The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Pape PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY

GARFIELD AND THE LAW.

From the Washington Post.

A correspondent of the Post, in his communication which, but for ex-treme length, should grace our col-umns, assures us that he has been a Republican since 1855, the date of that party's introduction into this life, but that he will vote for Hancock and English this year on one condi-

The contingency in which our correspondent agrees to cut loose from the Radical organization and give the Democratic party the advantage of his valuable influence and more valuable vote, is that the Post shall prove an assertion, made in its columns some weeks ago, to the effect that Gen. Garfield, on his own showing, had been guilty of an act for which he was liable to imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$10,000.

It is not the habit of this journal to make assertions of so serious a character without due consideration of their gravity. We have been especially careful to do no injustice to Gen. Garfield, realizing from the hour of his nomination that the naked facts in his record, without so much as a shade of added coloring, were the effectual and sufficient weapons to use against him. We have said, we still say, and we will prove that, on his own evidence, Gen. Garfield committed an act which the Revised Statutes of the United States define as a misdemeanor, and for which they provide a punishment of two

years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. The same statute, had it been enforced against Gen. Garfield, as any citizen might have enforced it, would have rendered him incapable, forever thereafter, of holding any office of trust or profit under the General Government. If our correspondent, or any other interested party, will turn to page 316 of the Revised Statutes and read section 1782, enacted in 1863, when General Garfield was a young member of the House, he will learn

"Section 1782.—No Senator, Representative or delegate, after his election and during his continuation in office and no head of a department or other office or clerk in the employment of office or clerk in the employment of the Government, shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any service rendered or to be rendered to any per-son, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, court-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military or naval commissioner, whatever. Every person commissioner, whatever. Every person offending against this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than \$10. ooo, and shall, moreover, by conviction thereof, be rendered forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.

It is not a heavy task to show, beyond a possibility of doubt, that Gen. Garfield violated both the spirit and letter of that law in the matter of the De Golyer pavement. It is conceded that Gen. Garfield was a member of Congress, and that, while holding that office he agreed to receive and did receive the sum of \$5,000 for services rendered in procuring a contract from the officers of the District of Columbia for a wood pavement firm or ring. It is not important, in this connection, to show how he executed the work for which he received the \$5,000 fee. But it will add to the interest of this simple narrative to reproduce the testimony of Chittenden, the agent of the paving ring and the man who hired and paid Gen Garfield. Here is what Chittenden wrote to his principal at the time of the occurrence:

"The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress and with our friends. My de mand is to day not less than one hundred thousand more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and I have reason to believe satisfactory. * * I can hardly realize that we have Gen. Garfield with us. It is rare and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come from him."

The Constitution of the United States places the District of Columbia directly in the hands of Congress. All District officers, at all times, have been, and are, merely the creatures of Congress Gen. Garfield as a member of Congress—and the member who "carried the purse of the United States,"—took a fee of \$5,000 for influencing a board of public works, created by Congress, to give a contract to his client, the De Golyer firm. Whether it be true or false that Garfield wrote a brief, is not material. He admits that he had a talk with Gov. Shepherd, the head of the board, that he labored to induce the board to give a contract to his client. Gov. Shepherd's testimony is to the same effect. But the direct and in-direct interest of the United States is conclusively shown by the contract itself, which provides in specific terms

"An additional amount of fifty thousand square yards will be awarded you (the contractors) so soon as the Board is reimbursed by the General Government on account of expenditures around the public buildings and grounds, or you (the contractors) will be allowed to lay it this season, if you can wait until an appropriation (by Congress) is made for this purpose, at three dollars and fifty cents per square yard."

It is apparent to the average intel-

It is apparent to the average intel-lect that the entire value of the contract for \$175,000 worth of workhalf of which was clear profit—was contingent on an appropriation by Congress, and it is equally apparent that it all depended on the official action of the man who had taken the \$5,000 fee, for he was the head of the Appropriations committee, he "carried the purse," and he was paid to unlock it for the enrichment of a swindling

the De Golyer company had been honest, if their pavement had been the best, instead of the worst, even then Gen. Garfield would have been liable to the penalties of the statute above cited, could have been locked up for two years with convicts; fined \$10,000 and disqualified for

holding any office thereafter. We have made out our case. The proof is overwhelming. There is no missing link. There is no weak place. Our correspondent is bound to vote for the Democratic candidates, and in so doing he will have not only the approval of his own conscience, but the company of many thousands of those who, like himself, have heretofore voted the Republican ticket unscratched.

POSTING THE ACCOUNTS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

In reviewing the expenditures of government in recent years the Philadelphia Inquirer strains hard to prove that the Democrats are entitled to little or no credit for the reductions since 1877 when they had the first majority in the House. After comparing the expenditures the Inquirer savs:

These figures, when carefully scanned, indicate that while the Democrats have had the control of the national approreduction of expenses has been very small. They have by their acts shown that, if in full power, they would be apt to take in at the spigot and let out at the bung. Their idea of economy is not a whit better than that of the poor Indian who cut a piece off the top of his blanket and sewed it on the bottom to make it long enough to cover his feet.

This is probably very smart, but let us see how much truth there is in it. The total ordinary expenditures of the government in the five years preceding the control of the finances on the part of a Democratic House are as

IOHOWS:		
1872		
1873	181,682,274	94
1874	189,025,793	04
1875	184,304,787	08
1876	177,370,687	81
Total	\$899,270,754	44
The ordinary expen	ditures in t	he

	riations are as fol
	riations are as lo
lows:	
	\$154,390,943 5
1878	
1879	163,496,493 2
1880	161,360,037 1
1881	177,081,959 0
m	2000 040 114 0

This shows a reduction of \$89,422,-640.11 in the ordinary expenditures of the government in five years since the Democrats obtained control of the appropriations. The saving by Democrats amounts to four times the entire how, notwithstanding his eminent sodebt of Pennsylvania, or one and a ciability, a dislike for this kind of life. He is par excellence a domestic adelphia. Yet the Philadelphia Inquirer wittily tells its readers in the though before their marriage one of face of these great results of economy that the Democratic idea of economy is not a whit better than that of the poor Indian. A saving of ninety millions in five years is probably a very small matter in the estimation of the Inquirer, but it is a great thing for the great body of the taxpayers to whom it gives assurance of still further

reductions of their burdens. Until the Democrats secured a ma jority in the House the expenditures of the government were steadily rising in arithmetical progression, except in 1876, when in facing a presidential election it was found necessary to make a slight reduction in order to save appearances. During the five years of Republican appropriations with which we have compared the five years of Democratic control James A. Garfield was chairman of the house committee on appropriations. Thus the responsibility for waste and extravagance rests not only on the Republican majority in Congress but is brought directly home to their candi-date for President.

While making a reduction of nearly NINETY MILLION DOLLARS in the space of five years the Democratic representatives in Congress were just and liberal in their appropriations for the wounded and deceased soldiers of the Union as the official records demonstrate. The total amount of appropriations for pensions in the five Republican years mentioned above are as

follows:	引擎图片中间
1872	\$29,050,000
1874	30,480,000
1875	29,980,000
1876	30,000,000
Total	8149,000,000

The appropriations for pensions in the five Democratic years are as follows:

\$29,583,500 28,583,000 1878. 28,533,000 1879. 29,371,674 44,250,000 Total...... \$187,921,274

It is thus seen that the Democrats in Congress while lessening the government expenditures nearly ninety millions in five years have in the same time increased the pension fund more than THIRTY-NINE MILLION DOLLARS. The reduction of the lavish and wasteful expenditures created by the Republicans in Congress has enabled the Democrats to make this liberal endowment to the pensioners without increasing the burdens to the tax payers but while greatly diminishing them.

HANCOCK AT HOME.

HIS OFFICIAL AND DOMESTIC HABITS-TEN ACITY HIS STRONGEST POINT.

om New York Herald, Ind. General Hancock is seen at his best at his home, for there he throws aside the worriment of his official cares and responsibilities.

"There's but the twinkling of a star Between a man of peace and war."

No one is more thoroughly domestic in his habits. He has always prefer-red the quiet of his own home to the glittering splendors of fashionable life. Of children he is passionately fond. Rising at six o'clock, which is his uniform habit, he takes a bath first and then has a wild romp with his three grandchildren, at present with Russell Hancock, their father, and their mother, stopping with him. When he lost his only daughter, a few years ago, a most beautiful and accomplished young lady of 18, it took him a long whilst a receiver from took him a long while to recover from the blow, and his wife has not yet laid aside her sombre babiliments commemorative of the sad event. Directly after breakfast and glancing over the papers, and his personal mail, the General goes to his office, where, as already stated, he spends the most of the day. Till dinner he occupies himself talking with his family and entertaining visitors. He eats sparingly, to which may doubtless be mainly ascribed his perfect health. After dinner he smokes sometimes a pipe and sometimes a cigar, and this is the sum total of his day's smoking; so, as will be seen, he is no great slave to the seductive weed. His spare time in the evening he usually devotes to reading. He has a well furnish-

library and shows a preference for historical and statistical works. He goes to bed early, at ten o'clock generally, and is a sound sleeper-that precious boon of a clear conscience and good digestion. His residence is the largest and the finest on the island, and thus notedly distinguished from the others, is a model of cosy comfort both outside and inside. Wide porches in the front and rear, with creeping vines and beautiful flowers scattered about, show discriminating taste, while pictures and works of art and well-lined book cases to be seen in the interior evince the broad culture of the master occupant.

As already stated General Hancock does not go into society much. Of course he visits a good deal among the officers of the post, and a very pleasant society it is, composed mainly of the members of his staff and their families. On Sundays he generally comes to the city in the morning to attend Dr. Bellows's church, where he and Mrs. Hancock have a pew. In the reigning belles of St. Louis, has the same domestic tastes. He seldom travels except on official business, and since his nomination has colitely, though firmly, declined invitations to visit our leading places of fashionable resort or to go on trips through the country, he being strongly averse to anything which would look like making a show of himself. Once in awhile he and his family take a little sail down the bay on a steam launchthe Pinafore-kept at the island exclusively for his use, and this with the quiet repose of his cool, double-porched and vine-embosomed residence, the society of his family and books, his official duties and at the present time entertaining an unwonted rush of visitors—one of the pains and penalties of being a presidential candidate—make up the sum total of his daily life. The fact has been frequent-

The Puzzled Census-Taker.

"Got any hoys?" the marshal said To the faily from over the Ithine; Aud the lady shook her flaxen head And civilly answered, "Nine?"

"Got any girls?" the marshal said To the lady from over the Rhine; And again the lady shook her head And civilly answered, "Nine!"

" Husband, of course?" the marshal said To the lady from over the Rhine; And again she shook her flaxen head And civilly answered, "Nine!"

"The d—l you have !" the marshal said To the lady from over the Rhine ; And again she shook her flaxen head And civilly answered, " Nine!"

" Now what do you mean by shaking your head And always answering ' Nine' ?" "Ich kann kein Englisch!" civilly said The lady from over the Rhine. [John G. Saxe

GOOD READING FOR REPUBLICANS.

Hon. Albert Palmer, a noted Republican of Massachusetts, and one of the most popular speakers in New England, presided at the great meet-ing at which General Butler spoke, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Saturday night last. The first part of his speech is good reading for Republicans open to reason, and we quote it. Mr. Pal-

mer said:
"When parties change their princi ples, patriotic men change their parties. I cast my first Presidential ballot for Lincoln, the martyr. I shall cast my next for Hancock, the great soldier and the great statesman. Democratic principles have never ceased to rule this country, but the Democratic party has sometimes failed to respond to the Democratic instinct. It was so, in my judgment, in 1860. The Republican party was born of Democratic aspira-tions, cradled in Democratic ideas, nursed by Democratic statesmen, and car-ried to triumph by the votes of the Democratic masses. But in the fullness of time that Democratic mission has been accomplished. It has ceased to been accomplished. It has ceased to bear Democratic fruit, and the fungus growth of sectionalism which springs from its decay has at length provoked the cry from the people, 'Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?' When the Republican party first sprang into the arens, armed for the fight with a party nominally Democratic but acts. party nominally Democratic but actu-ally sectional, with weapons appropriat-ed from the armory of Jeffersonian doc-trine, it declared for everything which it now repudiates. The preamble to its first platform, adopted in 1856 at Philadelphia, declares that its purpose was 'to restore the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson,' and the first resolution declares 'that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution—'the rights of the States'—mark that sentence, 'the rights of the States,'—'and the union of the States shall be preserved.' Four years later, in 1860, at Chicago, it declared its firm resolve, in the fourth resolution of its platform, that the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend. In the same platform it denounced the use of the veto power to override a vote of the people's representatives. Fellow citizens where does it stand to-day? Not on that ground certainly. It has ceased to talk of Jefferson and has come to regard the rights of the States' with a spirit of hostility that is as fanatical as the

these the rights of the States which they declared then to be of essential importance? Or is this the mailed hand of centralization, copying from the pat-tern set by the third Napoleon, with his prefects and sub-prefects at every bal-lot urn, and his gendarmerie to superin-"What else did they declare for in those earlier platforms? For economy in the public service, against 'frauds and corruptions in the Federal metropolis,' and the 'systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partiagas.' Braye words were these Demosans. Brave words were these—Demo-cratic words—words upon whose fair promising wings they mounted to pow-er. Did you hear anything like them from Chicago in May last? No; but you heard instead, above the falsetto scream of sectional hatred, the voice of Flanagan inquiring, 'What are we here for if not for the offices?' And that is what they were there for, and, so far as they are concerned, it is what they are fighting this campaign for." Brave words were these-Demo

hostility that is as fanatical as the spirit of a pernicious and malignant sectionalism can be. Then its orators

were wont to wake the echoes with de-nunciations of the Federal power used

But the successors of the men who re-

sut the successors of the men who re-sented the presence of the Federal troops to enforce Federal laws on Mas-sachusetts soil would have us believe to-day that the Union is not safe and

of last resort decided against Lee and Jackson and their friends. Secession died amid the throes of civil war. The cause of secession—the only source of trouble between the sections -was also destroyed. There is no party, no faction, no solitary man in the South to-day, who does not admit that the war finally and irrevocably settled the question of secession adversely to the South. It is, therefore, a dead issue—as dead as the dust of Adam.

But the practices of Garfield and Arthur, practices illustrated in the back salary grab, Credit Mobilier, De Golyer, the Presidential steal and fraud, bribery and corruption in the revenue service—these present the issue of the hour, and the people can't be turned from their contemplation by any clattering of bones in the grave-yard of buried issues.

However disagreeable it may be to the Radicals, they must face the living present, must squarely face the records of Garfield and Arthur. Those who vote for these candidates will give their approval of the undeniable facts which have been alleged against them be the highest Republican authorities.

Lee and Jackson, and the idea for which they fought, have long since passed away. Garfield and Arthur live, and the corrupt practices of which, on the most authentic Republican and official testimony, they have een guilty, are presented by their party for the most solemn indorse-ment. The people understand this, and are not so weak and foolish as to be driven to approve the Nationalization of official infamies, by a silly clamen about a question that was relegated to the silent shades of dark oblivion more than fifteen years ago.

South Carolina's Census.

EX-GOV. AIKEN,S REASONS FOR BELIEVING IN ITS CORRECTNESS.

rom the New York World, Aug 31. Among the arrivals at the New York Among the arrivals at the New York hotel yesterday was ex-Gov. William Aiken, ot South Carolina, who is on his way to Saratoga with his wife for change of air and rest. The venerable politician had his pretty little granddaughter, who is also a granddaughter of Mr. R. Bardwell Rhett, climbing about on his knee as he spoke of the changes which twenty years have wrought in his own State of South Carolina. When asked about the alleged frauds and overcount-ing in the census enumeration of the State, he said:

"I believe the census of the present year to have been as correct an enumeration as any that has yet been made of the people of South Carolina, and I will tell you why I think so. In former years there was a great deal of careless-ness about such matters. The old plan-tation-holders did not like too much in-terference any time, and there was not a very good record kept of the slaves, and if there was such a record the own-ers were not particularly desirous of having it appear, for there was a capita-tion tax levied upon the number held. This fell specially hard on plantation owners, who for years really paid the taxes of the State, and when railroads began to be built, and bonds were is-sued to aid them, I know the capitation tax went up to nearly double what it was. The negroes then had very little to say in the matter of the enumeration, even if they knew it was in progress. In 1870 the census was wretchedly taken. The enumerators were a set of blackguards. Many of them were negroes, and not even respectable col-ored men, but the most ignorant fellows, ored men, but the most ignorant fellows, it would seem, that could be scraped together. They performed their work in a very slovenly manner, and many glaring inaccuracies were the result. The people were there, as they had been before, but they were not placed on the census lists. With the present census there is an entirely different state of affairs. The colored people have a general opinion that it is to their advantage to be entered on the books of nunciations of the Federal power used to enforce a sectional policy. Go to your libraries, my fellow-citizens, and see what early Republicanism had to say when Federal bayonets formed a square in which Anthony Burns was marched down State street to be remanded to slavery. They spoke less contemptuously, I assure you, of the rights of the State in that connection. But the successors of the men who revantage to be entered on the books of Uncle Sam, and they have one and all been careful to see that they were duly entered. They seemed to take it as an to-day that the Union is not safe and honor, in some way reflecting glory on that liberty is not secure unless the them, and each old grandpap had all ballot box with its strong arm, and shadow every citizen with a Federal spy. Is this Republican liberty? Are the principles of Jefferson for which they declared in 1856 and 1860? Are these the rights of the States which They have been white men belonging to the old families there, who were glad to take the post of enumerator for the pay attached. They were really a superior class of census takers, reduced by poverty to take the task set before them. They went from cabin to cabin and did what the census laws require—paid personal visits to every place where it was likely that a person could find shelter. All this makes me think that it is the most perfect census that the State like most perfect census that the State has ever had. It must be borne in mind, too, that there has been an influx of settlers, and we in the South are not standing still. The same increase should be noted in all the States of the South."

Wade Hampton Rises to Explain. rom Hampton's Letter to the Staunton Virginia

penalties of being a presidential candidate—make up the sum total of his daily life. The fact has been frequently noted that no newspaper representative has been able to "interview" him. It is not that he does not have well settled opinions on all the leading political questions of the day. Few men are firmer in their convictions, few better read or better posted, few able to give to their ideas more terget expression. He does not paraphrase, the calls a spade a spade. One of his strongest mental characteristics is firmen ness—a bull-dog tenacity of purpose. The day he was nominated he would not be, "interviewed," and he has not been and will not be.

It is said that a woman's voice can be heard at a distance of two miles by a man in a balloon; but if a spider was to get on her neck her voice could easily he heard a distance of ten miles on a level.

The principle involved in the war store that he voice of Flansgan inquiring, "What are we here for, and, so far as they are concerned, it is what they are fighting this campaign for."

Cau't be Evaded.

From the Washington Post.

It is vastly more agreeable to the Republican brethren to howl about "the principles of Lee and Jackson" that the people are much more interested in the latter than in the former. One is a dead issue and the other is a very live one and be heard at a distance of two miles by a man in a balloon; but if a spider was to get on her neck her voice could easily he heard a distance of ten miles on a level.

The principle involved in the wars the right of peaceable secession. This is the claim made by the Sonth of Flansgan inquiring, "What are we here for and that is what they are fighting this campaign for."

Cau't be Evaded.

From the Washington Post.

It is vastly more agreeable to the Republican brethren to howl about "the principles of Lee and Jackson" that the people are much more interested in the latter than in the former. One is a dead issue and the other is a very live one of the principles of the National Post in the Arithmen of the pri

last sentences of your report. As your letter was a courteous one I have replied to it frankly, and I hope you will do me the justice to give my letter in full should you desire to make any portion of it public.

Curtin on Hancock.

HE WILL BE A MODEL PRESIDENT.

"You know Hancock, well, of course?"

"I know him intimately and his fam-ily. I have had social relations with him, giving me an opportunity to esti-mate the man. His greatness as a soldier no man questions and no man who knows him doubts his abilities for civil management. If elected, he will make one of the best presidents the country has ever had. His administration will be characterized by the same strength of Jackson's, without the objectionable violence; besides, he will give us a clean "But, Governor, can he control the worst elements of the party?"

"Certainly he can," replied Governor Curtin, "and will." General Hancock

was, you must remember, nominated in deference to the loyal sentiment in the Democratic party. He represents that sentiment better than any man in that sentiment better than any man in this country, and without which the Democracy is powerless, and it now recognizes that fact very clearly. A very large portion of those who went into the army were Democrats, having as much love for the Union as any men that bore arms. This element holds the halance of rower in the Democratic the balance of power in the Democratic party, and to that element it will owe its success."

"Yes, sir," replied the old Governor, with great emphasis. "If Hancock is elected he will resist, and be in a posi-tion to successfully resist, any sectional demands which may be made upon him or any sectional policy which may be demanded. He will be strong and seek to be strong in the confidence of the war Democrats, to whom he will owe his election, if elected."
"Then you believe he will be elected?"

"Then you believe he will be elected:
"I most certainly do," replied the
Governor. "Of course, as I remarked
before, it will be a hard fight and it is
too early yet to brag much as to what
the result will be. I make these predic* tions, however, in regard to Hancock's position if he should be elected that you may see when his administration passes into history whether I have not judged him rightfully."

CENTRAL

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

(Eighth Normal School District,) LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA

A. N. RAUB, A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present con-A stituted, offers the very best facilities for Pro-fessional and Chassical learning.

Buildings spacious, laviting and commodious; com-pletely heated by steam, well rentilated, and furnish-ed with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft apring

Location healthful and easy of access.

Burrounding scenery unsurpassed.

Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their

ork.
Discipline, firm and kind, uniform and thorough.
Expenses moderate.
Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to

teach.
Students admitted at any time.
Courses of study prescribed by the State: I. Model
School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Sci-

ADJUNCT COURSES

Entille.

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

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Stockholders' Trustees—J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq. G. Kintzing, E. P. McCormick, Esq. W. W. Rankin, W. H. Brown, State Trustees—Hon, A. G. Curtin, Hon, H. L. Diefenals, Chearfield, Pa.

Hon, WILLIAM BIGLER, President, Clearfield, Pa. Gen, JESSE MERRILL, V. President, Lock Haven, Pa S. MILLAR MCCORMICK, Secretary, "THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer, "

WOODWARD SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Children. SECOND AND LOCUST STREETS,

HARRISBURG, PA.

ar term will begin SEPTEMBER 10, 1879 of study-Classic and Scientific, with Music Course of study—Cannot and Art.

Board and tuition from \$250 to \$350 a year and no

extras.
For circulars and all desirable information address
21-6m
PRINCIPAL

PATENTS.

DATENTS procured upon Inventions. No ATTURNEY'S PERS IN ADVANCE. Outse was established in 1869. We file CAVEATS obtain TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, &c.

INVENTORS

send us a Model of your Invention, with your own description of it, for our opinion as to patentability No ATDENSY'S FERS VINESS PATENT IS SECURED. Our Book of Instruction, &c., "How yo PROCUME PATENTS, sent free or request; also sample copies of the SCHEV THEE RECORD, the Inventors' Journal. R. S. A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys

MONEY TO LOAN At 6 per ULANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on
improved farm property, in summ 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 enstorn of the
company to permit the principal to remain as long as
the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid.
Apply to
CHARLIES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law,
25 Tourt street, Reading, Pa,
or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'z Appraiser,
2-tf
Bellefonte, Pa' MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct.

GARMAN'S HOTEL,
Organite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA Opposite Court House, BELLEFO TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY. A good Livery attached.

For Sale.

A FARM containing Fifty Acres,
and having thereon erected a TWO-STORY
FRAME BUILDING and out buildings. Title good.
Inquire of A. J. & T. E. GRIEST,
Unknowlib. Contre count, Po-