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.

TERMS—Cash in advance,..... $1 50
If not paid in advance..... 2 00

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	$5	$8	$12
Two inches.....	7	10	15
Three inches.....	10	15	20
Quarter column (or 5 inches).....	12	20	30
Half column (or 10 inches).....	20	35	55
One column (or 20 inches).....	35	55	100

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 20, 1880.

The Senate took two or three days in which to consider the House resolution to adjourn for two weeks on Tuesday next, the 22d, but the delay was only for the sake of appearances. In the present condition of its business, it would have been better to omit the customary recess, simply adjourning over one day for Christmas and one for New Years, but this was too great an innovation on custom, and if any longer than that was to be had, one of two weeks is not too long to enable a majority of members to go to their homes, spend their holidays and return.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that the Democrats of the House had finally dropped the proposition to regulate the electoral count. This is not true. It is the reverse of the truth. Whenever 147 Democrats can be found in the House there will be a further effort to legislate in such a manner as to prevent a Vice President from deciding a Presidential election. The more this subject is considered, the greater necessity for action appears.

But it was well to stop the fruitless struggle of the first seven days of the session, there being no possibility then of passing the Morgan resolution. There has been diligent work since then, resulting in the passage of three appropriation bills by the House—Fortifications, Pensions and Military Academy. If a quorum had been present on Saturday the Consular and Diplomatic bill would have been passed. It probably will be to-day, and on Thursday the holiday recess will begin.

On reassembling in January, the Army and Navy appropriation bills will be ready and perhaps others. Unless the Republicans shall resort to dilatory tactics for the purpose of delaying business there will be no necessity for an extra session. But the desire to reorganize the House with Republican officers, and to stay here and get from President Garfield what has been denied them by Mr. Hayes, may induce Republican Senators and Representatives to force an extra session.

The Educational bill passed by the Senate last week and which will probably go through the House, will not soon produce a fund large enough to materially aid the schools of any State, but it is a fund which will increase for many years. The importance of the bill, however, is in the fact that it commits the general government to a partial support of the public schools. There were six votes against the bill—all by Democrats. These six thought they saw in the bill an unwarrantable departure from the Constitutional course of the general government.

So great is the feeling among Democrats here at the involuntary retirement of Gen. Ord by Mr. Hayes, while other officers were not retired whose cases differed from his only because he was a Democrat and they were Republicans, will doubtless lead to such legislation as will put Ord on duty in the grade to which he has been brevetted—that of Major General. RENO.

Governor Hoyt on Monday granted a respite of one month to Catherine Miller and George Smith, who were convicted in the court of Lycoming county, at Williamsport, for the murder of the husband of Mrs. Miller, and were sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of January, 1881, for the crime. The respite granted extends to February 3, 1881. The respite was granted for the purpose of enabling the prisoners to apply to the board of pardons for a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment. The conviction of Smith and Mrs. Miller of the terrible crime was arrived at partly by their own confessions and by the testimony of the murdered man's little daughter.

SENATOR WALLACE.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY—"THE MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

Senator Wallace in the North American Review.

The events and progress of more than a generation have taken the control of governmental affairs away from the intelligent rule of the masses and vested it in a power as yet formative and undefined. Among these were the civil war, the creation and peculiar manipulation of the public debt, reconstruction outside the constitution, universal negro suffrage, a plethora of paper money, loose public morals, enormous growth of private fortunes, and a close connection of the government with the banking interest. Each had its weight in snapping the foundation of a government by the masses, and in shaping our course toward a different rule. Whether that rule is to be suffrage qualified and rarefied, or suffrage controlled by the power of aggregated wealth or monopoly, or a senatorial oligarchy, or hereditary government, is beside the present inquiry, save as they each and all show distrust of the people, and build their foundations upon universal suffrage, debased, corrupted and dominated.

The tendency toward a so-called stronger government is as manifest as are the causes that have given it form. It is in the nature of things for government to grow stronger at the expense of the governed; but the plain proof of the existence of this tendency is found in the opinions of the federal judiciary, in federal legislation over matters heretofore within the control of the people of the States, in the modes of execution of those statutes, by which local rule, local courts, and personal liberty are overthrown, and in that ramification of executive patronage which sends its mandates to the extremities, and at will gathers in a single hand enormous contributions and unscrupulous obedience from ninety thousand paid officials. "Executive patronage will bring us to a master." A network of office-holders, bound each to the other, wielding time and money and power of place to pack primaries, dictate nominations, crush independent thought and action and subordinate local control to the will of an executive who governs in the name of party, points the road with unerring certainty to the end that Franklin, the wise man, predicted. Further guide-boards on that road are seen in large donations of money by corporations, monopolists and wealthy men, to supplement the power of the executive, and carry elections in the interest of an aristocratic class who dislike and distrust the people; in the domination of employe by employer; in the marked ballot; in the third term candidacy and pilgrimage on the stump; in the national and labor organizations, which are but over-zealous protests against this tendency, and in that ill-concealed demand for energetic government, which has been the fundmental thought of the opponents of Democracy since the days of John Adams.

The issues of 1799 and 1800 again confront the people. The theories of that day are again to struggle for the mastery. The government of the Republic is already centralized. The canvass of 1880 teaches this. The federal executive has been felt from the ward caucus to the vaults of the treasury, from the primary, to the presidential election. A high federal official quits his place to take a nomination for governor of the pivotal state, and at once the executive arm is extended to his support. Marshalls, detectives, collectors, secretaries, and all else that are needed, locate themselves within the State, and its suffrage is debauched and its undoubted will reversed. A suffrage first debased, then corrupted, then obedient, is centralized in its worst form. This is but one means to the end sought. This mission of the Democratic party is decentralization. Its duty is to restore the government of the Rebublic to the intelligent rule of the masses of the people. It must teach the practice and doctrines of its illustrious founder. It must appeal to the people themselves in their own interest. It must preach the eternal truth that the individual citizen is the unit in the government, from whom proceeds all power, in whom is vested all rights save those which are granted by him for the good of the whole. The people at the base, the States and the federal government each supreme within its sphere, is the system to which it looks for liberty, and it must teach that he who looks for paternal government, to centralization or to empire, looks to despotism. Care for and perfect the government and it will protect the liberties of the people, was the thought of Hamilton. Give intelligence and information to the people, teach them that it is their government, and their interest to preserve law and order was the thought of Jefferson. Paternal government and vigor in the federal head on the one hand, information to the masses and energy from the extremities on the other. The former gave the republican alien the sedition laws, direct taxation, federal marshalls and centralized rule in 1799. The latter swept these out of existence in 1800; carried us successfully through two foreign wars; acquired an empire of territory, and governed the country for sixty years. We must choose between these two now. The Democracy must again plant itself upon the axium, "Governments are made for men, not men for governments." It must be true to the people and aggressive in its fealty. Dominated labor must be taught its rights and its interests. Capital must see its safety in the intelligence and justice of individual rule, and not in the exercise of arbitrary will. Honest performance of every governmental contract now in existence, but a change of policy by which the debt shall be managed in the interest of the people and not of the creditor; equal taxation on every form of property; thorough inquiry into taxation for revenue and its readjustment upon a basis just to every interest and to all the people; no monopolies; forfeiture of the franchises of corporations and punishment of aggregated wealth, or individuals, for coercion of employes, or the use of money in elections; our own carrying trade made to be our own preserve; and a divorce between government and banks, are thoughts which find place in such an issue. The cry of a "solid south" is exhausted and impotent at last. It has served its purpose. Divided councils upon questions of administration have kept the Democracy a party of mere opposition, and concealed the silent approaches of the enemy to strong government. It will continue to be a party in opposition, untrusted and untried, until it defiantly asserts its ancient theories and goes to the people for their vindication.

The democratic party is not dead. Antæus-like, after each defeat it arises from the people stronger than before. It cannot die whilst it teaches and believes in the rights of the masses. The hour for its triumph will have come when it boldly asserts its true theories and ignores the blandishments of money, monopoly and corrupt power. He whose interests, judgments, or teachings are adverse to the rule of the masses will join its enemies, but in his room it will recruit scores of those in whose interest it strikes, or who respect its attitude and detest strong government. The future of the democratic party is the future of the republic.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

A FIERY GRAVE.

Over A Score of People Perish.

A FACTORY WRAPPED IN FLAMES IN LESS THAN TWENTY MINUTES—MANY OF THE EMPLOYES BURIED UNDER THE FALLING WALLS—JUMPING FROM THE WINDOWS TO MEET DEATH.

BUFFALO, December 17.

A serious fire, attended by heavy loss of life, occurred here this evening. About 6 o'clock a fire was discovered in the third story of the immense five-story building, owned by George W. Tifft, on Perry street, and occupied by Birge & Sons, wall paper manufacturers. The building is eighty feet front, by about three hundred feet in depth, and about one hundred and fifty men and boys were employed at the time, the business demanding extra help. All of the number were at work, and in less than twenty minutes after the alarm was given the building was a mass of flames. The walls crumbled and fell and probably buried from twenty to thirty of the employes. The doors of the different rooms were hung to swing in, and each had a heavy spring closing it, thereby retarding the egress of the occupants. The building was without fire escapes of any kind. The terrified workmen took to the windows and many of them escaped with broken bones and bruised bodies. Those in the upper stories, unable to escape, appeared for a moment at the windows and then sank back, suffocated in the smoke and flames.

The following is a list of those known to be killed:

Thomas Fields, one of the workmen in the fifth story, was badly burned and jumped to the ground. The body is unrecognizable, being smashed to jelly, but is supposed to be that of Thomas Fields.

John Malone, aged 15 years, jumped from the fifth story and was killed.

William Berry was fatally injured in the head, spine and internally. He jumped from the fourth story.

The injured are:

John Griffin, who jumped from the fourth floor. He had his right arm broken and was badly injured internally.

Moses Maloney, leg fractured by jumping from the fifth story.

Patrick O'Brien, badly burned about the head and back; had an arm broken.

Edward M'Cormick, jumped from the fifth floor and was badly cut on the head.

Moses Malone, brother of John Malone, who was killed, jumped from the fifth floor and fractured his leg and broke his arm.

Mike O'Brien broke his right leg.

The following are known to be missing and supposed to be in the ruins:

Stephen Hockett, Martin McGee, Peter S. Wander, John and James Stout (brothers) and Jay Voltz.

The flames next communicated to the Union Malt House adjoining, and also the property of George W. Tifft, which was destroyed. The building was three stories in height, sixty feet wide and two hundred feet long, containing $25,000 worth of grain, the property of John B. Manning. The losses can only be estimated at present and are placed at the following figures: Geo. W. Tifft, on buildings, $105,000; Birge & Sons, on machinery and paper stock, $150,000; John B. Manning, on grain, $25,000; city engine house, by falling walls, $3,000. The insurance is estimated as follows: Loss on buildings, covered; Birge's loss, one-half insured. James Ryan and John Kennedy, employed on the fourth floor of the Birge building, both jumped to the ground, escaping with only slight bruises. A small boy, name unknown, was seen to jump from the fifth floor, catching hold of the telegraph wire, which broke, and sliding down the wire, escaped with only a badly cut hand. The buildings are a mass of smoking ruins. The parents and friends of the dead and missing ones surround the ruins. The streets are full of rumors, and probably the list of those known to be killed will be more than doubled when the ruins can be removed.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whiskey or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

Those in the employ of Messrs. Geo. Slate & Son, Williamsport, tanners and manufacturers of leather belting, are long stayers. Mr. George Collins has been working in the establishment over forty-two years, and Major W. R. Logan more than forty years. When Mr. Collins had completed his twenty-first year as an employee, he informed the firm that he believed he was entitled to a freedom suit—and the suit was furnished. After serving twenty-one years more he claimed another freedom suit and got it.

GENERAL NEWS.

Eighty-four engines were built in the Altoona shops this year.

A parrot in the family of Mr. David Stubblebine, of Coventryville, Chester county, is 60 years old.

Hon. James Neill, member of the legislature from the Fifteenth district, is lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever at his residence in Philadelphia.

John Brunner, a middle aged man of Reinhold's Station, Lancaster county, can neither read nor write, and yet can tell the dates of birth of 1280 persons.

Samuel Way, a prominent colored man of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, died on Saturday aged about 100 years. His father was once a slave in this State.

The late Peter Baldy, Sr., of Danville, in his last will and testament directs that the sum of $50,000 be expended in the erection of a fitting memorial to himself and wife. It will probably take the form of an Episcopal church.

The jury in the case of James Finkbone, of Northumberland county, on trial in Sunbury, for the murder of his father, William Finkbone, brought in a verdict yesterday of not guilty. The case occupied the attention of the court just one week.

At Harrisburg, on Thursday, Governor Hoyt issued a proclamation announcing the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of $628,679.21 of the principle of the public debt of this Commonwealth during the past year.

An 8 by 10 pane of glass in the rear window of the merchant tailoring establishment of Mr. James Rothrock, Williamsport, attracts the attention of many, from the fact that it encloses in its centre a body of water representing in its outlines a rabbit in a sitting position.

Advices to the Chicago *Times* from Minneapolis, Minn., repeat the story of misery and suffering among the Connemara colonists, twenty five miles from Morris, Minn. A correspondent says: "Never has there been seen in this country such squalid poverty, distress and suffering."

The French Canadian silk-weavers employed in the Marion silk factory at West End, New Jersey, are discontented because the company, having promised them wages of one dollar per day, now insists on their taking payment in store orders, thus forcing them to trade with the company.

A party of laborers engaged in cutting ice on the canal at Port Jarvis, N. Y., found the body of a man frozen fast to the under side of the ice. A letter was found on him addressed to Morris O. Sullivan, Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y. The body has been in the water a long time and has not yet been identified.

In the South African diamond field-wood is very scarce. It is carried by ox teams 100 miles, and sold on the market at auction for from $25, to $50 per load, according to size and quality. Old dead wood, dug up by the roots, sells from $25 to $30 per load; and a load of sound wood, unsplit, one and a half cords, sells from $40 to $50 per load.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds unanimously agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced this week by Senator Jones, of Florida, which provides an appropriation of $250,000 for the immediate rebuilding of the United States custom house recently destroyed by fire at Pensacola. The new building is to accommodate also the United States courts, the postoffice and other government offices.

The largest torpedo boat in existence was lately launched at Copenhagan. She is called the Nordenskjold, and measures 215 feet in length and 42 in breadth. Her displacement is estimated to be 2,700 tons, with a nominal power of 2,500 horses. Her velocity is 15 miles per hour. The steel armor is 4 inches thick, and she carries the heaviest breech loading Krupp gun borne by any ship of war in the Baltic.

A preliminary meeting of the various soldiers' orphans' schools of Pennsylvania, will be held in the hall of Post 58, G. A. R., Harrisburg, on Thursday and Friday, December 30 and 31, for the purpose of arranging for a grand reunion of all the "sixteeners." It is desired by the committee having the matter in charge that there be a large attendance. The object of this meeting is to take steps for the organization of a junior order of the G. A. R., so that when all the old survivors who now constitute the membership in that order have passed away this junior organization will take their place in order that the object of this society may be perpetuated for at least a generation to come.

The colored people of Bridgewater have a lyceum. The other evening they had a debate upon the following novel question: "One Johnson had a daughter and two young men desired to marry her. The father agreed that the one who should take her to the forest, protect her from the wild beasts during the night and return her safe in the morning should have her. One took her to the forest, protected her all night, but was disabled when returning in the morning. Then the other young man came and returned her to her father. Which of the men had the best right to the girl?"

The Washington *National Republican* publishes a statement of Gen. M. T. McMahon, Secretary of the Managers of the four Soldiers' Homes, to the effect that some years since Horatio Ward, an American who lived and died abroad, bequeathed to the Homes bonds worth about $100,000. The will was contested, but Gen. Butler made up the case and defended it by proxy, and won it. Just about the time the bonds were expected to arrive in this country, however, General Butler started on a yachting cruise, leaving instructions for them to be deposited in a certain bank, which was done. When the General returned from his cruise the bank had failed, and the bonds were never recovered. So, without making any further statement than that it was the proceeds of the bonds, Gen. Butler turned over to the fund of the Homes his check for $122,000, principal and interest.

The divorce case of ex-Senator Christiancy, now Minister to Peru, against his wife Lillie M. Christiancy, was taken up in the Equity Court of Washington city on last Saturday. The defendant filed a motion in opposition to the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of Edil Giro, who, it is alleged, occupied a room with Mrs. Christiancy at the St. James Hotel in that city in December last. In her affidavit Mrs. Christiancy says her financial condition is such as to render it impossible to attend the case, and that in case the motion is granted her case will be greatly prejudiced, unless the Court will make an order for plaintiff to advance the necessary expenses. The Court, after hearing the application, made an order appointing Horatio C. King, of New York city, as commissioner to take the testimony of Giro.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1880.

In wheat there was great excitement and large speculative sales at a material decline in prices.

FLOUR.—Flour is inactive, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1,000 barrels, including Minnesota extras, at $5.25@5.75 for fair to choice, clear, and at $6.25@6.50 for straight; Pennsylvania extra family at $5.25@5.50, western do. do. at $5.50@6.25, and patents at $7@8.25. Rye flour is steady at $5.25 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is excited, unsettled and 2½c. per bushel lower. Sales of 5,000 bushels, including rejected, at $1.05@1.08; red and amber, on track, at $1.14½. Rye is scarce and steady at 94c. for Pennsylvania.

SEEDS—Clover is firm at 7@7½c. for fair to fancy. Timothy is neglected.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, December 23, 1880.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat, per bushel.....(old).....	$1 00
Red wheat.....(new).....	1 00
Rye, per bushel.....	60
Corn, cob.....	40
Corn, shelled.....	50
Oats.....	35
Flour, retail, per barrel.....	5 50
Flour, wholesale.....	5 25

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound.....	6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded.....	10
Beans per quart.....	8
Fresh butter per pound.....	25
Chickens per pound.....	8
Cheese per pound.....	20
Country hams per pound.....	12
Hams, sugar cured.....	13
Bacon.....	8
Lard per pound.....	8
Eggs per doz.....	20
Potatoes per bushel.....	40
Dried beef.....	18

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the estate of JOS. SHUEY, deceased:

The undersigned, appointed to ascertain the liens against the real estate of Joseph Shuey, and make report thereof according to law, will meet the persons interested at the office of Alexander & Bower, Bellefonte, MONDAY, January 17, 1881, at 10 A. M.

52-3w ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Franck and the Hon. John Irvens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 21 day of December, 1880, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of January next, being the 24th day of January, 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1880, and the one hundred and fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

52-4t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Moshannon Railroad Company for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented, will be held at the office of John Irwin, Jr., in the Borough of Bellefonte, January 10, 1881.

52-2t ADAM HOY, Secretary.

Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Company will be held at their Office in Lock Haven, on Monday the 10th day of January, A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock M.

At this meeting an election will be held for a President and six Directors of said Company to serve for the ensuing year.

EDMUND BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Lock Haven, Dec. 9, 1880. 51

Notice

To the Stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that at the meeting of stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Co. to be held January 10, 1881, in Lock Haven, the stockholders will be called upon to vote upon the question of an increase of the number of the Directors and transact any other business which may be brought before the stockholders at said meeting.

EDMUND BLANCHARD, Secretary.

Auditor's Notice.

IN matter of the Estate of SCOTT WILLIAMS, deceased:

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to ascertain and report what debts of decedent remain unpaid and liens upon the real estate, will attend to his duties at his office, in Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, January 15, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all parties interested are requested to present their claims.

51-4w WM. C. HEINLE, Auditor.

License Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, and that application will be made at the next sessions of said Court to grant the same:

Jacob W. Snook.....wholesale..... Milliron Boro.

51-4w J. C. HARPER, Clerk.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

NEAR LATROBE, PA.,

NEARLY half a Century old, from which the most prominent and cultivated women in Pennsylvania have graduated, offers most thorough educational aids and highest standard of refining influences. Pupils admitted at any time. Yearly expense about $208.

Address, SISTERS OF MERCY,

50 Beatty's P. O., Westmoreland county, Pa.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JARED STRUBLE, deceased, late of Spring township, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said deceased will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

49-6t JOHN M. FUREY, Administrator.

Legal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that an application will be made to his Honor John H. Orvis, Additional Law Judge, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of December, at Chambers, by the Trustees of the "Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, Pa.," to change their charter of incorporation so as to authorize the holding of the Annual Congregational Meeting on the second Tuesday instead of the first day of January in each year.

50-3w ADAM HOY, Pres't and Att'y, &c.

FRANK P. BLAIR, No. 2 Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa.

Christmas Presents *have become such a prevalent custom that I wish to call your attention generally to my large and complete stock of regular goods, and particularly to a few special articles that I exhibit especially for this season.*

First---*I would suggest a line of Japanese Screens, which have never been offered before in this town.*

Second---*Solid hammered brass fire sets, consisting of an elegant Stand, Tongs, Shovel and Poker, which you will see no where else.*

Third---*Fine Bohemian and Alabaster Vases, from 75 cts. a pair up to $27.00.*

Fourth---*To a line of MUSTACHE & PLAIN CUPS, which have never been equaled here.*

Then I can show you the most elegant Rings that are in the market, and especially my new SOLID PLAIN GOLD RINGS, which I have been selling for the past year,---the F. P. B. Ring,---which is not equaled in quality or finish in any other make.

I suppose you noticed last week the large lot of Apple and Bread Trays---Japanese---that I had on my counters. Well they all sold in four days, six dozen of them, at 25 cts. each. Two years ago they sold for $1.50, which accounts for their rapid sale. Another lot has just arrived and are going fast. It might be well to mention the fact that I am selling a splendid Nickel Clock at $1.25, and a good Stem Wind Nickel Watch for $5,---no Waterbury trash either.

With malice toward none,
But one price for all,

I am yours, &c.,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

No. 2 Brockerhoff House.

51-tf