

The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL
NEW SERIES, XVI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883

NO. 16.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Sergeant Mason who tried to shoot Guitau will not get a pardon.

Herr Most is in favor of dynamite. Let some one explode a bomb near him and he will change his notion.

When almshouse Phipps returns under escort to Philadelphia, wont the machine turn out to receive its old patron?

Fishermen on the Delaware are making large hauls of shad—now what we want is a large reduction in the price of shad.

Arrests are still being made in England in connection with the recent dynamite disclosures.

Twelve bills passed by our state Legislature and five of these the Governor vetoed, leaves seven laws as the result of a winter's work by our Solons at Harrisburg. In this grist 201 representatives and 66 senators had a hand in for the last 100 days at \$10 per diem and a free pass—and they are not tired yet.

The Democrats carried Albany the other day by 5000 majority. The elections everywhere, this spring, have been going thus, and last fall's tidal wave is not at all spent. The people seem determined on a new order of things, and if the democracy prove true to their professions, victories will continue to roll in with every election.

At Harrisburg in the Senate a bill was introduced making it a misdemeanor to manufacture and sell infernal machines and devices to destroy life and injure property. Would not a bill of this kind operate equally against gossip, news-carrying and tattling tongues—certainly come under the head of infernal machines.

A general scalp bill has been passed by the lower house of the Legislature and is now pending in the Senate. The bill provides \$20 for the scalp of a wolf; \$1 for wild cats and foxes; 50 cents for minks, weasels, skunks, hawks and owls. The scalps must be taken before the county commissioners instead of before the justice of the peace as the present law provides, where oath must be taken that the animal was killed in the county at a certain date.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company temporarily suspended one hundred and thirty men out of the blacksmith shop department at Altoona. The cause of this suspension is an excess of completed work on hand far ahead of orders.

The Harrisburg *Daily Patriot* has followed improvement upon improvement since the beginning of the year 1883. Its news department is now full and complete, and the daily is up to the best Philadelphia dailies in every respect.

How the truly good Republican journals, says the *World*, would have improved the occasion, day after day, to read homilies on the career of the Marsh family in the Tewksbury Almshouse, if the Marshes had been Democrats and the discovery of their misdeeds had been made by a Republican Governor! But now not a moral idea is to be had from one of them about the trade in paupers, alive or dead, and for aught that appears in their highly respectable pleasantries about Governor Butler, everything is for the best in the grand old Bay State except this Governor. Probably these sagacious organs have come to the wise conclusion that they have played the game of moral ideas for about all that it's worth.

With a continuation of economy in our state and county affairs, as at present inaugurated, tax-payers can look forward to a material reduction in taxation. By economy we mean a stopping up of the channels by which the public monies were drained from the state and county treasuries in extravagant jobs and schemes of plunder.

It is observed that the cry for Reform has had a good effect. It was a Democratic demand but the *Reporter* is fair enough to admit that there were some honest Republicans to join in the cry and call a halt upon the plunderers in their party, and to vote for a change. We must not let the matter rest here, for there is enough left yet to reform. Let the people keep up their watchfulness, no matter which party is in power, and elect only honest men to public places.

The Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will probably visit one another.

No doubt they intend to lay plans to rob some Frenchman's hen roost.

Philadelphia has a distinguished guest

—Phipps, the almshouse plunderer is now in jail there, having been brought back from Canada. With the star-route prosecutions going on at Washington, the almshouse investigation in Massachusetts and Phipps to come up for almshouse robbing in Philadelphia will make it quite a lively time for the rascals in high life.

The Prince of Wales' new railway carriage is a marvel of aesthetic decoration. It is fifty feet long, and contains a saloon, study, two bedrooms, two dressing rooms and a bathroom. The Prince's bedroom is hung with old gold silk, and the furniture is upholstered to match. Mirrors are let into the door panels, and the whole suit can be lighted either by candles or electricity. With all that, the humblest reader of the *Reporter* is just as happy, maybe more so, than the Prince of Wales.

A London paper reports that two thousand persons have been arrested in Moscow on suspicion of being engaged in plotting against the life of the Czar. Advice has been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that the secret police in that city, as well as at Moscow, are making numerous arrests at nighttime in consequence of the recent strong revival of nihilist intrigues. On the 4th instant thirty-nine arrests were made in a house in Wassily Ostrow, where a quantity of prepared explosives were discovered. The newspapers are forbidden, on pain of complete suspension, to publish reports of arrests or of the trial of Bogdanovitch Stephanovitch and the other nihilists, which were begun on 9th inst., with closed doors.

A correspondent at Harrisburg writes that it is rather a comical thing to listen to the big speeches of the representatives on the free pass bill, and then to watch them run to the depot in droves with passes in their pockets. A few of the consistent ones vote as they act to continue the passes. Believing that the bill will soon become a law, members are asking leave of absence, and hurrying away to the cities to take as much out of the passes as possible.

Heavy storms are reported from Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota and other parts of the west. Houses were blown down, and mountains cleared of trees. Oak trees three feet thick were snapped off.

Iquique, in Central America, had another conflagration a short time ago—damage one million. This is the third great fire in six years.

New York had a \$300,000 fire on Sunday.

Thanks to Hon. S. J. Randall for a copy of the new Internal tax-law.

Mr. B. S. Heindel, Hellam, Pa., says I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and was much pleased with the result.

ILLINOIS.

ROCK CITY, Ill., April 7, 1883. ED. REPORTER:—Since our advent in the west, some five years ago, we have noticed that a peculiar mania, if such it may be termed, exists among some people who have emigrated to this country, to write for their old home paper thro' which they attempt to explain to their friends they have left behind the beauties of the "new world" in which they have cast their lot; besides detailing some of their peculiar experiences and astounding(?) adventures. A few years ago we might have been enrolled with the same class, but having quelled that desire for five long years, we now write as a matter of pastime rather than out of any other motive, and with your permission, shall endeavor to give the readers of your valuable paper a few rambling thoughts on what we know about the great State of Illinois, which may prove of some interest to them.

Illinois, the fourth state in the union in population, has an area of 55,000 square miles, about 10,000 square miles more than Pennsylvania, its extreme width being 212 miles and length 388. The latitude of the northern part of the state is the same as that of Salem, Mass., while the southern part is under the same parallel as Norfolk, Va., giving it a variety of climate much greater than that of many other states of the union. About four-fifths of the surface of Illinois is prairie; in some places almost flat, but more frequently rolling. The largest extent of broken or rolling land is in the southern part of the state, while the northern part claims the highest elevation which is West Point, Stephenson county, about 1,900 feet above the level of the sea. This state has less waste land than any other state. The soil of the prairies and bottom lands is a rich, deep, black mould; that of the broken regions though not so good, is well adapted to wheat and fruit. The natural forests are mostly in the south, but many thousands of acres have been planted with forest trees, consisting mostly of the elm, hard and soft maple, and some evergreens. The most abundant and valuable mineral in the state is bituminous coal, which underlies most of the counties south of a line from Rock Island through La Salle to Kankakee. In some places this mineral crops out at the surface but more frequently shafts must be sunk from 200 to 400 feet, before reaching the best coal. In the north-western part of the state lead ore abounds.

This state takes the lead in agriculture, for according to the census of 1880 it con-

tained more acres of improved land than any other in the union. It raises more India corn and oats than any other state, and was unequalled in the number of horses and swine.

The commercial advantages are excellent; the Mississippi forming the western boundary, the Ohio the southern, Lake Michigan the northern, and the state itself a perfect network of railroads.

The common school educational facilities are firmly founded, while higher institutions of learning are also numerous. The Government was liberal with a number of western states in setting apart the 16th and 36th sections in every township for school purposes. This land was sold and the interest of that money is divided annually among the schools, which is sufficient to keep them open several months during the year. Had Pennsylvania these advantages the Centre county schools might have an average of seven or eight months during the year instead of a little over five. Our State Superintendent is elected by a popular vote of the people instead of being appointed by the governor, and our County Superintendent is elected in the same way instead of receiving his appointment from the school directors. It may be of some interest to your readers to know that each sub-school district has its own school board, consisting of three members, who decide upon the school year, lay the school tax of their district, hire the teacher, and give the grades of certificates issued, as in Pennsylvania; our second grade being equivalent to your provisional, the first grade to your professional, and State's certificate to your permanent. For a second grade an average (in this county) of 75 per cent. in the common school branches is required; for a first grade an average of 90 per cent. in the same branches including botany, zoology, physiology and natural philosophy. For a State's certificate an average of 75 per cent. is required in the same branches as for a first grade, besides in chemistry, physical geography, school law, civil government, theory and practice of teaching, astronomy and an essay on English literature. Examinations for the last named certificate are held annually at four or five different places in the state where applicants work about five days, hence to secure the treasured document means something. Teachers' wages are higher here than in Centre county. We could name five or six teachers in this county who are getting from \$40 to \$55 per month that got only \$30, back four or five years ago. Horace Greeley's advice, "Go west, young man," we think is good enough. More anon. I. O. S.

ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE DEFUNCT LYCOMING COMPANY.

The following from the Philadelphia *Press* will interest the policy holders of the late Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company of Muncy: Magistrate Liss's office was crowded the other day with unhappy insurers in the defunct Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company of Muncy, Pa., against forty-five of whom assessments had been issued for an unpaid assessment of 20 per cent. made by the Lycoming Court. The instance of the receiver, John W. Beecher, of Williamsport, upon the outstanding premium notes. The assessments were returnable at the Magistrate's office in batches, and were heard at consecutive hours. All the sufferers groined terribly, and the magistrate was much harassed by questions as to the right of the matter, explaining until his tongue grew tired, that the assessments were perfectly legal and had been cou- raged wherever the insurer had more legal contest, he gave judgment in every case, the amounts varying from \$8.57 up to a fraction within \$100, the limit of the magisterial jurisdiction. Many of the magisterial judgments were, but a number wisely paid up at once, to save considerable costs. T. Dimecker, counsel for the receiver, said to a *Press* reporter that the assessment upon the policy holders who note matured between the assessments made by the directors of the insurance company in May, 1880, and the receiver's appointment on Oct. 8, 1881, and ranged from 10 to 20 per cent, which latter amount is exacted upon all notes maturing since the receiver's appointment, since which time, of course, all risks were void. Mr. Beecher stated that if the amount of these assessments is realized or such reasonable approach thereto as to the trouble and delay of collection warrant, it is believed that the indebtedness of the company can be paid, and the insurers relieved from any further responsibility. He was the counsel for the company before it went into the receiver's hands, and an assessment of 25 per cent. then made was pretty well collected, although a large number of suits had to be carried to a result before this was done. At that time an appeal was taken from a magistrate's judgment to Common Pleas No. 3, where the decision was sustained, and whenever appeals were then taken to other counties the local courts also decided in favor of the company. There are a number of suits now pending before different courts, upon assessments amounting to over \$100, but a number of policy holders who have been assessed in this and larger amounts, reaching as high as \$1,600 have been paid up without suit. There are also assessments to be collected to a considerable amount in Ohio, besides lesser sums in Indiana and New York, and a few in Vermont.

We hear it reported that in our county the insured in the above company have concluded to stand suit on the assessments.

PLAINING MILL BURNED.

Lock Haven, April 16.—Brown & Ely's planing mill was burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$6,000.

THE WESTERN TORNADO.

Chicago, April 15.—Reports from the

northwest are to the effect that heavy wind storms were experienced yesterday and last night in many places, accompanied by a driving rain. The storm traversed parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, in addition to those in Kansas and Missouri. Considerable damage was done to houses, barns and fences, but no loss of life is reported.

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

Fight on the Compensation Clause. The prohibition amendment came up in the House on 11, but did not advance much that day. From the *Patriot* we copy the talk had over the measure:

Lawrie from the wives of Indiana did not have a paper speech. It was the first instance on record. He spoke plainly and all around the point. We have no right to pass this compensation clause," he said, "it is fore-telling legislation. Let the liquor traffic take its chance. It is no better than any other business. If anything it ranks with the curses of the earth. Men have rolled in money by it. Who will deny, who is there to deny that the wealth taken from the people is at their misery. Mr. Lawrie lauded his thunderbolt at length. He went from books to show that the state would not be compelled to compensate liquor men for damages sustained if the people ratify the amendment. It is doubtful if twenty members of the house heard Mr. Lawrie, though he spoke more plainly than usual.

"The people have a right to vote either for or against the amendment," was the way in which Hughes, of Bedford, looked at it, "but they want to decide the matter without attaching a compensation clause to it. The question is, how shall we give the bill to them, for in my mind, it is incumbent upon us to meet the wishes of the people." Mr. Ormsby, the tall sycamore of Mercer, had an idea that no man's property is taken without compensation, "therefore no provisions in the constitution to afford a remedy in this case should be given." He went further than that. "To adopt this clause is to commit a stupendous blunder." Upon H. White opposed the bill, "because it could not result in no particular good." Morgan, of Philadelphia, read a speech against the bill. Sharpe made a strong constitutional argument against the measure.

"Have the people who are opposed to this bill any right to be heard?" began McNamara, of Bedford. "What has the liquor law accomplished? It has built our asylums, there is not a single great public improvement in the state that has not been attained without its assistance. Let the temperance men confine themselves to the portals of truth. Thousands of people to-day are suffering from dyspepsia, and that any remedy why men should be denied by law to eat wheat bread and be kept down to brass? He said the saloons would become dens of iniquity if they were closed as men would do in secret what is now done open to the household as it were. "The right of petition remains. The right of representation is yet with us. If these men could prevent the sun to shine, the forest leaves to give shade, the earth to give a grave or ocean on a last home they'd do it. Fanaticism goes a great way." Mr. McNamara could only think of St. John as a professional blunder. Mr. Emery, in whose charge the bill was, could not restrain his impatience to get the bill through and make an effort to secure expedition in the speech making but failed. The debate continued through the session and the measure has been only advanced a peg.

ESCAPED FROM A TRAIN.

On Thursday night last an embezzler Bernard Rynack, who was in charge of a detained man E. E. Johnson, skipped from an express train near Mt. Union. Rynack sought a side closet of the car, and made his escape through a window while the train was flying through the Jackstown narrows at the rate of 35 miles an hour. Detective Johnson left the train at the next station, McVeytown, and on Friday morning he got on the track of the escaped embezzler near Mount Union, where he applied for something to eat, and a few hours later he overtook and captured Rynack, who was resting on the roadside between Orbisona and Shirleysburg. The prisoner's face was badly cut by his jump from the car window, but no bones were broken and he could walk without much trouble. The wonder is that he was not killed. The prisoner is now confined in the Tombs in New York city.

The *Illustrated World* is a new publication just started in Philadelphia by James Eiverson, the proprietor of that excellent juvenile publication, *Golden Days*. It is sixteen pages, size the same as Harper's and Frank Leslie's, and every other page is illustrated. The literary matter, as well as the artistic, is first class, and it cannot fail to favorably impress the public, at once ingratitude itself into favor. Terms, \$3 per year, or ten cents a single copy.

The dynamic scare in England has taken itself to every subject of the Queen, and all shake and quake with fear, lest some tuss of an Irishman burst up the whole realm some morning before breakfast. Well, England must have her troubles, even the Queen, who suffered from a strain about the knee and can't walk. We have had our troubles over here, but are all right; enough to eat and drink and every-body decently clad since the establishment of the Philadelphia Branch clothing hall, where suits are sold so low that rags and tatters are no more seen on men or boys. The stock of clothing just received for the spring season beats anything of the kind outside of the eastern cities, and prices

A MAN KILLS HIS TWO SONS, HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Dubuque, Ia., April 13.—Charles Smith, a well to do farmer living four miles north of Carlville, went to his barn this morning where two sons, aged 9 and 13, were engaged at work, and killed them with an axe. Returning to the house with the same weapon he killed his wife as she stood by the stove preparing breakfast. He then attempted to slay his two daughters, the only remaining members of the family but they succeeded in getting to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. When they returned it was found that Smith had killed himself by cutting his throat with a butcher knife.

SNOW STORM IN DAKOTA.

Deadwood, April 14.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed throughout this section for the past six hours. The Black Hills and Pierre Railroad, from Lead City to Pierre, is blocked, and all the telegraph lines from the various cities to the Hills are down. All stage lines are blocked.

TWO TRAMPS SHOT.

Chambersburg, Pa., April 12.—Two tramps, whose names are supposed to be School and Bator, called at a farm house of David Long, residing about a mile south of Chambersburg, and demanded something to eat. As they were both intoxicated Mr. Long refused to give them anything to eat, School, with an oath, declared he would have it if he had to fight for it and pushed into the kitchen. After several unsuccessful efforts get School out of the room Long went into an adjoining room and got a revolver, when on returning to the kitchen School drew his coat and struck several times at Long. Long told him to leave or he would shoot, but School persisted in fighting it out. Long then fired a shot striking Bator, who was standing on the porch, in the arm. Long then fired a second shot, it taking effect in School's left side and passing through the abdominal cavity. School ran to the porch and fell and Bator fled. Word was sent to town for officers, who arrested Bator and brought him and School to town. School is lying in a precarious condition at a boarding house.

CHARGED WITH MURDERING AND EATING HIS COMPANIONS.

Denver, Col., April 12.—The trial of Alfred G. Packer, who is charged with murdering five companions in San Juan County in 1872, was concluded to-night. The evidence shows that a party of six was organized in Utah in 1872 to prospect southern Colorado. While in the neighborhood of the present site of Lake City they lost their way in a storm. Their food gave out and for days together they lived on raw-buds. The men became all most crazy and while in this condition Packer butchered the whole party and for several weeks lived on their flesh. Yesterday Packer made a statement calmly and related the experience of the party, closing with the details of the murder and the subsequent eating of the bodies. He claimed that he acted in self-defense. Each member of the party except Packer possessed a large amount of money, upon which Packer has since been living. After nine years wandering he was captured not long ago near Fort Fetterman, Wyo.

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Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodelled, repaired and added to the exterior as well as to the interior appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My motto will be as far as possible, I am a complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business but best dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall, Pa.

APRIL COURT TRIAL LIST.

FIRST WEEK.
John H. Youcum et al. vs. John Lyon et al.
Kosler & Huntington vs. O. L. Schoonover.
Jose Diggs vs. Jackson Johnson.
C. O. Meinhart vs. John T. Fowler.
C. Sharar vs. E. J. Pruner.
Volstead Hiss vs. George C. Nash.
Edward Gardner vs. John W. Cooke.
W. H. Corman, assignee, vs. Elias Wert et al.

SECOND WEEK.
Centre county vs. Andrew Gregg et al.
L. J. Greenoble vs. Chas. E. Stewart.
Stephen M. Monagan's Ex'rs vs. Price & Milliken.
A. C. Geary vs. Sam'l Kryder.
W. V. Hagans vs. J. H. Morrison.
Jacob Beck use of vs. John A. Hunter.
Thomas Mertzmann vs. John T. Fowler.
Furst & Hunter vs. Hodder & Walker.
Jacob Wagner vs. George Crommiller.
J. B. Fisher vs. R. H. Duncan et al.
Mertzmann's Ex'rs vs. W. F. Reynolds et al.
Warner & Meffert vs. R. Estlinger.
Com. Penn's ex rel, vs. James Mullin et al.
Leonard Hoone vs. Penn's R. Co.
D. W. Holt vs. Susquehanna Insurance Co.
Same vs. Kittanning Insurance Co.
Aaron P. Richards et al. vs. James Cowher, Admr't, et al.
Com. Penn's, ex rel, vs. D. S. Keller, Admr't.
A. B. Ross vs. Carrigan Bros. & Co., (Limited).
Hugh Adams vs. Alfred Johnson.
James Gales vs. G. Dorsey Green.
G. W. Zimmerman vs. S. P. Gephart.
George Reecer use of vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.

APRIL COURT.

GRAND JURORS.
Gregg, J. Rarick, Wm. Stover, Chas. A. Kratochewski, O. Holt, Wm. Stewart, Ferguson, J. J. Carpenter, D. G. Meek, Unions, S. Branger, Potter G. M. Bond, Union, J. H. Stover, A. Calhoun, W. Walker, Wm. Whipple, Liberty, S. W. Menster, Marion, J. W. Barnhart, College, J. V. Stewart, Millheim, J. H. Refinsnyder, Miles, Hart, Strubbe, Gegg, Jas. Yarnell, S. J. Dale, Rush, J. D. Gill, Harris, George Fortney, Spring, John Griffith.

TRAVELERS—FIRST WEEK.
Howard, N. S. Sanders, Philadelphia, S. Miller, J. B. Hord, L. G.orton, C. G. Berthright, Ferguson, David Carpenter, J. W. Ribber, Bellefonte, G. W. Brew, J. O. Hewitt, J. Heppner, C. Fox, E. C. Humes, J. W. Jackson, Spring, P. N. Barnhart, Henry Zeigler, Wm. Houser, Howard twp., F. Conler, D. W. Shenck, College, Jas. Everhart, Liberty, B. Gardner, C. A. Cooney, Gregg, Geo. Miller, J. Hoy, Jas. Gintzel, J. S. Herring, Union, E. Fisher, G. Curtis, D. Brickerly, Millburg, Wm. Wilky, A. Wuerhler, Ross, Jas. Krebs, Austin, Curtis, J. L. Neff, Rush, J. B. Long, Haines, Jas. M. Weaver, G. M. Stover, Unionville, John Alexander.

are really lower than ever, and far lower than elsewhere in or outside of Philadelphia or New York. Lewins & Co. have outlived all opposition, and just now mean business.

A disastrous fire, caused by a quarrel over a game of cards, killed a loss of 50 lives and over \$100,000 of property in the town of Westminister, Md. The fire was the result of a fight over a game of cards. Four men—Robert Goodwin, John Clark, Hanson Dorsey and Charles Warfield—had climbed into a stable to play cards. During the fight which occurred the lantern, by the light of which they were playing, was knocked over and broken, the light setting fire to the loom-hay.

Brady was found guilty of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke, in Dublin. He was immediately sent to the gallows, and May 14th was fixed for the day of execution.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS CRUSHED BY A FALLING WALL.

A terrible accident happened to two little girls at Millin five days ago. May Hushberger and Anna Fisher, aged about 8 years, were on their way home from school and had to cross a creek. By the side of the creek stood an old stone barn, a tumbledown, deserted building. As the little girls were in the middle of the stream, stepping from stone to stone, the side of the old barn tumbled outward and the heavy stones covered and crushed them, killing them instantly. A small boy who witnessed the accident gave the alarm and men soon hurried to the spot. Some of the stones were so large that it took two men to lift them. Miss Hushberger, was the daughter of the Dr. Hushberger, and Miss Fisher the daughter of Dr. A. J. Fisher.

SPRING MILLS SELECT SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open a select school at Spring Mills, in the public school building. The Spring term to consist of 6 weeks will open on Monday, May 8. Tuition \$2.50 to \$4.00. Boarding can be procured at from \$2.50 to \$3.00. 12p4t C. M. SMITH, A. B.

Goods still going at 20 per cent. below cost at the Broker's office, Centre Hall. Sooa the chances for the best bargains ever offered will be over and you will pay 30 to 40 per cent. above what is now asked at Broker's office.

A BLESSING.

The pain in all his joints became intense; fever with its deteriorating effects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semibedridden state, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such indescribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be better if he were called away. At this time physicians, well-known in the county (Pittsburg), informed his parents that he was in imminent danger of total Paralysis, and directly afterward they announced to his sorrowful mother that they could give no hopes of his recovery. At this juncture the use of *Peruna* was commenced, and in 14 weeks Wm. Lincoln Curtis was well and at work. Read page 23 of Dr. Hartman's "Hills of Life," get it from your Druggist.

—Buffalo Prostate for Sale at Grenoble's, at low prices. 2c.

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Gregg, J. Rarick, Wm. Stover, Chas. A. Kratochewski, O. Holt, Wm. Stewart, Ferguson, J. J. Carpenter, D. G. Meek, Unions, S. Branger, Potter G. M. Bond, Union, J. H. Stover, A. Calhoun, W. Walker, Wm. Whipple, Liberty, S. W. Menster, Marion, J. W. Barnhart, College, J. V. Stewart, Millheim, J. H. Refinsnyder, Miles, Hart, Strubbe, Gegg, Jas. Yarnell, S. J. Dale, Rush, J. D. Gill, Harris, George Fortney, Spring, John Griffith.

TRAVELERS—FIRST WEEK.
Howard, N. S. Sanders, Philadelphia, S. Miller, J. B. Hord, L. G.orton, C. G. Berthright, Ferguson, David Carpenter, J. W. Ribber, Bellefonte, G. W. Brew, J. O. Hewitt, J. Heppner, C. Fox, E. C. Humes, J. W. Jackson, Spring, P. N. Barnhart, Henry Zeigler, Wm. Houser, Howard twp., F. Conler, D. W. Shenck, College, Jas. Everhart, Liberty, B. Gardner, C. A. Cooney, Gregg, Geo. Miller, J. Hoy, Jas. Gintzel, J. S. Herring, Union, E. Fisher, G. Curtis, D. Brickerly, Millburg, Wm. Wilky, A. Wuerhler, Ross, Jas. Krebs, Austin, Curtis, J. L. Neff, Rush, J. B. Long, Haines, Jas. M. Weaver, G. M. Stover, Unionville, John Alexander.