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

# Garfield Appeals to the Poople.

From Forney's Progress,

relation.

I did not keep a share myself, as can be clearly shown,
And when I got it from Oakes Ames, I thought it was
a loan.

I am a member of the church, and I do swear That I never got a single share of Credit Mobilier. He tried his best to get me in, but I withstood tempta tation; And if you doubt my word, my friends, why ask my

About that little paving check De Golyer gave to me, Upon my Bible I will swear I took it as a fee; The only thing that troubled me or gave me any grief, Was, when they asked me for the proof, I could not find my brief.

About the tariff, I would say, to put your minds at I'm for protection in the East and free trade in the My record, you will find, is good, as far as I remember; And ask you all to vote for me the second of next November.

THERE IS MILLIONS IN IT.

# BUTLER FOR MANCOCK.

Points from His Great Speech at Fan-ueil Hall.

LEADING MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS JOIN

By Telegraph to the New York Herald.

Boston, August 28, 1880. General Butler has placed himself squarely on the Hancock platform, and announced his intention to take the stump in favor of the election of the hero of Gettysburg. He has also officially stated that he is not a candidate for any office, elective or appointive this year. The meeting in Fanueil Hall, at which these declarations were made, was large and enthusiastic, and was composed of men representing all shades of political opinion. There were Democrats, Greenbackers, Independent Republicans, straight Republicans, and men on the political fence. On the platform were such men as Isaac Hull Wright, representing the Fanueil Hall wing; General A. P. Martin and A. A. Haggerty, representing the Butler Democracy; Albert Palmer, John I. Baker and Andrew J. Hall, representing the Butler Republicans. Palmer presided, and made a ringing speech, in which he declared squarely for Hancock. His arraignment of the party with which he has acted for twenty years, was one of the most scathing invectives in the history of politics in this State for a quarter of a century.

GENERAL BUTLER'S ADDRESS. "By a wise provision of the Constitution the people are called upon at every recurring period of four years to pass solemn judgment upon the poliey, integrity and efficiency of the ad-ministration of the government in the past and to choose and appoint those who shall administer their government in the coming like period. If change of policy or administration of government is needed it can only be attained at a Presidential election. Under our system of elections, practically, the people must confer their power upon one or two men only, as the supreme executive head of the nation. No third person can be supported for President with any result save in the nature of protest against the nominee of the conventions of the two great political parties. There is, therefore, no more solemn duty imposed upon any patriot than to determine which one of the two candidates represents more nearly his convictions upon the greatest number of the measures and principles of government. All history teaches that long continuance in power breeds corruption in the administration of governmental affairs; that corruption always seeks perpetuation, and fears change of administration lest its wickedness may be detected even if not punished.

When any one of my Republican friends desire to put to me a political question which he deems unanswerable, he asks, "How can you act with the Democratic party which under-took to break up the Union which you fought to sustain?" The trouble with your question, my friends, is that you have have forgotten the history of your country. A portion of the Democratic party undertook to secede from the Union, and thereby broke up the Democratic party. If the Demo-cratic party had undertaken to break up the Union the Union would surely have been broken up. Does any sane man not blinded by partisan prejudice doubt that without prompt, vigorous, loyal, courageous and patriotic action of the masses of the Democratic party that it would have been possible for the Republican party to have preserved the Union? Look at the rank and file of our armies! They were as largely recruited from the Democratic as from the Republican party. For the correctness of this assertion let me speak of my own knowledge. I marched to the Gulf with a New England division containing 6,000 men, and there could not have been found 500 men in that division who had ever voted any other than the Democratic ticket. They came back voting for the Union for which they fought, and they have been voting in the same direction since, and will continue so to vote when they vote with the Democracy for Hancock, by whose side they fought. they fought. THE COLOR LINE.

protect the Southern colored man in all his rights, and will they so do? Since the war closed, for sixteen years the Republican party have had absolute control of the executive departthe legislative department of the government, and most of the time by a two-thirds majority. Has that party given protection to the negro in the sense in which they put the necessity for so doing before the people? Their very campaign cry is an admission the end of sixteen years they claim they must be continued in power four years longer that they may do it, how long shall we, who have some convictions as to the misconduct of the party in other regards as well as in this, put up with all the other shortcomings of the Republican party, in order to have them fulfill their promises, so often solemnly made, and as religiously

PROSPERITY FROM ON HIGH.

The only other reason given why the Republican party should be continued in power is the present pros-perity of the country, which, they do not explain how, is due to the legislation or administration of the Republican party. Is this claim a just and tenable one? Every business that could not be effected by legislation or administration is prosperous. The Almighty, in his beneficence to us, has sent us the largest crops, of all kinds of provisions for a series of years we ever enjoyed, and at the same time also provided a market for the surplus of those crops, amounting in a single item to nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat in Europe by the failure of the harvest there. Had the Republican party anything to do with that? Yet in our favor was due to that excess of export over import. Is that due to the Republican administration?

#### HANCOCK DURING THE RIOTS.

THE RELATIONS OF REGULAR TROOPS TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

the New York World, September 8. Mr. R. H. McKune, of Scranton, Pa., who was Mayor of that city dur ing the railroad riots of 1877, is now stopping in New York. He was call ed upon yesterday by a reporter, who asked him what were his relations to General Hancock during those days of trouble. Mr. McKune said: "At the time of the riots, which began on August 1, 1877, I had a posse comitatus composed of thirty-five citizens which had been summoned by my command, as I believed I had powers equal to those of the sheriff. My posse went on duty on August 1. On the morning of the second two regiments of State troops arrived, and on the third one or two companies of regulars. By the 15th of August there was a regiment of State troops and a regiment of regulars stationed at Scranton by Governor Hartranft for my assistance if they should be needed. The fact that there were Federal and State troops stationed in the town raised a question with me as to how I should use them. Maj. Morrow commanded the Federal troops, and he did not feel willing to give me such information regarding my right to call upon his troops as I deemed satisfactory. Therefore on the 18th of August I him to give me such information as to my status as Mayor of the city in

me the following letter: " HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

Scranton, Pa.

"'Sir: 1 have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst.

"'The United States troops were sent

to Scranton, on the application of the Governor of the State, to assist in preserving the peace. They were reported to the Governor and are subject to the to the Governor and are subject to the same legal service as the State troops there. They should not be called upon however, until the civil posse and the State troops have proved insufficient, or unless they are insufficient without the assistance of the Federal troops.

"'The commander of the Federal troops on the spot is responsible for his legal action in the premises. He has been advised on the subject heretofore and is no doubt fully aware of his du.

been advised on the subject heretofore and is no doubt fully aware of his duties under all circumstances. I do not wish to embarrass him by giving him any further advice or instructions, directly or indirectly. If he wishes such he will doubtless call upon me for them.

""As the preservation of order is primarily in the hands of the Governor of the State, I think it would be better for you to communicate with him when the circumstances are not of so imperative a nature as to make it necessary fo you to communicate directly with the you to communicate directly with the commander of the troops on the spot.

"'Who may be the legal conservator of the peace in Scranton (whether the Mayor or Sheriff, or both) I cannot say. That is a question of law, and you and the commander of the troops can readily determine it. Either the Mayor or the Sheriff, or both (if they have co-equal power under the law in have co-equal power under the law in that respect in the city) have legal au-thority to call upon the United States thority to call upon the critical troops in certain contingencies to assist in the preservation of the peace. I am sir very respectfully, your obedient am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. Winfield S. Hançock. "'Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Division.'"

"'What was the result of this letter Can the Republican administration so far as you were concerned?"

"The Federal troops were with us

about four months. I had no need to call upon them, as the State troops were sufficient for the purpose. The Federal troops, however, had great influence in preserving quiet and in ment, and, until the last Congress, of the legislative department of the gov-presence. The letter from Gen. Hancock was just what I wanted. There was no necessity for my calling upon the Federal troops until my own force as Mayor and the State force was exhausted. All of my posse were in-dicted for murder on the verdict of that they have not so done. If at the Coroner's jury, and one of the cases being tried as a test case, all were acquitted."

### REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

A SAMPLE OF THE EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON From the New York Sun.

Washington, Aug. 28, 1880. The Attorney-General's office affords a striking illustration of the official abuses which have grown to full stature during the long lease of power the Republican party has enjoyed. The luxuries of the Attorney-General's office for a period of five years, from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, cost the tax-payers \$22,702.44. The report of the Attorney-General for 1879 shows \$5, 762.63 expended in the following manner. This is what the official carriage

cost: Salary of driver of department carriage ... Horseshoeing...... New carriage... Repairs on carriage... Harness and repairs. I'wo whips....

In adition to the money paid to maintain this expensive equipment, \$150.50 was expended for street car the agricultural prosperity is claimed for that party. The balance of trade amounted to \$98.35, and miscellaneous literature cost \$158.25.

Among the miscellaneous expenses were the following:

were the following.		
Sweeping office	\$240	OC
Trips to Long Branch and New York	1,103	71
Trips to Huntsville, Ala	92	74
Towels	14	ZA.
Washing towels	203	86
Sweet oil		OX
Cflorine	î	O
Uphoistering two sofas	. 25	
		ox
Feather dusters	73	
Electric bells		M
Five hundred visiting cards		54
One ream cream note		
One Smyrna rug	. 18	
One mat	19	
One corkscrew		2
Two settees and chairs	111	00
Bookcases	309	04
Total	82,283	1:
***************************************		

Making a total of \$5,762.63 spent for "sundries," including the carriage, in one year. In 1878 the taxpayers paid a bill of \$184.65 for a trip of the Attorney-General to Colorado, and auother of \$39.75 for a flyer to Long Branch. A sample of the purchases made with the money of the people is shown in the accounts for 1877. sum of \$22.20 was expended to purchase the following books, which may be indispensable to a gentleman's li-brary, but are not needed in the De-partment of Justice: "Life of Prince Consort," "Life of Marie Antoinette," 'Life of Seward," North American Review, and British Quarterly. In 1877, \$1,305 was expended for a portrait of ex-Attorney-General Pierrepont. The sum of \$1,035.83 was paid for "washing towels" in the period of

Landaulet Williams fell into disgrace chiefly because he expended the money of the government for the purwrote to General Hancock requesting chase of a carriage in which he drove about town with his wife. Almost every member of Hayes' Cabinet relation to the Federal troops station-ed in the city as would enable me to ed in the city as would enable me to expended more money than Williams did for official luxuries. Taft's expenditures in that line exceeded those of Pierrepont, and the aristocratic New York, August 20, 1877, Devens has run up the bills to a greatproached.

### Real Statesmanship.

Tested by his official acts in Louisiana and Texas, Gen. Hancock stands head and shoulders above all other commanders at that time in the appreciation of his duties as a soldier under the Constitution, and in subordinating the military to the civil authority wherever law was to be administered or obeyed. His remarka-ble Order No. 40 was a lesson to officers who delighted to exercise arbitrary power oppressively, and who were sustained at Washington in all their excesses, as well as an example of voluntary submission, which entitles him to the highest credit. In a subsequent order, known as No. 203, issued on December 5, 1867, he defined the proper use of military power in such clear and concise terms that it will always be recognized as the true application of the principle which marks the dividing line between law and force under Republican institu-

"The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to up-hold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

and property."
"The Commanding General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference."

created for the trial of offenses against the civil law, should ever be permitted, when the ordinary powers of the existing State governments are ample for the punishment of offenders, if those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties.'

These maxims are not only sound,

but they serve to show what is more

important, that this great soldier was as careful in his studies of the Con-stitution, and of dutiful obedience to its obligations, as he was in those of the profession of which he is to-day the brightest ornament. No civilian however distinguished, and no statesman however eminent, could have better laid down the rule of conduct which should govern a soldier intrusted with civil responsibility, or have better outlined the principles of con-stitutional law applicable to it, than Gen. Hancock has done. Unlike too many who are content with empty professions, he lived up to every declaration. His letter to Gen. Sherman, written in the midst of the confusion at Washington, and when many of those accounted most wise had lost their heads in the Presidential complication, may well be regarded as an extraordinary production. Compared with the speeches on both sides, it exhibits Gen. Hancock as a profounder student of the theory of our Government and of its practical working than almost any of the professional "statesmen" who figured conspicuously on that occasion, not much to the advantage of their reputations.

# Population of the 7th Census District of Pennsylvania.

The following tables, compiled in in the office of J. Simpson Africa, Supervisor of this District, show the population accorning to the census of 1880 of all towns and counties in the District having more than 1,000 in-habitants and of all county towns; also, the population therein in 1870: Population.

Counties.	1870.	1880.	Increase.	Miles
York		87944	11810	921
Adams		32476	2161	531
Cumberland.		45866	1954	554
Franklin		49868	4503	756
Perry			2061	456
Juniata				407
Snyder			2198	317
Union			1350	
Mifflin			• 2087	
Huntingdon.		34028		899
Fulton	9250			
Centre				
Clinton	92911	98985		857
Clearfield	25741	48474	17783	
Total	411223	467748	56525	9209
POPULATION				ENTH
	CENSUS	DISTRI		
TOWNS.			1880.	1870.
YORK			13947	11003
			0717	6200

4	Annual Contraction of the Contra		
	POPULATION OF TOWNS IN	THE SE	VENTH
	CENSUS DISTRI		
	TOWNS.	1880.	1870
	YORK	13947	1100
	CHAMBERSBURG	6717	6308
	CARLISLE	6212	6650
	LOCK HAVEN	5846	6986
1	HUNTINGDON	4117	3034
	Renove	3708	1940
ì	LEWISTOWN	3237	2787
1	LEWISBURG	3082	3121
	BELLEFONTE	3026	2653
1	Mechanicsburg	3018	2569
1	GETTYSBURG	2816	3074
1	Du Bois	2717	
1	Hanover	2318	1839
١	Shippensburg	2213	2065
١	Waynesboro'	2126	1345
1	Houtzdale	2060	
1	N. Houtzdale	2037	
	CLEARFIELD	1808	1361
1	Wrightsville	1776	1544
	Greencastle	1735	1650
1	Philipsburg	1717	1086
1	Newville	1547	907
1	Selinsgrove	1431	1455
1	Newport	1399	943
1		1272	
	Sterling	1257	******
1	Mt. Holly Springs	1254	818
1	Osceola	1186	863
į	Marysvilie	1168	911
1	Mifflinburg		
	Duncannon	1027	960
ı	MIFFLINTOWN	942	857
J	NEW BLOOMFIELD	673	654
ı	McConnellsburg	584	552
	Messes	909	276

This District embraces one-fifth of the area of the State and ov ninth of its population. The increase since 1870 is 56,525, equal to 13.75 per cent.

### Order of the Republican Procession.

The following will be the order of the Republican campaign procession, right resting on Marshall Jewell's shirt front.

Shirt front.

Garfield.

Credit Mobilier Band, 329 pieces.

Transparency, Oakes Ames' Memorandum.

De Golyer Award, \$5,000.

Republican Editors with files of 1873.

Canal Boat, Republican idea of the Ship of State. State.
The Boyhood of the Campbellite Preacher.

Copy of his speech in favor of John Sherman. Arthur.

Hayes' Civil Service Order No. 1.
Roscoe's Hyperion Curl, Dejected.

'Greatest Effort' — Tune, Cannonchet
Echoes.

Echoes.
Two per cent. Assessment.
Carl Schurz, with a \$250 Lantern searching for German Voters. The Administration en masse.

The Administration en masse.
Grant's Forgotten Congratulations.
Blaine and Sherman, the Disappointed
Twins.
Eugene Hale's Tears.
Don Cameron, son of Simon.
Jno. Logan, with Carefully Thumbed Copy
of Lindley Murray.
Anxiety about Vermont.
Office holders—100,000—Knights of Sorrowful Countenances.
The Paristra of New Haven kind

The Register, of New Haven, kindly furnishes the programme for general circulation among Republicans, and, in order to give it as wide-spread publicity as possible, the Democratic press have volunteered to advertise it Again from the letter to Governor Pease:

"It is of evil example, and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good government, that the exercise of the military, through military tribunals" press have volunteered to advertise it gratuitously, for nothing, free of all expenses, thereby saving that much money gathered by Jewell for electioneering purposes. We are told by the Register that the line will endeavor to "dress up" and make a respect-

able appearance. Uniform, bloody | Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record shirt, much worn. Rallying cry, "De Golyer!"

#### Governor Palmer on Garfield.

HOW THE LATTER DESERTED THE BELEAGUER-ED ARMY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Some misstatements having appeared regarding the speeches of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, wherein he speaks of Garfield's record, we are permitted copy from a letter of his to a gentleman in this city what Gov. Palmer did say. As the governor was at the front at the time his testimony will be regarded as unquestionable by any one who knows the high character of the man. The following is the extract:

"In one of my speeches I said, in speaking of Gen. Garfield, 'that in Octo-ber, 1862, after our army was checked at Chickamaugua and had fallen back to chattanooga and was contronted at all points south of the Tennessee river by the rebel army under General Bragg; when our lines of communication were straightened and difficult and our sup plies reduced, and it was apparant that nothing was left for us but a disastrous retreat or a bloody battle, with our enemy in position, General Garfield left us and quit the army. He had the legal right to abandon the beleaguered army, but his conduct demonstrated that he was without soldierly instincts or sympathies." Governor Palmer also mentioned the singular fact that General Garfield consented to abandon the command of troops in the field, his own regiment included, and accepted the mere staff position which he held in 1863, and when he left the army in October of that year.

### The Rebel Debt.

From the Chicago Times, (Ind )

To say of the whole body of "cam-paign literature" and stump oratory with which the country is now cursed that it is unmitigated rubbish, would be to state a general truth. Coming down from the general to the particu lar, perhaps the most contemptable part of all this flood of rubbish (excepting that which comprises mudthrowing at the candidates or their great-grandmothers), is that which sets forth a harrowing fear that if Han-cock, instead of Garfield, should happen to get the first office, not only the rebel war debt would be paid, but every ex-slave owner would be compensated out of the public treasury for the loss of his slave property. The Times will not malign the personal character of the stump orators who emit such stuff as this by presuming that they harbor any such belief, or feel any such fear. They do not Though they are demagogues, it does not follow that they are fools, and only hopeless and irreclaimable idiots could attach any weight whatever to the danger they not only suggest but al-

### The True Ring.

Marshall Swartzwelder, one of the ablest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania and a lifelong Republican, stand De Golyer Garfield and has just announced his intention to support General Hancock. Mr. Swartz-

welder says:

Hancock is a thoroughly honest man.
He comes from a good stock, and possesses some of those virtues that are now only seen as rare curiosities; that have become fossilized and obsolete in public life. Herill make him public life. He will make a history for himself second to none who have occupied the Presidential chair. Of course he will be maligned and villified, his he will be maligned and villified, his acts misinterpreted and his motives impugned by the ragtag and bobtail of the country; but he will do his duty nevertheless. He has the requisite firmness. One of the strongest arguments in Hancock's favor is his unquestioned honesty as against the at least suspected honesty of Garfield.

### The Fraud Issue.

From the Detroit Free Pres

From the Detroit Free Press.

The confidence of the Republican organs that the fraud issue is dead is an affectation. They know better. They are seeking, perhaps, to persuade themselves that they have one less lion to encounter in the campaign; but thus far they have not succeeded, and there is no probability that they will.

far they have not succeeded, and there is no probability that they will.

It is the baldest of all possible pretenses that the retirement of ex-Gov. Tilden eliminates the Presidential theft of 1876-77 from the contest. It is a pretense which involves the grossest misconception of what the 'fraud issue' really is.

The Republican party stands convicted before the country with deliberate falsification of the vote of two States in falsification of the vote of two States in the Presidential election of 1876. Its candidate for the Presidency is one of the men who manipulated the machine whereby that falsification was made effective and the party enabled to put in the Presidential office the man whom the people had repudiated at the polls.

The question is whather the party The question is whether the party that committed this colossal crime against the cause of free government and the purity of the ballot box, is fit to be intrusted with the power it usurped; whether the criminal shall be invited to retain the property be stell.

vited to retain the property he stole.
With the answer to this question the
candidacy or non-candidacy of Mr. Tilden has nothing to do. His nomination
would not have increased the criminalwould not have increased the criminality of the Republican party in this regard. The failure to nominate him does not palliate that criminality or relieve the people from the solemn responsibility of punishing the criminal. As well might the burglar plead the death of the man he has robbed in bar of his prosecution as the Republican party the non-nomination of Mr. Tilden in deprecation of the fraud issue. Their crime cation of the fraud issue. Their crime was a crime against the people far more than against Mr. Tilden, and to the people they must answer for it.

From his own sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1872,

I never owned, received or agreed to re-ceive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad nor any deci-dends or profits arising from either of them. From Judge Poland's report, Feb. 18, 1873

From Judge Potana's report, rec. 12, 1813
—Garfield's testimony perjured.
The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as
found by the committee, are that he agreed
with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit
Mobilier Stock, but did not pay for the
same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per ent, dividend in bonds and sold cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which together with the price of stock and inter-est, left a balance of \$229. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dis-idends after paying for the stock. From the New York Times, February 19, 1873

Mesers. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participa-tion in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contraditions of testimony.

From the New York Times, February 20, 187 The character of the Credit Mob was no secret. The source of was no secret. The source of its pro-was very well known at the time Congr men bought it. Though Oakes Ames : have succeeded in concealing his own tive, which was to bribe Congressar their acceptance of the stock was not that account innocent. The dishthe act, as a participation in an fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in te

with reference to the matter whi been contradicted. The committe tinctly rejects the testimony of several members. This can only be done of ground that it is untrue. But untri-timony given under oath is morally.

legally, perjury.

It is the clear duty of Congress to with punishment all who took Credit bilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, February 19 James A. Garfield, of Ohio, bad shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329 which, after the investigation began, b was anxious to have considered a

from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is the
these men betrayed the trust of the people deceived their constituents and, by falsehoods, confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly point that he was not alone in this offer If he is to be expelled for bribery, the who were bribed should go with him. CENTRAL

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