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

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, county, Pa.

Payments made within three months will be con-dered in advance. A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the

whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the nest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

control one-half more.
Editorial notices lo cents per line.
A fiberal discount is made to persons advertising by
the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Botti	mos	year
\$6	\$8	\$12
. 10	15	20
. 20	35	55
	\$5 7 10 12 20	\$5 \$8 7 10 10 15 12 20 20 35 35 55

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before in-section, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required. POLITICAL NOTICES, 55 cents per line each Insertion, Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

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

Letter from the Sea Shore.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 15, 1880. EDS. DEMOCRAT:-Probably no where along the Atlantic coast is there a resort containing more natural attractiveness than Atlantic City. It lays like a gem washed up by the tide strangely, beautifully picturesque, and although comparatively a new place has a permanent population of over 6,000. It covers so much ground that it might justly share the title of the "city of magnificent distances." The cottages for the entertainment of visitors and tourists are charmingly cosy, standing back in little gardens tastefully arranged with bordered beds of shells and mounds in such prodigal profusion only found among marine surroundings. There are other private cottages and residences nestling in shrubbery and breathing such an atmosphere of elegance and comfort one could linger here forever. Mr. Quay has a lovely home on the beach; close by stands a Gothic structure (one of the relics of the Centennial) from the Michigan Department, handsomely furnished and complete in every respect. It is valued at \$30,000.

The buildings are all frame; the churches are plain and unpretentious. There is a round tower or light house here, 167 feet high. It stands like an old landmark and saw the little city grow up around it and season after season bring the throng of idlers that crowd upon its beach. It has a powerful lens and throws its beacon light out into the darkness far over the deep waters and cheers the weary, sea-sick mariner like the voice of a loved one.

Twice a day the bathers go in for a swim. Some of their costumes are grotesque in the extreme; it would not take much of a stretch of fancy to believe it was the Fourth of July and the whole town had turned out as fantastics: their "charms are all under total eclipse." To be seen | year. thus quite exhausts the theory that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most.'

There is always a delightful breeze here and not many mosquitoes, but flies-great immense flies-flew out to welcome us a half hour's ride before we reached our destination. They are called "green heads," (I wish they were as harmless as the Greenback party), and sting like a bee. They are constantly alighting on one as though they would question our right of preemp-

the city is the Inlet; here great vessels, schooners, tugs and sail boats are all anchored. There are beautiful drives about the city and quiet, little islands near by, where one can go in a boat, excellent bands of music and all the excitements that make such a place brilliant and attractive.

Yesterday a sad accident occurred that threw a shadow over the ripple of society. A bright little boy was gathering shells, and venturing too far was swept away by the resistless current. At the same time a brave negro stemmed the tide and made a noble effort to save him, but the angry waters rose high and wild, and the whitecrested waves dashed swiftly and mightily as they closed over their victims. Their sad tones reached us ever telling the "old, old story," and we believed they knew and appreciated their own destructiveness.

Miss Jennie McGraw, daughter of the late Hon. John McGraw, of Ithica, New York, was married on Friday, in Berlin, to Professor Willard Fiske, of Cornell University. The ceremony occurred at the residence of A. D. White, President of Cornell and Minister to Berlin. The bride is worth four or five millions, and is erecting a large and costly mansion at Ithica. Her father was the partner of Hon. Henry W. Page in the great lumber mills of Michigan. The bridal party, after a tour of Europe, is expected home about the holidays. ome about the holidays.

During a thunder storm on Thursday, Mrs. Johnson, aged 32 years, the wife of a farmer residing at Fairmount, Little Britain township, Lancaster coun-ty, was struck by lightning and in-stantly killed.

ANNUAL REPORT

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CENTRE CO., For the year ending June 1, 1880.

H. MEYER.

PRESENT CONDITION OF EDUCATION. The statistical report will convey a

general idea as to the present condition of education in our county. Statistics are often more eloquent than effusions of prose or poetry. I regret that the numbers in reference to "months taught," "salaries paid," and per cent. of attendance" are not higher, yet I think public sentiment is gradually becoming more favorable to our schools, and we hope for better things in the near future. I notice with pleasure that the younger class of directors who were educated in our public schools, are, as a rule, more liberal in their administra-tion of school affairs than most of the older officers who received their educa-tion under the old system. Thus with the passing generation will disappear many prejudices and hindrances which now retard the progress of our schools. No reflection is here intended on those stern pioneers who fought so valiantly for the establishment and maintenance of the common schools during the past, but we are justified in looking for still greater zeal and affection on the part of the present generation for an institu-tion in which it was educated. We have an excellent corps of teach-

ers. There are exceptions, and these "exceptions" are undergoing a process of elimination more or less rapid. Quite a number of our teachers are college graduates, but only a few have taken a course in any of the Normal schools. The principal reason why not more have attended State Normal schools, is, because there are a number of institutions in the county which afford teachers an opportunity for improvement—such as the State College, acadamies and select schools-which have enrolled annually a large number of teachers. All the teachers of last term had read some work or works on the science of teach ing and the method practiced in a ma-

jority of the schools was very good.
The classification of our schools was somewhat impaired by the almost en-tire change of text-books throughout the county. Though the books were furnished at low rates, some families through negligence, and some on account of poverty, failed to procure the necessary books for their children. In certain districts the books would have certain districts the books would have been furnished free if the law were more definite on that point. Vocal music and drawing have been taught in our schools for about ten years, and by referring to the statistical report it will be seen that during last term these sub-jects were taught in about three-fourths of our schools. After certain branches have been receiving attention for a period of ten years, or more, there should be some fruit to demonstrate their utility. I take pleasure in bearing evidence to the fact that in every locality where either or both these branches have been taught properly and without interruption from term to term good re-sults have followed. I could name places where teaching vocal music in the public schools has greatly improved the singing in the church and the Sun-day-school. Young folks are able to sing from note and readily learn new pieces. The greater benefit, however, is that derived by the school itself as a school. Singing brings a wholesome moral atmosphere to the school room, it calms the boisterous, rouses the leth-argic, elevates and refines the feelings

of all. In reference to apparatus, I can not make a very flattering report. A majority of the schools are supplied either with globes or outline maps, and a number with both. A map of Pennsylvania representing the counties was introduced into about forty schools last

Several houses were built during the past two years. These are good sub-stantial structures. Directors are be-ginning to see the folly of putting up mere shells which last only eight or ten years. Some fifty of our schools are now supplied with patent furniture.

PROGRESS. It is difficult to form an exact estimate of the progress that has been made in education within a period of a year or two years. Progress in education is like the growth of a tree, slowly tion, "squatter's sovereignty" taking the expanding, not only in one, but in all A mile and a half from the centre of at long intervals of time. Here, I think, me city is the Inlet; here great vessels, many make a mistake; they expect too much from our schools, -unless there is some radical change from term to term, some radical change from the they can see no progress, mistaking change for progress. From this stock emanates that class of experimental teachers who dispise old things simply teachers who dispise old things simply teachers. because they are old, and are forever racking their brains to invent something new and sensational in order to impress people with the idea that they are wonderful luminaries in the profes-

are wonderful luminaries in the profession of pedagogics.

If space would permit, a statement showing what improvements have been made during the past fifteen years, would, no doubt, be interesting. I shall mention one item, a little reflection will being representation. tion will bring many others to mind no less striking. In 1865 the average per centum of attendance in this county was 60; in 1879 it was 78, having increased The figures showing the intervening years. The figures showing the per centum of attendance may be considered as also indicating the state of feeling of the people in reference to the schools. Where these figures show an increase, there will be found a corresponding improvement in the sentiment of the improvement in the sentiment of the

people.

While during the past two years there has been some advance made, it must be admitted that we have not kept pace with the improvements visible in the various departments of business. With the revival of business and advent of better times there should be a corresponding increase in teachers' salaries, and extension of the term of school. A movement was originated about a year and a half one to secure a uniform series. and a half ago to secure a uniform series of text books for the county, and up to this time twenty seven out of our thirtyone districts have adopted the county series either in part or in full. It is expected that nearly all of the rest of the districts will take a similar step as

oon as it can be done without violating the law which prohibits the change of books at intervals less than three years. I was gratified to observe this change brought about without hardly any op-

At the examinations last year the At the examinations last year the standard was raised somewhat and thirty-five applicants were registered. A larger number, probably, refrained from entering the classes, fearing they would not be able to pass. By raising the grade slightly again for the coming examinations a number more will be reached who are not making any effort. reached who are not making any effort to improve themselves. Though it to improve themselves. Though it seems hardly fair to demand a first-class seems narriy fair to demand a first-class examination for third rate pay, yet it is the only way to dispose of inefficient teachers, and finally, insure better salaries for those who are retained.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The sessions of the teachers' institutes for 1878 and 1879 were both held during the holiday weeks at Bellefonte, and were well attended. The order and attention were remarkably good on both occasions. The session of '79 (last winter) was pronounced the best ever held ter) was pronounced the best ever held in the county. But as it appears from former records that almost every successive institute is labeled as the "best" or "a grand success," one should exercise a little modesty in passing on the merits of any particular session. The instructors for the institute of 1878 were Profs. N. C. Schaeffer, John S. Stahr, W. A. Buckhout, W. A. Krise. Evening lecbuckhout, W. A. Krise. Evening lec-turers, N. C. Schaeffer, John S. Stahr and Wallace Bruce. The instructors for the session of 1879 were Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Misses Delia T. Smith and J. Ettie Crane. Lecturers, Drs. N. C. Schaeffer, Geo. P. Hayes and Rev. D. K. Neshit

Our home talent was not ignored many of the leading teachers prepared excellent papers on various subjects which were read before the institute. Our experience is, however, that in employing home talent the most efficient only should be put on the programme, otherwise time is wasted.

When ninety-nine teachers are re-quired to listen half an hour to the hundredth who is but their equal in at-tainments, about the only one receiving any benefit is he who makes the effort to give instruction. I have frequently consulted our leading teachers as to their views in reference to employing 'foreign' instructors, and their answer has been invariably this: We close our schools for a week to attend institute, we are at considerable expense while in attendance, and we expect to receive instruction from men who know more than we do, therefore employ the best talent you can secure.

SUGGESTIONS. I would recommend that the Bellefonte schools adopt a course of study with a view of graduating pupils and granting diplomas. There are different advantages which it is believed would follow such a plan. It would inspire pupils with a greater zeal in their stud-ies; it would retain at school many of the larger pupils who, under the pres-ent system, leave at too early an age; it would improve the attendance; and diplomas would be a recommendation for scholars in after life. Candidates for graduation should be examined by the county superintendent assisted by the teachers of the schools presenting pupils for examination. Should the plan prove successful at Bellefonte, it plan prove successful at beliefonte, it should be tried in our leading towns, giving similar privileges to all the pupils of the county. This system has been in operation in several counties for some time, and, I believe, is producing good results.

In good results.

In calling attention to our defects and their remedies, I shall have to repeat what was stated in former reports. Teachers' salaries are too low. Pay better wages and employ only the best teachers-they are the cheapest in the

Many of the schools are improperly classified. Teachers are to blame for this chiefly, for if they would make proper efforts the evil would be rem-While all our teachers have read some

books on the science of teaching, too few read educational periodicals.

In several districts the average per cent. of attendance is as low as 60.

Very poor. Let us endeavor to make a better showing next term. Apparatus should be increased in nearly all the schools. Teachers cannot

are too limited. Directors should remember that they have a right—that it is their duty to purchase sufficient

space for play-ground.

Visits on the part of directors and citizens should be more frequent.

ITEMS FROM STATISTICAL REPORT. built during past year... unfit for use..... withous suitable out-hor

	PURNITURE.	
Number of	schools supplied with patent furniture	- 5
**	" " injurious "	- 5
	SCHOOLS.	
Number of	schools	21
**	graded schools	-6
14	" needed	1
- 44	schools well classified	16
	" in which books are uniform	
41	in which books are uniform	21
	in which Bible was read,	21
	TEACRERS.	
Number of	male teachers	16
44	female teachers	. 5
**	teachers who have read books on	
	teaching	21
Average a	ge of teachers	26.
	SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK.	-
Number of	examinations held	2
**	provisional certificates issued	17
44	applicants rejected	3
Average o	f certificates	1.
Number of	visits to schools	24
11	schools not visited	
	methodis not visited	-
	miles traveled	257
	official letters written	27
1	district reports copied and forwarded	3

READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Democratio National Executive Committee Appointed, Organized and Set to Work.

VISIT OF THE THREE COMMITTEES TO MR. TILDEN, TO WHOM THE COMPLIMENTA-RY RESOLUTION OF THE CONVEN-TION IS PRESENTED.

The Democratic National Committee re-convened at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday morning of last week. An executive committee of eighteen members was appointed as follow iam H. Barnum, Connecticut; Frederliam H. Barnum, Connecticut; Frederick O. Prince, Massachusetts; George K. Barnes, Georgia; William C. Goudy, Illinois; Austin H. Brown, Indiana; M. M. Ham, Iowa; H. D. McHenry, Kentucky; O. Horsey, Maryland; P. H. Kelly, Minnesota; Alvah W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Orestes Cleveland, N. Jersey; Abram S. Hewitt, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; W. W. Armstrong, Ohio; Wm. L. Scott, Pensylvania; Thomas O'Connor, Tennessee; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; B. F. Jonas, Louisiana. The question of two electoral tickets in Virginia was brought up by the committeeman from that up by the committeeman from that State and discussed at length, but finally referred to the Executive Committee with power. The National Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Then, pursuant to arrangements made on Tuesday, the three Democratic committees which have been in session in this city called on Mr. Tilden at his residence at Gramercy Park. The Na-tional Committee at its adjournment sent a message to the Congressional sent a message to the Congressional Campaign Committee at the Hoffman House notifying that body of its intention to go at once to Mr. Tilden's and inviting it to join the party. The members of the Congressional Campaign Committee present in their rooms immediately repaired to the Fifth Avenue mediately repaired to the Fifth Avenue
Hotel, led by Senator Wm. A. Wallace
and Augustus Schell. At the hotel a
procession was formed, and the two
committees set out for Mr. Tilden's resi dence. They were ushered into the parlors, and there ascertained that the committee which had notified General Hancock and Mr. English of their nomination had not arrived. A few moments later Mr. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, arrived and reported that that committee, headed by ex.Gov. Steven-son, was on its way. In due season Mr. Stevenson, accompanied by his commit-tee, appeared, and the three committees with other distinguished Democrats made a convention that filled the halls and parlors of Mr. Tilden's residence. In addition to the members of the three committees there were present Senator Kernan, of New York; Geo. W. Hoadhernan, of New York; Geo. W. Hoad-ley and Sergeant at-Arms John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Gen. Dubois, of Georgia; Lester B. Faulkner, Daniel Manning and W. A. Fowler, of the State Committee; John Bigelow, ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker and several others.

Soon after the arrival of ex-Governor Stevenson with his committee, Mr. Tilden, who had a short time before arrived from his country seat as Gray stone, came down stairs and met Mr. Stevenson in the dooway leading from the library to the parlors. As soon as he appeared ex Governor Stevenson addressed him as follows:

MR. TILDEN: The American Democracy upon the 22d of June last met in convention at Cincinnati and nominated Winfield Scott Hancock, of Penn-sylvania, for President, and William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice President of the United States. The committee charged with the duty of informing those eminent stateamen of the high trust which had been committed to them, performed that duty yesterday. The gentlemen who composed that committee now surround you. Having notified the nominees whom the people intend to elect in the Ides of November next President and Vice President of the United States, their duty would not have been half performed without waiting in person on and tendering the homage of the entire American people to him who, in 1876, was by a large majority elected President of the United States. The fact that you choose, in order to avoid civil strife and bloodshed, by a noble self-denial, to forego the execution of the duties of the Chief Magistracy of the American Republic thus delegated to you, and from which you were deprived by a conspiracy founded in force and fraud, About thirty of our school grounds conspiracy founded in force and fraud, and by a crime against free, representamanner detract from the high honor and confidence of the American people in your wisdom, virtue and capacity to exercise the high trusts and duties of exercise the high trusts and duties of that responsible position. In refusing to allow your name to go before the National Convention as a candidate for President in the approaching election, President in the approaching election, you have taken from the people the privilege of electing you the second time to the Presidency of the United States, and of vindicating in your person the crime committed upon the Constitution by a conspiracy founded on fraud and force in refusing to give effect to the voice of the people which had called you in 1876 to execute the high trust of President of the United States. These acts of self-denying patriotism on your part have endeared you to the confidence and regard of the lovers of American free government throughout the Union. It becomes my pleasing duty to present to you in person the resolution of the late National Democratic Convention expressive of Democratic Convention expressive of its high estimate of your virtue, wisdom Democratio Convention expressive of publication applicants and and eminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am and eminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust of the Presidency. I am deminent ability to discharge the high trust

permitted to exercise the duties of the permitted to exercise the duties of the exalted position to which you were called in 1876, the administration of the Government would have been restored to the high plane on which it was maintained by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. Permit me, therefore, to read you the eighth resolution of the platform adonted by the convention at Gingle. adopted by the convention at Cincin nati, and which is in these words:

nati, and which is in these words:

"Resolved, That the resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted position to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democracy of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdow, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy, and that they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement that he has chosen for himself by tirement that he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-countrymen, who regard him as one who by elevating the standard of public moral-ity and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party."

The resolution was assisted with

The resolution was received with demonstrations of applause. Governor Stevenson then handed the document

to Mr. Tilden, and in doing so said:
"That resolution embodies the t sentiment towards you of every Demo crat in our land. Take it as a memo-rial of our affectionate regard and confidence in your wisdom, statesman-ship and unsullied purity. In conclu-sion, I beg you, Mr. Tilden, to accept the best wishes of the committee and

myself personally for your future happiness and prosperity."
Governor Stevenson was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his speech by applause, which was vociferously renewed at its close. When quiet had been restored Mr. Tilden responded as follows :

Mr. Stevenson, President of the Democratic National Convention: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have expressed the communication you make to me. A solution which enables the Democratic party of the United States to vindicate effectually the right of the people to choose their Chief Magistrate—a right violated in 1876—and at the same time relieve me from the burdens of a canvass and four years of administration, is most agreea ble to me. My sincere good wishes and cordial co-operation as a private citizen attend the illustrious soldier whom the Democracy have designated as their standard bearer in the Presi dential canvass. I congratulate you on the favorable prospects with which that canvass has been commenced and the promise it affords of complete and final success.

This ended the speech making. The several members of the three committees and the others present were then presented in turn to Mr. Tilden, an hour being thus passed. Refreshments were then served to the visitors.

The Executive Committee appointed at the morning session of the National Committee met at 2 r. m., and organized Committee met at 2 F. M., and organized by electing Mr. Barnum Chairman, F. O. Prince Secretary, Duncan S. Walker Assistant Secretary, Joseph L. Hance Second Assistant Secretary, and E. B. Dickinson Stenographer. It was decided to fix the headquarters in this city, and Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Smalley and Mr. Barnum was assisted as exemption to Barnum were appointed a committee to engage rooms or an entire house, in their discretion, for headquarters.

A committee from the Congressional Campaign Committee then called and Campaign Committee then called and was admitted. It consisted of Senators Wallace, McDonald and Whyte, Mr. Schell, Congressman Hunton and Mr. Walker. They presented the resolution adopted by the Congressional Committee yesterday directing them to confer with the Executive Committee of the National Committee Committee of the National Committee Committee of the National Committee o the National Committee, requested that a time be fixed for the conference and then withdrew. A committee consist-ing of Messrs. Barnum, Hewitt and Scott was appointed to meet the Con-gressional Conference Committee, and notice was sent to Mr. Wallace of this action. The two committees will probably meet for formal conference next Wednesday. The delay until that time is due to the illness of Peter Cooper, Mr. Hewitt's father-in-law. Many details of campaign work were gone over by the Executive Committee. The desirability of establishing branch headquarters in the West was discussed at some length, but no definite action was taken, a decision being left until after the conference with the Congressional

The future meetings of the Executive Committee were fixed for the second Tuesday of each month at noon, and an advisory committee of five was appointed to act with the Chairman during the intervals, with power to take during the intervals, with power to take such steps for the progress of the campaign as they deem best. This advisory committee consists of W. L. Scott, O. Horsey, A. S. Hewitt, Orestes Cleveland and B. B. Smalley. At 4 r. m. the Executive Committee adjourned, and most of the members, as well as the other members of the National Committee and the members of the Notification and the Congressional campaign

mittee and the members of the Notifi-cation and the Congressional campaign committees, left town on the early evening trains.

The Congressional Committee, after appointing its committee on conference adjourned to meet at Washington.

Before Mr. Stevenson's committee broke up it passed the following resolu-tions:

"The committee selected by the con-

vention of the National Democracy, which met at Cincinnati on the 22d of

New Advertisements.

Commissioner's Notice. N the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the application of Jona-n Laird for specific performance of contract on the tt of the heirs and legal representatives of William ird, Fr., deceased:

The undersigned commissioner, appoint-The undersigned committee the parties interested his office, in Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, August 10, D, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. C. HEINLE, Commissioner.

Auditor's Notice.

N the Orphans' Court of Centre N the Orphans' Court of Centre county, estate of REGINA SMELTZER, dec'd: The undersigned auditor, appointed by id Court to make distribution of the funds in the modes of John SHAPER, Administrator of said edunt to and among those legally entitled thereto, ill attend to the duties of his appointment at his ice in Bellefonte, on MONDAY, August 2, at 10 lock, A. M. WM. C. HEINLE, Auditor.

Final Account.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of George Alexander, Committee of Rebecca Peters, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cestre, and that the same will be confirmed at the next term of said Court unless cause to the confrary be shown. 29-4w J. C. HARPER, Prothonotary.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Or-be offered at public sale, at Pine Grove Mills, On Saturday, the 7th of August, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the following real estate, viz: Farm No. 1, situate in Ferguson town-

Farm No. 1, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa.: Beginning at stones; themce along public road N. 581 deg. E. 156 per. to post; thence along other land of deceased S. 32 deg. K. 62 per. to post in lane; thence along said lane S. 55 deg. W. 53 per. to stones; thence N., 522 deg. W. 163; per. to place of beginning-together with 41 acres and 132 per. land bought from Wilson Estate, bounded by Henry Meek on the west, Lyon, Short & Co. on south, Irvin Ross on the east, and adjoining the above described land—containing in all 200 ACRES and 130 PERCHES, more or less. Having thereon erected a large BRICK MANSION HOUSE, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, with all convenient and necessary out-buildings and improvements, and having large or-chard of apple, cherry and other varieties of choice fruit trees; 175 acres being in high state of cultivation, well fenced, the balance heavy timber.

Farm No. 2, situate in said township and county aforesaid: Beginning at post in public road.

Farm No. 2, situate in said township and county aforesaid: Beginning at post in public road 156 per, east from stone corner (the place of beginning) of No. 1, above described; thence from said post N. 587 deg. E. 193 per, to stone; thence along land of Weaver S. 327 deg. E. 120 per, to post; thence along Bailey and Mitchell's land S. 41 deg. W. 127 per, to stone; thence S. 57 deg. W. 75 per to post; thence along line of farm No. 1. N. 32 deg. W. 162 per, to post, place of beginning—containing 183 acres, 1001 per, laving thereon erected a plank frame house, large bank barn with other outbuildings, with large orchard of apple and other fruits; having 170 acres cleared, good state of cultivation, balance heavy timber and also a limestone quarry of great value.

Terms of sale. One third cash on confirmation of alse, one-third in one year and one-third in two years Secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

D. L. KRFBS, Executor.

Notice.

J. M. Lyon,
vs.
ARVILLA A. Lyon,
Term, 1879. THE alias subpæna in the above

case having been returned non est inventus, you he said Arvilla A. Lyon, are hereby required to apear at said Court on MONDAY, the 23d day of August, 1880, to answer the complaint in the above case. JOHN SPANGLER, She W. F. REEDER, Att'y.

Proposals.

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

23-2w C. M. BOWER, Sec'y pro tem.

> BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. IS OPEN D. P. PETERS, Proprieto

Auditor's Notice.

matter of the Assigned | In the Comm late of John Curtin. | of Centre of In the matter of the Assigned 1 in the Common The Estate of John Curtin. I of Centre county. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. D. Shugert, Es., Assignee of John Curtin, among the creditors and those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment in the Court room at Belledonte, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of August, at 11 o'clock. A. M. All persons interested are required to make their claims before said Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN B. LINN, Auditor.

MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct. ANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on improved farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000, and not exceeding one-third of the present value of the property. Any portion of the principal can be paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the company to permit the principal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apply to

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FARMERS

GROCERIES AND OTHER

HARVESTING

SUPPLIES

SHOULD CALL ON SECHLER & Co.

FOR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF SUGARS.

COFFEES, TEAS. SPICES,

NEW CHEESE, S. C. HAMS, S. C. DRIED BEEF.

BREAKFAST BACON, DRIED PEACHES.

NEW PRUNES, HOMINY and RICE, SYRUPS and N. O. MOLASSES, NEW MACKEREL,

STONEWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., &c. ALSO ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

FRESH MEATS. We are killing stall-fed steers of from 1200 to 1400lbs., and have positively the

BEST MEATS that are offered for sale in Centre county. SECHLER & CO.

GROCERS. Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa.