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

Table with columns for 'SPACE OCCUPIED' and '1 Year'. Rows include 'One inch (or 12 lines this type)', 'Two inches', 'Three inches', 'Quarter column (or 3 inches)', 'Half column (or 6 inches)', 'Full column (or 12 inches)', and 'Full column (or 24 inches)'.

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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.

THE INAUGURAL.

President Garfield's Address Upon the Past and the Future of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The following is President Garfield's inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States—the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was thus beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the Confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding Republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established a national Union, founded directly upon the whole of the people, endowed with full powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of other great objects. Under this Constitution boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hopes to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of their Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government. And now, at the close of this first century of growth with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive.

LEAVING THE PAST BEHIND.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their

necessary rights of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation, speaking through the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and intellectual forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear rich fruit with the coming years.

No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather round the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Had local government in certain areas been a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race.

It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage. The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our government, can transmit supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the Divine Oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic. My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their father's God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises

of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, have enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought.

THE FINANCES.

By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether or not Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder and upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one half our people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our great interior waterways and the increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government, with a view to a thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in our commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests."

THE MORMON CHURCH.

The Constitution guarantees absolute freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to legislative authority of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment, it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices and piety of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction of the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive Departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitu-

tion, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers—remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government. And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverentially invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

Collision on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

The train leaving Washington at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, to which the car bearing Mr. Hayes and party was attached, came in collision with a south bound train of empty passenger cars, drawn by two engines, near Severn Station, eleven miles from Baltimore. The trains were running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engine and three or four of the passenger cars were thrown from the track and several cars telescoped, while the shrill hiss of escaping steam and cries of the wounded and affrighted passengers added to the confusion. Almost all on the train were thrown from their seats, and the next instant were scrambling wildly from doors and windows. The tender of the passenger engine was driven through the front of the first Pullman car, occupied by a special party from Shamokin, Pa. This car in turn was crushed half way through the second, while on all sides were smoking and steaming masses of debris, formed by the shattered engines, which were almost completely demolished. The first engine of the two bound to Washington was twisted on one side and had plowed the earth for yards.

J. Wyman Young, of Shamokin, Pa., and John Oliver, baggage master, were instantly killed. The following were injured: Edward Williams, right ankle fractured; J. A. Weaver, badly cut over the left eye and ear; J. W. Simonds, cut on left side of head; D. D. Domer, a scalp wound; W. P. Morrill, back of head cut; D. D. Geiger, fingers and hand cut; J. Johnson, conductor Pullman car, right ankle cut; porter of Pullman car, leg broken.

Among the employees of the road there were the following casualties: John Oliver, baggage master, killed; J. Freeburn, engineman, skull fractured; John Unglaub, head cut and badly bruised on legs and side; Robert Oliver, E. M. Seese, G. F. Reize, Jacob Rider, Robert Everhart and William Talbot, train hands, were more or less cut and bruised, but none seriously.

The Danville Asylum Destroyed.

DANVILLE, March 7.—Nine-tenths of the stone building known as the hospital for the insane, at this place, are now a total ruin, nothing but the naked walls remaining. No greater calamity has ever befallen the Commonwealth or brought more sadness and sorrow to hundreds of households. A few minutes after eight o'clock Saturday evening, during the chapel hour, the dreaded cry of fire was raised by some of the attendants, and on making a hurried examination smoke was discovered issuing from the door leading to an unoccupied ward on the female side of the great building, in what was known as the east wing. The hospital contained about four hundred and ninety patients, one hundred and eighty of whom were females, and the next move was to change those in the threatened part of the building to the side apparently free from danger without exciting alarm. This was accomplished and not one life was lost. The hospital proper was, in a straight line, 1,144 feet in length, in exterior girth, 3,600 feet, and three, four and five stories in height. The centre building was 201 feet 10 inches in depth. It covered an area of 74,000 square feet, or within a small fraction of 13 acres. The loss is \$350,000; insurance, \$250,000.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

At No. 509 Montgomery street, San Francisco, can be seen an expensive suit of clothes, consisting of merely a dress coat and a pair of pantaloons, the cost of which, nevertheless, is \$700. The suit has been made for Colonel W. N. Armstrong, one of the members of the suite of King Kalakaua, and is for use on State occasions. The front and borders of the coat are ornamented with a mass of gold embroidery, six or eight inches wide, consisting of leaves and sprigs worked by hand with gold bullion wire. The pantaloons have stripes formed of leaves of the same costly material.

Mrs. H. H. Ingham, of Monroeton, Bradford county, waited upon a niece attacked by scarlet fever. In wiping the patient's mouth the saliva came in contact with a sore on Mrs. Ingham's hand, causing her death. The niece recovered.

The Towanda Journal states that Judge Morrow, of Bradford county, has appointed a master and examiner in the case of N. C. Hanns vs. Asa Packer's executors, and says that the amount involved is about \$600,000.

The Harrisburg car shops are turning out twelve to fourteen cars a day, and have orders on hand to last till August

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

PUBLIC SALES.—Messrs. D. Sharer and C. Decker, administrators of the late John L. Rockey, of Spring township, offer a large number of the personal effects belonging to the deceased at public sale, on Friday, March 11. Among the articles enumerated in the attractive sale bills already printed are several head of young cattle, good milk cows, wagons, reapers, harness, cultivators, interest in separator and horse power, &c. These articles are in good condition. It is one of the best opportunities of the season.

On Thursday, March 10, a sale will also take place at the residence of D. M. Weaver, one mile northwest of Pine Grove Mills, along the White Hall road. Three splendid cows, six head of young cattle, one combined champion reaper and mower, one sulky cultivator, one gum spring grain drill, sixty feet of belting—3 inches wide, &c., are upon the bills which advertise the sale. Sale to begin at one o'clock.

A sale of valuable real estate will take place from the store of J. C. Sample, at Pine Grove Mills, on Saturday, March 12, at one o'clock P. M. The land described for sale is located about one mile east of Pine Grove Mills, and is bounded by the lands of John Brett, David and Reed Barr, William Bloom, Mr. Archey and Tussy Mountain. It contains forty-three acres, a good house and an apple orchard. Possession given on April 1.

A sale which will attract the attention of those desiring to purchase farm stock and implements is the one to take place at the residence of Mr. George Koon, on the farm of Robert Kendal, in Benner township, one mile east of Pleasant Gap, on Thursday, March 17. It will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. Among the stock and implements for sale are three colts, one Excelsior reaper, a Centre Hall corn planter, plows, harrows, cultivators, &c.

JURORS FOR THE APRIL COURT.—The next term of Court for this county will begin on the fourth Monday, (28th day), of April for which the following Grand and Traverse jurors have been drawn:

- GRAND JURORS: George Koch, Potter; John B. Mattern, Patton; Wm. R. Way, Half Moon; James Walker, Ferguson; Martin Morrison, Bellef; Robert Stevens, Rush; Andrew Stewart, Walker; George Goodhart, Potter; John Keene, Penn; Samuel Ely, Walker; R. F. Trost, Haines; H. C. Holter, Howard; Charles Motzinger, Union; U. N. Fleisher, Potter; Willie Black, Philadelphia; J. B. Van Ormer, Bellef; John Brown, Bellefonte; William Robinson, Bogg; Robert Knecht, Bellefonte; William Garner, Ferguson; D. M. Kevlin, Gregg; J. Johnston, College; Sam'l L. Lucas, Snow Shoe; J. H. Young, Ferguson; James Weaver, Haines; Thomas Wilson, Bogg; J. H. Barnhart, Spring; E. Kramer, Mifflinburg; R. C. Chesseman, Bellef; Aaron Benkle, Potter; Pat McCain, Rush; George Frantz, Snow Shoe; George Eble, Ferguson; John Beckwith, Taylor; Samuel Ely, Walker; John S. Emerick, Miles; William Koch, Philadelphia; James F. Weaver, Bogg; George James, Gregg; William Bell, Spring; M. P. Kiddle, Spring; J. H. Hunter, Half Moon; W. B. Shaffer, Walker; Frank W. Shamp, Walker; J. Mulholland, Burnside; G. W. Gray, Patton; TRAVESER JURORS—FIRST WEEK: Austin Hoover, Union; J. H. Young, Ferguson; James Weaver, Haines; Thomas Wilson, Bogg; J. H. Barnhart, Spring; E. Kramer, Mifflinburg; R. C. Chesseman, Bellef; Aaron Benkle, Potter; Pat McCain, Rush; George Frantz, Snow Shoe; George Eble, Ferguson; John Beckwith, Taylor; Samuel Ely, Walker; John S. Emerick, Miles; William Koch, Philadelphia; James F. Weaver, Bogg; George James, Gregg; William Bell, Spring; M. P. Kiddle, Spring; J. H. Hunter, Half Moon; W. B. Shaffer, Walker; Frank W. Shamp, Walker; J. Mulholland, Burnside; G. W. Gray, Patton; TRAVESER JURORS—SECOND WEEK: T. W. Hosterman, Haines; A. M. McMillen, Walker; C. E. Yearick, Mifflinburg; John H. Gibson, Ferguson; Henry Thall, Curtis; D. M. Gingham, College; Jeremiah Jones, Bellef; John H. Stover, Union; Pierce S. Gray, Leipsong; A. J. Fletcher, Walker; Daniel Heckman, Patton; William Benner, Potter; And. Morrison, Bellefonte; Daniel Irvin, Huston; W. F. Reynolds, Bellefonte; A. C. Mingle, Bellefonte; D. M. Gingham, College; William T. Bailey, Benner; H. C. Holter, Howard; Charles Motzinger, Union; U. N. Fleisher, Potter; Willie Black, Philadelphia; J. B. Van Ormer, Bellef; John Brown, Bellefonte; William Robinson, Bogg; Robert Knecht, Bellefonte; William Garner, Ferguson; D. M. Kevlin, Gregg; J. Johnston, College; Sam'l L. Lucas, Snow Shoe; J. H. Young, Ferguson; James Weaver, Haines; Robert Cook, Sr. Howard; John Moore, Bellefonte; John F. Hagen, Gregg; William Ingle, Spring; Pat Kelly, Snow Shoe; James Gates, Snow Shoe; R. G. Van Pelt, Potter; Alad Campbell, Snow Shoe; Austin Curtis, Bogg; J. J. Musser, Spring; H. S. Hartzell, College; Perry W. Parsons, Huston; Henry Brown, Walker; Jacob Bowers, Patton; H. C. Keary, Benner; T. E. Great, Unionville; Z. Murray, Huston; John F. Williams, Worth; A. G. Archy, Ferguson; Peter Brown, Penn; G. P. Geatler, Spring; A. C. Bower, Liberty; T. M. Barnhart, Spring; George Beck, Rush; Reuben Ardy, Worth; William Seaver, Huston; Morgan M. Lucas, Bogg; William Mann, Curtis; Frank Knecht, Mifflinburg; B. F. Keister, Mifflinburg; D. M. Leib, Bellefonte; William Zellers, Bellefonte; John S. Emerick, Miles; Henry Benner, Patton; John Meyers, Harris; David S. Bower, Liberty; Edward Lucas, Unionville.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1881. The unfavorable English advices flattened the bread-stuffs market and wheat is again lower. FLOUR.—The flour market is in fair demand and sales of 1,800 barrels, including Minnesota extra at \$4.75@5.75 for low to fancy, clear, and at \$5.45@6.25 for straight; Pennsylvania extra family at \$4.50@5.25; western do. do. at \$5.25@6.00; and at \$4.50@5.25. Eye flour is steady at \$5 per barrel. GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and 3/4c lower. Sales of 25,000 bushels, including rejected, at \$1.08@1.15, and No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.05. Rye—Pennsylvania is in demand at 96c per bushel. SUGAR.—Clover is quiet and steady at 76 1/2c. Timothy is unchanged.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 10, 1881. QUOTATIONS. White wheat, per bushel.....\$1 00 Red wheat.....(old).....\$1 00 Rye, per bushel.....(new).....\$1 00 Corn, cob.....40 Corn, shelled.....45 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..... 20 Fresh butter per pound..... 20 Chickens per pound..... 8 Country hams per pound..... 20 Hams, sugar cured..... 14 Bacon..... 8 Lard per pound..... 8 Eggs per doz..... 15 Potatoes per bushel..... 00 Dried beef..... 18

New Advertisements.

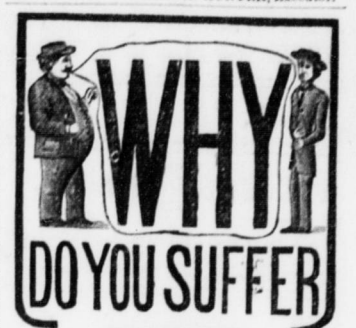
A Teacher Wanted. The School Board of Curtin township wish to employ a teacher for one of the public schools of that township. The term will be for three months and the wages good. Address: 10-3w CONRAD SINGER, Howard, Pa.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Families and single gentlemen, as well as the general traveling public and commercial men are invited to this First-Class Hotel, where they will find home comforts at reasonable rates. Liberal reduction to Jurymen and others attending Court. D. F. PETERS, Prop'r.

WILLIAM GRAUER has been admitted to an interest in our firm this day. The firm name will be the same as heretofore. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will please call and make settlement of the same. S. A. LOEB, WILLIAM GRAUER. March 1, 1881-3w

New Advertisements.

Executor's Notice. Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Galt, of Ferguson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, those having claims will please present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, resident of Half Moon township, Pa. JOHN A. HUNTER, Executor.



DO YOU SUFFER With that COUGH when there is a remedy at hand so PLEASANT, so CERTAIN and so SAFE, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey & Bloodroot.

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a CONCENTRATED form, combined with the best EXpectorants and ANODYNES, the whole prepared without the aid of lead, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for affections of the Throat and Lungs. Try one bottle and be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured only by F. POTTS GREEN, BELLEFONTE, PA.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 sent by mail. Address A. STILSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 9-ly

Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, DIRECT FROM THE FARM. Warranted fresh and sure to grow, or money refunded. NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1881, with directions for cultivation, free to all who want good seeds. Send for it, and get up a club. The seeds will please you and your neighbors. Address: JOSEPH HARRIS, Moreton Farms, ROXBURY, N. Y. 9-ly

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outlay. Address H. HARRLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 9-ly

HALBERT E. PAINE, Late Commissioner of Patents. BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORV B. LADD. PATENTS. PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, 412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. Practice patent law in all the branches in the Patent Office, and the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free. 48-ly

\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Goody outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-ly

Public Sale of Real Estate. BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court there will be exposed to public sale at the store of J. C. Sample, at Pine Grove Mills, on Saturday, 12th day of March, 1881, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit: All that certain mortgage or parcel of ground situate about one mile east of Pine Grove Mills, bounded on the north by lands of John Brett and David A. Reed Barr, on the east by lands of Wm. Bloom, on the south by Tussy Mountain, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Archey, containing Forty-Three Acres, more or less, thereon erected a good HOUSE, BARN and other outbuildings, and being well supplied with good water. There is also on the premises a good bearing APPLE ORCHARD, and a large quantity of other fruit trees, and a large number of Plum and other fruit trees. Terms of sale: One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, ten per cent of this to be paid when property is knocked down on day of sale, one-third in one year, and balance in two years. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest, on the premises. Possession given on April 1, 1881. JOSEPH GATES, Trustee.

Bottling Establishment. BOTTLED PORTER, ALE and BEER. THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county that he has opened a Bottling Establishment, on Bishop street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, and will be at all times prepared to furnish PORTER, ALE and BEER by the dozen or case. In supplying these beverages, whether to hotels, restaurants or private residences, they will be found of the purest and best quality, bottled in such a manner that their life and spirits are preserved as fresh as though drawn from the cask or barrel. THE CELEBRATED ROCHESTER STOCK IS A SPECIALTY. Orders left at his place of business, or sent by postal card, will receive prompt attention. Address: I. H. SPITZER, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 17-3m

MILLHEIM HOTEL, MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A. W. S. MUSSER, Proprietor. The town of Millheim is located in Penn's Valley, about two miles from Coburn Station, on the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, with surroundings that make it a PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT. Good trout fishing in the immediate vicinity. A cab runs to every train. At the Millheim Hotel, excellent accommodations will be found first-class and terms moderate. June 23, 1878-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL, (Opposite the Railroad Station.) MILESBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor. THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find this Hotel an excellent place to lunch, or procure meals as ALL TRAINS stop about 25 minutes. 47

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT BOOK and JOB OFFICE BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA. IS NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING FIRST-CLASS Plain or Fancy Printing. We have unusual facilities for printing LAW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, PROGRAMMES, STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, INVITATION CARDS, CARDS DE VISITE, CARDS ON ENVELOPES, AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.