CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Aug., 4, '71

TERMS.—The CENTRE HALL REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. Halfyearly and quarterly subscriptions at the same rate. Single copies five cents.

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Notices of deaths and marriages inserted free of charge. Our friends, in all parts of the county will oblige by sending us local items of interest from their respective localities.

The figures set to the address upon each subscriber's paper indicate that the subscription is paid up to such date, and answer the same as a receipt. Persons remitting by mail, or otherwise, will understand from a change in these dates that the money has been received

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Capt. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding Borough and township elections, on Saturday the 5th day of August, next, between the hours of three and seven o,clock, P. M., to elect delegates to attend a convention to be held at the Court House, at Bellefonte on Friday the 8th day of August, A. D. 1871. Which convention will put in nominatien, one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for County Treasurer, two candidates for Associate Judges, one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for Commissioner, one candidate for County Surveyor, and one candidate for county Auditor.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows, to wit:

Bellefonte, borough 3, Howard, borough 1, Milesburg 1, Philipsburg 2, Unionville 1, Benner 3, Boggs 2, Burside 1. Curtin 1, Ferguson 4, Gregg 6, Haines 4, Half Moon 1, Harris 3, Howard twp., 2, Huston 1, Liberty 2, Marion 2, Miles 5, Patton 1, Penn 5, Potter 7, Rush 3, Snow Shoe 2, Spring 3, Taylor 1, Union 1, Walker 3, Worth 1.

By order of the County Committee.

H. Y. STITZER.
Chairman.

* * *

The democratic state central committee, at a meeting held last week, declared in favor of Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, of that state, for President. Hendrick's would make a good president.

The democrats of Berks and Cambria counties, in this state have declared for Gen. Hancock for president.

* * *

There is no better evidence of the unfitness of Gen. Grant for the presidential chair than the continued neglect with which he attends to his duties. Every summer, since his inauguration, he has spent at Long Branch, attending horse races and balls, leaving all the business of the presidential office in the hands of his clerks at Washington, who run the machine, while he is among the prize fighters and sporting men of the country. The other day the Ku Klux committee found it necessary to see him—where did they go to, to Washington, the seat of government, where he ought at all times to be? No, they struck for Long Branch which seems to have been fixed upon as the summer capital of the United States.

When President Johnson, after years of close confinement in the executive chamber, attending faithfully to his duties, made a single trip from Washington to St. Louis, lasting but a short time, how was he belabored for it by the radical party? Yet Gen. Grant has been away the whole of every summer since he has become president and not a word of complaint is heard from those who scolded at Andrew Johnson for "swinging around the circle."

But, we think it is all right—Gen. Grant at Washington or Gen. Grant away from Washington, is all the same, as his utter want of capacity for the office makes the administration of the government absolutely dependent upon his secretaries who know more than he does about state affairs, unless the qualities of horse-flesh and dog pups come under that head.

Who ever heard of any of the older presidents,—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Polk, Buchanan,—leaving the seat of government and spending his summer at a fashionable watering place among the prize fighters, horse racers, and dancing girls? Verily the "God and morality" party has made as big strides in elevating the character of our country as it has in elevating the negro.

* * *

A Man of the People.

The Harrisburg Patriot gives the following history of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, as a workingman: "William M'Candless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania, is a practical machinist and railroad engineer. He is a son of David M'Candless, a Protestant Irish drayman, who for many years pursued his calling upon the wharves in Philadelphia. At about fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to the celebrated firm of Norris Brothers, engine builders, to learn their calling. He remained with them for five years and became a skilled workman in every branch of the trade. He so conducted himself that at the expiration of his time they gave him a certificate of first-class capacity His intelligence, industry and skill had so elevated him with his employers that the Messrs. Norris selected him to take charge of and deliver to the New York and Erie railroad a number of engines they had built for the company, and recommended him to General M'Callum (then Superintendent and during the war Brigadier General in charge of millitary railways for employment. He was employed to put these engines into practical working, and during 1854 ran an engine upon the New York and Erie railroad, between Susquehanna, Pa., and Hornellsville, New York. In 1855 he was employed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and ran an engine between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The necessity for skilled labor in the shops at Parkesburg caused them to transfer him thither and he worked at his bench in keeping engines in order for several months. Owing to the refusal of the company to promote him, he being then but twenty-two years of age, he left their employ and commenced the study of the law with Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., of Philadelphia. Of his subsequent career as a gallant soldier we have already written.

"General William M'Candless is a man of the people. He can to-day take down a locomotive and refit and equip it, and when thus refitted he can seize its lever and with it safely draw a train of cars over the heavest grade in the State."

* * *

ENLARGED.—The *Democratic Herald*, Col Jacob Ziegler's paper, published at Butler, Pa., reached us last week, enlarged from a seven to nine column paper, and the name has been changed to *Ziegler's Democratic Herald*, and it is now printed upon a new power press. The *Herald* is now about the size of the REPORTER, which is among the largest county papers published in the United States. We welcome Uncle Jake's *Herald* up among us "big fellows," and are rejoiced to see this evidence of his prosperity. Col. Ziegler is an able and clear headed writer, and one of the old democratic war horses of the state, with plenty of vigor left to do yeoman's service for the next decade, in the good old democratic cause.

* * *

Shall Corruption Triumph?

We think that by this time the people of Pennsylvania, pretty generally, are well satisfied that corruption of the worst kind has been deep-rooted in every department of our state government, for the past eight years, and that a change is necessary if the squandarings of the public monies is to be stopped.

The most wasteful extravagance has been practiced by both the senate and house, under a radical maganty course of unnecessary officers have received large salaries with nothing at all to do.

Thousands upon thousands have been filched from the treasury by Bergner, with the countenance of the two houses.

The auditor general has paid accounts which he knowed were not valid and which it was his sworn duty to reject. But to satisfy party pets, the people's money was stolen away.

The radical state treasurers have been making use of the public funds for private speculation from which they annually reap their hundred thousand, which is an unlawful gambling with the public funds.

Thousands upon thousands are squandered upon public buildings and public grounds at Harrisburg, each year, in order that radical politicians may get jobs to fatten upon

Shall these things, these bold-faced plunderings continue? Are the people willing that the public funds shall be put to these base uses, and that thieves and cormorants shall use them at their will? If not, then let us have a change, next October. Let us elect Gen. M'Candless, the honest man statesman, gallant soldier and patriot.

Let us have a democratic legislature and see whether a change will not be for the better—worse it cannot be than it has been during the last eight or ten years.

What say the people, this question is for them to decide. Will you stop corruption and theiving? then vote for M'Candless and Cooper, and elect a democratic legislature in October next.

* * *

A great excitement is pervading the fashionable circles of Jacksonville, Fla. A murder case in progress there attracted a large assemblage each day, and colored and white ladies having been brought into close contact in the court room, the war of races and the extremely hot weather induced an appeal to the Court as to whether the colored ladies or those who labored under the disadvantage of being born of white parents should have the precedence in regard to eligible seats. The Judge decided that the gallery of the court room should be devoted to the exclusive use of the colored ladies, and that the white women should occupy the floor of the court house. This worked satisfactorily for a while; but an American citizeness of African descent insisted upon taking her seat among the white ladies, and the Judge ordered her removal. In consequence of this an indignation meeting was called at the African church, and the Judge was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner C. J. Robinson, charged with a violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

How wholesome it would be for some of our Centre county rads, masculine and feminine, could they only for once be placed in such a fix—mixed up upon a hot July day, with a profuse sprinkling of darkies. We think one dose would cure them of niggerism and negro equality.

* * *

Do not forget the delegate elections on Saturday. Let democrats elect delegates who will be concerned for the best interests of the party, and who will place the best and fittest men in nomination. Then let all democrats make a united pull for victory.

* * *

RADICAL CANDIDATES.—The following gentlemen are announced as candidates for the county offices, on the radical side:

Commissioner—J R Tate, of Spring; And. J. Swartz, of Spring.

Treasurer—J. E. Mitchell, of Benner, Robert Kendall, of Harris.

Associate Judge—Benj Ligget, of Liberty; George Odenkirk, of Potter.

Dist. Attorney—S. D. Gray and Jno. G. Love, of Bellefonte.

* * *

The county Law Library funds, for the 14 years proceeding the library act, averaged about $75 per year, part of which went to the state, part to informers, and the balance for township purposes, whilst the amount that was appropriated to the state library for law books, at one pop, last winter without a "meekly" objection, was over nine thousand dollars of the taxpayer's funds.

* * *

In the house, last session of the legislature on the motion to squander fifty thousand dollars for ventilating the asylum, Meek voted "yea." Also voted yea at same time to present the homoepathic doctors of Philadelphia five thousand dollars, and with a wink allowed over nine thousand dollars to be thrown away for law books, etc., for the state library—in all $65,000 of the peoples taxes, on these jobs, and took $500 extra pay. How is that for economy. See the official *Record*. Let there be "ventilation."

* * *

When a candidate can so "meekly" promise the sheriff's office for next year to a quarter dozen of aspirants, the assembly for the same year to half dozen anxious ones, and the county commissionership to a few, such an one must be the most "promising" young man in the county.

* * *

Democrats look out roarbacks, they are gotten up so "meekly."

* * *

One of the greatest feats of modern railroad building was performed on Sunday last on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which runs from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The road was originally constructed on a gauge of six feet between the rails, and it became necessary to reduce the gauge to four feet eight and one-half inches, so as to accommodate the cars of connecting roads. The lenght of the line is three hundred and forty miles; and the problem was to take up both rails for this entire distance and relay them nearer each other. To facilitate the task the spikes for the inside of the two rails, as they would lie in their new position, were driven, and the holes for the outer spikes bored in advanee. An army of men, two thousand five hundred in all (or seven to each mile), was then distributed along the track, and at sunrise they set to work. After seven hours of incessant labor the job was accomplished, and at 4 o'clock the next morning trains were running over the road. The entire cost of the operation, including the reduction of the gauge of the rolling stock, was $1,500,000.

Mr. Greeley's Testimony Against "the Thevish Carpet-Baggers."

The Southern people, says the World, will sooner or later receive tardy justice, and a full verdict of acquittal from the charges against their loyalty made since their submission to the Federal authority at the close of the war. Already some of the Republicans are beginning to make a distinction between loyalty to the catpet-baggers and loyalty to the Federal government. Heretofore, the two have been confounded. When the people of the South have expressed their disgust and impatience at the scoundrelly carpet-baggers and adventurers by whom they have been plucked, plundered, and oppressed, there has forthwith been raised, in all the Radical newspapers, a chorus of howls against their disloyalty to the—*government!*

We must in candor admit that the Radicals have some ground for this charge. For, in good truth, the Federal authorities at Washington have created, encouraged, abetted, and sustained the interloping rascals whose villany and rapacity the Southern people have found too abominable for patient endurance. In the first elections which took place under the reconstruction acts, the carpet-baggers were the triumphant party. They succeeded by the aid of Federal bayonets and terrorism. Having thus gained possession of the new State governmets, they proceeded to organize a carnival of legalized extortion and robbery by the most flagrant and outrageous abuse of the taxing power. And because the Southern people did not submit to be skinned without squirming, they are accused of chronic disloyalty to the Federal government.

When Mr. Greeley made his journey to Texas in the early part of the season, he took some pains to inform himself of the tricks and manners of these precious carpet-baggers who are patronized by General Grant's administration as the pillars of loyalty in the Southern States. He inquired of Democrats, and he inquired of candid, decent Republicans; and from both he received the same story of the infamous character of these carpet-baggers who control the legislation and administer the State governments of the South. When he returned home he stated the truth as he had learned it, but with the caution natural to a Republican editor who was unwilling to injure his party. Many Republican journals have arraigned him for his frankness in exposing the carpet-bag knaves, and yesterday he thought fit to defend himself in the *Tribune*. He reiterates his charges againts "the thievish carpet-baggers," making only this plea in mitigation; that he never included, nor intended to include, all Northern residents in the South in his sentence of condemnation. This plea in abatement is of no practical account. For as the few honest carpet-baggers voted to put the dishonest ones in office, they must share the responsibility of their malfeasance and misdoings. The charge of disloyalty against the Southern people rests upon their opposition to their plundering State governments, and the oppression is none the less intolerable because some honest, misguided men helped to put the rogues and swindlers in office. A successful political party must be held responsible for the actual results of its administration. Mr. Greeley is constrained to acknowledge that the carpet-bag State governments are scandalous dens of thieves; and it is no alleviation of the rascality that a few honest men may have been deluded into supporting them. Mr. Greeley's statements fully justify the indignant loathing and disgust with which the Southern people regard their carpet-bag State governments, and acquit them of intentional disloyalty to just authority. We trust they will never become so abject and degenerate as to lick the feet of such scoundrels as Federal bayonets have put in transient authority over them.

It is but fair to the Southern people that they should have the benefit of Mr. Greeley's indorsement of their opposition to the grasping, villanous carpet-baggers. We therefore make large quotations. Despite his Republican coloring, the truth shines forth through his statements with convincing clearness. These extracts have the added weight which belongs to the testimony of an unwilling witness:

> In the hasty survey given in our Lincoln Hall speech of the Southern situation, the persistent Democratic outcry against "the carpet-baggers"—their hypocrisy, their venality, rapacity, &c,—claimed attention. No statement of the Southern problem would be complete or candid which ignored this complaint. "Carpet-bag" villany was often urged as the provocation and excuse of Ku-Klux atrocity. Did such villany exist? If so, what was its nature and extent?
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> We answered these questions frankly and truthfully. *All* those stigmatized as "carpet-baggers" are not rascals; many of them are worthy, upright men, who are obnoxious to the old planting aristocracy and its satellites only because they are earnest, efficient Republicans. If they would support and vote the Democratic ticket they would not be accounted "carpet-baggers" at all, though fresh from New England or Ohio. But there are "carpet-baggers" who are knaves and hypocrites—who, making loud professions of zeal for Republican ascendancy and negro enfranchisement and elevation, are mainly intent on filling their own pockets from the spoil of an impoverished, unthrifty people. And this kind of "carpet-baggers" have been prominent and powerful in the legislation and administration of several Southern States, as their bloated public expenditure, taxation, and indebtedness abundantly, deplorably attest. Such is the naked truth, exaggerated, very naturally, by partisan hostility and bitterness, but bad enough when reduced to its real dimensions. This rapacity has embittered the ex-rebels, who were bitter enough already, and too willing to believe that every Republican was of course a canting knave. It has alienated and repelled many who would have been Republicans ere this had the new State governments been thoroughly upright and frugal, as it was imperative, on many accounts, that they should have been. It has impeded reconstruction, and is this day the chief impediment to the triumph of Republican principles at the South. So we said in substance in our Lincoln Hall speech, and every inteligent person in the reconstructed States knows it to be substantially true.

Mr. Greeley has been accused by journals of his own party of consorting with Democrats during his Southern trip, and taking his character of the carpet-baggers from them. But the force of his statements cannot be broken by such a subterfuge. He asserts in the following passage that they rest mainly upon Republican authority:

> Those journals have unanimously assumed that we derived our impressions of the thieving carpet-baggers from Democratic sources, and explain them by the alleged fact we mainly associated with Democrats while in the South. Now it is the simple truth that our worst impressions of that sort of "carpet-baggers" were made by the statements not of Democrats at all, but of zealous Republicans. One of them was himself a recent emigrant from Illinois, who never voted any other than the Republican ticket, but who went South to plant cotton, and declares himself nearly ruined by the heavy taxes imposed on his plantation by the "carpet-baggers," who, by managing the negroes, ruled and robbed his county, continually putting up swindling jobs of bridge-building, &c., to fill their own pockets. Another was our friend of many years who last fall headed the Republican State ticket in Louisiana, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. We take the liberty of indicating him without asking leave, because the fact that he is making a determined fight as Auditor against the robbers who would glandly ruin the credit as they have absorbed the funds of the State, is so widely known that he cannot if he would conceal the truth that he is a natural enemy of thieves. So in Texas we heard more to the prejudice of rascally carpet-baggers from Republicans than from Democrats. Had we heard nothing at all, the public records and financial exhibits of several Southern States bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood nor explained away.

Mr. Greeley turns upon his wincing carpet-bag assailants wiht this apt anecdote:

> The gross perversions and angry criticism of certain Southern Republican journals reminds us of an anecdote: The eccentric Lorenzo Dow was once approaching a place where he had an appointment to preach, when a stranger complained to him that his watch had been stolen from under his pillow the night before. Dow assured the victim that his watch would be returned, and, picking up a boulder that weighed a pound or so, hid it under his cloak and entered the pulpit. After preaching zealously for half an hour or so, he suddenly stopped, and exclaimed, "A man's watch was stolen, in this neighborhood last night, and the thief is now in this house. I shall hit him with this stone!" He made a feint of throwing it, and one of the audience ducked his head. He was instantly seized, searched, and the stolen watch found in one of his pockets.
>
> Are there not too many heads ducking in defence to our denunciation of "thieving carpet-baggers?"

We submit that these confessions, extorted from Mr. Greeley by his sense of fairness, are a full vindication of the Southern people. Their "disloyalty," about which such a noisy outcry has been kept up in the Republican papers, is only disloyalty to the most graceless set of thieves and swindlers that ever made a figure in American politics. Mr. Greeley cannot deny that those thieves and scoundrels have been countenanced and abetted by General Grant's administration, as they are still defended by the sycophant Republican newspapers that support Grant and denounce Greeley's truthful revelations.

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The Suez Canal.

This vast and important enterprise, connecting the waters of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, was pushed to completion by the skill, enterprise and endurance of a French engineer, backed by the Emperor Napoleon. It shortens the route to India several thousand miles, and enables the commerce of the world to escape the long and dangerous passage around the Cape of Good Hope. Ships now enter the Mediterranean Sea by the Gibraltar passage, pass up that thoroughfare, take the canal to the head of the Red Sea, and from thence run along the cost of Asia, and make any of its ports. This is a vast saving of time, and the sea risk is also reduced. When this canal was completed it was under a virtual French protectorate. All the managing men were French citizens, and the head of the enterprise a man who was a devoted friend of the Emperor. The Khedive also leaned upon France for support in his difficulties with the Sultan, and was not denied all the assistance possible under the circumstances. French officers were in the Egyptian army, and French engineers managed the military defences of the country. But Prussian successes crushed Napoleon and his Empire. Both are now only matters of history, and Egypt and the canal have passed under British domination. England was always in a position to police this water cut-off in case such a course was necessary. She holds Gibraltar, the enterance to the Mediterranean, where vessels first head in the direction of the canal from the open ocean. In the narrowest portion of the Mediterranean is located the island of Malta, which guards and sentinels that portion of the voyage. And at the head of the Red Sea, the flag of St. George floats over Aden, and English cannon protect that entrance and exit to the canal. In this manner England is connected with this water road in the direction of India. When therefore, the Franco-Prussian war threw the pear into the lap of England, that nation was prepared, in some measure at least, to receive and make the best use of it. Nor is the enterprise of minor importance in a natural point of view, when the statistics of the trade passing through the canal are taken into consideration. The English house of Cory and Brothers have prepared and issued an interesting and instructive statement of the actual traffic through the canal since its opening in November, 1869. When the canal was first used, no vessel drawing more than sixteen feet of water could pass from sea to sea. This was a serious drawback upon the enterprise. But the work of deepening the canal was pushed forward with great energy, and in April, 1870, vessels of twenty and twenty-one feet draught were able to go through from sea to sea with cargoes. The number of vessels using the canal has steadily increased. In December, 1869, no more than twelve vessels passed through, with a total tonnage of 5,047 tons. During the year 1870 no fewer than 491 vessels passed through, with a total tonnage of 436,618 tons. As expected, England has taken the lead in the number of vessels passed through the canal. From that country, three hundred and nineteen ships are registered upon the books of the entrance office. France comes next on the list with seventy-five ships, and the Ottoman empire, including Egypt, third, with fifty ships. Austria stands next, with twenty-six ships. Russia, Greece, Denwark, the United States, and Zanzibar play equal parts in the movement, each contributing one solitary ship to the water caravan. Since May, 1870, registers of the time of entry and exit have been kept, and they show the average time consumed in passing through the canal to be a little less than forty-eight hours. In many cases this time has been considerably reduced. The French steamer Hoogly, for example, a vessel of one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-seven tons burden, drawing twenty feet of water, passed through in July, on her way, from China to Marsailles, in twenty-six hours, reaching Suez at 7 a. m. on the 20th of July, and leaving Port Said at 9:30 a. m. on the 21st. In August, the same vessel eastward, left Port Said at 5:15 a. m. on the 13th and Suez at 7 a. m. on the 14th of August. Sailing ships are towed through without difficulty in from two to three days. The cotton and tea trades have not yet made a heavy figure in the use of the canal. But both interests are on the increase. In 1870, thirty-nine thousand three hundred tons of cotton, and eighteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two tons of tea were carried through from Suez to Port Said. The largest vessels which passed through in 1870, were the Jumna, transport, of three thousand tons burden and eighteen feet draught, and the Delaware, Bombay packet and cotton steamer, of two thousand and ninety seven tons burden and twenty-one feet draught. The local trade of the canal between Alexandria and Ismailia seems to be developing rapidly. Steamers go through in from six to nine hours easily. The passenger traffic, especially by the French mail boats and by the English boats returning from India, surpasses the estimates formed at the opening of the canal. These are some of the facts in connection with the trade of the Suez canal, by which a short road is open to India, and the trade of that portion of Asia. They should stimulate the nation in relation to a similar channel from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, through which commerce can reach Japan, China, and other portions of the East, without rounding Cape Horn, and delayed months in the passage. Even if Darien is closed, there are routes across Tehuantepec and Nicaragua less open to objection than that through which the Suez canal has been constructed. Now, that our commercial rival, England, controls the Suez canal, the United States must have a rival route. That fact should be admitted and acted upon without delay.

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A report having been circulated that Mr. D. Derr of Bellefonte, had withdrawn as a candidate for county treasurer, he publishes a card in the Watchman, contradicting it. He is still a candidate.

Judge Packer's Munificent Gifts to Lehigh University.

A letter from Bethlehem, Penn., to the Newark Advertiser, gives the following details of Judge Asa Packer's munificent offer to the Trustees of Lehigh University:

"The Lehigh University was founded in 1866 by Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, as a polytechnic institution, having special reference to the mining interest of the coal regions. The sum bestowed was $500,000, the most of which has been used to erect magnificent college buildings and houses for the Faculty. Mr. Packer now lays the following propositions before the Board of Trustees:

The institution is to be hereafter under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The tuition is to be absolutely free in all the regular classes.

The original endowment is to be increased by $250,000 as soon as the Board of Trustees raises $125,000.

A second gift of $250,000 will be bestowed when a second $125,000 is raised by the Board.

Until the first $125,000's raised the generous founder will give $20,000 a year towards the incidental expenses.

From these facts it will be seen that Judge Packer intends the instution to succeed; and by throwing open the doors under proper regulation to all comers, he has shown himself worthy to be called one of the greatest patrons of learning in this country. I doubt whether there is another single individual who has lavished his wealth upon an educational institution as has this venerable and honored gentleman. If his conditions are fulfilled he will have given very much over $1,000,000 to this Institution. Long may he live to enjoy the blessings which must result from his generosity."

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Compressed Air as a Motive Power.

The Portland (Me.) correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says:

"The experiments which Mr Robert Spear has recently made in this city upon compressed air as a motive power have made a very considerable sensation among men of all classes—mechanics, manufacturers, capitalists and inventors. It is evident that in certain branches of manufacture a complete revolution must follow upon the general introduction of this simple and economical substitute for steam or water power. Whether engines of very high pressure can be successfully worked by this new agency is still a debatable question among our intelligent mechanicians. Mr. Spear has invented a governor which as easily controls the pressure as the governor of a steam engine. He claims that air can be compressed in the reservior to an extent double the power of the engine that compresses, thereby saving a very large percent. in full; that the pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite extent, and the obstacle of friction, which previous experimenters have found almost impossible to deal with, is, by a simple invention of Mr. Spear's entirely overcome. The necessity of long lines of shafting in large shops is thereby obviated, and each workman becoming, as it were, his own engineer, the work of keeping a large engine constantly running, when perhaps only a small part of the factory's machinery is in motion, is done away with. Mr. Spear affirms that the tidal force at Turkey's bridge alone is sufficient to furnish compressed air alone for all the machinery in this neighborhood, and that the water power at the lower falls of the Presumpscot, if applied to the same purpose, would give a sufficient power for a manufacturing city of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants."

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Strange Hog Disease—Locusts Dying off in Thousands.

Chicago, July 7.—A new disease has recently been attacking hogs in localities in Fulton county, Ill. It is quite different in its symtoms from the hog cholera, and seems more like a chill as manifested in the human being. The first warning is by the hogs bunching up together—sometimes fifteen to twenty in number, squealing and chilling. This is followed by a fever, and the hog soon dies. The percentage of deaths is large.

A statement comes from various localities in the northwest that the locusts are dying in large numbers. In many places the ground is thickly littered with the dead, over which scarcely a live one is to be seen. They have, however, done much damage, particularly to the young forest trees.

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Promise of Marriage a Consideration.

In the case of Wrights vs. Wright in New York city, we find the following:

In this case, according to the evidence sworn before the Refree, the defendant, desired the plaintiff to wife. She insisted that first he should give her a mortgage on his property, which he declined. They compromised by his giving her a note for $5,000, whereupon she promised to marry him, and he did marry her. Unfortunately they soon quarelled and ultimately separated. She brought suit on the note. The case was referred, the Referee found for the lady, and the husband appealed, the ground being a failure of consideration for the note, and that a wife might not sue her husband.

The Court, though divided, found for the lady. Judge Cardozo, giving the opinion of the majority, holds that the consideration—a promise of marriage, followed by its fulfillment—is sufficient, and that whatever may have been the old law, under the recent statutes giving a wife independent rights in her property, her right of action was not extinguished by her coverture. Whether her action should have been at law or on the equity side of the Court, he holds immaterial in this case, since the same Judge would sit in both.

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Precautions Against Lightning.

This is the season of storms, and from all parts of the country come reports of buildings destroyed by lightning, not unfrequently attended by loss of life. People who have lightning conductors should see to their connection with the earth. A lightning conductor having its earth extremity partially insulated, soon becomes charged if a storm passes over it, and then a lateral discharge takes place; hence the accidents which have frequently taken place in buildings supposed to be adequately protected. Sand and gravel, brickwork and stone, are bad conductors of electricity, and if the rod has such a base, and the surrounding earth be likewise dry, it is practically insulated. The difficulty of getting on what telegraphic operators call good earth is one that should weigh with those putting up lightning conductors. They should not rest satisfied that all is secure unless they can reach a running stream of water, or else sink a considerable surface of copper plate till permanently damp earth is reached.

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A wise man aims at nothing out of his reach.

Denver and Rio Grand Narrow gauge Railway.

Howard Schuyler, Secretary of the Denver and Rio Grand (Narrow gauge) Railway Company, has published the following concerning this, the longest line of narrow gauge yet projected:—

"Impressed with the importance of the new principle, the economy of its construction and operation, and its adaptability to roads in mountainous regions, a company was formed last year to build a line with a gauge of three feet, from Denver, Colorado, southward along the base of the Rocky Mountains, and through the valley of the Rio Grande, to El Paso in Mexico, a distance of nearly nine hundred miles. Capital was very quickly subscribed, and the road commenced in December last. Work has been progressing so rapidly that by August the first eighty-mile section will be completed and in operation, the first road of that gauge in the country. Being so far distant, but little attention has been attracted to it in the East, though the enterprise of its management certainly deserves notice. New patterns of engines and of rolling stock, patterns of iron bridges, have had to be devised which should secure the greatest strength and carrying capacity consistent with a minimum weight of material, while the form should not vary so greatly as to conflict with the prejudices in favor of existing patterns. The results, we think, have been most favorable. We are enabled to make passengers fully as comfortable and give them as much room as a Pullman drawing room on the 4.8½ gauge, while the speed to be attained will fall but little, if at all, below that on the broader gauges. We confidently expect even on the short section to be completed this summer to make such a showing as to establish the 3 feet gauge as pre-eminently the 'gauge of the future' for the railways of this country, or at least of the new West."

◆

London, July 26.—The English Consul at Tabriz announces that he has received and will forward to his government most heart-rending details of the famine in Persia. Special dispatches from Constantinople say the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the province of Khorassan average three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivors, and men, women and children are in some cases killed to render the supply of food abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Perisians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled, by the exigency of the situation, to draw a sanitary cordon along the border of its dominions.

◆

The valuation of the real and personal estate of Pennsylvania is $1,634,210,936 (about $550 per inhabitant), the largest assessed valuation of the American States. There are richer individuals and richer corporations in other States, but we have the largest number of comfortable well-off people. Pittsburgh is a fair example of Pennsylvania distribution. While we have no man worth four millions of dollars, we have hundreds worth one hundred thousand, thousands worth tens of thousands, and tens of thousands owning their own homes, and we have the most generous facilities of all the American cities whereby workers may become proprietors of the soil.

◆

When Colorado was first settled, a wild potato was found growing in abundance upon the eastern mountain slope, which was nearly always infested by the larvae of a species of beetle, known in natural history as the *doryphora decemliniata*, and soon afterwards recognized by the early settlers and farmers as their sworn enemy, the Colorado bug. The destroyer is not formidable by its size, being only about half an inch long, nor by its appearance, for its color is said to be a Venetian red, including to a cremy hue, and it has a black head, and is finished off with a double row of black spots or dots along the sides. But its numbers, and the pertinacity with which it travels onwards, are the sources of danger, no less than its marvellous fecundity and extreme ferocity, for it will gobble up a whole potato field in less than no time, as many Western growers of the king of vegetables are in a position to certify. In 1862 it first made its appearance in Wisconsin, and five years later, in 1867, it reached Indiana, and there commenced its depredations in the northern part of that State. A year subsequently, in 1868, it was found also in Southern Illinois, and is now "moving on" towards the Atlantic seaboard, with its front forming an irregular line, extending from the northwestern borders of Ohio to places south of Indianapolis. Unless something happens to turn off its march in another direction, or else destroy it, will reach the coast in the course of some seven or eight years at the most, in which case it will annihilate, or seriously limit, the culture of the potato throughout the Northern and Eastern States. The fearful ravages of this insect are committed while it is yet in the form of the larvae, which is hatched out of the egg while the potato plant is young and tender. The eggs are deposited in groups of twenty or thirty on the lower side of the leaf, and the last brood of each season, as soon as they reach the proper state and development, hide in the ground until the following spring, when they again crawl out, ready to begin their depredations upon the new crop with a will. Many remedies have been suggested and tried to conquer this fiend, but so far, it would seem, without success. Some farmers assert that sprinkling common sawdust upon the potato vines is an effectual remedy, but experiments have failed to prove its efficacy. Others use Paris green, and others, again, hunt them up among the potato fields and fight them single handed. "Look out sharp for the eggs," says one Western veteran farmer, "and hook 'em when you see 'em. Ensnare a lot of the critters, afore they get a chance to pair, into a few small heaps of potatoes, distributed in the field for that purpose, and squeeze 'em when you have got 'em, without pity." This is good enough advice, but we doubt if it will stop the onward march of the potato bug; and, with all other lovers of the delicious and wholesome farinaceous tuber, we can only hope that something will turn up that shall have the effect of checking the propagation of this voracious animal.

◆

New Orleans, June 22.—The trial of Charles Earle and John Garvy for murdering Mrs. Sallenger, aged seventy years, and robbing her house of one thousand dollars on the night of the 23rd of April, was concluded this afternoon with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury was composed entirely of colored men.

◆

Chicago, July 15.—Thomas Lincoln, usually known as Tad Lincoln, the youngest son of the late President Lincoln, died at the Clifton House in this city, at seven o'clock this morning. His disease was dropsy of the heart. His eighteenth birthday occurred in May.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

50 Persons Killed and 120 Wounded.

New York, July 30.—7:30 p. m.—The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while at the slip at Whitehall and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat and killing and scalding a great number of people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard and fell over a large number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene is beyond description. Men were struck dumb at their loss of wives and little ones, and women distracted at having lost their husbands and children, while little children were crying for their parents who are lost.

The front of the boiler suddenly blew out lodging in the bow thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat, uper cabin and all was instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces.

As an eye witness expressed it: "The forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet into the air, the smoke stack fell and then everything was buried in the hold. Passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches and life preservers dropped into the hold. at the boiler which poured out a deadly volume, many persons was blown overboard and father and mother had children blown from their arms into the water. In an instant it was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The after part of the boat which had escaped the force of the explosion would have been safe for the uninjured, but they panic stricken, leaped overboard, without regard of the consequences.

1:30 a. m.—In Bellevue Hospital at twelve o'clock there were twenty-four bodies in coffins and ten on slabs, all presenting the appeanance of having been frightfully scalded, large patches of skin being torn off in many places.

LATER.—The number of killed is found to be 97 thus far.

◆

Justice.

A writer in last week's Lewisburg *Chronicle*, signing himself "Railroad," has some very sensible remarks upon the railroad. The writer, among other things, says the following with reference to the directors, which many are so ready to denounce without having the least ground for any accusation, and we bear testimony that so far as our knowledge goes, these gentlemen have acted fairly and honorably, as well as with the utmost impartiality, in the discharge of their duties as directors.

"The Board of Directors, after the most mature deliberation and investigation, have decided to make the track of this Road a three-foot gauge. This action has given rise to a great deal of controversy, and in some localities to bitter feeling. In the majority of instances, however, this opposition can be traced to persons who have not given the subject an hour's thought, or have adopted the opinions of others who have selfish motives in view, and thereby jumping at a certain set of conclusions without even a pretence of having examined the merits of the narrow gauge system, are ready and willing to advance opinions which they can not sustain by good, logical reasoning, and even worse, to charge those with unfaithfulness who have so long and earnestly devoted themselves to building a Railroad through Union and Centre counties. The mind of the masses is always difficult to work upon, at least so as to effect a radical change. We all feel this, and are ready to admit its truth, even when facts and figures demonstrate a question most plainly, we are slow to follow its teachings. This is emphatically the case with the railroad question now before us.

. . . .

"As before remarked, in some localities, considerable feeling and unjustifiable opposition has manifested itself against the Directors for adopting the narrow guage. Fault-finding is one of the most easy things in the world, as well as the most common thing found by persons who transact business for the public. Selfish motives are often ascribed to public servants, who, perchance, never entertained a thought of the kind, but who, on the other hand were striving with all their power to secure some great public benefit—spending their time and money, sacrificing their personal comfort, and often popularity with the community they are working day and night to serve. This, to a great extent, is true of the present Board of Directors of the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Railroad Company. Of the gentlemen who, in part compose the Board, and who reside in Union and Centre counties, all that is good should be said and nothing that is unfair or dishonorable can with justice be attributed to them. The people along the line of this road owe them a lasting debt of gratitude, which the future (if the present does not) will not fail to recognize. They have been unusually selfsacrificing. They have given their time, their money, and their best energies and influence to advance their best interests of this road. They have carefully guarded every locality and every individual interest, so far as was consistent with their duties and the general good. In adopting the narrow gauge, they did so simply because they had no power to do otherwise, and because they believed it their duty to give to Union and Centre counties the advantages of a railroad that would in all respects give our citizens every advantage for transportation and travel they could use or desire. To their minds it was a simple and plain proposition: either to accept the present situation or forever abandon the hope of a railroad through these valleys. It is but justice to the directors residing in Union and Centre counties to say, that they have no knowledge whatever of the contents of this article, and consequently are in no wise responsible for any praise or censure bestowed on them."

RAILROAD.

◆

The Philadelphia Ledger says the late coal strike in this State, it is estimated, lost to the laboring classes $10,000,000, and no one can guess how many millions to capitalists. The Erie Railroad directors put down the loss to their road alone at $1,500,000, and the Erie was by no means the largest carrier. Every road, big and little, carrying coal has lost from a million and more down to tens of thousands. It is altogether proper that the consequences of the foolish not to say wicked suspension should be kept steadily in view, as a means of preventing a recurrence.

News! See Here!

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

AND. REESMAN,
Centre Hall
2sep70y

ZELLER & JARRETT

dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.

also all the

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

A very large assortment of Toilet Articles,
Fancy Goods
Soaps, &c., &c.,

The finest quality of Razor Steel, Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors.

Wall Paper in Great Variety.

PRESCRIPTIONS compounded by competent druggists at all hours, day or night.

Night customers pull night bell.

ZELLER & JARRETT,
Bishop St., Bellefonte P
jun18 1

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut, Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

nov4 **SHORTLIDGE & CO.**

STERNBERG

Has been to the extreme end of the market For BOOTS & SHOES to Boston.

For DRY GOODS to New York.

For CLOTHING to Philadelphia.

☞ Each article bought directly from the Manufacturer, with a desire to suit this market.☜

FINE ALPACAS from 40c to 75c the finest—equal to $1,25 alpacas.

SUITS—from $10 to $18, best all wool Cassimeres.

HE THEREFORE NOW OFFERS BETTER BARGAINS THAN ELSEWHERE.

Carpets at old rates, from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, for the best.

DRY GOODS, NO ADVANCE,

And selling from 12½ to 16 cents, the best calicoes, and muslins in proportion, at rates.

Women's Shoes, common good, to wear all summer, at $1 per pair

Fine Boots from $3,50 to $7,50 for best.

CLOTHING

at the lowest rates, and sold at 1857 prices

SUITS,

from $10,00 to $18 for the best.

CALL AND SEE,

and if it aint true, Sternberg will treat.

They only ask people to come and see even if they do not wish to buy.

THE ANVIL STORE is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Glass, Paints, Sheet, Bar and Hoop Iron also Buggy and Wagon Stock of every description.—Call and supply yourselves at the lowest possible rates at

ap10'68. **IRWIN & WILSON**

GROCERIES! GROCERIES

OPPOSITE THE IRON FRONT,
On Allegheny Street.
RUHL & GAULT.

Having purchased the entire stock of Goods from Levi A Miller, and

ADDED LARGELY THERETO,

are now prepared to accommodate all the old friends of the establishment, and hosts of new ones. we keep constantly on hand

Coffee, Tea, Sugar,
Syrup, Dried Fruit,
Canned Fruit, Hams.
Dried Beef, Salt,
Pickles, Butter, Flour
Corn Meal,
Buckwheat Flour,

and everything usually kept in a well regulated first class Grocery Store

mar3,6m **RUHL & GAULT.**

BAROMETERS and Thermometers, at IRWIN & WILSONS.

PRUNES and DRIED CURRANTS at the very best quality just received at Wolf's old stand

---

Ladies Trusses.

This invaluable article for females, is now to be had at Herlacher's store, and no other place in Centre county. Ladies remember that these trusses can be had at Centre Hall tf.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a 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 Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

sep11'68;1y

CENTRE HALL

Tan Yard.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county, that the above Tan Yard will again be put in full operation, in all its branches, by them.

HIDES AND BARK WANTED.

The highest market price will be paid for Hides of all kinds. The highest market price will also be paid for Tanner's Bark. The public patronage is solicited Satisfaction guaranteed.

de3,9tf **MILLER & BADGER.**

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION.—For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.

Essays on the Errors of Youth, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed Envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. jul15,1y

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J. B. ODENKIRK,

WITH

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & COMPANY
No. 47, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A
between Market and Arch, formerly 104.
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c. Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c. dec5,1y

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R. C. CHEESMAN, NOTARY PUBLIC AND MILITARY AGENT, and Conveyancer. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and all instruments of writing faithfully attended to. Special attention given to the collection of Bounty and Pension claims. Office nearly opposite the Court House, two doors above Messrs. Bush & Yocum's Law Office Bellefonte, Pa.

10jun1y

UNION PATENT CHURN, the best in use at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

ap10'68.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, including plated forks, spoons, &c, at

ap10,68 IRWIN & WILSON.

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf's well known old Stand.

SCALES, at wholesale and retail, cheap by IRWIN & WILSON.

The Railroad

has just arrived at

The Old Stand

of WM. WOLF
at Centre Hall,

with the finest and best stock of GOODS in Pennsvalley.

LADIES AND GENTS

DRESS GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

ALSO, A CHEAP LINE OF
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
AND
SHAWLS,

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

NOTIONS,

SYRUPS, COFFEES.
also a large stock of,
FISH, the best, all kinds,
MACKEREL and HERRINGS,
the best and cheapest in the market.

apr71 **WM. WOLF.**

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 warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, 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. au24'68'1y.

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country! Will not corrode. Sixty lines written with one Pen of ink! Will outwear a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes.

SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profit over 300 per cent. Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; five boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address,

AGENTS WANTED.

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. In writing for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention.

27jan1y

WM. H. BLAIR, H. Y. STITZER

BLAIR & STITZER,

Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb1'69tf

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JACOB RHONE, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care.—Office with J. F. Potter, near the Court House. Consultations in German or English. 16sep70y

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

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HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President, J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and
ap10'68tf Coupons.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him, jul3,68tf

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D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

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H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's new building opposite the Court House. may5,t

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Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist

who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. ☞ Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

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P. D. NEFF, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 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. ap10'6

DR. J. THOMPSON BLACK, Physician and Surgeon, Potter Mills, Pa., offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter township. mr26,69,tf

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NO. B. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,

with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court.

7jan'70tf

SYRUP, the finest ever made, just received, cheap at Wolf's old stand—try it.

PARLOR COOK STOVES Parlor Stoves, and four sizes of Gas Burners constantly on hand and for sale at

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'S.

HORN BLANKETS AND SLEIGH BELLS, at low prices, at

ap10'68. IRWIN & WILSON'

HAND-BELLS, Sand, Door Bells, all sizes and kinds at

ap10' IRWIN & WILSONS.