

**C. H. Gutelius,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,  
who is permanently located in Aronsburg  
in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Napp,  
and who has been practicing with entire  
success—having the experience of a number  
of years in the profession, he yet not given  
him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness  
of this assertion. Teeth extracted  
without pain. may 22 68

**CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.**  
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)  
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,  
And Allow Interest.  
Discount Notes,  
Buy and Sell  
Government Securities, Gold and  
Silver Coins.

**D. FORTNEY,** Attorney at Law,  
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Roy-  
ce's bank. may 11 68

**JAS. MANUS,** Attorney at Law,  
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Roy-  
ce's bank. may 11 68

**P. D. NEFF,** M. D. Physician and Sur-  
geon, Centre Hall, Pa. offers his  
professional services to the citizens of  
Potter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has  
the experience of 23 years in the active  
practice of medicine and surgery. ap 10 68

**H. M. ALLISTER & BEAVER**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penna. ap 10 68

**Chas. H. Hale**  
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa.  
Office over Royce's bank. may 11 68

**MILLENBROOK,** Woodward, Pa.  
This is the most beautiful country in the  
central Pennsylvania. The true enjoyment  
of life is to be found in the best accommo-  
dation. Dr. Hale at all times is accommo-  
dated with stables and pastures for any  
number of cattle or horses. ap 10 68

**W. H. STITZLER,**  
Attorney at Law, Bellefonte,  
Office on the Diamond, next door to Gram-  
mer's hotel. Consultations in German,  
English and French. feb 10 68

**G. B. GALE,** Wholesale and Retail, Cheap  
Suits, Hats, Boots, Shoes, etc.  
Office on the Diamond, next door to Gram-  
mer's hotel. feb 10 68

**DR. J. B. POTTER,** Attorney at Law,  
Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Roy-  
ce's bank. may 11 68

**J. B. KREIDER, M. D.**  
Office at Milliken, Centre County.  
Offers his services to all needing medical  
attention. Calls promptly attended to.  
Early settlement cordially requested, when  
a liberal discount will be allowed. Inter-  
ests charged on unsettled accounts after six  
months. feb 10 68

**C. H. CHANDLER, M. D.**  
Homeopathic Physician and Sur-  
geon, Bellefonte, Pa. Office 2nd Floor  
over Harper Bros. Store. Residence at the  
Office. References—Hon. G. A. Harvey,  
Pres. Judge, Lock Haven, Pa.; Hon. L. A.  
Mackey, Pres. 1st National Bank, do.;  
Harper Bros. Merchants, Bellefonte, Pa.,  
and others. 11 68

**DR. J. THOMPSON, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa.  
Offers his professional services to the citi-  
zens of Potter township. m 26 68

**THE BELLEFONTE**  
Boot & Shoe Store!  
Next door to P. A. Office.  
We have always on hand,  
**GENTS' CALF AND KIP BOOTS**  
A large assortment of Ladies and Chil-  
dren's Shoes than any other place in town.  
Gum Shoes, every style, make and size.  
We ask an examination of our goods,  
before purchasing elsewhere. feb 10 68

**HORSE COLLARS,** if you don't want  
your horse's shoulders galled and  
maddened, get good horse collars at  
**BURNSIDE & THOMAS.**

**THE ANVIL STORE** is now receiving  
a large and well assorted Stock of  
Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddl-  
ery, Glass, Paints, Sheds, Bar and Hoop  
Iron, also, Buggy and Wagon Stock of  
every description. Call and supply your-  
selves at the lowest possible rates. ap 10 68

**A Tremendous Stock of Goods**  
at BURNSIDE & THOMAS.  
Whitman's celebrated confections,  
Whitman's celebrated chocolate,  
Baker's elite chocolate, Swiss chocolate,  
China Ginger, Orange Pickles,  
American Pickles, etc. feb 10 68

**Chas. H. Held,**  
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler  
Milliken, Centre Co., Penna.  
Respectfully informs his friends and the  
public in general, that he has just opened  
at his new establishment, above Alexan-  
der's Store, and keeps constantly on hand  
all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewels  
of the latest styles, as also the Marquise  
Patent. Calendar Clocks, provided with  
complete index of the month, and day of  
the month, and week on its face, which is  
warranted as a perfect time-keeper.  
Clocks, Watches and Jewels, re-  
paired on short notice and warranted. sep 1 68

**Philadelphia Store,**  
In Brookerhoff's block, Bishop Street,  
Bellefonte, where  
**KELLER & MUSSER,**  
have just opened the best, cheapest, largest  
as well as the best assorted stock of Goods,  
in Bellefonte.

**HIRE LADIES,**  
Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs,  
Mozambique, Rept, Alpaca, Delains,  
Lans, Brillants, Muslins, Calicoes, Tick-  
ings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies' Coat-  
ings, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes,  
Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored  
Tartan, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings,  
White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Pat-  
terns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Basket,

**SUNDOWNS,**  
Notions of every kind, White Goods of  
every description, Perfumery, Ribbons,  
Veil, Capotes and Bonnets, Corals and  
Bracelets, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies  
and Misses Skirts.

**HOOP SKIRTS,**  
Thread, Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing  
Machines, etc.

**LADIES AND MISSES SHOES,**  
and in fact every thing that can be thought  
of, desired or used in the

**FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE**  
FOR GENTLEMEN,  
they have black and blue cloths, black and  
fancy cassimers, sattinets, tweeds, mal-  
ton, silk, satin and common vestings, in  
short, every thing imaginable in the line of  
gentlemen's wear.

**Reedymade Clothing of Every Dis-  
cription, for Men and Boys.**

**Boots and Shoes, in endless variety.**  
Hats and Caps, CARPETS, OILS,  
Rugs, Brown Mullins, Bleached Mullins,  
Drillings, Sheetings, Tablecloths,  
etc., cheaper than elsewhere.

**Call in at the Philadelphia Store and con-  
sultative with KELLER & MUSSER have any  
thing you want, and do business on the principle of "Quick Sales and  
Small Profits."**

**NEW FIRM at**  
Centre Hall.  
**J. B. SOLT**  
ALL NEW  
New Store.

**NEW GOODS.**  
The undersigned respectfully informs the  
citizens of Centre Hall and Potter town-  
ship, that he has opened a new store  
at the well known stand formerly occupied  
by G. F. Herliker, where he is now  
operating.

**A Full and Complete Stock of**  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**  
cheap as anywhere.

His stock is entirely new, and the public  
are respectfully invited to call and examine  
the for themselves. Goods will be offered  
at the lowest possible prices, and by a gen-  
eral system of fair dealing they hope to  
merit a fair share of public patronage.

**Call and examine our Stock**  
and you will be convinced.

**NOT TO BE GIVEN UP.**  
We have a full and complete assortment  
of the latest styles.

**Dry Goods,**  
**Groceries,**  
**Queensware,**

Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing Goods,  
Ladies Cloaks and Circulars, in Silk and  
Wool, all kinds of Groceries, the finest  
Syrups, the best Coffee, Tobacco, Paints,  
Pestles, Oils, Fish, Salt, Stationery, and  
everything else that is to be found in a well  
stocked country store.

The highest market price paid in  
Store Goods for  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Don't forget the New Store, at Centre  
Hall, where goods are now offered at a bar-  
gain. Call and see us. J. B. SOLT,  
ap 23 68

**Furniture Rooms!**  
J. O. DEININGER,  
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre  
County, that he has constantly on hand, and  
makes to order, all kinds of  
**BEDSTEADS,**  
**BUREAUS,**  
**SINKS,**  
**WASHSTANDS,**  
**CORNER CUPBOARDS,**  
**TABLES, &c., &c.**  
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large  
and varied of good workmanship and is  
made under his own immediate super-  
vision, and is offered at rates as cheap as  
elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he  
solicits a continuance of the same.  
Call and see his stock before purchasing  
elsewhere. ap 24 68

**FISHING TACKLES,** cod lines, hook  
and line, sea trout, etc. Big you  
out to catch trout at  
**BURNSIDE & THOMAS.**

**JAPANESE TOILET SETS, AND**  
other Japanese ware, at the ANVIL STORE,  
ap 10 68

**CANNED FRUITS,** peaches, tomatoes,  
pine apples, and peas in great variety  
at  
**BURNSIDE & THOMAS.**

**LOOKING-GLASS PLATES** of all sizes  
for sale by  
**IRWIN & WILSON,**  
ap 10 68

**UNION PATENT CURTAIN,** the best  
in use at  
**IRWIN & WILSON,**  
ap 10 68

**HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH**  
**BELTS,** at low prices, at  
**IRWIN & WILSON.**

**BOATS** for Buggies and Carriages all  
sizes in use, Fire Boats, ditto, at  
**IRWIN & WILSON's**  
ap 10 68

**TERMS.**—THE CENTRE HALL REPORTER  
is published weekly at \$1.50 per year  
in advance; and \$2.00 when not paid in  
advance. Advertisers are inserted at \$1.50 per  
square (10 lines) for 3 weeks. Advertisements  
for a year, half year or three months  
at a less rate.  
All job-work, Cash and neatly and ac-  
curately executed, at reasonable charges.

**CENTRE HALL REPORTER.**  
CENTRE HALL, PA., SEPTEMBER 30th, 1870

**The Key Note**  
OF  
THE CAMPAIGN.

**Judge Thurman's Speech**  
READ, STUDY AND CIRCULATE!

The following we extract from the  
address of Senator Allen G. Thurman  
delivered at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati  
on Saturday evening September 10th.  
We regard and present it as one of  
the ablest political documents ever  
submitted to the American people.

**MONEY MAKING LEGISLATION.**  
For ten years nearly, the Republi-  
can party has had supreme in the  
Federal Government. During all this  
time it has had an uncontrollable ma-  
jority in both branches of Congress,  
and for the greater portion of the  
time, a President in full sympathy  
with that majority. And when the  
man of its own choice, Andrew John-  
son, became President, and having  
in the language of Thaddeus Stevens,  
"sticking in his heart, under lock and key,  
a secret respect for the provisions of  
that instrument, a two-thirds majority  
in both Houses of Congress, rendered  
him as impotent as the Constitution  
itself, and impeaching him for the  
high crime, and misdemeanor of re-  
garding that instrument, only failed  
to depose him by the want of one  
vote." All Federal legislation, then,  
for nearly ten years, has been in the  
hands of the men chosen by the Re-  
publican or Radical party, and now  
the question is, how have they exer-  
cised their power. A review of their  
legislation will show that, with an au-  
dacity and persistency never before  
related, they have employed the law-  
making power to legislate money into  
the hands of themselves or their  
friends. Taking advantage, of the  
necessity to raise means to carry on  
the war, they resorted to a system of loans,  
by the sale of Government bonds, the  
effect of which was that, for every dol-  
lar it received, the Government gave  
its promise to pay nearly two. That  
the necessary funds could have been  
raised without such an enormous sac-  
rifice, I believe that every well in-  
formed and candid man will now ad-  
mit; but the sacrifice was made and  
the purchasers of the bonds and the  
Government agents who negotiated  
their sale, made such profits as never  
before were seen in this or any other  
country.

Under the pretense of raising revenue  
for the same purpose, the customs  
duties, or tariff, were increased no less  
than three times in less than three  
years, and to a degree never before  
known or thought of; and the acts  
so framed that it is, perhaps, safe to  
say that for every dollar they put into  
the Federal Treasury, they put three  
dollars into the pockets of the manu-  
facturing monopolists.

To provide, as was said, a forced  
market for the sale of United States  
bonds, they taxed the State Banks out  
of existence, and created over 1,500  
national banks, with powers and priv-  
ileges so vast, that their annual profits  
range, according to Senator Sherman,  
from 15 to 20 per cent. And the cur-  
rency authorized by the Banking Act,  
so distributed as to give \$28.67  
per capita to New England, only \$12.  
57 to the Middle States, but \$4.08 to  
the Western States, and to the South-  
ern States only 97 cents. At the  
very day the amount of this currency  
allotted to Massachusetts, Rhode Island  
and Connecticut with a population of  
about two millions, is \$80,967,808;  
while Ohio, with two and a half mil-  
lions of people, has but \$18,405,385.  
In other words, these three States have  
about \$44 per head for every man, woman  
and child in them, while Ohio has  
less than \$8.

By sudden changes in the Internal  
Revenue laws, knowing speculators  
have been enabled to acquire more  
than princely fortunes—the profits of  
the Whisky Ring, for instance, result-  
ing from a single alteration in the  
whisky tax, having amounted to not  
less than \$60,000,000, according to an  
official report.

Then look at the astounding subsi-  
dies to railroad companies—mere pri-  
vate corporations. To say nothing of  
the fifty-eight million acres granted to  
states for purposes of internal improve-  
ment, most of which have gone into  
the hands of railroad companies—  
there had been granted by Congress  
before its last session directly to four  
railroad companies—the Union Pacific  
and branches, Central Pacific, North-  
ern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific—  
124,000,000 acres—more land than  
is contained in the Middle States  
stretching from the Atlantic ocean to  
the Mississippi river—that is to say,  
the seven states of New Jersey, Dela-  
ware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia,  
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Besides  
this a subsidy of over \$60,000,000 in  
bonds was granted to the two first  
named roads—every dollar of which,

though in name a loan, will, it can  
hardly be doubted, have to be paid  
by the United States.

To the Northern Pacific Railroad  
Company the United States, originally  
granted, was 47,000,000 acres, to  
which, Congress, at its last session, ad-  
ded nearly 6,000,000 more. So that  
to this one private corporation has  
been given, of the best lands belonging  
to the people, a territory equal to that  
of Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.  
In other words, Congress has given to  
this corporation the means to build,  
perhaps to build and equip, about 2,  
000 miles of railroad, to be the private  
property of a few private individuals.

Suppose that the Government had  
built the road itself, with the means  
thus provided for its construction, and  
then bestowed it as a gracious gift  
upon a company of private persons,  
favorites of Congress and of the party  
in power, what would the country  
say? And yet where is the difference  
between that case as it stands? What  
is the difference between giving away  
a road already built and leaving the  
means to build it? There is but one  
difference, and that is prejudicial to  
the existing case. By giving to a pri-  
vate corporation this vast body of  
land, Congress has made it the great-  
est land monopolist the world ever  
saw.

By its grant of over 130,000,000  
acres to railroad corporations, it has  
deprived millions of landless people  
of the chance to get homes, except  
upon the payment of exorbitant prices  
—lands that should have been re-  
served for actual settlers, and given  
to them under a system of homestead  
laws.

Not only this, the wealth, power  
and dominion thus conferred upon  
these great and favored corporations  
will make them the overshadowing  
and ruling power in at least a dozen  
States. In reality, they and not the  
State Legislatures, will choose Sena-  
tors in Congress; they and not the un-  
biased voice of the people, will elect  
representatives. They, and not free  
citizens, as is their custom, charge  
all their own crimes, errors and short-  
comings upon Andrew Johnson, and  
claim credit for what has been done  
under Grant. It is right to remind them  
that far more of the debt was discharg-  
ed under the former than has been  
under the latter.

But, in truth, what credit is due  
to either administration for the reduc-  
tion of this debt? None whatever. Whose money paid  
the debt? Was it the money of Pres-  
idents and Congressmen, or that of the  
people? It was the people that raised  
the money, and their agents, the Pres-  
ident and Congress, are no more en-  
titled to credit for the payment, than  
is an attorney who discharges a note  
of his principal with money placed in  
his hands by the latter for that pur-  
pose. No, my fellow citizens, what  
ever credit is due for the reduction of  
this debt belongs to no administration,  
to no Congress, to no one party, but  
to the entire people of the United  
States.

But I must not stop here and leave  
unexposed the stupendous hypocrisy  
of this claim to merit on the part  
of our radical rulers. They would have  
the people to understand that they in-  
tend to, and will, pay off the debt, and  
they ask the support of the people be-  
cause of that intent and capacity.  
Whereas, the truth is, they do not  
mean to pay the debt. They mean it  
to be perpetual as the debt of England.  
Pay it off? Why what would become  
of the entire system of National Banks,  
were it paid off? That system wholly  
rests upon the public debt. It is the  
debt that constitutes the security for  
its circulation, without which it would  
not enjoy public confidence for an  
hour. Remove that security by a  
payment of the debt, and the whole  
fabric would tumble to pieces in nine-  
teen days. Now, will those who rule  
the radical party give up these banks?  
Have they the power to do it, if  
they would? Look at the House of  
Representatives. There are in that  
House, according to a statement of a  
leading radical, not less than seventy  
stockholders in National Banks—nearly  
one-third of the whole House. Have  
they the power there? If you doubt  
it, hear what your own Senator, Mr.  
Sherman, Chairman of the Finance  
Committee, said in the Senate, on the  
13th of last July. A leading bill had  
passed the Senate, requiring, among  
other things, that the banks, instead  
of the six per cent. Government bonds  
they now own, and which are held as  
a security for their circulation, should  
take other bonds bearing a lower rate  
of interest. "It did not require them  
to exchange the former for the latter,  
but left them free to sell the former,  
pocket the premium they earn, and  
with the residue of the proceeds buy  
the new bonds. It was a perfectly  
fair requirement as I then thought, and  
still think, and so I thought a majority  
of the Senate, notwithstanding a stren-  
uous opposition on the part of the  
banks. But it was otherwise in the  
House. "Nothing could induce them  
to agree to the proposition, and after  
two conference committees had set  
upon it, it was given up." Report  
thereof in the conference to the  
Senate Mr. Sherman said:

"I do not see how we can go before  
the people of the United States and ask  
them to lend us gold, at par for our  
bonds, when we refuse to require agents  
of our own creation to take them,  
when we even refuse to require new  
banks not yet organized to take these  
new bonds, and when we refuse to re-  
quire old banks, which have made us  
the average from fifteen to twenty per  
cent. annually upon the franchise de-  
rived from the United States, to aid us

to this extent in funding the public  
debt. But, sir, the vote of the House  
shows the power of the National Banks.  
It is so great, at least in the House, that  
in order to secure a funding bill, we  
have been compelled to abandon all pro-  
visions in regard to the National  
Banks."

But the argument does not stop here.  
The Funding Bill to which I have al-  
luded, became a law on the 14th of last  
July. I observe that the Republican  
National Executive Committee, in their  
address to the people, claim great  
credit on account of this law. Now,  
let us see what is the object of this  
law, and what are its material provi-  
sions. The object is to retard the 6-  
20 bonds in other bonds bearing a  
lower rate of interest. All these 20  
bonds are now due, and can be paid  
for as soon as the Government can  
raise the means. But this law contem-  
plated an extension of the debt, repre-  
sented by these bonds, as follows: 200,  
000,000 for ten years, 300,000,000 for  
thirty years, and 1,000,000,000 for  
thirty years. If the debt be thus ex-  
tended, the Government will have no  
power to pay a dollar for ten years,  
and at the expiration of that period,  
can only pay 200,000,000. Then it  
must wait five years more before it can  
pay another cent, and when those years  
have gone by it can pay but 300,000,  
000, while as to the main body of the  
debt, the 1,000,000,000 it will remain  
unpaid for fifteen years more, or  
thirty years in all, of any power to  
make any payment whatever.

Observe, the right to make payment  
before the maturity of the bonds is not  
reserved; so the scheme is to prolong  
a portion of the debt ten years, another  
portion fifteen years, or the life of a  
generation.

And yet these men who thus seek to  
continue the existence of the debt until  
nearly all who hear me will be in their  
graves, talk of paying it off, and ask  
unbounded applause from the people.  
No more transparent hypocrisy, no  
plainer instance of double dealing, will  
the people could be conceived.

I again affirm, and for the reasons I  
have already stated and others that I  
might state did time permit, that they  
neither mean nor wish to pay off the  
debt. They want it to be perpetual  
to serve as a foundation for banks, to  
be a source of profit to stock jobbers  
and speculators, to put money into the  
pockets of capitalists, to drain annual  
drain of interest from the people, and  
to increase, or sustain, the political in-  
fluence or power of those who regard  
a national debt as a national blessing.

**A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.**  
Another Great Campaign Once  
Fought Over the Present Battle  
Fields.

It is certainly one of the greatest  
curiosities in history that exactly one  
thousand years ago, in the year of our  
Lord 870, the people of France and  
Germany fought under their kings op-  
posed to the same soil, that of Loiraire,  
for very nearly the same reasons and with  
the same result. This happened as  
follows:

The empire of Charlemagne and that  
of his son who succeeded him, Ludwig,  
Ludwig I, called the Pious, was divided  
by his three sons, the grandsons of  
Charlemagne, in 843, at the Congress  
of Verdun, between themselves in such  
a manner that Lothaire received, be-  
sides the title of Emperor, Italy and  
what was then called middle Francia,  
a strip of land running from the  
North Sea to the Mediterranean, and  
there joining Upper Italy, a broad  
strip of land containing modern Hol-  
land, Belgium, the Lorraine, the Al-  
sace, and all that part of Southern  
France lying between the Rhine and  
Saone and the Alps on the east. Lud-  
wig received Eastern Francia, which  
was from that time called Germania  
and from which he was Germany's first  
king. Was called Ludwig the Great,  
because he was called the Great.

Carl, who was called the Bald, from  
his bald head, received by stern Fran-  
conia, from that time called Franconia  
or France. Lothaire died in 855, and  
again subdivided his empire among his  
three sons. To the oldest, Ludwig,  
he gave Italy and the space and title  
of Emperor; to the second, Lothaire,  
the northern part of his dominion,  
comprising a part of modern Holland,  
Belgium, and the province called up  
to this day, Lorraine or Lotharingen,  
the Alsace, and all the land extending  
down to the Saone. To the youngest,  
Carl, he gave all the land south of the  
Saone to the Mediterranean, under the  
title of the Kingdom of Provence.

In 869 Lothaire died without heirs,  
and he had previously bequeathed his  
possession also to his brother Carl's king-  
dom of Provence, and it was then that  
Carl the Bald, King of France, step-  
ped forward to take the possession of  
his nephew's kingdom, comprising all  
the eastern part of modern France,  
and extending from the Rhine to the  
Rhine, and from the Rhone to the  
Alps, and from the North Sea way  
down to the Mediterranean.

He was completely successful for his nephew,  
the Emperor, had only his  
brother Ludwig, the King of Germany,  
and both their hands were full to claim  
the share of the rich inheritance.

But a year later, 870, just one thou-  
sand years ago, suddenly a large and  
well appointed German army crossed  
the Rhine, broke into France, and defeat-  
ed Carl the Bald and his army at  
once, and so completely that he was  
compelled to sign a treaty of peace in  
the same year (870), by which he ced-  
ed to his brother Ludwig, the Ger-

man, all the eastern part of those lands  
which he had appropriated from his  
nephew, and comprising the modern  
provinces of Alsace, Eastern Lorraine,  
and the territories around the cities of  
Lever, or Treves, Cologne, Metzrich  
and Utrecht; down to the mouth of  
the river Rhine.

The first grand fight for the Rhine  
provinces on the part of France, and  
the Alsace and Lorraine on that of  
Germany, which is, after all, if not  
the sole cause, certainly one of the  
principal causes of the present war of  
1870, took place consequently just one  
thousand years ago, in 870, and with  
the same result. To HEINRICH

**STRASBURG**  
Horrors of the Siege—Wholesale  
Burned—Night Scene.

The "Temple of the Arts" in the details  
of the horrors of the siege of Strasbourg, which  
it has obtained from an inhabitant of that  
city, who has taken refuge at Bale:  
"Wholesale streets have been burned. The  
Rue de Dome is a mass of ruins, as is also  
the Rue la Rue Blanche. The City Librar-  
y, containing the most valuable library in  
France, has been destroyed. The University  
of Strasbourg, which has existed since the  
12th century, has been completely destroyed.  
The Cathedral, which has existed since the  
10th century, has been completely destroyed.  
The Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 11th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 12th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 13th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 14th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 15th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 16th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 17th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 18th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 19th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 20th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 21st century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 22nd  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 23rd century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 24th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 25th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 26th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 27th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 28th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 29th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 30th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 31st  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 32nd century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 33rd century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 34th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 35th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 36th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 37th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 38th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 39th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 40th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 41st century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 42nd century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 43rd  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 44th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 45th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 46th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 47th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 48th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 49th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 50th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 51st century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 52nd  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 53rd century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 54th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 55th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 56th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 57th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 58th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 59th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 60th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 61st  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 62nd century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 63rd century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 64th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 65th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has existed since the 66th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Bishops, which has existed since the 67th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Counts, which has existed  
since the 68th century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Bishops, which  
has existed since the 69th century, has been  
completely destroyed. The Palace of the  
Counts, which has existed since the 70th  
century, has been completely destroyed. The  
Palace of the Bishops, which has existed  
since the 71st century, has been completely  
destroyed. The Palace of the Counts, which  
has