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notices one-half more.
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per line, each insertion.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

#### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., March, 14, 1881. Those Republicans who do not love Gen. Garfield, and those who, though they have him now, wish to establish and maintain absolute party control over his administration, are working hard for an extra session. So are a few Democrats who see party advantage in an extra session. Outside of those classes I do not believe five Congressmen hope for such a session. The time when the passage of a funding bill, and its approval, would have been a sure provision against any loss of public credit has gone by. Before funding legislation can be completed at an extra session the early option of the Government to redeem its bonds will have passed, and we shall have entered upon the term of many years at the end of which they must be redeemed. The veto of Mr. Hayes put the Government credit in danger-slight danger to be sure, but the only danger it has or will be in until the time for final redemption of the bonds arrive. Besides even if an extra session were held, no one knows, and few believe, that a more satisfactory funding bill could be passed

than the one of the late session. There is, therefore, little if any neces sity for an extra session, and when I add to this the fact that President Garfield, with a distrust of Republican Congressmen which does honor to his intel-ligence, does not desire one, I think it held as security for circulating notes gressmen which does honor to his intelreasonably certain that there will not be one.

The decision just given by Secretary Windom against the right of National Banks to recall legal-tenders deposited for the purpose of withdrawing circulation, is a very important one. It cannot be considered as unfair to the banks, while it reserves to the Government a power which may become absolutely necessary for the protection of its people, and while the Government forces a system of banking upon us it is in justice bound to protect us from the evils of that system. The late proposal of certain banks to withdraw their circulation may not have been intended as a threat made to influence Congress or Mr.

Hayes regarding the funding bill, but if the New York, March 11.—The officers to the Treasury department have been to ment, or should unite in a future one ment, or should unite in a future one down a gang of counterfeiters who had of the kind, they would be able, as we flooded the country with counterfeit now see, to bulldoze Congress or the President. They would say, in substance, "do as we wish, or we will throw the business of the country into disorder." After accomplishing their purpose, they could, if the Secretary's decision were otherwise than it is, restore their circulation to its old limits immediately and without expense or inconvenience, and go on in business until they wished to combine again to influence legislation.

It is now apparent that Senator Mahone intends to act without regard to either political party-rather, perhaps, with regard to both of them-and pick up what patronage he can from a Republican administration and from other sources. If there is any case in our political history in which such a course brought permanent profit to any one, or permitted a continuance of the respect which gentlemen wish to feel for each other, I have forgotten it.

Miss Annie Kearney, aged twenty-two, died at her home in Canton, Mass., on Tuesday, of last week—it is alleged from the effects of an anesthetic administered by a Boston dentist and sup-posed to have been a compound of ether and chloroform.

The Grand Jury of Schuylkill county has found a true bill of indictment against Jacob Huntzinger for embezzling \$21,000 that Prothonotary Kerns had on deposit in the Miners' Trust Bank.

#### Against the Banks.

SECRETARY WINDOM DECIDES THAT THE LE-GAL TENDERS CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN

Washington, March 11.—The Cabinet meeting to day convened shortly after 12 clock. All the members were present. meeting to-day convened shortly after 12 o'clock. All the members were present. Secretary Windom took with him from the Treasury Department a large portfolio filled with statements and copies of letters pertaining to the request of the national banks relative to the withdrawal of their recent legal tender decreased. drawal of their recent legal tender de posits for the retirement of circulation. The consideration of this subject was very exhaustive, and it was the only business of importance transacted at the meeting. The request made by the national banks was finally decided, and Secretary Windom was authorized to prepare the decision, which was not completed until late in the afternoon text of the decision is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1881. President Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, stating that your bank had, during the previous week, deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New York \$180,000 in legal tenders, with a view of retiring that amount of its cir-culating notes; that the bonds to secure the same, amounting to \$200,000, had been forwarded from the Treasury, in this city, to New York, and that the bank now desires to return them to the Treasurer of the United States and re-ceive back the above amount of legal tender notes. As the action taken in this cause would establish a rule by which the department would necessarily be governed in similar requests from other banks, some delay in answering your letter has occurred. It seems that since the 19th ultimo about \$19,000,000 of legal tenders have been deposited by banks for a purpose like that men-tioned by you. Of this amount about one million was returned by the Treas urer, request therefor having been re-ceived before any redemption of notes had been made or the security bonds delivered. In such cases the transac-tion being incomplete the department had clearly a right to return the notes, as has been done. Of the remaining amount—about \$18,000,000—the security bonds therefor have either been sur rendered or redemptions against the amounts deposited have already been made, and the transactions have been so far completed that it has been decided that the precedents of the depart ent in similar cases should be adher ed to and no return of the legal tender e made. In this connection it should be stated that no apprehension of un-favorable results need be entertained in this matter. Since the 25th ultimo the department has paid out for bonds pur chased about \$6,500,000, and is to-day paying out on like account an addition amount of \$5,000,000. In addition these payments there has been advanced from the Treasury since the first instant, to meet the payments of ar-rearages of pensions, the amount of \$7,583,844.33, and on the first proximo there will fall due of interest more than seven million dollars, and there are on hand of incomplete national bank notes which can be issued at once to banks the amount of \$4,000,000, which in the aggregate, it will be observed, will take an amount from the Treasury largely in excess of the amount of legal tender notes which has been deposited by the anks since the 19th ultimo and which t is now desired should be returned. Letters have also been received asking which were recently withdrawn by the national banks can be re-deposited without transfer. This request will be granted if the bond bears no assign ment except that of the Treasurer of the United States to the bank return-

Very respectfully, H. F. French, Acting Secretary. The decision, although signed by Acting Secretary French, was actually ren dered by Secretary Windom. Owing to the pressure of business upon the Secretary, Assistant Secretary French signed to-day's business, and it is the rule of the department that the entire business of any given day shall be signed by one person.

### Counterfeiters Arrested.

money and bonds for many years. Up to noon to day the officers had succeeded in arresting fourteen of the gang on warrants issued by United States Com missioner Shields; but owing to the fact that some of the offenders are yet at large the names of those arrested were not allowed to be published in advance of their being taken before the Commissioner for examination, as it might defeat the ends of justice. The circumstances of the arrests are said to be of great interest, inasmuch as it is be ed one of the worst gangs of counterfeiters in the country is likely to be broken up by the captures already made, but more especially if all against whom warrants have been issued shall fall into the hands of the Secret Service officers. The prisoners were temporarily incarcerated in Ludlow street jail.

The names of those arrested was subsequently learned to be Daniel Sullivan alias "Scotty," Samuel Burke, Bob Kelly, Bob Smith, Chris. McConnell, Dennis Glennon, William Burns, Martin Leonard, Ann McCormick, who claims to be Leonard's wife, Joseph Delahanty, Wil-liam Saunders, Edward King, Charles J. Wilson, David Angelo and Jas. Mur-phy. Bail was fixed at various sums, ranging from \$500 to \$10,000. The detectives also captured a complete outfit for making counterfeit money, embrac-ing moulds for making five cent nickel pieces, 10, 25, and 50 cent pieces, trade and standard dollars, a large quantity of material and a large amount of counterfeit coin, most of which was well executed.

A little girl belonging to the official circle in Washington heard of General Garfield as the new President. "What!" she exclaimed, "isn't Mrs. Hayes going to be President any more?"

#### OLD-TIME NOTABLES.

Public Services of Andrew Gregg.

MAN WHO WAS TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN THE HIGHER COUNCILS OF THE NATION THE HOT GUBERNATORIAL CAM-PAIGN OF 1827—THE WAR OF 1827—THE WAR OF 1812.

the Philadelphia Times. The public services of Andrew Gregg commenced when, on the 8th of No-vember, 1791, he presented his credentials and took his seat as a member of that and took his seat as a memoer of the House of Representatives of the United States. Continued in the popu-lar branch of Congress by successive elections for a period of sixteen years, the Legislature of 1807 chose him a United States Senator, which position he occupied on the 3d of March, 1813, when his services in our national councils ended. It is to be regretted that these twenty two years of consecutive service, during the formative processes of national legislation, cannot be il-lumined and illustrated by the glowing color of personal incident, which Mr. Gregg's extensive correspondence and notes once afforded, for it takes more raiment than the jejune record of the Journals of Congress to clothe the dead issues of the past with engaging inter-est for the general reader of the pres-

The venerable James Macmanus, Esq., who in his early life had a great deal of intercourse with Mr. Gregg, informs me that the latter had preserved his large correspondence, duly labeled and pigeon-holed, and occasionally entertained and instructed his visitors with reading extracts from the letters of his distin guished compeers; but it has been put beyond the reach of present research by that restless disposition of our peo-ple, notably so of the descendants of our old-time worthies, which has dispersed them into every corner of the United States where there was any hope of profit from venture or opportunity to exert their active business abilities

and energies. MR. GREGG'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY In the latter years of his life Mr. Gregg commenced an autobiography, but before he had progressed more than a half dozen pages he laid down his a half dozen pages he laid down his pen, never to resume it; a disappointment to the reader the more severe from the promise of interesting incidents given by his opening chapter. He says his "parents were both natives of Ireland. My father, whose name was Andrew, was born in the liberties of Londonderry. His father's name was John, and there my knowledge stops in that line." They were a Scotch family. that line." They were a Scotch family, which migrated to Ireland soon after the accession of William and Mary, and

the accession of William and Mary, and he adds that he often noticed in his boyhood days among the up stairs lumber of the old house on the Conedogwinet an old-fashioned sword and espoutoon, which his parents told him were worn and carried by his ancestor in King William's army at the battle of Boyne, July 1, 1690. Of his grandfather's family, John remained in Ireland and became very wealthy; David, Andrew and their sister, who all married in Ireland, came to this country in the in Ireland, came to this country in the ame to this country in the same vessel, landed at Boston and trav-eled into New Hampshire, where David settled and raised a large family, some of whose descendants occupy the very spot where he settled. Others, as clergymen, physicians, fur traders and law-yers, founded the Gregg families of Salem, Mass., Elmira, N. Y., and India napolis, Indiana. Mr. Gregg then pro-ceeds to relate two anecdotes, to show, as he says, that family relationship is as he says, that family relationship is often discovered by family likeness in branches far removed from the original stock. "While in Congress in 1793 or '94 Mr. Forster, a member of that body from the State of New Hampshire, ask ed me if I had any relations in that State. On my answering in the affirm-ative he said he had been led to make the inquiry struck by the imposing likeness betwixt me and Colonel Gregg, who had been the opposing candidate to him at his late election. On my On my first introduction to Governor Clinton, when he became Vice President of the united States, he asked me whether I was a native of Pennsylvania. I told him I was. He replied, saying: 'There is so striking a resemblance betwirt you and a young man named James the story often published in the news-papers of that officer having been shot, scalped and left for dead by the Indians and rescued by a detachment sent by the commanding officer of the garrison where he had been stationed, conducted to the place where he lay by Lieutenant Gregg's dog." [See Lossing's Field Gregg's deg." [See Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, volume 1, page

Continuing his statement, Mr. Gregg says that his father and Solomon Walk husband of his aunt Rachel, not pleased with the prospect of a settlement in New Hampshire, returned to Boston and shipped for Philadelphia, but landed at New Castle, spent the winter of 1732 at a furnace belonging to Governor Keith, on Christianna creek, near Newark, Delaware, and in the spring commenced their settlement at Chestnut Level, near the southern boundary of Lancaster county. settlement becoming sufficiently num-erous they formed a Presbyterian con-gregation, called Rev. Mr. Thorn for their pastor, Mr. Gregg's father being elected an elder upon the organization of the session. Here Mrs. Gregg died, and Mr. Gregg married Jane Scott, daughter of Matthew Scott, who had emigrated to Chestnut Level from the of the session. Here Mrs. Gregg died, and Mr. Gregg married Jane Scott, daughter of Matthew Scott, who had emigrated to Chestnut Level from the county of Armsgh, Ireland. In 1750
Mr. Gregg removed to a farm two miles on the saw proper to support without regard to their temporary or flocal adjuncts. Coming up from a const. tuency in Middle Pennsylvania imbued with Demonorthwesterly from Carlisle, adjoining the Globe farm, of Meeting House Spring, which was within sight of his dwelling. Here Andrew Gregg was born, July 10, 1755, being a son of the second wife, Jane Scott. After the es-tablishment of the Latin School at Car-

British from Turkey Point to Philadelphia the Academy at Newark was broken up and he returned to Carlisle to assist his father, who had become somewhat infirm, his brothers, Matthew, James and John, being in the army.

A PHILADELPHIA TUTOR.

In the year 1759 Mr. Gregg went to Philadelphia with the intention of go-ing to France for the benefit of his health, which had been in a declining state for some time, but changing his mind he accepted the appointment of tutor in the college at Philadelphia (now the University), then under the presidency of Dr. William Smith, and afterwards acted in the same capacity during the presidency of Dr. Ewing un-til the year 1782 when he removed to during the presidency of Dr. Ewing un-til the year 1783, when he removed to Middletown, Pennsylvania, where he resided, four years in the mercantile business. On the 29th of January, 1787, he was married to Martha, daughter of General James Potter, at the latter's old residence in Buffalo Vallay six miles residence, in Buffalo Valley, six miles above Lewisburg, on the West branch of the Susquehanna. The wedding was a noted incident in the valley from the fact that there were no Presbyterian clergymen settled in that part of the country, and Mr. Gregg rode up on horseback, accompanied by a minister, Rev. John Hoge, and some dozen or more couples took advantage of Mr. Hoge's presence, hurried up their enagements and were married during Mr. Hoge's limited visit to the valley.

Mr. Gregg then removed to Lewis

own, Pa., where his daughter Mary, afterwards Mrs. McLanahan, of Green castle, was born, November 2, 1788. In 1789 he removed to Penn's Valley, within two miles of the "old fort." In 1791 he was elected to Congress in the district embracing the then counties of Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Franklin and Bedford. In 1792 he was elected on a general ticket (voted over the whole State), and what is a remarkable circumstance he received every vote in the county of Northumberland. In 1794 he was elected in the district composed of the counties of Mifflin and Cumberland and re-elected in the same district for three succeeding terms. The districts were then changed and his place of residence falling within the bounds of the district consisting of Northumberland, Lycoming and Centre counties he was elected in this district and re-elected until the fall of 1806, when he was defeated by Daniel Mont-gomery, Jr., in the district, but before his term in the lower house had expired he was chosen by the Legislature, Jan. 13, 1807, United States Senator. The high estimation of Mr. Gregg's talents and services held by his fellow Senators may be judged from the fact that he was twice elected President of the Senate, the highest distinction that any Pennsylvanian had then attained. The journals of Congress bear ample evi-dence of his ability and industry, of his punctual attendance and assiduous at-tention. He was a business member,

ometimes, however, taking an active part in debate. NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, In 1814 he removed from the valley into Bellefonte for the purpose of edu-cating his children, and in December, 1820, Governor Hiester appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth, which office he held when nominated by a convention that met at Lewistown, on the 15th of May, 1823, for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Shulze, who had been ninated by what was stigmatized as the Legislative Convention at Harris-burg, on the 5th of March. For some years the people had been jealous of legislative dictation of candidates. Accordingly the convention which had nominated Mr. Hiester in 1820 had as-sembled at Carlisle, and the one which nominated Mr. Findley in the same year had met at Lewistown. The latter resolved that the convention of 1823 should meet in the same place and in should meet in the same place and in May. This, however, was forestalled by the call to meet at Harrisburg on the 5th of March, and those dissatisfied with Mr. Shulze's nomination called what they called the regular convention at Lewistown and nominated Mr. Gregg. The political records and private characters of both candidates are full spread forth in the numerou pamphlets issued by committees and partisans during the Gubernatorial con-test of 1825, and after perusing a large bound volume of these issues it is gratdispute of the pamphlets is almost wholly whether to the Shulze party or wholly whether to the Shuize party or the Gregg party belonged the mantle of the Republican party of 1801. Both sides in all their pamphlets claim to be Democratic Republicans and the regu-Democratic Republicans and the regu-lar ones. Mr. Gregg's age is urged against him by his opponents, and they add five years to it, making him seventy-three, and argue against the propriety of electing a man so aged; while his friends take off three years from his real age and assert his mental and bod-ils wise. One reamphlet coundlise One pamphlet roundly as ily vigor. One pamphlet roundly as-serts that he was a foreigner, born in Ireland and educated for the ministry at Dublin. But the main attack is upon his political record; that he voted with his friends of the British Government in favor of Jay's treaty and op

posed the war of 1812. HIS POLITICAL CAREER. The events of Mr. Gregg's political life, as reflected in the mirror of con temporary comment, are tinged with the hue of party, but the time has now arrived when we can contemplate them oratic ideas, which had their chief exponent in William Maclay, he entered upon public life in the House at the exact moment when Mr. Maclay was quitting the Senate, leiving the impress of his ability in the lines of a distinctive approximation. Mr. Greiner, Democratic second wife, Jane Scott. After the establishment of the Latin School at Carbilishment of the Latin School at Carbilish at Carbilla School at Carbilla Schoo

at length, the succession of the Presiat length, the succession of the dency numerically," &c., on one side of each gold and silver coin. This clause was stricken out in the House, the Senate disagreed to the amendment, in the Senate disagreed to the amendment, and, upon it coming up again in the House, Mr. Gregg was of the majority who voted "not to recede." It was conceded that it was a proper mark of respect to Washington, provided his features were to be forever retained, but the bill provided that upon the election of his successor Washington's image would be deposed to make room for that of "nobody knows whom." President Washington complimented Mr. Gregg and the late Gov. Hiester for their independence and hostility to the their independence and hostility to the customs of royal governments; "that trifling as the matter might be in appearance, it was nevertheless worthy of serious attention, being an insidious attack on republicanism calculated to sap the principles of the people and gradually to reconcile them to mon-

The political tumult raised upon the reception of Mr. Jay's treaty with Great Britain in 1795 has been alluded to in the sketch of Mr. Maclay's ces. Mr. Gregg was not at that time a Senator, but he conceived it to be his duty as a member of the House of Repduty as a member of the House of Representatives to vote for the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect, in order that the plighted faith of the nation might be preserved: hinc alla laryma. A letter from Andrew Ellicott, to General William Irvine, dated Philadelphia, May 7, 1796, depicts the veering of popular sentiment or that were ing of popular sentiment on that ques-

The treaty with Great Britain has at length been carried into effect. The fate of this treaty has been singular. From of this treaty has been singular. From being obnoxious to the people of the United States from one end of the Union to the other it has now become a favorite and enjoys their warmest wishes. All this magical change in a few months, and, although we are so highly gratified with this treaty, Great Britain scarcely knows that it exists. The spoliations upon our commerce and impressment of our seamen have continued unto this hour without the commerce and impresement of our seamen have continued unto this hour without intermission, but what appears to me the most extraordinary part of the business is this conduct has its advocates among us. The ground of our politics has been wholly changed since 1776, and if the fashionable doctrines now taught be true, you, myself and all the Whigs of that day were damned rebels and ought to have been hanged. We ought to thank God for our escape.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. Gregg did not vote against a dec laration of war in 1812, but he was of opinion that it would be better not to declare war until the country was better prepared to prosecute it with vigor. were defenceless, and the Government without arms, soldiers or money, he believed it inexpedient to rush into a conflict with the most powerful nation in Europe, then completely prepared for military and naval operations. He accordingly used his influence to prevent a declaration at that time and to procure the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal to protect our own commerce and bring the British Govern-ment to reason by retaliating upon theirs. The disasters of the first campaign prove the correctness of his views. But finding his opinion over-ruled he voted for it under a conviction that in so solemn a matter it was important we should enter upon it not with divided but, as far as practicable, with united councils, and he supported it as became a friend to his country and a Senator of the United States.

A careful survey of Mr. Gregg's polit-cal history indicates that, although he had strong party predilections, he was remarkable for his independence of character, always acting according to the convictions of his own mind, even though they sometimes differed from those of his political friends; that he was in fact what he was elected to be, the representative of the interests of his constituents, not of their confined views of subjects of moment: scrupulously tenacious of his oath to subserve the public good according to the best of his judgment and ability; never yielding his duty to the prejudi-

ces of party spirit or the views of interested politicians.

He was a man of first-rate classical education, extensive general knowledge, great experience and deep reflection; candid in his sentiments, easy of access and of modest and unassuming deportment, uniting all the qualifications of a gentleman and scholar: a man of sound health, athletic nerves and vigorous constitution, preserved whole by a life of temperance and industry until he reached the age of four dustry until he reached the age of four-score years. He died at Bellefonte, on the 20th of may, 1835, and is buried in its cemetery, where rest all that is mor-tal of Potter, Blanchard, Wuston, and Burnside, awaiting the issues of life as

Burnside, awaiting the issues of life as they shall gather around them in the resurrection of the just.

Mr. Gregg had a fine library, containing all the Greek and Latin classics, most of which are in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Margery Tucker, of Lewisburg. His grand-children, Gov. A. G. Curtin, Gen. D. McMurtrie Gregg and Gen. John I. Gregg, have flung far forward into the future the light of their family fame. their family fame.

JOHN BLAIR LINN. BELLEFONTE, Pa.

### Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthen-ing to prevent an attack of Ague, Biling to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Miss Anna Dickinson will really play Hamlet. She would, it appears, like to do Macbeth, but Mr. Stetson says that she ought to adhere to Hamlet and Claude Melnotte, and he does not see why she should not take the place of Charlotte Cushman.

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SIMON LOEB, ADOLPH LOEB, WILLIAM GRAUER.

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JOHN A. HUNTER, Executor.



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