The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 26, 1881

The REPORTER is anxious to know whether Dawes must hold Don Cameron by the coattail to keep him from resigning.

It might be well for Mahone to resign and see weather the Virginia legislature will endorse him. We suppose the legislature would leave him in a devil of a fix.

President Garfield asked Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, to resign. Who will experiment in tea plants now? Dr. Loring, of Mass, has been appointed in Le Duc's place.

The Senate at Harrisburg, passed a bill allowing a pension of seventy-five dollars a year to the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Mexican war or their widows. It now goes to the Governor.

An exchange says the legislature has passed a new game law. We know but of one single amendment that is needed to our game law, and that is, that it shall be lawful, at all seasons of the year to shoot legislative roosters.

Judge Robertson was confirmed by the Senate on 18. There were only 4 voted no, namely Don Cameron, Ingalls, Farley and Jones of Nevada. Salutes were fired in all the principal cities of New York by the friends of the Administration.

A special despatch from London says: "I have from the best authority that a powerful syndicate with £15,000,000 sterlings is being formed in this city to cooperate with Franklin B. Gowen to secure control of the Reading, and that one of the members of the syndiate is a prominent member of the British Cabinet.

The extra session of the senate adjourned *sine die* on Friday last.

Chandler's nomination as solicitor general was defeated, by a party vote, 19 to 23. Cameron voted with the democrats and Mitchell did not vote. In this Chandler got what he deserved—he's a skunk.

The President again sent in his withdrawn New York nominations and they were confirmed.

There was a great demand for the new Testament, in New York, last Friday, when the book was first given out.

Long lines of express wagons were backed up in front of the English Publishing House Agency from an early hour receiving packages of the English edition. It is estimated that up to noon 250,000 volumes have been given out, and probably 50,000 more shipped during the afternoon.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to senator Jones in which he finds fault with Garfield's administration and takes strong grounds with Conkling. We do not see much to admire in Garfield—he is a man whose word can not be relied upon—but we do not think that for robbing and plundering, and taking sides with and shielding thieves, Garfield's administration can be worse than Grant's was. Grant anyhow, should shut his mouth.

The battle between Conkling and the administration in New York is raging fiercely. Republican meetings are being held, some sustaining one side and some the other. A number of the former supporters of Conkling in the New York legislature have deserted him and gone over to the administration men, or "half-breeds," as they are contemptuously designated by Conkling.

The navy department has received a report of the officers of the United States ship Galena upon the earthquake which recently occurred at Chios. It places the total loss of life at 3,000 and the loss of property at $13,000,000.

The Democrats now have an actual, regular, and positive majority of the Senate. They have the power to reconstruct all the committees, and to take the organization of the Senate, so far as it is completed, out of the hands of the Republicans, by simply passing a resolution to that effect.

Suppose they should offer such a resolution, and the Republicans should resist its passage, in what sort of a predicament would the latter be placed, after having denounced their opponents as guilty of treason, to use the language of Mr. Hoar, because they opposed the corrupt bargain with Mahone?

So says the *Sun*, and we would add that the democrats of the senate should now try the game on the republicans.

The Nihilists are still at their infernal work.

The rumor current some months ago that St. Petersburg was undermined in several places is being in a measure confirmed by other circumstances besides the mine in Sadona street, and bags of dynamite found in Catharine Canal. The police are now dragging Krukoff Canal. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* in reporting the arrests of several naval officers charged with implication in the Nihilists plots, expresses the hope the head of the revolutionary hydra has at last been discovered.

A woman, recently arrested, has been identified as the companion of Jeliaboff chief director of the plot for the assassination of the late Czar. A secret press arms and explosives, were found at her residence. The Pariadak police on Tuesday surprised a secret meeting outside the city and arrested all present.

—There is no use denying it, any man can be better and cheaper clothed by purchasing of Lewins, the wholesome manager of the Philad. Branch, than at any other clothing establishment in this state. All that have tried it say so, hundreds have gone there and saved money; they never go to any other store after once giving the famous Philad. Branch a trial. They manufacture their own clothing; warrant the goods as represented, mark all plainly and have but one price, the lowest, for rich and poor, high and low, man or boy, senator or laborer, lawyer or mechanic, preacher or hireling, doctor or patient. It is the peoples clething store in every sense of the word. No shoddy; no auction stock, no deceit or misrepresentation; but honest, fair and square dealing all thro'.

The first arrest of wild cat life insurance agents took place a few days ago in Reading. The case was that of old Gebris, who died before the applications reached the office.

In the Reading railroad case the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Presidency of Mr. Bond and against Fr. B. Gowen.

Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad man died at his residence, near Philadelphia, on Saturday. He had several strokes of paralysis within a year.

FIGHT AND ROW.

The republican party, from the time it stole the Presidency from Tilden, seems to have a curse resting upon it, and has been torn by dissensions. It committed a great crime against the nation in 1876 and now the hand of the avenger is upon it.

Hayes and his administration seemed to be despised by everybody, save a few thousand office-holders, because all were conscious that he filled a place to which another was fairly elected. The leaders of his patry deserted him, and his administration met with their opposition,—they would not even hold social intercourse with the White-house.

The Chicago convention met to nominate a republican candidate for President. They sat four weeks, but it was a constant row, as all remember; faction was at the throat of faction, and hatred and bad feeling characterized its entire proceedings. In its extremity, the convention nominated Garfield. But the leaders sulked during the campaign. Conkling, Cameron, Logan, and their followers would do nothing, until they were invited to Mentor and Garfield made them all sorts of promises to buy their active support. He was elected and at once there was a little fight about the cabinet. Tom, Dick and Harry were promsled cabinet positions, but all found themselves cheated, and Garfield was sworn in without having his cabinet completed.

In the mean time the Republican legislature of Pennsylvania was in a fight and row all winter over a U. S. Senator, and the disgraceful scenes between the factions since, at Harrisburg, are a stain upon our commonwealth.

Two months of Garfield's administration have passed and up to this time it has been in a constant row with its party, with every prospect of a complete disruption. The republican leaders charge the President with treachery, lying and deceit; which no doubt is all true as it is consistent with his former record.

In brief—nothing but a disgraceful row has been the lot of this party since it committed the crime in 1876.

Speaking of the big republican fight, the Pittsburg Post says:

The battle ground in the war of the bosses now changes from Washington to Albany, and for the next ten days events there will be watched with intense interest. The Administration Senators are already forming a party in opposition to the re-election of Conkling and Platt. The lines will be sharply drawn, and there will be a caucus and a bolt, no matter which side gains the ascendancy in numbers. There are 160 members of the Legislature, with a Republican majority of 51 on joint ballot. It will take 81 votes to elect. Ordinarily there would be no difficulty in the re-election of the Senators, but extraordinary issues and combinations will enter into this election. All Republicans who have been restive under Conkling's arbitrary sway; the Fenton and the Curtis factions, "half breeds," Blaine men, Administration men, etc., will join forces to lay out Royal Roscoe. Senator Robertson, as Collector, will have four thousand offices and many fat contracts to promote the slaughter, while Blaine at the Washington end of the line, has the patronage of the Government at his back, to blight his old friend of "the turkey gobler strut." Conkling heretofore has had the aid of the Federal officers of the State, but this part of his machine will be coldly indifferent or hostile. The State Administration is powerful in New York, and it should rally for Conkling, and probably will unless Gov. Cornell is seized by a Senatorial fever, which is not thought unlikely. Considering the odd's against him, the impending battle will test Conkling's power and resources as they have never before been tried. His opponents predict his defeat, while his friends are defiant and confident. The Legislature may ballot for Senator, and adjourn *sine die*, without an election, as there will be three contesting parties in the Senatorial fight—the Democratic, the Administration and the Conkling. This is not an improbable result should Conkling and Platt fail to secure the votes they require. The Democrats would favor it, as they would go into the election next fall with good prospects of carrying the Legislature and securing the two Senators for themselves, owing to Republican dissensions.

ACTING THE BABY.

It is said Garfield intends to renew the nominations he had withdrawn.

These nominations he must have made originaly because he thought they were fit.

Then he should not have withdrawn them.

When he withdrew them it must have been because he discovered them to be unfit.

Then he should not renew them.

We think Garfield is acting the baby. Let him resign.

TO DON CAMERON.

We will bet you $3 that you have not got the heart to resign.

Then we will bet you $7 that if you do resign, the republican legislature of Penn'a will not re-elect you.

McClure's *Times* gives the ringsters a heavy shot in English; next day it puts it in German, follows that in French on Saturday, and next we expect to see it in the tongue of the Hottentot—this hot shot, and that will bring down the game. The people must be made to understand that ringsters simply are thieves out of state's prison.

An item in the Star route frauds is the discovery by the Chicago *Tribune* of a route on the Mississippi river, between St. Louis and St. Paul, on which $29,000 a year was paid for carrying an empty mail bag, with no letters in it, back and forth, by steamboat.

The Conkling fight is red-hot among the New York republicans, and Conkling is reported gaining ground for a re-election.

Harrisburg, May 17.—In the Senate Mr. Alexander presented the following:

Resolved (if the House concur), That we heartily indorse the course of Senators Conkling and Platt in resigning their seats as members of the Senate of the United States, and recommend that Senators Cameron and Mitchell do likewise.

Mr. Alexander, in support of the resolution, said as this Legislature some time ago had indorsed the action of Republican Senators in obstructing the organization of the United States Senate, he deemed it proper that the Legislature should now take some notice of the action of the New York Senators.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the resolution was referred to a select committee, consisting of the Democratic members of the Senate.

—Mahone is mad—he was promised a bran new suit by Riddleberger, if he was elected sergeant at arms. The suit was to be purchased at the Philad. Branch, headquarters for good clothing. But as Riddleberger was not elected Mahone gets no new clothes from the Philad. Branch, and now Mahone is down in the mouf.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Remarks by Hon. C. T. ALEXANDER, in the senate, April 27 1881, on the death of ex-Gov. Bigler:

MR. ALEXANDER, Mr President, in speaking to the resolutions, just read, I desire to preface my remarks with a brief biographical sketch of the subject of them:

"William Bigler was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1813. His parents, Jacob Bigler and Susan Dock, sister of Judge Dock, of Harrisburg, were of German descent, and were educated, like most children of their origin, in both the German and English tongues While very young his parents removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of wild land, in hope of building up their fortunes; but the title proving defective, they found themselves in a short time bereft of everything but a small farm The children had a severe struggle with life, and William drifted into a printing office. From 1830 to 1833 he was employed by his brother John, in the office of the "Centre Democrat," published at Bellefonte. At the end of that period, influenced by the advice of his friends, among whom was Andrew G. Curtin, since Governor of the Commonwealth, he decided, though not without many missgivings, to remove to Clearfield and commence the publication of a political paper. Young Bigler had no money, but he possessed about everything else requisite to the publication of a paper. With the aid of his friends he secured some old type and a second-hand press; then, as he used to say, he started an eight-by-ten Jackson paper to counteract the influence of a seven-by-nine Whig which had preceded him into that mountainous region.' This paper was called the 'Clearfield Democrat.' Bigler did nearly all the work, writing the editorials, setting the type and working the old hand press. With all these drawbacks the publication was a very spirited one, but it was not a source of immediate wealth. He was deep in politics, however, and soon acquired a reputation for good judgment and sincerity. His uniform courtesy toward everybody made him a general favorite, and it is said of him that he was a real backwoodsman, a good hunter and the best marksman with a rifle in all the country—accomplishments which in those days by no means detracted from his influence as a political leader.

"In 1836, or shortly after, Mr. Bigler having married a daughter of Alexander B. Reed, of Clearfield, disposed of his paper and entered into partnership with his father-in-law in mercantile business. He engaged in his new pursuit with his usual industry and energy, and in a brief period placed himself in the front rank of the merchants and dealers in lumber in that section. From 1845 to 1850, he was by far the largest producer of lumber or square timber on the West branch of the Susquehanna river. But his previous participation in politics and his well-known views on the public questions kept him prominently before the people. He was an ardent advocate of a convention to amend the State Constitution and was presented from his county as a delegate to that body, but he declined to be a candidate.

"In 1841 he was nominated for the State Senate, and though much to his pecuniary disadvantage, he accepted the nomination. The district was composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield, and was elected by a majority of over three thousand. Though opposed by a regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party, he received every vote in Clearfield county save one, a result unprecedented in the history of politics. The term of service upon which he now entered covered a period of unusual difficulty in the management of the affairs of the State. He was elected Speaker of the Senate in the spring of 1844, and in October following was returned for a second term, Mr. Bigler did not desire again to be a candidate, and so disinclined was he to continuing in public life, that he had instructed the delegates from Clearfield county to the nominating convention to withdraw his name, which they did; but the delegates from the other counties composing the district conferred the nomination on him notwithstanding, and he was elected by a vote much larger than the regular party vote. In 1848 his name was presented for Governor, and he received a larger vote in the Democratic nominating convention of that year; but the choice fell upon Morris Longstreth, then a Canal Commissioner, who was defeated by William F. Johnson. In 1849 Mr. Bigler was appointed one of the Revenue Commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount to be raised by taxation in the different sections and counties of the State.

"At the succeeding election for Governor, in 1851 Mr. Bigler received the Democratic nomination by acclamation and was elected after a warm contest, in which Governor Johnson was his opponent. Not only were the questions of State concern involved, but discussion turned upon the fugitive slave law and the question of slavery in the Territories, Mr. Bigler was at this time but thirty-eight years of age, and it is something of a coincidence that at the time of his election as Governor of Pennsylvania, his brother John was chosen Governor of California. Governor Bigler's administration was characterized by the virtues of the old time Governors, especaly maintaining rigid economy and strict accountability in the use of public moneys. He took a firm stand against the practice of putting good and bad legislation together in a single bill for the purpose of getting bad measurers through, and it was owing to his exertions that a bill was passed forbidding the passage of any act which did not fully state in its title the subject-matter and which contained more than one subject, thus breaking down for ever this most pernicious system.

"In March, 1854, he was again unanimously nominated for Governor, and entered upon another laborious campaign; but his health failed, and he lay sick in the northern part of the State during most of the canvass. He was defeated by the Native American party by a large majority. The new party was very strong that year. In January, 1855, but a few days after the expiration of his Gubernatorial term, he was elected President of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, in which capacity he evinced his usual energy and industry, and contributed largely to bring its affairs to a healthy condition. He was also in 1855, elected to the Senate of the United States, where he served for six years. When, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, it became apparent that secession would be attempted, Mr. Bigler was uttering in his efforts to secure an amicable adjustment of the National troubles. He acted with Mr. Crittenden in his efforts to secure a compromise, and held that the people of the Southern States could have no reasonable plea for resorting to violence until they had first exhausted all peaceful means for the adjustment of their grievances. In the course of an elaborate speech upon the subject in the Senate, in February, 1861, he said: 'As for secession, I am utterly against it. I deny the right, and I abhor the consequences; but I shall indulge no argument on that point. It is no remedy for any one of the evils lamented, and in my judgment it will aggravate rather than remove them and in addition, superinduce others of a more distressing and destructive character.

He was a member of the committee of thirteen, to which was referred the famous compromise proposition of Mr. Crittenden, and presented and advocated a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden resolutions to a vote of the people of the several States, which was rejected, but which has since been regarded by sagacious men as a remedy which would have utterly crushed secession. He was a member of the Charleston Convention of 1860, where he took decided ground against the nomination of Judge Douglas. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic Convention of 1864, and voted for the nomination of General George B. M'Clellan. He was also nominated in the same year, for Congress, and though defeated received more than his party vote. He was again a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1868, which met at New York He had the nomination for delegate to the convention for the revision of the State Constitution, but withdrew from the ticket to give place to ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin as a representative of the Liberal Republicans. Afterwards the delegates at-large in the Constitutional Convention reported that they had selected him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds.

"In 1874 he was elected a member of the Continental Board of Finances, and the energy and ability which he displayed in that service are still familiar to the most of our people In September, 1875, he was presented in the Democratic State Convention at Erie for the Gubernatorial nomination, and from the third to the tenth ballot led all the other candidates. His name was withdrawn after the tenth ballot, and Cyrus L. Pershing of Schuylkill, was nominated.

"In 1876 he manifested a warm interest in the Democratic canvass for the Presidency, and when the election was seen to turn upon the disputed votes of certan Southern States, he was requested by Mr. Tilden to go to Louisiana with other prominent and sagacious Democrats to see that the votes cast in that State were fairly canvassed and that the result was legally declared. His associates from Pennsylvania in this duty were Mr. Randall and ex-Governor Curtin. Mr. Bigler went to New Orleans at a great sacrifice of personal comfort and business interests, but in obedience to a profound sense of the gravity of the crisis. In his own words, he felt that he was "a peace commissioner" and being such, could not be influenced by mere partisan considerations. In all of the proceedings at New Orleans he was a prominent figure, commanding the respect of both parties, and consulted as an oracle by those of his own political faith.

"For several years past ex-Governor Bigler has given almost his entire attention to the development of the recources of the county in which he lived, and was highly esteemed by all who new him. He was a man of the sturdiest character, honest and faithful in doing all he undertook, and whatever of good can be said of a man who goes from this life to the one beyond may be said of William Bigler, and truthfully."

William Bigler died at his home in Clearfield, August 9, 1880, after an illness of some months.

The subject of this sketch belonged to a generation now past; the younger generation of men are less familiar with the name of William Bigler than those older, although for many years he stood in the front rank of illustrious Pennsylvanians.

Thus "one generation passeth away and another cometh" Paradoxical as it may seem it is true that "there is nothing constant but vicissitude." Nothing abides but the great law of change. Every one finds his time to die, and his place of rest. This law is immutable. Death hath all seasons for his own. It is his pale kingdom. He crosses the path of the conqueror, and vanquishes him in a last battle, he calls the poet from his dreams, and the philosopher from his abstractions; he bids the sovereign vacate his throne, and the statesman must commit to other hands the unfinished work of his life.

There is a realm which death cannot subdue, an inviolable temple, which succeeding generations store with treasures which no vandal hands can purloin. The past alone is ours. Its gathered wisdom and accumulated influence is the precious legacy which each generation inherits from that which goes before. And the best of its gifts is the memory of great and good men. Such a man was William Bigler.

The characteristics of the man were marked. They stand out before the observer like the pillars of some grand temple. A man of sturdy character, of perhaps not brilliant but solid attainments, honest and faithful in the discharge of duty, thoroughly unselfish in his aimes, and strong in the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, he has left a record which has won the grateful remembrance of the people of all political creeds. As an orator he was a persuasive reasoner; as a statesman he was noted for sagacity, sound judgment, and, above all, for sincerity of purpose. Possessing a calm, clear, comprehensive, judicial mind, he was especially fitted for the work of the committee room, that unreported but most vitally important work of a legislative body. A writer in "Harpers' Weekly," of June 5, 1858, said of him: "He is less seen and more felt than any gentleman on the administration side of the Senate." He was a safe man because a wise counsellor.

He was eminently a true man. He was thoroughly unselfish. He accepted public trusts only from a sense of duty and never to his financial advantage. His public record is that of an honest, faithful servant of his country. Though decided in his political convictions, he never was a bitter partisan. He fearlessly discussed party topics, and public affairs, but on the broad ground of principle and always with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. Hence it is that he, although prominent in the most heated political controversies in the history of our country, had no personal enemies even among his political opponents. It is true, his administration as Governor of the State and his counsels in the Senate of the United States did provoke criticism hostile and bitter, but no one who knew him ever doubted his sincerity and fidelity to convictions, and today the people of all parties crown his memory with affectionate regret.

He was an earnest man. This was manifest in all his undertakings. He threw his whole strength into his purposes. This characteristic marks his business relations, his public career, and his religious life. "Whatever his hands found to do he did it with his might." Ceaseless devotion to public trust, and the benevolence of his heart, as well as the superior grasp of his mind, have endeared him to his countrymen. His life is a witness pointing the way to us. He has shown that a man can succeed and be true, and pure, and unselfish. He has shown that in the midst of political influences, and commercial connections a man can maintain a generous and disinterested character; that he can walk before man without shame; that he can be firm and not harsh, strong and yet full of love. He so lived in public affairs, where men are so carried about by currents of selfishness and ambition; he discharged all his duties to his friends, his party, his country, his God, and maintained a character bright and spotless; a memory pure in the sight of men.

In his death the State has lost a noble man, a wise statesman, a Christian gentleman. Owing to his kind heart and generous spirit, the people of the county and town in which he so long lived will miss him more than the people of other portions of the State. But as time passes on the grief of the public will wear away, and only those who visit the cemetery in which he lies buried (the city of the Clearfield dead, which he did so much to beautify and adorn), will note the fact, engraved in marble, that he once lived. The student of history, however, will learn the story of his life, and future statesmen will be impressed by his example. Thus he will live though he be dead.

Those of his household will miss him most. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father. O, what a world of meaning is contained in those words. No life can be pure, no earthly joys so sweet, no happiness so complete as are found in the family or home circle. He has left a void in a happy home. The heart that beat responsive to his own is broken, and bleeds more than all others because he is not. His children miss his fatherly care and kind instruction. To them we extend our sympathy. The Christian woman who shared his joys and troubles in life, when her heart sinks as she tearfully gazes on the cold, cold tomb in which the beloved is buried, will be cheered by visions of the world above, for there she sees the loved one clad in the garments of immortality standing by the throne of God, joining in the chorus of the redeemed.

"WOMEN NEVER THINK."

If the crabbed old bachelor who utters this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune.*

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, brokers, &c., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1881, as follows, to wit:

Names.	Business.	Class.	Am't
AARONSBURG.			
Feidler & Runkle	Merchant	13	10 75
Philips & Bro	Merchant	13	10 75
Musser, M M	Merchant	13	10 75
Yearick, Thos	Grocer	14	7 75
BELLEFONTE.			
Stitzer, H Y	Book Store	14	7 75
Ash, M	Clothier	13	10 75
Graff, J S	Billiards		50 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
Harris, John	Druggist	14	7 75
Sands, J H	Confection'y	14	7 75
Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter	Clothiers	13	10 75
Meese, John	Grocer	14	7 75
Bunnell & Aikens	Music Store	14	7 75
Strickland, Cyrus	Grocer	14	7 75
Blair, F P	Jeweller	14	7 75
Wilson, L F	Confection'y	4	7 75
Doll & Mingle	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
Harris, Jas & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Zellers & Son	Druggists	13	10 75
Montgomery & Co	Clothiers	14	7 75
Joseph Bros, & Co	Merchants	9	25 75
Loeb, S & A	Merchants	9	25 75
Bauland & Newman	"	9	25 75
Wagner, D M	Merchant	10	20 75
Cedar, Jos	Grocer	14	7 75
Hoffer, John	Merchant	13	10 75
Harper Bros	Merchant	10	20 75
Mann, J F	Merchant	12	12 75
Brackbill, John	Furniture	14	7 75
Graham & Son	B'ts & Shoes	14	7 75
Singer Sewing Machine Co	Sewing mach'es	14	7 75
Wm H Wilkinson	Sample merch't	13	10 75
Wilson, McFarlane & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
Valentine & Co	Merchants	4	80 75
Brew, S A & Son	Grocers	12	12 75
Miller, J C & Co	B'ts & St'ers	14	7 75
Weaver, H C	Tobac'st	14	7 75
Richard F C	Jeweller	14	7 75
Lindsey, H J	Tobac'st	14	7 75
Kirk, M A	Druggist	14	7 75
Powers & Son	B'ts & Shoes	15	10 75
Guggenheimer, I	Merchant	10	20 75
Sechler & Co	Grocer	11	15 75
Cruse, A J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Alexander & Co	Gr'n, Agrim.	11	15 75
F P Green	Druggist	13	10 75
Gordon & Landis	Machinery	14	7 75
Brown, Lawrence	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Crider, P B & Son	Lumber	13	10 75
H K Hicks	Hardware	9	25 75
Blackford, Geo	Tobacconist	14	7 75
Sturdevant, E M	Merchant	14	7 75
Hass, Louis	Brewer	8	25 75
Beezer, Ferdinand	Distiller	8	25 75
Brown, Edward	Bot'r of Beer	14	7 75
Spitzer H I	Bot'r of Beer	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.			
Kunes, J I	Merchant	13	10 75
Singer, Wm & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
Hoover, H W	Merchant	13	10 75
BOALSBURG.			
Jack, G B	Merchant	14	7 75
Reily, Thos P	Merchant	14	7 75
Stover, S H	Merchant	14	7 75
Dinges, J N	Merchant	14	7 75
Stewart, J F	Druggist	14	7 75
CENTRE HALL			
Dinges, C	Merchant	14	7 75
Deininger, J O	Hardware	14	7 75
Murray, J D	Druggist	14	7 75
Wolf, Wm	Merchant	12	12 75
CENTRE HILL.			
Kerlin, A S	Merchant	14	7 75
Strohm, Michael	Merchant	14	7 75
COBURN.			
Greninger & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
Gephart & Musser	Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Stover, G W & Co	Distiller	8	25 75
FOWLER.			
Fowler, J T	Merchant	14	7 75
HALFMOON.			
Grey, W S & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Griffin, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
HOWARD.			
Lauth Bernard	Merchant	10	20 75
Moore, H A	Druggist	14	7 75
Cook, Rob't	Merchant	14	7 75
Weber, B & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
Robb, W	Merchant	14	7 75
Antes, J B	Merchant	14	7 75
Lucas & Bros	Merchant	14	7 75
HOUSERVILLE.			
Houser, L M & Co	Merchant	14	7 75
HUBLERSBURG.			
Goodhart, S H	Merchant	13	10 75
Brown, Henry	Merchant	13	10 75
JULIAN.			
Irvin, Dan'l	Merchant	14	7 75
Hoover, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Parsons, John	Grocer	14	7 75
LEMONT.			
Thompson, J I & Co	Merchant	13	10 75
Taylor, D F	Merchant	14	7 75
LINDEN HALL.			
Hess, D & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
LOVEVILLE.			
Rhoades & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.			
Ocker, And	Merchant	13	10 75
Shaffer J E	Merchant	14	7 75
MATTERNSVILLE.			
Mattern, J B	Merchant	14	7 75
MILESBURG.			
McCoy & Linn	Merchants	11	15 75
Hibler, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Rise, C H & Bro	Druggists	14	7 75
Miles, M B & Sons	Merchants	14	7 75
Freyberger & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
Boggs, A T	Merchants	14	7 75
Iddings A C & Co, (Limited)	Merchants	14	7 75
Somerville, J L	Merchant	14	7 75
MILLHEIM.			
Tomlinson, H H	Merchant	14	7 75
Eisenhuth, Jac	Druggist	14	7 75
Musser & Smith	Hardware	13	10 75
Spigelmyer, Jer	Merchant	13	10 75
Stem, T R	Merchant	14	7 75
Campbell, E C	Merchant	14	7 75
Fogle, J D	Merchant	14	7 75
Snook, J W	Merchant	13	10 75
NITTANY HALL.			
Beck	Merchant	14	7 75
PENN HALL.			
Fisher J B	Merchant	12	13 25
PLEASANT GAP.			
Eckenroth, Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Haag, G	Whisky Dis'lr	8	25 75
PHILIPSBURG.			
Munson C & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
M'Kinney, S M	Druggist	14	7 75
Mattern E O	Confectioner	14	7 75
Kessler & Huffington	Merchants	11	15 75
Ganoe, J A	Confectioner	14	7 75
Teistle, A R	Jeweller	14	7 75
Nagle, W D A	Jeweller	14	7 75
Fiegal, S	Hardware	14	7 75
Jones, Mull & Co	Furniture	13	10 75
Switzer, L & K	B'ks & Stat'y	14	7 75
Grey, Wolf & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
Grey, Wolf & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Davis, E A & Son	Jeweller	14	7 75
Straus, Lehman & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Herlinger, C B	Clothier	13	10 75
Pierce, R	Merchant	12	12 75
Meyer, T J	Grocer	14	7 75
Haworth, John	Groc'r & Con	14	7 75
Ryman, E A	"	14	7 75
Owens & Pechtal	Furniture	14	7 75
Nuttall, J & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
Eyer, Dan'l	Merchant	14	7 75
Lyon & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
Fleck & Miller	Merchants	14	7 75
Schnoover, J N	Boots & Shoes	14	7 75
Jones, Alfred	Hardware	13	10 75
Mull, R F	Druggist	14	7 75
Hoffer, Hiram	Billiard table		30 75
Haie, J M & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
Test, Jas	Billiard tables		40 75
Hoffer, Hiram	Tobacconist	14	7 75
PINE GLENN.			
Hoak, G E	Merchant	14	7 75
PINE GROVE MILLS.			
Snyder, M D	Merchant	14	7 75
Sample, J C	Merchant	13	10 75
Smith, J R Jr	Druggist	14	7 75
PORT MATILDA.			
Reese, A W	Merchant	14	7 75
Miles, S S & Co	Merchants	14	7 75
POTTERS MILLS.			
Thompson & Smith	Merchants	14	7 75
Strong Sam'l	Merchant	14	7 75
REBERSBURG.			
Frank & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Brumgart, J R	Merchant	14	7 75
ROCK SPRINGS.			
Sample, J C	Merchant	14	7 75
Moore & Hamil	Merchants	11	15 75
ROLAND.			
Curtins & Co	Merchants	11	15 75
SANDY RIDGE.			
Jackson, W I	Merchant	12	13 25
Miller, W R	Merchant	12	13 25
SNOW SHOE.			
Boak, G R & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
Somerville, Xrider & Co	Mer'ts	10	20 75
Williams, Herbert	Grocer	14	7 75
SPRING MILLS.			
Long, J D	Coal & Grain	14	7 75
Grenoble, I J	Merchant	12	13 25
Krumrine, E C	Coal & Grain	13	10 75
Duncan & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Whitmer & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
STATE COLLEGE.			
Stewart, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
Stamm, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
TUSSEYVILLE.			
Swartz, S M	Merchant	14	7 75
Meese, David	Merchant	14	7 75
UNIONVILLE.			
A J & Y E Griest	Merchant	11	15 75
Leathers, B F & Son	"	12	13 25
Union Co-operative Assoc, limited	Merchant	13	10 75
WALKER.			
Yearick & Son	Merchants	14	7 75
Miller, S E	Merchant	14	7 75
WOODWARD.			
Feese, David	Distiller	8	25 75
Eby, N W	Distiller	8	25 75
Wolf & Hosterman	Merchants	13	10 75
WOLF'S STORE.			
Emerick, J S	Merchant	14	7 75
ZION.			
Solt, David	Merchant	14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above appraisement, that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1881, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m., when and where you can attend if you think proper.

D. F. LUSE
Appraiser.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Names	P. O.	Class	Am't
Brown, Ed. J R	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Brockerhoff, H	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Garman, D	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Teller, W R	Bellefonte	5	50 75
Ramsdale, John	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Lloyd, R	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Faulkner, C A	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Passmore, J	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Hayes, Jeffrey	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Kreamer, J	Millheim	5	50 75
Musser, W S	Millheim	5	50 75
Odenkirk, J H	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Meyer, D J	Centre Hall	5	50 75
Ruhl, D H	Potters Mills	5	50 75
Stover, P H	Coburn	5	50 75
Uzzle, J G	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Hazel, Geo	Snow Shoe	5	50 75
Hagg, G	Pleasant Gap	5	50 75
Shaffer, H G	Aaronsburg	5	50 75
Robb, Henry	Nittany Hall	5	50 75
Koblbecker, A	Milesburg	5	50 75
Cooke, Jacob	Howard	5	50 75
Miller Geo	Spring Mills	5	50 75
Livingstone, E T	Ferguson twp	5	50 75
Peters D P	Snowshoe	5	50 75
Snook, J W	Millheim	5	50 75
Kunes, S H	Blanchard	5	50 75
Taylor, Robert	Philipsburg	5	50 75
Delong, J L	Blanchard	5	50 75

APPLICANTS FOR SALOON LICENSE.

Anderson, J	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Yeager, H C	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Smith, F	Bellefonte	5	20 75
Parker, G E	Philipsburg	5	20 75
Boyer, Sam'l	Snow Shoe	5	20 75
Brown, Em	Miles twp	5