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

## ENGLISH'S ACCEPTANCE.

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD GIVE WAY TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Indianapolis, July 30 .- Hon. William H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of his nomination as candidate for Vice President, to the committee of notification to day:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, 1880.
To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; Hon. John P. Stockton, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notifica

GENTLEMEN: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor confered. I accept the nomination upon the GENTLEMEN: I have now the honor to red. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws; constitution, the Union and the laws; his clear preception of the correct prin-ciples of government as taught by Jef-ferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and the right of property; his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs and his pure and blameless life all point to him as a man worthy of the confi-dence of the people. Not only a brave dence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the Presidency of the United States.

### A CHANGE DEMANDED.

Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive department of the General Country was a supplied to the country which has monopolized the executive department of the General Country was a supplied to the country was a su al Government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public nor in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in the has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our republican government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated tham.

## FRAUD MUST NOT BE CONDONED.

Besides it should not be forgotten that the four last years of power held by that party were procured by discred-itable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and to our system of self-government which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally-expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole brood of Federal office-holders loose to influence the elections. The money of the peothe elections. The money of the peo-ple taken out of the public Treasury by these men for services often poorly per-formed or not performed at all is being d in vast sums, with the knowledg and presumed sanction of the adminis-tration, to control the elections, and even the nembers of the cabinet are even the members of the cabinet are strolling about the country making par-tisan speeches instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating nublic will no doubt read between the cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic Federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same dis-cerning public will no doubt fully under-stand, as they will, also, that it is be-cause of their own industry and econo-my and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them.

THE PEOPLE AND THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The contest is, in fact, between the people, endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical, constitutional government of our fathers, on the one side, and a hundred thousand Federal office-holders and their backers, pampered with place and power and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the General Government under the rule of the Republican party. The effort to build up what they call a strong government; the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States; the interference with the elections

through the medium of paid partisan Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power and caring more for that than fairness in the elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil and the overthrow of Republican institutions. The wise men who framed our Constitution knew the evils of a strong government. tution knew the evils of a strong government and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments and con-sequent danger to Republican institu-tions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized general governa strong centralized general govern-ment can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a Republic or is such only in name, and the tenden-cy of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways be-sides the willingness recently manifest-ed by a large surper of that party to ed by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTION. But in resisting the encroachments of the general Government upon the reserved rights of the people and the States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the general Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it and under the rightfully belonging to it and under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the general Government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be earefully avoided. The union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this beautiful of the position of this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO.

In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the Republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amend-ments. A sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing pow-er corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world and consisting of gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin, will be maintained. The labor and manufac-turing, commercial and business inter-ests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. ests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted.

The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures and the

economy in public expenditures and the liberties of the people and the proper-ty of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, adminis-tered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating

justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury, beyond resurrection, the sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectu-ally accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections and make us in fact, as well

The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the pro-motion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human

I am, with great respect, very truly ours, William H. English.

SIMON TALKS! The Hon. Simon Cameron, interviewed by a correspondent of the Herald in New York the other day, indulged in some very plain talk and made quite an interest-ing contribution to the political literature of the day. The picture which the venerable retired statesman draws of the White House fraud and his advisors is decidedly refreshing:

"Hayes' advisors are queer lot. I can't see much in them. Evart's forcan't see much in them. Evart's foreign policy? The feature of it has
been to protect Seward, that Consul in
China, although the most conclusive
proof of his crookedness is alleged to
exist; now he is trying to ruin Colonel
Mosby because Mosby finds the office
rotten. I have no doubt personally of
the bad flavor of that Shanghai, but
Evarts has held up one side of the
coop while Seward crawled ont. Hayes
surrounded himself with the men who
went over to Greeley. I always pitied
Greeley. He was a baby out of the
editorial room. A man of intolerable
egotism.

editorial room. A man of latolerable egotism.

I am glad to see my son's letter. His health is quite poorly. He would have been very foolish to have taken the chairmanship of the national committee. Had he done so I should have been sorely vexed. His health, which is some value to him, will not permit him to manage a campaign. Then, too, why should he? It's not only a tire-some, but an expensive business. Money is wanted at all sorts of times, and I tell you the chairman of that committee has to go down into his own pocket and his friends' very often. The campaign of '76 cost my son a pile of money. Nearly every dollar Chandler got credit for spending, personally, came from Donald. Chandler was a close man—a very close man. Of course

I presume he gave something. But that is not all, for after the legitimate campaign expenses were provided against my son handed Hayes \$5,000 in cash for his personal fund. Hayes came to him, was absolutely impecunious, and my son gave it him out of his own wallet. There wasn't a dollar in the campaign fund, and Hayes was whining for pocket money. I know that Hayes got this money. If I didn't I wouldn't mention it.

Reforming the Indian bureau? Who says Hayes is reforming anything? My

says Hayes is reforming anything? My advice to everybody is to let the Indian business alone—severely alone. one hope I have if Hancock should get in. I believe he would recorganize that system and put it under the war desystem and put it under the war de-partment where it belongs. But, I repeat, anybody who touches it as it is now will get smeared. Honest or dis-honest it's all one.

# An Old Soldier Replies to an Inter-meddling Office-holder.

from the Doylestown Democrat.

This correspondence speaks for itself: RECORDER'S OFFICE, BUCKS Co., DOYLES-Town, Pa., July 15, 1880—Jas. W. Bartlett, Recorder—Major J. B. Roberts, Newtown, Pa.: What do you think in regard to organizing in the lower end of the county a permanent veteran's club of the soldiers of the war (who saved the Union of the states) that the principles of the republican party may be sustained, that those who saved the Union by their acts and deeds may still control the destinies of our government? The republican party were our friends during the war, have since maintained their loyalty to us, and so long as they continue to reward us, I trust we shall ever be found acting in concert with them. Should the democratic matter. them. Should the democratic party be successful with a Union soldier at the head of their ticket, I fear it will be placing in power and rewarding the boys in gray vice the boys in blue; there-fore I think it behooves us to organize in the protection of our gallant volunteers and the supremacy of the loyal hearts of our nation. Let me hear from you at an early day in regard to the movement. I am truly, T. CADWALLADER.

To the above, Major Roberts replies as follows:

NEWTOWN, Pa., July 22, 1880-Captain T. Cadwallader, Doylestown, Pa.—My DEAR Sir: Yours of the 15th inst., asking my opinion about forming a veteran club in the lowerend of Bucks county, "that the principles of the republican party may be sustained," is at hand. Captain, my opinion is that you have left this mat-ter too late. You will find, I think, this fall, thousands of old veterans in the repubfall, thousands of old veterans in the republican party giving their hurrahs and votes to Gen. Hancock. You say should the democratic party be successful with their candidate, a Union soldier, you fear it will be placing the boys in gray instead of the boys in blue in power. Captain were you ever in the Army of the Potomac? Who was the most decaded. mac? Who was the most dreaded confederate officer, noted for lying in amlederate officer, noted for lying in ambush and shooting down in cold blood the boys in blue? Was it not Colonel Mosby? Yes; and to-day he is being rewarded by the republican chief magistrate as American consul at Hong Köng, in China. Gen. Longstreet, another rebel officer, is the filling the mission of minister to Taylor, and heats of others. ister to Turkey, and hosts of others I could mention. But the war is over and could mention. But the war is over and has been for fifteen long years, and I propose to drop the matter and fall in with enough more of the boys in blue to place at the head of our government that superb and fearless Union soldier, General Winfield Scott Hancock, born a Pennsylvanian and the pride of the And, captain, in so doing I sin-State. And, captain, in so doing I sin-cerely believe we will bring about a per-manent and good feeling among all, which never can be so long as sectional strife continues, Truly yours, J. B. Roberts, late Major, etc.

## ENGLISH OR ARTHUR, WHICH?

# A Plain Statement for Thinking People.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, July 23, 1880

The political professions and promises of candidates for office amount to little, and it is far better to judge them by their conduct when they have been intrusted with political power.
Were they honest and faithful to the trust confided to them? Let us for a Admitting, for the sake of argument, Presidency. Mr. Arthur was intrust-ed with the collection of the United ists in the Credit-Mobilier legislation. too clear and emphatic to be called in

question or explained away. Here is what Hayes and John Shershould not be questioned by Republicans:

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered."

—R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 21, 1970.

Now we have what Secretary Sher-man and President Hayes said of Mr.

successor, adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That in electing a candidate to represent this District in the Thirty-seventh Congress, we deem it a proper occasion to express the respect and esteem we entertain for our present member, Hon. W. H. English, and our confidence in him as a public officer. In his retirement, in accordance with his well known wishes from the position well known wishes, from the position of Representative, which he has so long filled with credit to himself and benefit to the country, we heartily greet him with the plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Again: Mr. English was for fifteen

years intrusted with the management of one of the most important financial institutions in the West, from which he voluntarily retired with the thanks of the Directors and stockholders,

"For the very great financial ability, constant watchfulness and perfect fidelity with which he has managed it from its organization to the present time." And this resolution was offered by

Colonel John C. New, now the Chairman of the Indiana Republinan Central Committee.

Here then is the whole case in a nut-shell: English was faithful to the public trusts committed to him, and voluntarily retired with the praise of his administration and the unanimous plaudits of his constituents, "well done, thou good and faithful servant," whereas Arthur proved recreant to his trust, and was kicked out of his office in disgrace, "in order," as President Hayes and Secretary Sherman said, "that the office might be honestly administered.'

These are not partisan statements, but plain unvarnished facts which honest thinking people will not fail to consider in making up a judgment as to which of these two men it would be safest to intrust with public office.

### WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

From Hancock Campaign Bulletin.

It is not necessary to read more than one Republican paper to become convinced that the Republican party is sadly at sea for an issue on which to conduct their campaign. The nomination of Hancock has deprived them of any comfort they may have expected to gain from a campaign of bloody shirts, which now flaunt feebly for the want of gore with which to straighten out their folds. The sterling integrity and popular character of the Democratic candidates take away from them the material for a personal campaign, even if the doubtful character of their own nominee did not effectually silence anything they would like to say antagonistic to the Democratic standard bearer.

The fact that the greater portion of their party manifested a warm preference for a soldier like Grant, and was compelled to compromise on a soldier like Garfield, deprives the press and the party speakers of the prestige that might accrue to them from a campaign against a military ruler.

The haphazard character of the

criticisms that have thus far been made against Hancock shows that the party policy of the Radicals is still far from being defined, and the most they have been able to say against the Democratic leader is that he hung Mrs. Surratt, who was tried during a Republican administration, arraigned by a Republican tribunal and condemned by Republican judges.

Again, an argument fully as weak, is that Hancock, being by profession a soldier, knows little or nothing of the essentials of good government, and is devoid of a record on any

moment apply this test to Arthur and that this is true, and what a contrast English, the candidates for the Vice it affords to the position of Garfield, States revenue at the City of New and whose services, as the chairman York. Was he faithful to that trust? of the committee on appropriations, This question has been answered in were considered worth \$5,000 to the the negative by the highest Republi- De Golyer pavement contractors. It can testimony in the land, and it is is better to have no record than to be burdened with a dishonest one, as the friends of the Chicago nominee have discovered to their sorrow. It man said of this man Arthur not long is better to have a "simple military since. It is Republican testimony and commander," honest and fearless in the discharge of his duty, than a much-courted legislator, sought out for his influence, and cajoled for his vote. Hancock's record has been open to the light of day ever since his name was enrolled as a soldier of the Republic. His name is found on the —R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

"Gross abuses of admistration have continued and increased during your incumbency." — Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879. Republic. His name is found on the records of many a hard-fought battle during the rebellion. At Gettysburg he saved the day, and virtually ended the war. On that day, out of confusion and disorder he brought order and victory. His honor as a soldier has always been above question. That icals can make no war on Hancock's record. The North takes him at his true worth, and the South accepts him man and President Hayes said of Mr. Arthur, let us see what was said of Mr. English when he was intrusted with political power.

President Buchanan wrote to Mr. English as follows: "It was your fate to end a dangerous agitation, to confer lasting benefits upon your country, and make your character historical. It shall remain alway your friend. If as the man whose election will forever

AN ADDRESS TO THE UNION SOL-DIERS OF THE WAR.

The Hero of Gettysburg the Man for the Time.

New York, July 30.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Hancock Veterans met in their headquarters, in the Westminster Hotel, yesterday, and adopted the following address to the Union veterans

of the late war of the rebellion: VETERANS OF THE UNION-Nearly twenty years have passed since a bloody civil war began in which you took part in order to preserve the integrity of the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Federal laws. After four years of alternate defeat and victory, actual fighting ceased; but peace nevertheless, did not follow. The dominant political party, assuming the merit of success achieved by your toils and your courage, by keeping alive the sectional bitterness between the victors and the vanquished, attempted to make your deeds the foundation of their own permanent power. In the South this was done by the harassing course of the carpet baggers, by the inquisitions of provost and by means of United States soldiers who were used to intimidate citizens at the polls and to to lock the doors of Legislatures against legally elected representatives of the people. In the North it was done by persistent misrepresentations of the acts and attitude of the Southern people, by the surveillance of supervisors of elections, by the arbitrary authority of marshals who dragged orderly and innocent men from the polls to prisons to prevent their free exercise of the elective franchise, and by blatant charges of disloyalty against the one-legged and one-armed soldiers who had dared to assert that in the war for the Union they had not fought for four years to strike the schackles from the slaves and weld them into manacles for freemen. A reaction from this condition of things was inevitable among a people who inherited liberty, and the eyes of the North and South have at length been opened. The North has proposed to settle the sectional feeling which the dominant political party has wantonly and selfshly kept alive, by taking as a candidate for President one of our own Generals-a man whose loyalty to the Union has been shown in four years of march and battle, and in shedding his blood amid the clash of crossing bayonets; whose capacity as a ruler has been shown in his orders and in the administration of complicated civil duties. When invested with vast and arbitrary power he refused to be the tool of tyranny and to use it against the people who were crushed; a man, in short, whose "moderation is known unto all men." The South likewise, to show that it accepts all the legitimate results of the war and desires that true

on whose justice they can rely and who places the rights of freemen above the exercise of despotic military pow-er. In this crisis of the nation Providence has given us the man who combines in himself all these requirements. General Winfield Scott Haucock, our candidate for the Presidency, is the man for the hour. Under his lead let all Union veterans again "touch elbows," and, the bloodiess battle won, true liberty and true peace will be ours once more. Let those boast of patriotism who have reveled in power and the spoils of office for twenty years, yet never heard the sound of hostile bullets on the battle field; but do you, whose toils and wounds best prove your love of the republic, put 14 the seal to your labors by placing your gallant and skillful leader in the Executive chair of the nation, so that the bones of your comrades, who died for liberty, unity and peace, may not in vain whiten the battle fields of the country. To do this, ignore the lines of party, and let the blue and the gray forever fade from our sight as colors of opposing forces. Our own loved banner gives us all the colors we need,

fraternal feeling be re-established, has

asked us with a single voice to give

them for President the sturdiest fighter

among our Union Generals; a man

and over us hereafter may the Fiag of freedom and Union wave, Peace and order and beauty dawn Round its symbols of light and law, And ever the stars above look down On the stars below in our banner's

And we shall then know that the stars which represent the States of the Union, like the stars of the heavenly constellations, will be forever and inseparably united, although each shines with its own light. Comrades, let our music be "of the Union," and our step "the charge," and with us shall rest at last the enduring victory.

A CLERGYMAN in Pittsburg lately married a lady with whom he received the substantial dowry of \$10,000 and a fair prospect for more. Soon afterwards, while occupying the pulpit, he gave out a hymn, read the first four tanzas and was reading the fifth,

"Forever let my grateful heart His boundless grace adore."

when he hesitated and exclaimed, "Amen! The choir will omit the fifth verse," and sat down. The congregation, attracted by his apparent con-fusion, read the remaining lines:

"Which gives ten thousand blessings now And bids me hope for more."

SEVEN Leavenworth doctors gathered around a man who had fallen on the side walk. Four of them called it a case of sunstrokr, and the other three said it was a fit. Along came a small boy and proved that it was a banana peel.

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The town of Millhelm is located in Penn's Valley, about two miles from Coburn Station, on the Lewi-burg, Centre and Spruce Creek Ralirond, with sur-roundings that make it a PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

Good trout fishing in the immediate vicinity. A cabrum to every train. At the Millheim Hotel accommodations will be found first-class and terms moderate.

GARMAN'S HOTEL,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA
TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY.
1-13

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

W. R. TELLER, Proprietor. Good Sample Room on Second Floor.

All Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER CHESTNUT AND NINTH STREETS,
FRILABELPHIA.

This house, prominent in a city famed for its comfortable hotels, is kept in every respect equal to any
first-class hotels in the country. Owing to the stringenery of the times, the price of board has been reduced
to THREE DOLLARS per day.

J. M.KIBBIN.
1-8-11

Manager.