

"BLACK YOUR BOOTS!"

POLISHING THE UNDERSTANDING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The Mixture Used in Pliny's Day—Ingredients of Modern Blacking—The Time When the Old-Fashioned Boot-Black Disappeared.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

It appears to have been customary to imbue shoes with an oily mixture of some kind before the time of Pliny, that is to say, before the commencement of the Christian era. In the fifteenth book of his "Natural History" the great Roman book-maker states that Cato recommended the dregs of the olive, after the expression of the oil, to be used for anointing bridled horses, leather things and shoes to render them supple. The stiff brush of the thirty-fifth book of the same series of his, describes a mixture which appears to be the very foundation of our modern blacking. This mixture he defines as a compound of lampblack, gum and vinegar, which could be used for cleaning shoes, and for ink to write with as well, and he makes much of the double utility of the invention. That very compound, with the addition of oil and molasses would make the blacking we use to-day.

That such a mixture was in use in Pliny's day is shown by the discovery, among the old Roman remains in England, of leather which had been covered with blacking, and some fragments of which still preserved a dull gloss. The first blacking was doubtless rubbed on the leather with the fingers or a cloth; for, at the time it originated, the stiff brush of the present day was unknown. Brushes made of vegetable fiber and hair are mentioned by Homer, but from the designs which have come down to us, these could not have been used for polishing.

The stiff bristle brush was invented several centuries ago, but it was not fit for a polishing tool, either. It was only in the present century that the blacking brush was brought into use. In 1801 a whalebone fiber blacking brush was patented, but it seems to have been a failure. Split quill brushes have also been tried and found wanting. This about in 1842.

Modern blacking seems to have been originally composed chiefly of tallow, wax and probably lampblack, and was, therefore, somewhat similar to harness blacking, a European invention, and was first used in France and Italy. A Mr. Richard Martin got hold of the recipe for it while on his travels, and when he returned to England he made a partnership for its manufacture with a Mr. Charles Day, in 1861. This firm has since acquired world-wide celebrity, under the title of Day & Martin. Another important blacking manufacturer was afterward established by Mr. J. H. Tappett in London. Another was subsequently founded by Mr. Everett, who commenced business in King's Head court, Highbury. All the parties connected in establishing these three firms acquired large fortunes.

Each maker had, of course, proportions and methods of mixing peculiar to himself; but the chief materials, namely, a black coloring matter and certain substances which acquire a gloss by friction, were the same in most cases. In England, they generally consist of bone black, sugar or molasses, sperm oil, sulphuric acid, and strong vinegar. The bone-black, in the state of a very thin powder, and the sperm oil, are first thoroughly incorporated; the sugar or molasses, mixed with a small proportion of vinegar, is now added, and well stirred into the mass; strong sulphuric acid is then gradually poured in the vessel. The mixture is then diluted with an additional quantity of vinegar. Paste blacking is now made in precisely the same way as liquid blacking, except that the last portion of vinegar is not added. It can be understood from these ingredients that a boy who recently undertook to eat three boxes of blacking on a wager, could die in terrible convulsions. Baron Liebig states that in Germany blacking is made in the following manner: Powdered bone black is mixed with half its weight of molasses and one-eighth of its weight of olive oil, to which are afterward added one-eighth of its weight of muriatic acid and one-fourth its weight of strong sulphuric acid. The whole is then mixed up with water to a sort of unctuous paste.

In the days of Sam Tappett, London and all other great cities were dirty and badly paved, and bootblacks were as abundant as they are at the present day. They haunted the corners of the busiest streets of London and Paris, and some few, like Mr. Tappett, were installed in shops and little booths. They hailed the pedestrians with, "Shoeblack, Your Honor!" "Black your shoes, sir," and never had charge any more than they have it to-day. They used an oblongish and heavy blacking smudge, which, with their hands and rubbing it smooth with a brush or rough cloth. In the polishing shops old shoes were sometimes loaned the customer to wear while his good ones were being blacked. A curious old police court case in London concerns the arrest of a man for running off in a pair of the bootblack's shoes, which were better than his own.

It is an odd fact that when the patent improved blackings were introduced the old-fashioned public bootblack, who used to mix his blacking up for himself each day disappeared. Every one took to having his boots blacked at home, now that the tools and polish were so handy, and for a score of years the public bootblack was unknown. Then he began to crop up again and grow toward the army he forms to-day. In Paris most of the public bootblacks are old women, and in Germany they are young girls. There are no bootblacks in Spain, for the men there wear patent leather shoes entirely. The manufacture of these shoes is a vast industry in France, whence the Spanish market is supplied.

A Successful Editor.

St. Louis editor, who started with out a cent forty years ago, is now worth \$100,000. His fortune is all owing to his own energy, industry and frugality, and the fact that an uncle recently left him \$89,999.99.

Incapacitated.

I can understand why people attend a ball, but why anybody should give a ball is something entirely beyond my comprehension.

Boston Globe: Who can tell why bad taste in dress and manners and all the walks of life is severely frowned upon, while in language it is ignored?

The Current: Among the toys of the season has been a bull-frog made of caoutchouc. (South American for ker-chug)

Quail pens are again becoming fashionable.

Acclimating Game in America.

(Domestic Monthly.)

Some of our rich sporting men are trying to naturalize foreign game birds and animals in this country. Massicot quail and English pheasants have been tried, but our winters proved too severe for them. At John W. N. J., Mr. Pierre Lorillard and other gentlemen claim they have successfully acclimated the English partridge and the French red-legged partridge. Mr. Lorillard has also brought east large flocks of prairie chickens from the west. These ought to do well, for they were very common in New Jersey over 100 years ago. This fine bird is soon to be acclimated if possible in England and on the continent. Thousands of our quail are being sent abroad to see if they will not thrive in the old world.

Among those that are interested in introducing English game in America are Mr. Garrett Itoch, pheasants and partridges, on Long Island; Mr. Richard Musser, pheasants and partridges in New York state; Dr. A. W. Watts, of Boston; Mr. Lutherford Stuyvesant, pheasants and partridges, on his large preserve at Allamuchy, Warren county, N. J.; Mrs. A. E. Godfrey and Mr. E. Ploek, hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges, in Orange county, N. Y.; Mr. B. W. Pickard, English deer and partridges in the Adirondack region; Mr. H. R. Sterling, partridges and pheasants, in northern New Jersey; and the sporting club on Fisher's Island, Long Island, send partridges and pheasants.

It is curious to note that as our country becomes settled, additional efforts are making to preserve and multiply game birds and animals. Sporting clubs are organized for the purpose of buying up shooting grounds, so as to check the depredations of the pet hunter. We have a great deal of land in this country, some of which is still hilly and broken, that can be put to no better use than being turned into preserves for the protection of game.

The Zhoob Valley.

Do not imagine a green, fertile valley, but a sad, desolate-looking plain, treeless and bare, about twenty to thirty miles across, running east and west with high, stony barren hills to the north and south. On the south side there are a number of mud villages, all close to the hills, and a good deal of cultivation, the appearance of which, without experience of India, you would not in the least understand. It is simply this—the sandy-looking soil is divided into small plots with little banks of earth about a foot high, which are not noticeable at a distance. At the proper time of ear seed is sown, and each of these little plots flooded in rotation by opening and closing small dams from one to the other, water being supplied by made channels at convenient distances and levels, these channels themselves receiving water, either by diverting any river into them or by damming up small hill streams till the necessary quantity and level of water is secured.

This system prevails in the valley of the Indus, through the arid regions of Scinde and elsewhere. The result is that what for eight or nine months in the year looks a complete desert, in three or four months becomes beautifully green and fertile and bears crops sometimes from ten to fourteen feet high, which ripen rapidly in the hot sun and are soon cut down, when the whole ground again assumes the aspect of a desert. The time at which cultivation takes place depends, as in Scinde, on the rising of the Indus through the melting of snow in the hills, or upon the rainfall, or in hilly regions, where there are perennial streams, upon the best season of ripening the crops. In Scinde the rainfall is almost nil, as all depends on the river rising.

The "San Francisco Alphabet."

At the late meeting of the California State Teachers association A. L. Bancroft delivered a lecture on a proposed new alphabet. The Sacramento Union says: "Previous to the address charts were distributed showing the proposed 'San Francisco alphabet' for revised English spelling, 1884. This shows a scheme of thirteen vowels, four diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants. The system may be summed up practically in the statement that it is 'shorthand' written in a long way. The characters, apart from the ordinary alphabet, resemble ordinary letters now in use generally. Mr. Bancroft explained the chart at length, and claimed for the 'San Francisco alphabet' a variety of advantages.

Coal as a Tonic.

Apparently, however, coal contains much of which we yet know nothing. For instance, a chemist in Munich has, it is stated, succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline powder which, as far as regards its action on the human system, cannot be distinguished even more readily with the stomach. Its efficiency in reducing fever heat is represented as quite remarkable. When people have to take small coal as a tonic and eat coke as a "pick-me-up" it is time to reflect what a wonderful party old Dame Nature is.

A "Fool-Strip."

A little strip of sidewalk about five feet wide in front of the United States court-house in Boston is constantly the refuge of the street peddlers of bouquets who wish to evade the payment of the license fee which the city ordinance requires. As the strip is the property of the United States, they can here bid defiance to the police, but it not infrequently happens that their eagerness to sell lures them out, and then, if caught, they are brought to court and fined.

To Be Looked at Broadly.

Any public document, no matter how brilliant and logical the writer of it may be, can be picked to pieces if it is measured by a six-inch rule. It should be looked at broadly, and if its general tendency and drift are correct minor faults should be overlooked. If a speech or document intended for the general public was written with the precision of a law paper, no one would listen to it or read it except members of the legal fraternity.

Joseph Billings Aging.

Joseph Billings, who has abandoned housekeeping and removed to the Windsor hotel, New York, is now about 65 years old, and begins to feel the burden of life, irrespective of its probabilities. He has been lecturing twenty-four seasons, and has furnished a New York weekly a half or quarter column miscellaneous contribution every week for the last nineteen years.

Last Power.

An actual and careful test shows that 58 per cent of the power exerted in driving the propeller of an ocean steamship is lost, or rather it is as yet unaccounted for.

POLITICAL ORATORS.

STATESMEN WHO WERE NOTED AS POWERFUL STUMP SPEAKERS.

The Tendency in the Senate to Read Essays—What Carpenter Said of Written Speech—The Three Most Voluble Senators.

(New York Sun.)

There are fears that the oratory of the stump may belong to the attractions of the past. Either committee would have gone far down into its bank account could he secured a stump orator like the late Senator Nye. This gifted man was a tower of strength to republican managers. He would bring in the farmers, through rain and knee-deep mud, for many miles, and the soil could never be found big enough to hold all who wanted to hear him. His humor, sarcasm, anecdote, pathos, and scorching invective found their great field and stimulus on the stump, and men could never tell whether they had been listening to him for minutes or hours.

President Lincoln was regarded as a stump speaker of remarkable power long before he came into men's minds in connection with the presidency. Indeed, many regard him as the greatest orator the country has produced. Mr. Edward McHenry, being one of these. Greatest, they mean, if the supreme test be in the power of influencing the hearer. Mr. Lincoln, unlike many men of commanding influence on the stump, found his power not limited to this kind of oratory. It was said of him by an eminent writer that his remarkable faculty of putting things, his intellect, capable of the closest and most subtle analysis, and the use of language so to put his ideas in the clearest and simplest form gave to his public efforts a weight and influence such as no public man of this country had ever before attained. Mr. Douglas, with whom Mr. Lincoln carried on a series of joint public debates that attracted the attention of the country, was regarded as one of the very best stump orators of his or any time. (Cm. Caraid as the most fascinating of the stump orators with the first in his party. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine are regarded as possessing extraordinary powers of this kind, entirely separate from other qualities of mind that have made them distinguished.

The tendency to read essays, instead of delivering speeches, has become so universal in both branches of congress that it is rare that a speech of any length is delivered without the complete preparation being before the speaker. While this results in greater grace of style, accuracy of expression, and better diction, it is at the cost of the energy, fire, enthusiasm, and hot emotions that the extempore speech stimulates. The men most eminent for their power of oratory in recent congresses, however, have sprung the use of manuscript. The late Senator (Carpenter, whom we carried as the most fascinating speaker of recent years in congress, despised a written speech. He once said that he might as well shut himself up in an iron cage, and try to talk through the bars. He believed in preparation, but in no preparation. Mr. Conkling while in the senate, never laid his manuscript open on his desk. He never read a speech, and, like Mr. Carpenter, never hesitated for a word. Yet both these orators never spoke without thorough preparation. Mr. Edmunds seldom makes long speeches, rarely exceeding fifteen minutes. He speaks always extemporaneously, and never revises the stenographer's notes or proof slips. John Sherman does not write his speeches; neither does Gen. Logan nor Senator Hoar.

The three most voluble senators, Beck, Morgan and Plumb, neither write nor prepare their speeches, excepting to gather the facts. Some of those three, however, makes any claim to the possession of oratorical powers, though each is singular in one respect. Mr. Plumb is the most rapid speaker who has been in the senate for many years. He and Senator Beck are the only men who ever taxed Mr. Murphy's power as a stenographer to the fullest, and many think Mr. Murphy is the most rapid stenographer in the world. Mr. Plumb's words are emitted with terrific speed. He sometimes utters as many as 250 in a minute. Mr. Beck, while scarcely less rapid, speaks less clearly than Mr. Plumb, so that his words sound just as the posts of a Virginia fence look to a man sitting at the window of a lightning express. Mr. Morgan's speech is rapid, flows as continuously as a running brook, with much the same pleasant bubbling sound, but never pleases the hearer as do the speeches. They appear in The Record precisely as he delivers them, and yet Mr. Murphy says that he never yet has found in them an error of grammar or of diction, and that as specimens of pure, classic English they are unexcelled by the speeches of any senator. Mr. Hayward does not read his speeches, but with these exceptions all the others do. It did cause his Indiana friends some astonishment when Mr. Voorhees first unrolled his manuscript, but the custom is now confirmed with him. Mr. Pendleton, too, whose oratory used to be a delight to his Ohio friends, now reads his speeches.

In the long debates upon the tariff bill in the house, both last winter and the session preceding, with hardly an exception, the speeches were read from manuscript. Speaker Carlisle, two years ago, Judge Kelly, and Mr. Randall were the only members of prominence who did not read their speeches.

The habit has had one effect that is inevitable: it gives the speech reader very little audience generally. The essays are read in a monotonous and almost inaudible tone, and the cases where a speech that is read is accompanied by any of the graces of elocution are very rare. Judged by the accepted standard of oratory, hardly a member of congress who reads his speeches can be ranked as an orator.

The Pace and the Speed.

M. Marcy, experimenting and studying the march of French soldiers, discovered that low heels has a favorable influence on the pace which a person walks and that the rhythm of the step has an important influence on the speed.

The rhythm was studied by means of an electric bell, actuated by a pendulum of variable length to enable the subject to keep an exact time, and the distance traveled was recorded on the odograph by electric signals sent along the line every fifty meters traversed. It was then found that the length of the step increased little until sixty-five steps per minute are taken; it then increases until seventy-five, and afterward decreases as a higher rhythm is reached. The speed of travel increases with the acceleration of the rhythm up to eighty-five steps per minute, and decreases at higher rhythms.

The Christian Union: It is no more good journalism to print everything than good art to paint everything.

Professional Cards.

J. CAI VIN MEYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office with Judge Hoy.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office opposite the Court House, on First Floor of Wooding's Block.

J. M. KEICHLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's New Building, Prompt attention to collection claims. 39.

H. HARSHBERGER, (Successor to) ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. E. corner Main & 3rd, next door to Fleming's Tailoring Establishment. Bellefonte, Pa. 52-1y.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HAYES, SPANGLER & HEWES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. Special attention to Collections; practice in all the courts. Consultation in German or English. 52-1y.

D. F. FORTNEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny street. Special attention given to the collection of claims. All business attended to promptly. 2-1y.

J. G. LOVE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in the rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. 50-52-1y.

THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PHILIPSBURG, PA. Office in Albert Owen's building, in the room formerly occupied by the Philadelphia Banking Company. 11-1-1y.

D. H. HASTINGS, W. F. REEDER, HASTINGS & REEDER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny street, two doors east of the office occupied by late firm of Youn & Hastings. 40.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, DAVID L. KERRS, HARRIS F. WALLACE, WILLIAM S. WALLACE, WALLACE & KREBS, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, CLEARFIELD, PA. January 1, 1881.

C. T. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Garman's Building. 1-1y.

JAMES A. BEAVER, J. WELBY BEAVER, BEAVER & GEPHART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny street, north of High, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-1y.

W. C. HEINLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Last door to the left in the Court House. 21-1y.

CLEMENT DALE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National bank. 5-17-1y.

T. C. HIPPLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. All business promptly attended to. 1-1y.

WM. P. MITCHELL, PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Will attend to all work in Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties. Office opposite Lock Haven National Bank. 20-1y.

WILLIAM McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. All business promptly attended to. 1-1y.

H. K. HOY, M. D., M. D. Office next door to First National Bank High street. 10-1y. BELLEFONTE, PA.

DR. JAS. H. DOBBINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office Allegheny St., over Zeigler's Drug Store, BELLEFONTE, PA. 6-1y.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High street three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 18-1y.

F. P. BLAIR, JEWELER, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c. All work neatly executed. On Allegheny street, under Brookerhoff House. 4-1y.

Business Cards.

GEM BARBER SHOP, Under First National Bank, BELLEFONTE, PA. R. A. Beck, Prop'r. [may 2 83]

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. Receive Deposits, And Allow Int. on Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Gov. Securities. JAMES A. BEAVER, President, J. D. ESTYER, Cashier. 4-1y.

R. C. HENNER, Prop'r. J. F. HARRIS, Cash'r. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 4-1y.

HARDWARE! WILSON, McFARLANE & CO. DEALERS IN STOVES, RANGES & HEATERS. — ALSO — Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes — AND — BUILDERS HARDWARE

Bond Valentine.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

Bellefonte, Pa.

OFFICE IN BUSH ARCADE, 2ND FLOOR.

All Fire Ins. companies represented are first class. Traveler's Life and Accident Policies, Special attention given to Real Estate. I now have over THIRTY HOUSES and TWO HUNDRED LOTS FOR SALE.

These properties are located in different parts of the borough and in the suburbs, and in location and style are suited to the purchaser. Many of the residences are very desirable and all are good. The lots will make excellent location for building. The lowest range in price from \$600 to \$6,500.

First payments small; deferred payments to suit the purchaser. Those who want to buy should consult me.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Winter term begins January 7, 1885.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following courses of study:

1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.

2. A Latin Scientific course.

3. The following SPECIAL COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the Baccalaureate Course: (a) AGRICULTURE, (b) NATURAL HISTORY, (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.

4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture.

5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.

6. A reorganized course in Mechanic Arts, combining shop-work with study.

7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies.

A Carefully Graded Preparatory Course.

8. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals very low. Tuition free. Young ladies no charge of a competent lady principal.

For Catalogues, or other information, address GEO. W. ABBOTT, LL.D., PRESIDENT, STATE COL. BLDG., CENTRE CO. PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

IS NOW OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENT 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, CARTES DE VISITE, CARDS ON ENVELOPES AND ALL KINDS OF BLANKS. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Printing done in the best style, on good paper.

ITCHING PILLS—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Testicle, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers Itch, Blisthches, all scaly crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes \$1.25. (In stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 5-8-1y.

FORKS HOUSE

Coburn, Centre Co., Pa.

GOOD MEALS, CLEAN BEDS.

PRICES MODERATE.

HOTEL WITHIN TWO MINUTES' WALK TO STATION.

Good Stable Accommodations.

Excellent Hunting and Fishing grounds quite near this Hotel.

JOS. KLECKNER - Prop'r

Lovetta Guide to Fruit Culture.

Of all the publications of nurserymen, there is no other that can be compared with "Lovett's Guide to Fruit Culture." It is really a valuable work on horticulture, giving all the latest and best instructions for planting, pruning, culture and management of fruits of all kinds and important descriptions of all worthy varieties. It is a book of over 700 pages, with an illuminated cover elegantly printed and embellished with hundreds of engravings and several colored plates. Price with colored plates, 75 cents without plates, 50 cents. It is a book of a part of the cost. Every body who is interested in fruit culture should send to J. T. Lovett Little Silver, New Jersey, and get a copy.

Hotels

PASSMORE HOUSE, Corner 3rd and 4th streets, PHILIPSBURG, PA. Good meals and lodging moderate rates. First-class stable attached. JAMES PASSMORE, Prop'r.

SWAN HOTEL, PHILIPSBURG, PA. Newly remodeled Hotel, first-class house. Fully furnished, stable and price moderate. 37-1y.

Barney Coyle's NEWLY REMODELED HOTEL, PHILIPSBURG, PA. A first-class house. Fully furnished, stable and price moderate. 37-1y.

WALMAN'S HOTEL, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. Rooms \$1.25 PER DAY. A GOOD MEAL attached. 31

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Suitable for single gentlemen, as well as the general traveling public and commercial men are invited. This first-class hotel, where they will find accommodations at reasonable rates. Liberal reduction to Jurymen and others attending court. W. K. TELLER, Prop'r.

BUTTS HOUSE, (Corner Allegheny & Bishop streets.) BELLEFONTE, PA. J. J. Lehman, Prop'r.

This popular hotel, under the management of the present proprietor, is better fitted than ever for the entertainment of guests. Rates reasonable. (May 2 83)

MILLHEIM HOTEL, MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A. W. S. MUSSEK, Proprietor.

The town of Millheim is located in Penn's Valley—out 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 cable to every train. At the Millheim Hotel accommodations will be found first-class and terms moderate. June 25, 1878-19

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA. C. G. McMillen, Prop'r. Good Sample Room on First Floor. Good Trains to and from all Trains. Special rates to Jurymen and Jurors. 4-1

CENTRAL HOTEL, (Opposite the Railroad Station.) PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor.

THROUGH TRAVELERS on the railroad will find this Hotel an excellent place to lunch or procure refreshment. ALL TRAINS stop about 12 minutes. 47

FIRST NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. S. J. Train, Proprietor. RATES—\$1.00 PER DAY.

BUS RUNS TO DEPOT MEETING ALL TRAINS. A GOOD LIVERY ATTACHED.

This Hotel has lately been remodeled and refurbished and the traveling public will find accommodations first class in every respect. Our BAR is one of the best. Headquarters for Stockdealers. Miscellaneous.

Swayne's Pills—Comforting to the Sick.

Thousands die from neglect to properly treat Impure Blood, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Apoplexy, Liver, Kidney, Heart Diseases, Dropsy, and Rheumatism. But to the debilitated, burdened with such serious sickness, we conscientiously recommend "SWAYNE'S PILLS," which contain medicinal properties possessed by no other remedy. Sent by mail for 25 cents, box of 30 pills; 5 boxes, \$1. (In stamps). Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 5-8-1y.

DEALERS IN PURE DRUGS ONLY.

J. ZELLER & SON, BROCKERSHOFF HOUSE, No. 6, Brockerhoff Row. All the Standard Patent Medicines Prescriptions and Family Receipts accurately prepared. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, &c. 4-1

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

ONLY \$20.

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular of the people which we sell your own. The value of \$20. Remember, we do not ask you to purchase unless you have seen the machine. After having seen it, if it is not all you require, return it to us without expense. Consult your interests and our satisfaction. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: J. T. SINGER & CO., No. 11, North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PERUNA

"For Neuralgia in the limbs, stomach, back, breast, side, shoulder-blades, or anywhere else, take PERUNA." "For Cramp of the Stomach, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, or Vomiting, take PERUNA." "For Cough, Asthma, Night Sweats, Shortness of Breath, take PERUNA." "For Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and sore Throat take PERUNA." "PERUNA is the purest, most prompt, and efficient medicine known to man." "PERUNA is the best appetizer, purgative, tonic, and invigorator of the body and mind." "If you can't sleep, if you are weak or worried mentally, take PERUNA." "But remember the most important of all, that PERUNA will cure Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bright's Disease, and Diseases of the Kidneys." "If your druggist is out of our medicine, send us 'This of Life,' or if you are lame, write under a disease not mentioned in it, or in those advertisements, address the proprietor, E. B. Hartman & Co., Oberlin, O. For Constipation and Piles, take PERUNA." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

MAN