## LAWYERS' BIG FEES.

FORTUNES RECEIVED FOR SERVICES RENDERED IN LITIGATION.

Large Amounts Paid in Will Cases Sums Received by Patent Lawyers Suing a Corporation-Lawyers Who Are Salaried.

[New York Sun.] "Big fees," said a veteran lawyer, "are generally the private concern of the client who pays them and the lawyer who re-ceives them. If Dorsey saw fit to pay Col. Ingersoli \$100,000 for his services in the star route cases, Dorsey probably got the worth of his money. I have observed that lawyers do not care to measure the value of their services by the amount of the verdict except when they win. It is not an unfair rule that lawyers' fees should be governed by the importance of the interest involved. Mr. Tilden re-ceived a fortune for his services in railroad litigation and negotiation; but as long as those who paid the money were satisfied, I do not see whose business it was but that of the parties interested. Henry L. Clinton is reported to have charged Willtam H. Vandervilt over \$200,000 in the Vanderbilt will case, and to have actually received \$5,000. But there were millions invelved in that case. It is a common thing for big lawyers to charge \$100 per

day for attendance in court. Big fees are common in will cases, but allowances by the courts of estates are now limited to \$2,000 a side. Those were haleyon days for the lawyers when the surrogate could divide the estate among the gentlemen of the bar, leaving the litigants in debt. In the Taylor will case, a few years ago, the sewyers got not only the estate, but actually left the widow in debtafter selling her clothes. In the Parish will case Chartes O'Conor received a small fortune. In the Hardin will case John K. Potter got, I believe, about \$28,000. He represented the claim of the alleged widow. Henry Nicol has charged as high as \$500 a day. George Tickner Curtis had such a big bill in one of the celebrated india rubber cases that he charged \$1,000 for making it out. Many big fees have been received by

patent lawyers. Professor Morse spent a fortune in the courts defending his first patents, but he got it all back in the value of the patents. Every invention of impostance has cost its inventor or owner dearly for legal service Signal instances of this fact have been seen in the vulcanic rubber, barbed iron fence, nickle plating, burgiar alarm, sewing-machine, and other spatent cases, in all of which fortunes were paid to lawyers. In such cases the of lawyers is enormous, the responreibility great, and the pay of course ap-propriately large. Good patent lawyers get rich, but their brows are generally furrowed with care.

"Mr. Evarts has had some wery big fees from corporations, from will esses, and long contested suits. He could show the record of a great many \$10,000 fees. When a suitor has a hard case he does not hesitate at paying a few thousand dollars to a good lawyer. A poor lawyer is a very expensive luxury. When a suitor with a good case has been two or three times to the court of appeals in conse-quence to his lawyer's blunders, he begins

quenceto his lawyer's blunders, he begins to think it pays to get a good one.

"Not long ago it was unlawful and unprosessional for a lawyer to have a personal interest in the case of his client. This was obviously unjust to poor litigants. If a man got in ared on a rai road he was absolutely unable to get damages because of his poverty. It got to be proveruisly that there was no use suing a corversial that there was so use suing a cor-poration. The poor suitor was at a dis advantage. Now it is lawful and reputable for a lawyer to become interested in the case of his client, and to make his fees contingent upon success. By the operation of the law of self-inter-eat the lawyer thus works harder than he otherwise would. Msny poor litigants have in this way recovered verdicts who would otherwise have become vagrants.

"Many large corporations have salaried lawyers to look after their business. Judge Dillon left the bench of the United States court to take a salary of \$10,000 from the Union Pacific Railway company. Dudley Field has had enormous fees out Dudiey Field has had enormous fees out of the Eric hailway company and the elevated railways. The lawyers saved the elevated railways about \$1,250,000 in the elevated railways allowers like boundary and institutions of like magnitude receive handsome incomes, and devote themselves largely to the business of one client.

"Lawyers like Beu Eutler, Roscoe Conkling, Senator Edmunds or Judge Jere Black could fill volumes of records of big fees. There is, in fact, always a

of big fees. There is, in fact, always a demand for lawyers who can earn big-fees. There are so many novelties of the law, so many expedients and devices to suit new circumstances, that men of pene-tration and of skill in devious expedients can find plenty of scope."

# [Popular Science Monthly.]

The majority of ornithologists agree in ascribing an erotic character to the songs of birds; not only the melting melodies, but also those of their tones that are discordant to the human ear are regarded as love notes. Darwin finally, saving some reserves, came to accept this view.

The bird sings, to a large extent, for his own pleasure, for he frequently lets himself out lustily, when he knows he is all alone. In the spring-time of love, when all is invigorated, and the effect to when all is invigorated, and the effect to win a mate by ardent wooing is crowned with the joy of triumph, the song reaches its highest perfection. But the male bird also sings to entertain his male during the arduous nest-building and hatching, to cheer the young, and, if he be a domesticated bird, to give pleasure to his lord and the providence that takes care of him, and in doing so to please himself. Lastly, the bird sings—by habit, as we call it—because the tendency is innate in the organs of song to exercise themselves.

## An Ex-Governor's Tobbaco Account.

[Atlanta Constitution.] Ex-Governor Catlin, of Connecticut has been considering the cost of smoking. Having smoked sixty seven years and at-tained the ripe age of 83, the old gentle-man naturally jumped to the conclusion that he had smoked up quite a snug sum of money. Going over his old account tooks he footed up his tobacco expenditures at 6 per cent, compound interest. To his suprise he found that his habit had cost him \$200,000. These figures horrified the governor, but in view of his great age and the enjoyment he derives from a good cigar, he could not make up his mind to swear off. He offers his case, herever, as a terrible example to the ris-

Governor Porter, of Indiana: The famly established in its own homestead is i one of the best supports of the state.

WHATEVER THE WEATHER

[James Whitcomb Riley.] 'Whatever the weather may be," said he 'Whatever the weather may be,
ts plaze, if ye will, an' I'll say me say—
supposin' to-day was the wintriest day,
Wul the weather be changin' because ye cried.

or the snow be grass were ye crucified?
The best is to make your own summer, says he--"Whatever the weather may be" says he--"Whatever the weather may be!"

Whatever the weather may be," says he-Whatever the weather may be, it's the songs ye sing an' the smiles ye wear Phat's a makin' the sun shine everywhere; An' the world of gloom is a world of glee, Wid the bird in the bush an' the bud in the

Whatever the weather may be" says be-Whatever the weather may be

"Whatever the weather may be," says he— "Whatever the weather may be, Ye can bring the spring, wid its green an' gold, An' the grass in the grove where the snow

lies cold, An' ye'll warm your back, with a smilln' An year warm your case, face,
As ye sit at your heart like an old freplace,
Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be!"

### John McCullough's Wife.

[Cleveland Leader. One of John McCuffough's supports, the man who was with him during his last stage act, tells me that he is getting oetter, and that his wife is waiting on him. Says this man: "It is a miscake to suppose that John McCullough has had so much trouble with his wife. She loves nim devotedly, and he has supported her and visited her now and then for years, when the world thought the two saw nothing of one another. When Mc (ullough and his wife were married they were nesses a par intellectually than they But McCulio.igh kept rising, and loss wife stood still until at last ohn grew far away from her. He went to see her, however, all the time, and she continued to love him. One day a busybody among the women of her acquaintance called upon Mrs. McCullough, and straightway began o abuse John. Said she: They say John never comes to see you. I have no use for such men that treat their wives in that way! I think they ought to be hung

"Here Mrs. McCullough, who had grown red in the face, and was leaning over looking up the street, said: "Madam, do you see that man walking there several

"The woman said she did.
"'Well,' continued Mrs. McCullough. I would have you understand that that man is John McCullough, and more than

that, I want you to understand that I care more for that man's coat tails than you do for your whole husband. Good day,

#### Form-Blindness [Christian Union.]

Said a prominent artist of this city the ther day in the course of a conversation: I have, during many years of art-teach ing, and in various other ways, encountered a peculiar form of visual defect which is akin to color blindness. Instead, however, of being insensible to a differ ence in color, these people appear to have lost, if, indeed, they have ever possessed, the power of perceiving clearly defined forms—form-blindness, in other words. I have sometimes placed objects in the shape of hexagons, or octagons, or decagons, or even so commen a shape as a pentagon or a five pointed star, before those pupils as a test, and almost invari-ably they were unable to distinguish one

draw a decagon would bring forth a figure whose shape has never been, and never could be, named; and if asked to draw a could be, named; and if asked to draw a square the result would be rhomboid, or some fearful atrocity of angles and lines. It was very amusing. This fact is a curious one, and I do not know whether it has ever been treated scientifically or not. There certainly seems to be a good field for scientific investigation in this strange defect, and I suspect that the trouble would be found to lie very near to that which causes color blindness, if-ever it is investigated."

[Cor. Loadon Truth.]

Queen Isabella was rudely shaken up by the repeated shocks of earthquake at Seville, but not seriously hurt. She had a narrow escape of being in the sauve qui peut in the theatre, who eshe was to have witnessed an Italian opera. But the unexpected arrival of a welcome risitor kept her at home. She was taking a cup of tea and laughing at the solemn talk of her parrot, when the first oscillation took place. The bird fell down fainting from its perch, just as might a young lady. Isa-

place. The bird fell down fainting from its perch, just as might a young lady. Isabella's arm-chair toppled over, and the cup was fung from her hand.

A member of her household writes that she was not alarmed until sometime after the shock, when there was a pervous reaction. When she felt the earthquake she cried out: "Why, if I were not in my own house, I should fancy we were in a sinking ship." A second shock at midnight, and a third at dawn, rather upset her. Her ears were assailed by the cries of the recents in the street. of the people in the streets. She tele-graphed to the king to send money at graphed to the king to send money at once for distribution among the greatest sufferers, and she placed the Palais de Castile at the disposal of a Spanish committee, which will give a fete there for the benefit of the victims of the earthquakes in southern Spain.

## The Color L'ne in India.

[Chicago Herald.] No hotel-keeper in India dares receive a native guest, through fear of losing his custom. In Bengal and northern India things are still worse, and no native gen-tleman, whatever his rank, age or character may be, can visit a place of public resort frequented by Englishmen, especi-ally if it be in mative dress, without a cer-tain risk of insult and rough treatment. Railway traveling is notoriously danger-ous for them in this respect, and men of high position are often openly insulted by the guard, and told to make room for an English traveler by leaving the car.

## London Parcel Carrying.

[Exchange.] London mail-carriers now call at private residences for parcels, the same as do express messengers in this country. A scarlet card is furnished by the postal authorities, which, when displayed in the window, insures a call from the postman.

# IO. W. Holmes.

Fig. often foolishly abused, is a good creature at the right time, and in angles of 30 or 40 degrees. In semi-circles and quadrants it may sometimes prove too much for delicate stomachs.

California Woods at the Exposition. ["Garth's" New Orleans Letter.]

Everybody knows about the trees, but I shall risk boring you, my friend, rather than be faithless to the genuine hearted, hoary-headed, rugged-faced old pioneer that showed me the east sections and expatiated upon the wonderful woods. First and biggest, a slice of the giant red-wood, the largest of the famous grove in (alaveras county, diameter 33; feet; height, 380 feet; age, 3,700 years. This block is 18 feet in diameter, and was cut 100 feet from the ground. The bark is 2 feet from the ground. The bark is 2 feet thick, and in the mids of the block stands a small tree of the same species, which a small tree of the same species, which looks more like nothing that I have seen than spruces. Thirty two people waltz upon the stump of this marvel of the ages. Other slices, small in comparison to this recumbent monster, stand propped up against the railing. Your correspondent possesses an inch or two adventage ever most people but might by ventage ever most people, but might by no tip toolug means see over them.
Beautiful exceedingly are the woods of

anta Cruz. Marble-like laurel root, rich red manzanita, buri red-wood, madrone, and many, many more. Here is a hugh plank of common California red-wood, six cet three inches wide, fifteen feet long, from Los Angeles. An oddly perforated log bears its own printed story. The reg-ular big thimble-holes are made by the speculative wood-pecker. Then he flies off in search of a suitably sized acorn, which he forces point foremost into the hole, 1 uring the winter a grub hatches in the acorn. Woodpecker dines off grub. ee? They call the log the "woodpecker storehouse." Two red wood railway ties are also shown, the first put down at the alifornia end of the Central Pacific railroad, as solid to all appearance as the day they creaked under the first locomotive of the line. You are all unhappily familiar with the elder bush whereof the small boy of the north constructs his vociferous whistle. Here is a section of its Californian attainments that it would take twelve men to lift.

### Wines Which Are "Sick."

[Popular Science Monthly.] The paternal tenderness with which wine is regarded, both by its producers and consumers, is amusing. They speak of it as being "sick," describe its "diseases" and their remedies as though it were a sentient being; and its diseases, like our owa, are now attributed to baccilii, bacteria, or other microbia.

Pasteur, who has worked out this question of the origin of diseases in wine, as he is so well known to have done in animals, recommends (in papers read before the French academy in May and August, 1865) that these microbia be "killed" by filling the bottles close up to the cork, which is thrust in ust with sefficient firmness to allow the wine, on expand ing, to force &t out a little, but not en tirely, thus preventing any air from enter-ing the bettles. The bettles are then placed in a chamber heated to temperatures ranging from 45 degrees to 100 de-grees C. (113 to 212 debrees rahrenheit, where they remain for an hour or two. They are the : set aside, allowed to cool. wnd the cork driven in. It is said that this treatment kills the microbia, gives to the wine an increased bouquet and improved color in fact, ages it considera-bly. Both old and new wines may be thus treated

### The "Turk's Read" Gone.

(California Letter.) The road which connects Cloverdate with the geysers furnishes some of the most romantic and beautiful scenery to the tourist's eye of any mountain road in California. Heretefore there have been plained to them.

Then, again, I have tested them by asking one to draw a figure with a certain number of sides, and the result in this case would be the same. A request to draw a decagon would bring forth a figure whose shape has no being forth a figure.

Meresting to look at, the most wonderful of these being a perfect profile of a Turk's head projecting from the top of a ledge of rocks several hundred feet high. "Turk's field," as it was called, has been viewed by many thousand perfect profile of a ledge of rocks several hundred feet high. "Turk's field," as it was called, has been viewed by many thousand perfect profile of a ledge of rocks several hundred feet high. "Turk's field," as it was called, has been viewed by many thousand perfect profile of a ledge of rocks several hundred feet high. several natural curiosities which were insentations of its stony features, and it was said to be one of the most curious rock formations known in the state. During the heavy rainstorm of the past week the "Turk's Head," made shaky and crumbly by the storms and winds of hun-dreds of winters, came down with a terrible crash. Hundreds of tons of rock found their level in the bed of Sulphur creek. The crash and jar was so heavy that it shook the window glass in the tollhouse, which is situated several hundred yards from where the mass of rock fell.

## Individuality of the Violin.

[Louise Andrews in The Current ] Enthusiastic violinists have related marvelous things of the capricious violin and its feminine coquetries. Ole Bull used to say that he frequently had to coax and wheedle his violin without stint, and to woo it by the gentlest caressea.
When it would obstinately refuse to utter when it would obstinately refuse to rub it accordant notes, he was word to rub it mildly with good humor with a flannel cloth, or to put it aside until its coquettish mood had passed away. Others have related their inability to control its chords at times, and have declared the utter subjection of their wills to its own capricious

The indestructibility of the violin is un-paralleled in the history of musical in-struments. It can be cracked and glued again without injury; it can have its strings broken and be entirely dismem-bered and put together again without los-ing its individuality — peculiarities of which other musical instruments cannot

#### Lithographic Stones. [Chicago Times.]

The discovery in California lately of considerable quantities of the peculiar stone used by lithographers is the subject of much remark in the papers of that state. Heretofore the best lithographic stones have been found at Kelheim and Solenhofen, near Pappenheim, on the Danube, in Bavaria; but they have been found also in Silesia, England, France, Canada and the West Indies. They are found in beds, commencing with layers of the thickness of paper till they reach the dimensions of one and several inches in thickness, when they are easily cut, being yet soft in the quarries, to the sizes required for printing purposes.

## Blamarck's Clerks.

[The Argonaut.] Prince Bismarck informs the German reichstag that his clerks work from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight; that they are excellent lawyers and linguists; that they are absolutely trustworthy, and that he pays them much less than they would ordinarily earn in private life.

### A Shrewd Notion. [Texas Siftings.]

"I met Mr. Smith in a shabby coat a while ago. He has not failed, has he?"
"O no, he only outs on that coat when he goes to the assessor's to give in his property for assessment."

George Eliot: When death, the great reconsiter, has come, it is never our ten-derness that we regret, but our severity.

### YEARNS FOR EARLY SCENES.

Old Si Thinks He Cannot Die Happy "'Cept at de Ole Homestid." [Georgia Cracker.]

"I bin studyin'!" said Old Si, as he fip ished picking up the exchanges on the floor, "dat hit's gettin' time fer you alle ter be breakin' in sum mo' soople nigger ter wait on the offis.

"What's the trouble now, you don't imagine you are going to be allowed to

leave, do you?"
"Well, boss, I'se gettin' ole an' stiff-jirted now; but dat aint do main trubble wid me, I'se 'feared. Yer see I wez foch up in de country an' got all my fust strengk an' fust prinserpuls fum de spring branch waters an' de hill top a'r! De fust toys what I had to p'ay wid waz de wil' flow re and co'ntasseles. I larn't my musick wid er co'nstalk fiddle an er reed fife. De fust politicks whut I tho't bout wus bein' choosen hed-man in de reel dance an' de 'possum hunt. Uh, Oh! dem days! dem

You don't pine for them again, do

you?"
"I kain't he'p hit, boss. De mo' I
grows ole'r de mo' my min' keeps turnin' tack ter de ole home. All dish heah rushin' ob kyars, and rattlin' ob drays, an' tlashin' ob 'lecktrick lights, an' ham merin an' sawin' an' 'zaustin ob steam compresses is gittin' so hit disranges my idees an' keeps me dodgin' roun' l.ke er bar-foot boy tryin' ter keep up wid de elephint in de sirkus persseshun!"

"Oh, that's a feeling that people who are growing old often have, but you ought to keep your spirits abreast of the progress

'Dat's mebbe so, but wun er deze days de chile-hood feber 'li strike me so hard dat I kaint stan hit no longer. Hit don t seem ter me dat I cud die happy enny-what cent at de ole homestid! I want whar 'cept at de ole homestid! I want ter go back ter de udder wurl' de same way what I cum—I'll feel like I sorter knod de road better. I want ter close my eyes on de same hills an' trees what I fust seed wid em; I wants ter hab my las' bed made alongside de po' lapidated grabe ob my good ole mudder in de little rail fenced buryin' groun' an' w'en de bas' trump souns: want ter stan up fer jedg-ment right dar whar de bes part ob my reckord on yearf wuz made "That is natural enough.

"Yas, sah; kaze I wont be satersfide ter wink out in er back aftey ob de city an' be pidgin holed in er ober crowded permiskus semintery. W'en I dies I want ter be whar de angils fin' me widout et street d'recktory, and kin ny down arter my 'mancerpatid soul widout tanglin' dere wings in er mummux ob telegrafi wires-dats my will an testyment!"

The Young Max Who Was Not Tolerated.

[Exchange. The Londen correspondent of The Liverpool Mercury, referring to the incident mentioned by Canon Liddon in a recent sermon of Sir Robert i'eel leaving a table at which the Christian religion was re viled, says that the incident occurred at the table of a son of a peer, now himself a member of the house of lords. There was-a young man present whose ribaldry reeched a height which nowadays would not for an instant be tolerated under any respectable roof. Sir Robert rose and left the room. He did not ring the bell and call his carriage, for it was too early in the evening for his carriage to be there; he left the room. His host, rising and fol-lowing him into the hall, asked him if he

"No," replied Sir Robert, "but I cannot sit any longer and hear that young man's conversation." "Come back and I will stop him " said the host. "No," rejoined hir Kobert, decidedly, "I cannot sit in an atmosphere polluted by that young man's presence." And he departed in an ordinary cab. Though that young man was a rising politician on the conservative side, though he had many parts. and attained great weight, I eei never as sociated him in any of his governments. His neglect made a bitter enemy of him and he was pursued by him to the end of his days. That young man was Mr. Benjamin Disraeli.

# A Stove Made of Paper.

In a New York shop window not long ago might have been seen an odd-looking kitchen range, with a bright fire burning. kitchen range, with a bright fire burning. It looked like polished mahogany, but, as the proud inventor explained to all comers, was in fact made of paper, and was "absolutely incombustible." A reporter who paid a second visit found a hole in the window glass, and the frame blackened and scorched. The shop-keeper explained: "Tried to quicken her up a little with kerosene," he said. "Paid his rent and went away with his hand in bandages. You'l find what's left of the stove outside in the ash-barrel." in the ash-barrel.

The Brute!

[French Paper.]

"My husband is a brute," declared Mme X. to an intimate friend the other day. "Why, my dear, what is the matter?" "He found fault with a little vivacity of mine yesterday, and I threw a candiestick at his head; then what do you suppose he did?" "I don't know."

"Why, he stood before the mirror, so that I couldn't throw the other?" "The brute!" brute!

#### Ozone Above. [Scientific Journal.]

By a method of spectroscopic observa-tion, Mr. W. N. Hartley has reached the conclusion that ozone is a constant con-stituent of the upper atmosphere, that it is present there in larger quantity than nearer the earth's surface, and that it is the cause of the blue color of the sky. Either in its gaseous form or condensed into a liquid, ozone appears of a deep blue.

# "Almost" Drank It.

[Texas Siftings.]
Sam Powers, of Waco, is somewhat of a toady, and likes to brag about his toney acquaintances.
"Where were you last night?" said Sam

to John Farlow.

"I don't know," replied Farlow. I was with some high-toned people. I was out on a spree with an alderman. We almost drank champagne."

#### California Raisins. [Chicago Herald.]

Raisin-making was first attempted in California nineteen years ago. The fol-lowing year about 1,500 boxes were made. and the industry has rapidly progressed. Ten years ago the crop amounted to about 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated at 200,000 boxes.

# Juarez's Statue.

Benito Juarez is a subject in bronze by San Francisco modelers and molders. The statue is seven feet high, weighs 1,100 pounds, and cost \$6,000. Chinese maxim: Never offend a civil-

service officer, for you cannot appease his wrath when it is aroused.

J. A. Macon: New grounds take de toughness out de heefstrak.

### Quick Railway Time.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1880. This is to certify that we have appointed Frank P. Blair, sole agent for the sale of our Quick Train Railroad Watches in the town of Bellefoute.

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D:GHTON, Jan. 27, 1882. The Rockford watch purchased Feb. 879, has per ormed better than any Watch I ever had. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the lesst unreliable. cheerfully recommend the Rockford HORACE B. HORTON. at Dighton Furnace Co.

TAUNTON, Sept, 18, 1881. The Rockford Watch runs very accurately; better than any watch I ever owned, and I have bad one that cost \$150. Can recommond the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper.

### S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run very well the past year. Having set it only twice during that time, its only variation being three minutes. It has run very much better than I ever anticipated. It was not adjusted and only R P. BRYANT. cost \$20.



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6-7-1y ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

A UDITORS NOTICE.-In the A UDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre County in the matter of the estate of A. D. Hahn deceased, the undersigned an And-tor appointed by said court, in said case to have and pass upon exceptions filed and to make distribution of the funds to and among those legality entitled thereto, will meet all parties interested at the office of D. S. Keller, Eq. Friday February the 27th, A. D. 1885, at 10-30. A. m., when and where all parties concerned may attend.

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