

CENTRE HALL REPORTER.
FRIDAY, JUNE 5th, 1868.
DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
of Fayette County.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
of Columbia County.

Turn Down.
"Turn Down," says Simon, and so it was at Chicago, in the Black Crook Convention. Our Andy was the decided choice of the radicals of this State, for the Vice-Presidency—a clever man, a good citizen of our county—but spoiled in his political trainings, and seduced by the siren song of opposition to Democracy and constitutional rights of the States, and State Rights, he went it blind into the arms of political consolidation of the government, to force the administration into the hands of speculators, usurpers, and sectional fanatics. This should have secured him a respectable show, in fact, it should have secured his nomination for the Vice-Presidency, at Chicago. But Simon was there by deputation and political mesmerism, and shelved Curtin for that office, on the Radical ticket, and then intends to make Curtin a political ox, to work in the yoke for the nominees of that convention; and while Curtin is thus engaged—and should the radicals be victorious, (we think there is no danger,) then Simon will again defeat Curtin for a position in the cabinet, or from being elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature. If another four years is to be inflicted on us by the radicals then we say, we should like to see Gov. Curtin as the Vice-President, believing that he would remember the teaching of his democratic grand-father, and go for a white man's government.

They Won't Make a Stanton of Him!
J. W. Forney, Sec. of the U. S. Senate,—this ingrate and traitor of Democracy, who for five years has received from the shoddy radicals the price of his treason, and become rich in the defalcation or robbery of \$40,000 in his office, and other pilfering, became so inflated with his own importance to the radical Senate, that they could not do without "his two dailies," and his "Occasional" correspondent (himself) resigns his office, under the belief that the U. S. Senate would not accept his resignation, and instate him as they did Stanton—but it was no go—the U. S. Senate, to their credit, accepted the resignation; they could not be made to pay tribute to the ingrate and traitor, and confirm President Johnson's appellation, that John W. Forney, was "a dead duck" in the political pool, at this time, and not to be trusted by any party.

At the meeting of the anti-slavery society in Boston, on the 27th ultimo, the extreme radicals denounced Grant and Colfax. Wendell Phillips, in a speech conceded the weakness of the radical ticket and platform, and was bitter in his denunciation of the course of the radical Chicago Convention.

The Split in the Radical Party.
The Chicago Convention ignored the split in the Republican party on the impeachment question, but a Senatorial caucus held one morning last week in Washington, was literally broken up by the presence of those Republican Senators who voted to acquit the President. There is great unanimity in the Senate in favor of accepting Forney's resignation as Secretary, and a caucus of Radical Senators were convened to take formal action and select a successor. Soon after it met, quite an excitement was created by the fact that six of the Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President entered into the caucus. This was objected to by some present, and Messrs. Wade, Chandler, Catell, and other extreme Radicals, at once withdrew, and refused to participate while the anti-impeachment Senators were present. So the caucus was dissolved to be called again.

Stanton Resigns.
Stanton, the infamous, has sent to the President the following letter of resignation:
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.
SIR:—The resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting on the articles of impeachment prepared against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives, papers and property in my custody, as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major Gen-

Gen. Schofield's nomination as Secretary of War, has been confirmed by the Senate.

The President has very properly appointed Mr. Stanberry as Attorney-General.

Whisky Tax.
The talk is that the Radicals will reduce the whisky tax as a political dodge for the West.

Grant's Speech.
The speech of Grant was published in but one paper as it was delivered. Of the six lines which it contains, not one was correctly spoken. The other papers corrected and altered to make it passable.

Costly Laurels.
We have no desire to pluck one honestly earned laurel from the brow of the Radical nominee. But he is presented as a military candidate, without political opinions others than those prepared for him by his keepers, and this fact challenges an investigation into his skill as a military leader, and the cost at which his successes were obtained.

It is certainly just to credit Grant with the capture of Lee; but there is a debt as well as a credit side to the account. What General Scott called "the economy of life by means of head-work" will be sought for in vain in the campaigns of General Grant. His successes have been won by a prodigal expenditure of his soldiers. In his last and greatest campaign he pitted an enormous army against a small one, and sacrificed twice as many men as General Lee had under his command. It is not justice but adulation to praise him as if he had conquered an army as large as his own. It is not justice but an affront to humanity to give him as much credit as if he had achieved the same result without such wholesale sacrifices of men. The following is an authentic statement of the respective forces and losses of General Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and the James:

GRANT on assuming command May 4, 1864, had of effective men beside the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.
LEE at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.
GRANT'S reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.
LEE'S reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.
GRANT'S total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.
LEE'S total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors du combat was 117,000.
Up to the same date the number of Lee's men who had been put hors du combat was 19,000.
The armies then met in front of Petersburg.

The New York World, in the course of some comments on the terrible cost at which Grant achieved his successes, justly observes:
"The truest test of military genius is the accomplishment of great results with slender means. We can recall no instance (unless Grant be an instance) of a general who established his title to be called great, otherwise than by succeeding against great disadvantages—either superior numbers, or consummate abilities in the commanders opposed to him, or formidable physical obstacles. A man does not prove that he possesses a giant's strength by overmastering an invalid or a cripple. A general does not establish his title to be considered great by subduing an army one third as large as his own and losing five of his own men for every one that he disables of the enemy."

"We have had some experience before of running successful generals as candidates for the Presidency but their achievements were, in this particular, a great contrast to those of General Grant. General Jackson won his brilliant victory at New Orleans, with seven thousand men against a British army of twelve thousand. General Taylor had but about six thousand men at Buena Vista, and the Mexicans twice or three that number. General Scott had eight thousand five hundred at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans twelve thousand. The splendid victory of Contreras was achieved by Scott with four thousand five hundred against twelve thousand Mexicans. General Scott, in his report to the Secretary of War, speaking of the battles in front of Mexico said, "And I assert upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that in not one of these conflicts was this army opposed by fewer than three-and-a-half times its numbers—in several of them, by a yet greater excess." If it be said that Grant had disadvantages of ground and positions to encounter in advancing through an enemy's country, the same is equally true of Scott, who nevertheless with greatly inferior numbers advanced rapidly from triumph to triumph, while Grant operating with superior numbers against a nearly exhausted foe, required a whole year to capture Richmond which finally succumbed to exhaustion rather than to military genius."

A dispatch from Lake City, Florida states that a few days ago nearly two acres on a farm in Hamilton county suddenly sunk to a depth of fifty feet and was immediately filled with water and submerged the tallest trees. The ground is still sinking, and now covers four acres. The streams and creeks lose themselves in the surrounding country, which forced an outlet in this way. The sinks occur occasionally, but this is the largest ever known.

U. S. District Court.
PITTSBURGH, May 28th.
The Jury in the case of Jackson E. Rousch, indicted for passing counterfeit money, returned a verdict of not guilty. Previous to the discharge of Rousch, Judge McCandless remarked he had evidently been in bad company, and that a verdict of a different character would have met his approval. As it was, the defendant had made a narrow escape, and if he ever came before the Court again, he would in all probability be sent to the Penitentiary. Rousch was then discharged by proclamation.

Jas. Chatham, of Lock Haven, is proposed as radical candidate for State Senator.

STANTON has sent in his resignation as Secretary of War, and his guard on duty at the War Department is withdrawn.

THERE are rumors that Mr. Seward is about to resign.
Next to Bellefonte, Phillipsburg has the largest population of any town in Centre county.

eral Townsend, the senior Adjutant General, subject to your direction.
[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
To the President.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Telegraphic dispatches report the completion of 600 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The rapidity with which this railroad has been constructed is without precedent in all the history of railroad enterprises. Two years ago, only 40 miles had been built, and yet, at the close of the working season of 1867, 540 miles were in active operation. Through the winter months an accumulation of material for extending the road gave promise of renewed vigor this year, and the fact that 60 miles have been built and equipped since the frost was so far out of the ground as to admit of track laying, shows that promise will be fulfilled. An immense force of laborers—about ten thousand men—is at work under skillful leadership, and before the end of the season, at least 350 more miles will be added to the completed distance. There will then be finished more than 900 miles west from Omaha, or more than one-half the distance to Sacramento. The summit of the Rocky Mountains, the highest point upon the entire line, has been surmounted and left in the rear by the builders, and the industrial army is now on the western slope toward Great Salt Lake.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which are doing this great work are offering for sale their First Mortgage Bonds at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency. They are for \$1,000 each, have thirty years to run, pay 6 per cent. gold interest, and principal as well as interest is payable in gold. These Bonds are issued only as the road progresses. The government loans, to aid in building the road, United States Bonds to the following amounts: \$16,000 per mile from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about 526 miles; \$48,000 per mile for the 150 miles through the mountains, and \$32,000 per mile thereafter. The Company are then authorized to issue their own Bonds to an equal amount, and no more. During last year, about twelve million dollars of these Bonds were sold, based upon the number of miles completed. The entire line to the Pacific will be completed in 1869, when the traffic and profit of the road must be immense.

The Company's Bonds have unusual provisions for security. The charter granted by Congress makes them a First Mortgage upon the entire line, taking precedence even of the government's claim, the latter holding a second lien as security for its advances. The receipts from way business already show a remarkably successful operation of the line. During the eight months ending December 31, 1867, the net earnings were more than three times the interest upon the Company's Bonds, and the traffic must be greatly increased as the road progresses.

Cheap Land in Texas.

The Deputy United States Marshal sold eleven hundred acres of land in this place on Tuesday last, under execution, at fifteen and a half cents per acre. This land lies in the extreme northern portion of this country, and is favorably situated, not only for a stock ranch, but is quite productive.—Anderson (Texas) Gladiolator.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—It is now probable that the trial of Jefferson Davis will be postponed until October, as the counsel on both sides have agreed to that time. The witnesses have been subpoenaed for next Wednesday. Mr. Davis has not arrived here, in view of the probability of the postponement.

The Tribune is a champion of Grant, and on intimate terms with Butler. Will it be good enough to procure from the latter and publish the sworn evidence, which is in existence, that Grant was picked up, not many weeks ago, drunk in the street, on Sunday, near the Catholic Church, in Washington? If Mr. Greeley has any doubt about this incident, he can address Grant and Butler for further information.

The Radical journals find the Radical platform charming. One set in intercept is as declaring for free trade, another that it favors stiff protection; some of the papers rejoice that it so squarely recommends universal suffrage, while others rejoice that it does not contain any such doctrine. The party may possess moral ideas, but are they not rather mixed?

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in CENTRE HALL BY FRED. KURTZ, and in New York At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street,

AND BY JOHN J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No 59 Wall St., And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or at any of the advertised agents. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York, June 5/68.

A burglary, valued at \$6,500, took place in New York Saturday night. The Cretans have won another battle.

The Chicago platform in brief means the ballot for the negro and gold for the bond-holder.—Columbus (O.) Statesman.

Death of James Buchanan, Ex-President of the United States.
LANCASTER, June 1.—Ex-President Buchanan is dead, this morning, at half-past eight o'clock, he quietly breathed his last. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, from Whetland, to which his friends are invited.
LANCASTER, June 1.—Ex-President Buchanan died at residence near this city, at 8.30 o'clock this morning, after an illness of four weeks, in the 77th year of his age.

600 MILES OF THE Union Pacific RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this GREAT NATIONAL WORK, at the earliest possible date, will be done. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD RECEIVES:

- I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.
- II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.
- III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to \$16,000 to \$48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.
- IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *ad usque*. The Government permits the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bonds to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, carshops, locomotives, cars, &c.
- V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which over Eight Million Dollars have been paid in upon the road already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.
- VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its Way Business, that already amount to more than the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that, must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certify that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount.

Are Secure beyond any Contingency.
The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for \$1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT. AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY MAY SOON BEAT A PREMIUM.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in CENTRE HALL BY FRED. KURTZ, and in New York At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street,

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The Campaign Age.

Bring the Truth within the reach of Every White Freeman in our Great Commonwealth, AND THE VICTORY IS WON! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE!

The next Presidential campaign of 1868 will be one of the most important and hotly contested which has ever stirred the national heart. Issues of gigantic proportions will be brought before the people, and upon this verdict at the ballot-box, the very existence of our free Republic may depend. The lines are clearly drawn. Negro suffrage, military domination, heavy taxation, and needless expenditure on the one side; the rights of white men, retrenchment, economy, the Union, and Constitution, peace, happiness and prosperity on the other. In this contest the Democratic and Conservative press must play a most important part, and no documents more potent can be scattered broadcast over the land. To meet this necessity, the publishers of the Philadelphia Age have determined to make such a reduction in the price of their weekly issue as will place it within the means of all classes, asking only in return the aid of every true lover of his country in the dissemination of sound Democratic principles. They will furnish the WEEKLY AGE, from May 20 to November 23, TO CLUBS, at the following rates: One hundred copies, all addressed to one person, \$50.00; Seventy-five copies, all addressed to one person, 45.00; Fifty copies, all addressed to one person, 32.50; Forty copies, all addressed to one person, 28.00; Thirty copies, all addressed to one person, 22.00; Twenty copies, all addressed to one person, 16.00; Ten copies, all addressed to one person, 8.50; Five copies, all addressed to one person, 4.50. Where the copies are addressed to the individual members of the club the rate will be ten cents per copy additional. The above are our cash terms, invariably in advance, and as we have no Traveling Agents, all money and names should be sent to us. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Post-office orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, and preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must pre-pay Express Charge. Clubs should be informed at once, as we cannot guarantee to supply back numbers after the initial number, and our offer of the foregoing extraordinary reduced rates applies only to the "Weekly Age" for the Presidential Campaign. Address, WELSH & ROBB, may 22, ft. "The Age," Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR SALE. A two-story dwelling house, and two lots, in Centre Hall. An abundance of choice chestnut and oak trees on the premises, and a hydrant near the door. Apply to FRED. KURTZ.

MADAM FOY'S CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER.
This supporter combines, in one garment, a perfect fitting corset, and the most desirable skirt supporter ever offered to the public. It lessens the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. The universal and unparalleled success which has attended the introduction of the article, and the many thousands of dozens sold annually, is conclusive evidence that its merits are appreciated. For sale at Wolf's Old Stand.

N. HILLBISH.
Wholesale and retail dealer in Stoves & Tinware, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. Read only a partial list of Cook Stoves:

Wellington, Waverly, Ornamental, Oriental, Royal Cook, Prince Royal, Sea Shell, Artisan, And America.

Parlor and Office Stoves: Morning Glory, Tropic, Brilliant, New Egg.

And Parlor Cooks for Wood or Coal, and Wood Stoves of every description.

Attention is called to his stock of Roofing Plate, a new size, which he has just received, size 40x23. It makes better job than the old size, and can be furnished cheaper than any other establishment in town.

Spouting and jobbing promptly attended to. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. June 5/68, ly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 6, BROCKERTHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockert's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Buggy wheels in sets, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Wood Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belling, Spokes, Pelles, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oil, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Avils, Vices, Bellovs, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at June 5/68, ly. J. & J. HARRIS.

P. McAFFREY & CO'S
Wholesale and Retail

BOOT AND SHOE Store,
One Door above Reynolds's Bank.

We will not mention in this advertisement the different varieties of Boots and Shoes, and Gaiters of every description that comprise our stock—suffice to say, that it is complete in every particular and pricing to excel it in style, quality, extent or price in the county.

Our ready-made stock was bought from manufacturers in the East who are careful of their reputation, and would not sell an article in the least inferior to what they represent.

We would invite especial attention to our custom made work,—well knowing that upon the satisfaction rendered in this Department depends entirely our success in business. Employing none but

LADIES LOOK HERE!
FAIRER & CO., Bellefonte.

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs, Mozambique, Reys, Alpacaes, Delains, Lains, Brillants, Mullins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies' Coatings, Gents' Cloths, Ladies' Saques, White Pekay, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes, Crisps, Counterpanes, White and Colored Turlin, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets.

SUNDOWNS,
Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Petticoats, Ribbons—Velvet, Taffeta and Bonnet, Cards and Braids, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies' and Misses Skirts.

HOOP SKIRTS,
Thread, Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing Silks.

LADIES AND MISSES SHOES
FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE, which he has concluded to sell at figures as low if not lower than Philadelphia and New York retail prices.

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT.
Its peculiarity is that it can be altered into any shape or size the wearer may desire, so as to perfectly fit all ladies.
G. W. FAIRER & CO., June 5/68, ly. No. 4, Bush's Arcade.

G. E. O. D. PIFER.
is the place to buy

DRY GOODS

HATS & CAPS

BOOTS & SHOES

NOTIONS, &C.

GRAND EXHIBITION
Of new and cheap goods just received from New York and Philadelphia, now opened at the store of Graff & Thompson, Milroy, nearly opposite G. W. Grabam's Hotel, consisting of a splendid assortment of Dress and fancy goods, such as

- Mohair Cloths
- Alpacaes
- Delains
- Ginghams
- Calicoes
- Lawns
- Mullins
- Cassimeres
- Men's Summer Goods
- Boots & Shoes
- Hats of all kinds
- Hardware
- Drugs
- Wall Paper
- Quizzes & Wares
- Buckets and Tubs
- Ready made clothing
- Fish
- Sugar
- Wine
- Syrups of different kinds
- Coal Oil.

And a general variety of other merchandise, usually kept in country stores, all of which they now offer at the lowest prices. Farmers and others from Centre county will do well to give them a call, and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

We shall at all times be pleased to show customers our goods, and will make it an object to sell goods low.

REMEMBER THE PLACE IN MILROY.
Graff & Thompson

They also have at their Tannery a good assortment of OAK SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER KIP AND CALF SKINS on hand and will be sold low for cash.

Bark and Hides
Wanted at the Tannery

in Milroy, for which we will pay 8c. per pound for Bull, 9 for Steer and Cow hides, 13 for Calf skins, clear of cuts and scars. The highest prices will be paid in cash or trade for good oak bark.
may 8/60, ly. GRAFF & THOMPSON.

WORLD MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company of NEW YORK.

L. P. FROSTOFF, Hollidaysburg Pa., General Agent for Pennsylvania.
B. O. DEISINGER, Millheim Pa., Local Agent.
Centre County Reference.—D. I. Hillish, M. D., P. T. Muisser, M. D., Col. L. P. G. burn, Hon. F. Kurtz, Wm. Harter, Dentist.

The World is conducted upon the mutual principle, by which policy holders are insured from— all the insured have the benefits of the profits of the business. The Dividends are paid annually, after the second year, by which the insured secure all the advantages of the profits. Thus the dividends increase from year to year, until they reach the sum of the annual premium, and then exceed it. Policies are paid in thirty days after due notice and proof has been given of the death of the insured.

Thirty days grace are allowed in the renewal of premiums.
After two annual payments all policies remain in force. ap19/68, ly.

BETTER THAN GOLD!
OUR NEW COMPOSITION INDESTRUCTIBLE GOLD PENS. Are recommended by Bankers, Lawyers, Professors, Teachers, Merchants, and all who have tried them, as the best Pen-manufactured. Sent Post-free to any address for 50 cents per dozen. Or samples of these Pens. Sample copy of our Illustrated Comic Paper, and large Illustrated Circulars of our Books, Stationery, Packages, &c., giving terms to agents, sent free to any address on receipt of 12 cents. Dealers supplied at lowest rates. Address, ROACH & THIBST, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.

See Place store where you saw this advertisement. may 1, 4m.

THE WORLD'S Mower & Reaper.

By common consent the most perfect piece of agricultural machinery in existence. Manufactured by E. BALL & COMPANY, CANTON.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement will not admit of an extended description of the Machine, but we may briefly indicate the points in which its acknowledged superiority over all other mowers and reapers will be seen:—

1st. The gearing is cut from solid iron blanks, instead of being cast, as is the case in all mowers and reapers heretofore in use. The principal points of superiority of the cut over the cast gear are accuracy and uniformity of form, durability and the same amount of power required to propel it, every wheel and cog being cut to a standard gauge.

2d. The shafting is also turned with perfect uniformity and accuracy, and the wheels—which are bored to a standard gauge—keyed upon them, forming a connection so perfect and permanent that there cannot possibly be the least vibration.

3d. The frame or foundation consists of a solid iron shell or case, sufficiently strong to effectually protect the gearing from damage by strain in passing over rough ground, and with a closely fitting hinged-top shield, all external causes of destruction.

4th. The boxing—which constitutes a part of the frame—is, with its caps, filled with rabbit metal, the adjustment of the shafting being by gauge, so that the bearings are not only perfectly uniform throughout, but the alignment itself perfect.

5th. The box caps are secured in their places by being bossed and sunk into corresponding recesses or counter-boreds in the pillar-blocks. The bolts used are turned and faced to fit tightly and the thread cut upon a lathe instead of squeezed or ground into the iron. The nuts are of the best quality, hot-pressed faced and hexagon shaped. The attachments combine all the essential improvements in common use, and some of superior merit which are peculiar to the machine, the whole being gotten up in the most convenient and substantial manner. Circulars containing specific description of the machine, with price list furnished upon application, to ISAAC HAUP, Agent for Centre Co. Pa.