

# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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

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

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The Constitutional Bar.

Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—Constitution of the United States, article 14, section 4.

Gen. Hancock's Pledge to Enforce the Foregoing Article.

The amendments to the Constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are invaluable. If called to the presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.—General Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

Curtin for Congress.

The nomination of Governor Curtin by the Congressional Conference of the 20th district meets with a most hearty and favorable response in all sections of the State. The result of the Conference came too late for extended comment in most of the Democratic newspapers of the district last week, but we feel well assured that he will receive an earnest and enthusiastic support from all. As samples of the feeling towards Gov. Curtin, we append the following articles from leading newspapers of the district and State:

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

From the Clinton Democrat.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Congressional Conference elsewhere in this issue, that Hon. Andrew G. Curtin has been nominated for Congress in this district. The other candidates were Andrew Reed, Esq., of Millin, and J. K. P. Hall, of Elk. Centre, Clearfield and Clinton supported the nominee from the start. Millin and Union went for Mr. Reed, and Elk for Mr. Hall. On the ninth ballot Elk went over to Curtin, giving him a majority, whereupon his nomination was made unanimous. The candidate appeared before the Conference and made a very satisfactory speech, and he was followed by the other gentlemen who were in nomination, who pledged their active support to the nominee. The proceedings were characterized by good feeling and an earnest intention to work for the best interests of the party and to give the nominee hearty endorsement.

In the nominee we have a gentleman fitted for the position in a high degree. Long experience in public life has given him advantages that will make his presence a strength to the councils of the people, and his life-long residence among the people he is to represent makes him the best of representatives for the citizens in this district; while his services as Governor fully acquainted him with the people and resources and wants of the whole State, and the interests of Pennsylvania would be guarded by him with a fidelity and intelligence equal to the best.

As a Democrat, Mr. Curtin has been working in every campaign since 1872. He was long in the lead of the many eminent men who are forsaking the Radical party now and ranging under the banner of Democracy with Hancock as their leader. He left his party when it was strong and surrendered high position to follow the lead of his principles. It was long ere he appeared as a candidate, and then he was pressed forward by leading men of the State, including the candidate for Governor, the chairman of the State central committee, the late ex-Gov. Bigler and others, and even the noble Democratic leader, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, came into his district to announce his satisfaction at the nomination. During the campaign of 1878, when an extraordinary condition existed in the three principle counties of his district—a condition that does not exist now, and will not again soon—unmindful of himself, he submitted promptly to the orders of the State committee and went out to do battle for the Democratic candidate for Governor. Then a great wrong was inflicted upon him and the party disgraced itself by defeating him and placing a mere nonentity in the place where they ought to have put him. Now there is an opportunity to

right that wrong by electing him to Congress. That it will be done, we are confident. The experience of the past will confine the candidate's efforts to his own district. He will be seen and heard in all parts of it, and the result will be a handsome majority for Andrew G. Curtin in November.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN FOR CONGRESS.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The Democratic conference of the Twentieth Congressional district met at Lock Haven on Tuesday and balloted during the evening without choice, Centre and Clinton had instructed for ex-Governor A. G. Curtin; Union for ex-Senator A. H. Dill; Millin for Andrew Reed, and Elk for J. M. P. Hall. Yesterday morning the conference met again and nominated Curtin, and all the counties cordially acquiesced in the selection.

It would be a matter of little moment under ordinary circumstances, for ex-Governor Curtin to be elected to Congress; but in the present attitude of his district, it would have been a great wrong to Curtin and to the party that is now making a more than hopeful battle for Hancock, to have nominated any other. He was one of the ablest and most honored Republican leaders when Republicanism could look with unmixed pride upon its own victories, and he was one of the first and boldest to revolt against the degradation of the party to mean ambition and groveling greed.

Since 1872 he has been the most intensely hated and malignantly defamed of all men in the State by those who rule the Republican party, because his record and his speech were a constant and fearful menace to Republican degeneracy. He supported the Democratic ticket, State and National, since that year; spoke in several States for Tilden in 1876; devoted much time and labor at New Orleans after the election to aid in rescuing Louisiana from the electoral burglars who defrauded the people out of their chosen President, and he is now one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Hancock.

In 1878 he was nominated for Congress in his present district, but was defeated by the over-confidence of his friends, the quiet fusion of the Republicans and Greenbackers, and the employment of flagrant frauds. With all of Senator Dill's strength in his own district, Curtin was only a few hundred votes behind Dill; but the fusion made the contest close and fraud decided it. Had Curtin remained at home, he would have been elected by a decided majority, but, regarding the district as safe, he was impressed into service elsewhere, and his own battle neglected. This time he will be likely to give some attention to his own contest, and fusion or no fusion, his election by a large majority may be regarded as reasonably certain.

Delaware County Democrat.

The Democratic County Convention of Centre county on Tuesday instructed delegates for Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin for Congress, as did also the Clearfield County Convention, which insures his nomination, Clinton county having previously instructed for him, and the Union conferees, although instructed for Dill, being known to favor Curtin as their second choice. With such tried Union men in the Democratic forefront as Hancock for President and Curtin for Congress the Republican howl about rebel rule certainly sounds very incongruous, to say the least.

Harrisburg Patriot.

The nomination of Ex-Governor Curtin at Lock Haven yesterday by the Democratic congressional conference of the Twentieth district will receive the earnest approbation of the people of that district. Governor Curtin has done most effective service for the party in this State and elsewhere and deserves the cordial support of every Democrat. He will be elected by at least 4,000 majority.

Gen. McCook on Hancock.

Gen. McCook, of Gen. Sherman's staff, said to a Chicago Times interviewer the other day, being asked what truth there was in the statement that Gen. Hancock was habitually overbearing in the treatment of those under him: "Any stories to this effect are simply trumped up lies. I have known Gen. Hancock for the past thirty years, and a better soldier or kinder-hearted man I have never met."

"What do you think of his alleged incompetency as a military man?"

"There is not a soldier walks the earth with a better military record than Gen. Hancock. I have never before heard that anything had been said against him. The opinion among army men, from Gen. Sherman down, as to Gen. Hancock, is the opinion held by me. He is one of the best men and soldiers the country has ever produced."

"Did General Garfield introduce a bill in Congress to drop General Hancock from the army as Major General? If so, when?" asks a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. To which the Times replied: "General Garfield did introduce such a bill on the 13th of January, 1880, but the Republican House refused to pass it. General Garfield, in a letter to Mr. Hinsdale, his successor as President of Hiram College, said: 'I introduced the Hancock bill not so much for the purpose of passing it as to show how much he was in our hands.' This letter will be found on page 183 of Bunday's Life of Garfield." In other words Garfield wanted to do a little bull-dozing on Hancock with the assistance of his Republican members. After Hancock went through the thickest of the fight, while Garfield was in Congress, the latter wanted to punish him for uttering sentiments which, while they were statesmanlike and in accordance with the principles upon which our government was founded, did not accord with the "strong government" views of the now candidate for President. But the people will be strong enough this fall to promote Hancock and retire Mr. Garfield to the shades of Mentor.

Mr. Hayes and party on Saturday visited the government Indian School at Forrest Grove, Washington county, Cal. A large crowd assembled to greet them. They left at 5 p. m. for Vancouver.

## LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

BAYARD ON GARFIELD—AFTER INDIANA WHAT—GRANT'S SPEECH AT WARREN—A CURIOUS MONUMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER—HAYES TO BE SCALPED BY THE INDIAN CHIEF VICTORIA.

Special Correspondence of the Democrat.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 4, 1880.

e repeated compliments of Judge Black to Garfield are not well received by the Democrats here, as they sound more like the paid praise of a counsel rather than the fair opinion of a Democratic leader. The Democrats like the way Bayard handled Garfield much better than the praise of Judge Black on De Golyer and Credit Mobilier, for they naturally think if he is a bad man in one way he cannot be such a pure saint in another.

BAYARD ON GARFIELD.

In his speech at the New York meeting Senator Bayard lays hold of this doubled-decked hypocrite in about the right way.

"I will not," says Bayard, "out of a spirit of false courtesy ascribe to Garfield virtue I do not believe him to possess. He was Chairman of the committee on Appropriations when corruption and extravagance ran riot in Washington City; when Boss Shepherd and his crew were drawing tens of millions to buy rotten pavements in those streets, with false measurements and double prices. And in all the carnival of roguery from 1869 to 1875, where was the voice and the vote of Mr. Garfield?"

GRANT'S SPEECH AT WARREN

is, when we take into consideration his taffy to the South on his trip through there, a perfect turn round. He has been filled with the ideas of Conkling and his party that they will make the Republican party as sick for not taking him at Chicago, as Conkling made the administration for putting out Collector Arthur. If they dared pull Garfield off they would now put Grant in his place, in the desperate hope of fighting his way through on a close count. If Hayes would stand up to them they would try it, and in the event of the Republicans polling more votes in the northern States than the Democrats, they would set up a claim to the office. There is no use in disguising the desperation of some of these Radical leaders. Our Philip Dougherty, of Harrisburg, used to say that "the Republicans would never let go of power in Washington without blood," and it does look a little that way, quite frequently. Great as the excitement now is, it will be ten times worse after the October elections on the 12th.

A MONUMENT OF BULLION.

Our Sunday-school President does not seem to care much about airing himself on the California coast. He will hunt "those golden slippers" if the Indian Victoria gets after him. The Arizona papers of late date say they are getting up a Bullion monument in the public square at Tucson for his innocent gaze. The various mines of the Tombstone and the Globe districts are to loan one week's production of bullion for an exhibit. The first offer was fifty tons of copper from the Mule Pass mines, and 300,000 pounds of silver bullion have been secured from the Tombstone and Harshaw districts.

OUTRAGES IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Mesilla (New Mexico) News says: Victoria has made his bags that he will make his own hand take the scalp of President Hayes, and that his second chief will take the scalp of Secretary of War Ramsey and Gen. Sherman. The Indian outrages in New Mexico are horrible. The Apaches have surrounded Fort Cummings, and on the 6th, madden the mail coach, killing E. S. Madden, Isaac Roberts, a native of North Wales, and Isaac Le Bean, who were on their way to Silver City. The bullet holes showed that there were savages on the north and south of the road, and blood was scattered all over the front and back seats of the stage. Most of the top was torn off and straps from the hind boot taken. That's a nice country to emigrate to from our quiet State. But we can get up outrages here to match any in the Newgate Callender. However, one don't have to carry a gun on their shoulder all day. Hardly anyone shoots at you without a cause, here, but out there, the Apaches seem to kill right and left, without the least provocation or excuse. The real pressing want in that country is three or four regiments of regular soldiers, and our Democrats in Congress ought to give the settler all the protection possible. It is sickening to read the papers from New Mexico and Arizona. The New Mexican papers publish the outrages in Arizona, and the Arizona papers publish the outrages in New Mexico. Its like the account of the age in Indiana. They never have it right where you are, but right over there it is terrible bad.

KEYSTONE.

Arrested for Asking General Kilpatrick a Question.

John O'Brien was brought before Justice Kenna, in Brooklyn, the other day, on a charge of having disturbed a political meeting in Greenpoint on Tuesday night at which General Judson Kilpatrick was a speaker. He said he was one of the audience, and as General Kilpatrick asked questions of the audience he volunteered an answer.

"What was asked?" asked the justice.

"The General, yer honor," said O'Brien, "axed if rebel brigadiers were to be trusted."

"And what did you say?"

"I said, says I, 'How about Longstreet and Mosby?' and before I got me answer I was on the way to the police station."

As there was no disturbance further than talk, the complaint against O'Brien was dismissed.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Base ball on Saturday: At Washington—Cleveland, 8; National, 1.

Pittsburg appears to be somewhat alarmed at the increase of diphtheria. Mr. Lorillard's two-year-old filly Paw Paw died at New Market, England, a few days ago.

There seems to be no abatement of malarial fever along the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

The receipts of the Lehigh County Fair, just closed, were \$7,198. Last year they were \$5,436.

It is claimed that a gold rock has been discovered in Littlestown, Adams county, yielding \$300 to a ton.

The steamship Arizona, which arrived in New York on Monday from Liverpool, brought \$498,000 in specie.

The early sown buckwheat is said to have been almost if not entirely ruined by the hot August and September sun.

The reports that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of Santa Cruz de Agadir, Morocco, are untrue.

Baptist pastors at New York on Monday, designated November 1 as a day of prayer for the good of the country.

The first regularly educated female physician is said to be Mrs. Alexander, who settled in Boston some fifty years ago.

A branch of the Irish Land League was organized at Buffalo on Monday and the Rev. P. Cronin elected president.

There were thirty-three mine accidents in the middle district of Luzerne during September. Three of them were fatal.

The limestone taken out of cuts along the Lehigh and Lackawanna railroad is now being used for furnace purposes.

Fanny Davenport pays \$2,400 to Anna Dickinson for her new play, and \$50 a night for every performance after it has run three weeks.

The Western penitentiary at Allegheny is to be enlarged by the addition of a wing and proposals for furnishing four million bricks for the work have been advertised for.

Joseph Morehouse, a fireman on the New Jersey Central railroad, was bitten by a pet dog three weeks ago. On Friday last he was taken with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. His death is momentarily expected.

Captain Jesse Balingsly, a Mexican war veteran, died at McBade, Texas, on Monday in the 70th year of his age. He commanded a company in the battle of San Jacinto, and was a member of the first Texas Legislature.

The Cambria iron company fired their four hundredth coke oven near Connelville, Fayette county, last week. This makes a grand total of five hundred ovens under the control of the Cambria Iron Company in the coke region.

Sunday morning an aged lady named Jenkins, residing at Minersville, Pa., attempted suicide by cutting her throat. Inflicting injuries which physicians say will prove fatal. She has been an invalid for some time and it is supposed committed the act while in a fit of despondency.

Miss Elizabeth Waite, a sister of Waite, the Brattleboro, (Vt.) defaulter, was sent to an asylum for the insane last Monday. It is supposed her insanity is due to a loss of \$10,000 which she and another sister sustained by Waite's appropriation of a life insurance fund which had been left them by will.

Nancy Heywood had murdered a woman at Manitowoc, Wis., and was sent to jail on suspicion; but her denial of guilt had been persistent, and there was hardly any evidence against her. Her mother visited her in prison, held a crucifix up before her, and called on her in the name of the Virgin Mary to tell the truth. The girl thereupon confessed the crime.

A private despatch announces that the tourist party with Judge Donohue, of the New York Supreme Court, while returning from the Yosemite, in a six horse coach, were capsized near Milton, California. Father Troynor had a leg broken, and his death followed its amputation. Judge Donohue and his wife and Mr. Walton sustained slight injuries. The other members of the party were not hurt.

A despatch from Minneapolis says: In the aggregate the wheat in Minnesota and Dakota has turned out better than was expected three weeks ago when a heavy rain overtook the harvesters. The Minnesota crop is but little short of an average, turning out from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre, and mostly grading No. 1. In some localities the yield is thirty-five bushels to the acre. The Northern Pacific railroad is employing its entire freight capacity to remove the grain.

A remarkable event in the history of surgery took place in Philadelphia recently. Mrs. Burnell, a dwarf thirty-two years of age and only forty-two inches in height, was about to become a mother, and it was considered impossible for her to give birth to a child in the usual manner. Accordingly, the treatment known as the Cesarean operation, after Lyster's method, was resorted to by Dr. Rickards, assisted by eleven other surgeons, and was successfully accomplished. The child weighed six pounds, and at last accounts both mother and child were doing well. The Cesarean operation is very rarely performed and requires marvelous skill.

The third annual Convention of the State Association of Pennsylvania Millers will open at Wilkesbarre in the Wyoming Valley Hotel, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Reduced rates for board have been secured at the various hotels for visitors, and tickets for a gratuitous excursion over the mountains in this vicinity will be furnished on application to the secretary of the association, A. Z. Schoch, Selingsgrove, Pa. This excursion has been tendered by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and will afford a view of the historic valley of Wyoming, including a trip through one of the various anthracite coal mines.

General Daniel E. Sickles.  
A REPUBLICAN SOLDIER WHO LOST A LEG AT GETTYSBURG.

One division of the great Democratic parade in New York last week halted before the residence of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, late minister to Spain under Grant's administration. It had been announced that a great surprise was in store, and that Gen. Sickles would provide it.

When the music ceased, Judge Duffy raised one hand and spoke.

"Fellow citizens," said he, "there are assembled here 3,500 citizens of the First assembly district, the van of 50,000 who are out to-night. We are assembled here to do honor to Gen. Sickles, who was the comrade of Winfield Scott Hancock in many a well-fought battle-field. We deem it fit to pay this respect because he represented the district from which we come in Congress, and his statesmanship was only equalled by his valor in the field.

There was another burst of music, and several red-clad torch bearers mounted the general's stoop, and held their flaming torches over the head of Gen. Smith who preceded Gen. Sickles. The latter came on the crutches that he has worn since he lost a leg on the battle field of Gettysburg the day before that upon which Gen. Hancock was wounded.

"Many years have passed," said Gen. Sickles, when the applause of the multitude gave him a chance to be heard; "many important events in the history of our country have transpired, since I last had the pleasure to receive the greeting of my old friends of the Third congressional district. I thank you for your visit. It recalls the generous confidence of a constituency I was proud to represent in the councils of the state and of the republic. When a sense of duty impelled me to offer my services in the defence of the Union, the regiments I raised were largely filled by voters who had given me their suffrage in successive elections. And I found that good voters made good soldiers. Although withdrawn for some time past from any prominent part in politics, I cannot be an indifferent spectator of a presidential canvass in which a distinguished and esteemed comrade is named for the highest office in the gifts of the country he has so brilliantly served. No one need be afraid to confide the presidency to a soldier who fought for the Union as Hancock fought. Among all the illustrious men who have been called to the chief magistracy none have more commended themselves to the favor of the people by a scrupulous adherence to the best traditions of our public life. Unseduced by the arts of a politician, separated by his profession from political organization, and never seeking office, his nomination by a vote that represented all parts of a re-united country is a pledge of fraternal feeling that will become a guarantee of peace and union in his election. The wisest opinion of the day is against sectional politics. Enjoying universal tranquility and prosperity, appeals to old sectional animosities are offensive to the good feeling and common sense of the people.

"New York desires cordial relations with all her sister States," the General continued; "and accepting Southern support of Hancock as a bond of union; 'solid' support is proof of 'solid' loyalty. I know General Hancock. He will do his duty. Politicians will not control him. He will execute the laws of the land with all their safeguards and guarantees, without fear or favor. The support he receives in the South rebukes it if it does not silence geographical prejudices. And if the North refused its favor to one of the greatest of its commanders the reproach of ingratitude that would rest upon us might challenge unwelcome comparisons with our late adversaries. The North is not ungrateful. Gettysburg deserves to name a president, and Hancock impersonates Gettysburg."

Business Notices.

—No more sick chickens. Save your poultry and cure them of disease, by using Roberts' Poultry Powder. It has never failed to cure Cholera, and all diseases to which fowls are subject. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by all druggists.

—At the present time when there are so many worthless liniments in the market, it would be well to inquire which is the best. This will be found in M. B. Roberts' Embrocation—it is a panacea for ailments that require rubbing either on man or beast. Price 35 cents per bottle.

—Why do you cough when you can find speedy relief in Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Eucalyptus? It is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases tending to pulmonary consumption. Has been sold for over thirty years and is especially adapted to children, as it does not nauseate, and consequently it can be used in sufficient quantity as to effect a cure. Try one bottle and you will never be without it. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Sold everywhere. Ask your druggist for it.

—The popularity of M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders is proving itself in the increased demand throughout this State, from the fact that the public are at last finding out that it is possible to obtain a package of Horse and Cattle Powder which is strictly pure and free from such adulterations as bran, cake meal, and other ingredients calculated to puff the animal instead of curing it of the disease it is suffering from. M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders contain no adulteration, and are much cheaper than any other, as but a tablespoonful is required for a dose. Ask any old horseman as to their merits. For sale everywhere. Price reduced to 25c. per package.

## Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1880.

In breadstuffs the only change is an advance in wheat.  
Flour—Flour is quiet and firm. Sales of 1,400 barrels, including Minnesota extras, clear, at \$5.16; do, do, straight, at \$5.00; Pennsylvania family at \$4.75; do, western do., at \$5.00; and patents at \$5.25, as to quality. Rye flour is steady at \$5 per barrel.  
Grain—Wheat is in fair demand and 3c. higher. Sales of 6,000 bushels, including rejected, at \$1.03; No. 2 red, amber, track and about, at \$1.06; 100% and No. 2 red, elevator, at \$1.07. At the open board, first call, 10,000 bushels December, sold at \$1.11; 5,000 bushels do. at \$1.10; 1,000 bushels do. for October; \$1.09; for November, and \$1.10; for December. Rye is firm at 52c. for Pennsylvania.  
Hemp—Clover is dull and nominal at 75c; Timothy is steady at \$2.75 per ton.

## Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, October 7, 1880.

QUOTATIONS.  
White wheat, per bushel..... \$1.05  
Red wheat..... \$1.00  
Corn, white..... \$0.40  
Corn, yellow..... \$0.35  
Corn, shelled..... \$0.40  
Oats..... \$0.30  
Flour, retail, per barrel..... \$5.00  
Flour, wholesale..... \$4.75

## Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound..... \$0.10  
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded..... \$0.15  
Beans per quart..... \$0.10  
Fresh butter per pound..... \$0.20  
Chickens per pound..... \$0.15  
Cheese per pound..... \$0.15  
Country hams per pound..... \$0.15  
Hams, sugar cured, to wit..... \$0.15  
Bacon..... \$0.10  
Lard per pound..... \$0.10  
Eggs per dozen..... \$0.15  
Potatoes per bushel..... \$1.00  
Dried beef..... \$0.15

## New Advertisements.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, JOHN SPANGLER, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre, On Tuesday, November 2, 1880.

It being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (the polls to be opened at seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.), at which time the freemen of Centre county will vote by ballot for the purpose of electing a Governor, a Senator, a Representative in Congress, a President and Vice President of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Pa., Millin and Union in the Congress of the United States.

Two persons to represent the County of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of District Attorney of the County of Centre.

One person for the office of County Surveyor of the County of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Townships and Wards within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the Township of Haines, at the public house of I. D. Boyer (Aronsborg).

For the Township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the Township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the Township of Potter (Northern precinct), at the public house of D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the Township of Potter (Southern precinct), at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the Township of Gregg (Northern precinct), at Murray's school house.

For the Township of Gregg (Southern precinct), at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, at Penn Hall.

For the Township of College, in the school house at Leont.

For the Township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the Township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the school house at Baldysville.

For the Township of Harris, in the school house at Bouldersburg.

For the Township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the Township of Walker, in the school house at Hubersburg.

For the Borough and Township of Howard, at the school house of said Borough.

For the Township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the Township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the Township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the Township of Boggs, at the new school house in Centre City.

For the Township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.