contest now opening—if, as has been recently suggested in the speech of a distinguished Massachu-setts Senator, the schoolmaster is to be given a hearing —I can promise that, like the blind Tyrtæus at the terrible pass of Salamis, inspiring the Athenian Old Guard by combing out his long locks in the presence of the Egyptian hosts, I shall be found at the front of the Republican column, carrying confidence to the hearts of voters by the coolness with which, in the hottest of the fight, I shall bring out from time to ome of the treasures of a culti-

vated mind. I remain, gentlemen, your fellow tizen, JAMES A. GARFIELD. citizen. MENTOR, O., July 12, 1880.

A PHYSICIAN heavily loaded with town lots, for which he has paid only in part, hastily prescribes a box of pills for a patient, and allowed his mind to wander back to his real estate. The patient asked how the pills were to be taken. The doctor replied: "One third down, and the rest in six and twelve months, with interest."

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

AND WHY HANCOCK'S ELECTION WOULD PRO-George Ticknor Curtis's Fourth of July Oration

"Our government, as respects the

executive department, has descended to a pretty low plane. The office of president has been occupied by a man of the most moderate abilities, who was content to take it knowing that he was not the choice of the people, knowing that the documents which gave him certain electoral votes were the productions of forgery and fraud, and knowing that the majority of the tri-bunal which awarded to him his dishonest title was governed by a fixed party determination to secure possession of the office however plain it might be that the office belonged to another. It has pleased the Republican party to nominate as his successor one who sat on that electoral commission and voted steadily for the consummation of the great plot which was formed in the previous autumn for defeating the popular will. This candidate the present occupant of the office will support with all the influence and power of the executive. Now, I cannot see any infusion of new blood, any improvement in the character of leadership, any higher tone of public morals, any broader statesman-ship, among those who are to govern the country in the event of Mr. Garfield's election. I see no new and better men coming to the front to take the management of the Republican convass, and to constitute an administration in case of their success. The same set of public men who have so long thriven upon their claims of superior virtue and patriotism, and so long demonstrated their infidelity to many of the most important principles of our political system, are again in the field for a prolongation of their power. Certainly the Democratic party presents a strong contrast to all this, and if the people of the country really wish to put their government upon a higher level, they have an excellent opportunity in the person of the Democratic candidate-(voice-"Good, good," and applause)—and in the persons of those whom he can call around him in the great work of reform, and in the restoration of the federal powers to their appropriate spheres. For these important objects the Democratic candidate is well fitted. You know that I never anticipate in the making of nominations, and never put myself in positions which imply an obligation to support any and every man who is nominated. My humble support of General Hancock -(loud and long cheers)-therefore, does not depend upon the force of any such obligation. I justify it upon entirely different grounds. Gen. Hancock is a soldier; but he is one of the few military men who made distinguished reputations in our late civil war, the brightest and best parts of whose reputations have been made by their reverence for the principles of civil liberty. (Applause.) The real objection to putting military men at the head of our government does not consist in the mere fact that they are military men. Nor does it consist in press emotion, because her independthe fact that the individual has never held civil office. It consists in the want-when there is such a want-of the power to appreciate the supreme importance, in a government like ours, constitutional limitations and the fundamental truths of public freedom. In my youth I cast my first vote with the party which was opposed to General Jackson; and I had to unlearn many things in his public character before I could admit his great quali-ties as a civil ruler. Later in my life I was one of those Whigs who were He held the office of president for a very short time; but I believe that all men were agreed that if he had lived he had so much sterling good sense and sound judgment that he would have administered the government well. I did not vote for General Scott when he was made the Whig candidate because I believed that the men who had the most of his political confidence were not the men of whom I wished to see an administration composed. Of General Grant I will only say that many of the errors of his ad-ministration did not spring solely from the fact that he was a military man, but they are attributed to his want of all power to understand and appreciate such a constitution and system of government as ours, and therefore he did things which were entirely inconsistent with the first principles of such a government. But now I desire to of General Hancock—(cheers)—that neither Jackson, nor Taylor, nor Grant, before his election to the presidency, had ever been placed in a po-sition to demonstrate his fitness to be a civil ruler at all comparable to that in which Hancock was placed during the early period of 'reconstruction.'
The nation had to take all three of those distinguished men on trust. Jackson fully justified the truth that was reposed in him. Taylor might have justified it. Grant did not. But Hancock has been tried as neither of those men was tried, before their elevation to the presidency, and he has shown that there are great elements of the civil character in his composition and fame. I read at that time, and have again read with strong admiration, all those remarkable papers in

would have justified him in making himself a military despot. I say that the instinct with which he seized the principle that the laws and customs and civil courts of the State subjected to his military rule, so far as they were not in conflict with the Federal Constitution, were still in preservation, was as true, sound, exact and wise as it could have been if he had held civil office all his life. (Applause.) It was more; for you will remember how strong was the pressure that was ex-erted to have the suppression of the rebellion treated as a military conquest of subject provinces; and no one can place too high an estimate upon the public service rendered by General Hancock to his country when he put himself boldly and squarely in opposition to this tendency. He might have construed the reconstruction acts as a suppression of every principle that constitutes a free State. He conthat constitutes a free State. strued them as vesting in him a discretion not to do what he believed to be wrong in policy and in principle and dangerous to the future welfare of the Union. For this he deserves the gratitude of the country, and if that gratitude shall carry him to the highest civil office in the land, he has proven his capacity for that great trust, and his ability to rely upon those who can afford him the best aid in the discharge of its duties." [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

AMERICAN WOMEN.

The men of a nation inevitably make the women what they will, and the women in return impress upon their children what they have received from their own fathers. Hence the existence of the American women has become almost as purely objective as that of the man. Her ideal of life from her cradle has been associated with the maximum of exertion. There is no quietude among Americans, and wonderfully little egotism in their social life. It is a never-ending series of sensations and mental shocks, which keep the whole being in a nervous quiver, and allow no time for any quality save that of energy to develop itself symmetrically. The American woman is as unquiet in her thoughts and duties, however light, as the man. Even when she visits she has no air of repose. Her conversation is not thoughtful, but artful. She tells you what she sees or suffers, not what she thinks or feels. There is no reverie about her, no suggestion of that brooding spirit which indicates a capacity for impassioned affection-a capacity which to bachelors is always ideally seductive, however little the married man may appreciate or return it. Yet, generally speaking, undemonstrative as the American girl may be, she will wear her life out in working for the man she loves. She forgets all about being for him in that merciless energy which always drives her into doing

for him. There is, again, another reason why the American girl seems cold to the superficial observer. It is because she is free. She is educated to re ent movements expose her to contact with men of all classes, among whom there are very many "vile persons." Her coldness of demeanor, therefore, is her armor against impertinence, or even worse things. She passes, Diana-like, through crowds of men every day, not one of whom for one instant suspects her of being other than she is, because her manner shows her at once to be a free-born, spotless American woman! They never dream that because no one is watching her she

means to go astray.

The defects of the American girl striving to solve the problems of life by educating women intellectually. there is another class which is shout-

ing for education in domestic matters. While professors at Harvard are rejoicing over some girl who can take in their philosophies or their mathematics, the newspaper editor sings the praises of her who can roast a turkey, bake bread or make her own dresses Neither gives the poor girl any chance to exist, but only to work, with either hand or brain. No one says to her, "You are not only yourself, but possi-bly the future mother of other beings. Do not therefore allow yourself to be driven by either school or apostles be yond what you may do easily, com-fortably or pleasurably. The healthy balance of your nervous system is far more important to you and your future family relations than all the mathematics or dress-making, or even roasting of turkeys. Occupy yourself steadfastly, but without strain, without hurry, and without emulation. the apostle said, (and it must have been meant expressly for Americans): 'avoid emulation.' Find out first what you can do best, and even if it does not come up to somebody else's standard, learn to content yourself with that.

A sculptor's wife had her husband arrested in Cincinnati the other day for assault and battery, because, as she testified, on the occasion of her going to his studio to inform him that the woman across the way had eloped, he struck her in the face with a huge which he exhibited his love of civil liberty in a position in which he had an act of Congress behind him that

pleasant look on his wife's face, and therefore he hastened to take a clay cast of her features, so as to catch the expression for use on a bust he intended to model. The court dismissed the case.

How We Grow.

General Walker, Superintendent of Census, has now received sufficient returns to farnish a basis for conclusions as to what the total population of the country will be, and the result is very encouraging to the national pride General Walker estimates that the full returns will show not far from 48,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States, as against less than 39,000,000 in 1870. This will be a gain of just about 25 per cents in the last ten years, which is considerable larger than the rate of increase during the previous decade. The present number of inhabitants is over twice the 23,000,000 reported, by the Census of 1850, so that the country has more than doubled the population within less than a generation." certainly enough to satisfy reasonable ambition, though the average Fourth of July orator will doubtless regret that General Walker could not have run up the total a couple of millions higher, so that he might grow eloquent over a nation with 50,000,000 of

THE LITERARY REVOLUTION

THE most successful revolution of of the century, and, to American readers of books, he most important. Only Books of the highest class

Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. Former price, \$1.25. Large brevier type, beautiful print; PRICE THREE CENTS

Carlyle's

Burns. Former price, \$1,25, Large to iful print? PRICE THREE CENTS. Light of Asia

ruord. Former price, \$1.50. Beautiful type; PRICE FIVE CENTS. Thos. Hughes's

brist. Former price, \$1.00. Beautifu ype; PRICE THREE CENTS. John Stuart Mills's

ocialism. Estays of exceeding. PRICE THREE CENTS. Baron Munchausen. id Surprising Adventures. Former soise type. PRICE FIVE CENTS. Mary Queen of Scots'

y Immertine. Former price \$1.25; Brevier type ful print. PRICE THREE CENTS. Vicar of Wakefield.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Sourgeoise type, leaded; beautiful print; PRICE SIX

Private Theatricals. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Stories and Ballads r Young Folks, by Elien Tracy Alden; with very e illustrations. Selections complete from her book rge type; PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Leaves from the Diary an Old Lawyer. Short stories of thrilling, b pathetic interest. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Booksellers Everywhere (only one dealer in each town) keep these and our large list of standard books, which are schiptly by the million volumes, because THE PEOPLE BE LEVE IN THE LITERARY REVOLUTION.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager.
Sole Agency in Bellefonte. H. Y. STITZER

PATENTS.

DATENTS procured upon Inventions. 'No ATTORNEY'S FEES IN ADVANCE. On was established in 1809. We file CAVEATS stain TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, Ac-

INVENTORS

R. S. A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, 604 F.St., near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

New York Weekly Herald. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

FOREIGN NEWS

AMERICAN NEWS THE WEEKLY HERALD

ost valuable chronicler in the world, as it is the sat. Every week is given a faithful report of POLITICAL NEWS ng complete and comprehensive dispatches ashington, including full reports of the of eminent politicians on the questions of the

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Werkly Heard DEPARTMENT of the Werkly Heard pives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattles, Poutrey, Granz, Tarks, Vestrales, &c. &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and utensils in re-pair. This is supplemented by a well-edited depart-ment, widely copied, under the head of

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 ecomomy 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 Werker Herald Williams of the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything pertaining to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There
is 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 STORY every week, a SERMON by some eminent divine, LITERARY, MUSICAL, DRAMATIC, PERSONAL and SEA NOTES. There is no paper in the world that contains so innuch news matter every week as the WEEK-LY HEALD, which is sent, postage paid, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK IN a Weekly Form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway and Ann Street, New York.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.

Good Sample Room on Second Floor. ##Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates witnesses and jurors.