CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

Cincinnati has got even with Chicago -Chicago had the biggest fire and Cincinnati had the infernalest biggest riot.

Ben Meyers as a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention would be the right man in the right place. He has a

in Pennsylvania. The Arthur boom apparently is down with the mumps.

At the Union county republican primaries, (Crawford Co. system,) the vote for President stood, Blaine 936, Arthur 15, Edmunds 5, Gen. Sherman 2. For Vice President, R. T. Lincoln 919, Gen.

head of the senate investigating commit- This combination is headed by Senator lence, out of which Sherman hopes to lation of the law, and have since been of Ohio there is so much disregard of justice that the people of Cincinnati think it better to burn down the court houses | breaking up of this gigantic cattle ring. and jails than have such government. Now can Eliza-Pinkston Sherman find any thing to investigate in Ohio? or does faded hair to its youthful color and he consider it all right because the lustre. People with gray hair prefer to wrong is suffered by whites in Ohio? It seems whenever a negro gets kicked on the sbins in the south for his impudence it raises a big howl among the rads in

There is a great deal of talk in Washing over the anticipated arrival of ex-Senator Dorsey. He has been summoned to appear here by the 20th of this ins during the honey-moon and you can terested in his proposed disclosures have gone west to head him off and if possible ted and make money by purchasing anticipate what he is going to say. A clothing at the Philad. Branch. gentleman who has had access to Dorsey's letter-book in the past says he has a huge memorandum book of receipts and disbursements during the last Presidential campaign and a letter book containing a number of interesting epistles. It is understood that Dorsey has really eve of the campaign with a definite purnose. He will come to Washington gunning for three particular men. First, it enough about Arthur's part in the money campaign to entirely blow him out as a candidate. It is said that Dorsey can show that Arthur knew of the agreement made in the interest of Stanley Mathews and that he personally received \$100,000 of the subscription fund from C. P. Huntington and that he transmitted this money to Indiana. At any rate Dorsey's friends say that the agreement will be so clearly shown up that the impeachment of Justice Matthews will be warranted, and that the scandal will end the political fortunes of all those connected with it.

Then the Attorney-General is another object of Dorsey's wrath. He has been working hard for evidence against him and thinks he will show his connection with Bosler and how Bosler secured immunity for his Star-route friends. Mr. Springer is very reticent, but he was never so well satisfied with his investigation forts would not be made to head off Dorsey. Some of the Republican politicians now say that Dorsey will never reach Washington, and that he will be persuaded to bury the proofs of the rascality of the Republican scoundrels he has in his possession in the wilds of the West. But Springer is confident that Dorsey will be here on time and will tell all he knows. He has already submitted enough in advance to make his silence practically valuless to those interested.

THE FOREIGN LAND THIEVES.

A number of high-handed capitalists have at various times camped down in the West and seized upon the public lands without the slightest shadow of law or right, for the use as cattle ranges. It has been the habit of these highwaymen of the border to seize upon some good locality and fence it in with a barbten included within the lines of this fence the claims of honest settlers. The vassals of these cattle barons, the cowboys, have driven off these settlers and have threatened their lives whenever they have attempted to protect their ewn property. The remedy of the settler under the existing land laws is a remote one, on account of the red tape involved | the war, when there was a comparative- can be said in favor of protection, there in the proving up of the real facts of his

pany. This association holds unlawfully within the thieving lines of a barbedwire fence 943,000 acres of public land. This company has simply seized upon the lands and has since held them through the force of money and shotguns. The New Brighton Cattle Company, in Minnesota, is another foreign organization. It holds unlawfully over half a million of acres. The Public Land Committee will report within the next week or ten days a bill which will certainly break up these land robbers. The Blaine boom is still marching on Fencing in the public lands will be made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Every bona-fide settler is authorized to destroy the fences, wherever he finds them, as a public nuisance. Any employee of the company who attempts to intimidate him or to interfere with him is subject to fine and imprisonment. This still will be supplemented by another to break up the cat-John Sherman-of Eliza-Pinkston tle ring, which at present controls large fame-got up and put himself at the tracts of lands in Indian Territory. tee, to show that lawlessness exists Plumb, of Kansas. Thousands of acres while gets knocked down for his inso- this association from the Indians in viomake capital for the coming presi- fenced in. Secretary Teller has never indential campaign. In the greatest city terfered, while Plumb, in the Senate, has always been strong enough to prevent any adverse legislation looking to the

Hall's Hair Renewer, cleanses, brightens and invigorates the hair, and restores use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world through their bleached locks that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

Lewins having taken himself a better half is happy, and now wants to make all others happy by offering ready-made clothing at a farther reduction of prices. You can now purchase at a trifle above so large that any man or boy can be fit-

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

IV. Tariff does not protect the manufacturing idustries of the country, but on the contra ry is an injury to them .- Of course this statement is not intended to include each and every industry, but the industries in held back all of this thunder until the general. Tariff imposes a tax upon mahinery, and on almost all kinds of raw a manufacturing industry is erected it requires a greater outlay of money at the is claimed that he will be able to show start, for the plant of machinery, and the a duty ; coal are taxed from 50 to 70 per cent; iron and steel 60 per cent; wool from 35 to 65 per cent; glass, stones, clay, etc., from 20 to 60 per cent; chemicals and dye stuffs from 20 to 50 per cent, and so on down the entire list, almost every material used in manufacturing industries similarly taxed. The foreign manufacturer has no such disadvanhas less expense to fit out his manufactory, and consequently can produce much try require more than the trade of the They must look to an outside market for sale; but where can they compete with English traders? Besides, using our naour forests-one of the most danderous things that can be done.

As we have said, the protective policy gives the American manufacturer a home monopoly; and this monopoly very frequently allows him to realize enormous factorers to produce an over supply; the market is over-stocked, and then he must wait until the condition of the market will allow him to begin manufacturers. ing again. Other manufacturers carrying that a few do succeed, and soon become rich from such a manopaly; almost every manufacturing district contains one or more such men. The idea of protecting such men is absurd, when the greater place more money into the pockets of | see a return of those times. our manufacturers. The history and sta-tisticts of our manufacturing trade before the benefit of the few.-Now, after all that our manufacturers. The history and sta-

ly low tariff, amply bear out this state-

American flag, and we have practically done at a loss to the great majority of no ships at all. The princip'e of protec- the people, should be ground enough for tion and tariff are directly responsible for overthrowing the protective system. this. It has worked very effectively in Granting everything to protection it is wiping out American shipping. One or found that sixteen persons out every two instances taken at random will show seventeen are taxed for the benefit of the this. In the beginning of December, other one. The Tenth Census gives us 1883, fourteen million bushels of wheat this account of the occupation of the peowere shipped to the United Kingdoms. ple of the United States in 1880: Seventy per cent. of this was grown in the United States, and the remainder in Europe, Asia and Africa. To transport Trade and transportation.

Manufacturing, mechanical and mining this grain required 290 vessels, not a single one of which sailed under the flag of the United States. Although our nation furnishes nearly three-fourths of all this grain and paid about \$1,500,000 for freight, yet not a single dollar of this how many persons could really be subcomes into the pockets of any of her citizens. Shipping laws intending to protect a few shipyards have beed passed, compelling Americans to buy ships at home, or practically not at all. There is a direct law to this effect. It is a shameful outrage. The disadvantages under which Americans labor are such that they cannot engage in shipping. The home monopolists charge enormous prices for ves-sels. If the American buys a ship in a foreign market he is hampered and bound by laws and refused the protection of the United States government for his vessel. Capt. John Codman, of Boston, a veteran shipowner, appeared be ore the 17 persons employed in the United in the south because a negro once in a of land are leased in this Territory by House Committee on "American Ship- States are taxed for the benefit of the ping," recently, and showed the effect of other one. The proposed principle of this protective principle. We can imag- this government is to promote the prosine what a state our American shipping perity and welfare of the majority of its must be in when he said : "What we citizens, and yet we find that the great ask is concisely this: The liberty to use mass of the people really have their lot our own money, and not the money of made harder, in order to fill the coffers the Treasury; to build such ships as we of a few. The price of everything is do not build, in order to employ labor artificially increased in order to protect that we do not now employ; to induce a very small percentage of the population merchants who have not the opportuni- from the competition to which they ty to become ship-owners; to give our would be otherwise exposed. The idea captains and officers employment under of taxing sixteen people to protect one is their own instead of forcing them to seek absurd, and we wonder that the Ameriit under a foreign flag; to raise up a can people have not long ago upset this force of seamen who shall defend that tyranical, unjust and pernicious system. flag when it is attacked on the rea; and in worder that rich manufacturers are withal by depriving a ring of ship-builders of only a part of their monopoly, to force them to reduce their enormous of the workingmen of America would profits so that in the end there will be no give this question a proper and thorough necessity for us to go abroad for any consideration, they would soon see who class of ships. In short, with injury to are their friends in this matter and who none, with benefit to all, to revive the American commercial marine by taking "Workingmen's" papers continually of the hands of foreigners who are protected by our own laws in appropriating to themselves the whole of the business upon the sea." Then, again, our tariff has cut down exports and almost done away with the use of ships. Our trade with foreign countries is very discreditation. It is and shows what a high tariff of their preservation. We hope the time will soon come when the workingmen will wake up to the fact that they have upon the use of ships. Our trade with foreign countries is very discreditation.

Sive acres and seventy-three perches, (5 a., and 73 p.), of land adjoining No. 2 on the southeast time will soon come when the workingmen will wake up to the fact that they have upon the use of ships. Our trade pers, for these papers in almost every instance are doing this sort of thing only cost. This is a rare chance. Take Lew- at least a part of the carrying trade out leading the laborers around by the nose month, and already several who are in- drive a bargain sure-take this bint if tected by our own laws in appropriating for their preservation. We hope the you want a cheap suit. His assortment is to themselves the whole of the business time will soon come when the workingble, and shows what a high tariff policy to foster their own private ends. w. L. K. can do for a country. The Spanish American republics, situated very near to us, and friendly disposed, only took if not you are not doing wisely, nor are from us in 1880 \$60,000,000 worth of you studying your best interests or the goods, while we purchased from them good of your table. Pure and fresh goods \$176,000,000; leaving a balance of over are always far preferable to stale and im-\$100,000,000 against us. They are com- pure. At any price the former are cheappelled to buy from England, because the er than the latter. Sechlers sell pure and American manufacturer cannot compete fresh goods always, and at same prices material used in manufacturing. When with the English,-tariff has raised the that you pay when buying stale and cost of manufacture, and the English-man undersells him. Mexico adjoining us, in 1880, took \$2,406,000 in cotton erecting of the necessary buildings in goods from England, against \$832,000 America than in England. Then the raw from the United States. From South goods from England, against \$832,000 material used for the production of artis America, in 1880, we took \$176,000,000 in cles is again heavily taxed. Lumber has coffees, sugars, woods, nitrates, dye stuffs, etc, while they took in return only \$58,000,000 in merchandise. Central America shows the same state of affairs our exports to that country, in 1880, were \$77,000, while England exported \$2,000,000. Venezuels, very friendly disposed toward the United States, only takes \$149,000, while England sends her cottons to the value of \$1,449,000, nearly tage to contend with. He pays only the regular market value for his material, Chile's trade with the United States for Lovers do use the sighin language. 1880, showed \$218,000 in merchandise taken from the United States; and \$5,cheaper than the one who is taxed for 000,000 from England. Peru takes \$24,everything he uses. A protective tariff | 000 in exports from the United States, secures the home market for the produc- and \$418,000 from England. Now this er, but he can find no sale for any over supply in a foreign market. The man who produces cheaper can, and does, undersell him. The industries of our country dersell him. The industries of our country loss than a very bad showing for a country legend tacked on his door: "Those who industries. We have all the natural additional and the production of the legend tacked on his door: "Those who call on business will please make it wantages for securing the bulk of the trade with these countries, but tariff has United States to keep them running, increased the cost of almost every article, and the American cannot begin to compete with the Englishman in a foreign market. Throw off the tariff, let the inas at the present time. If there was not | tive coal hightens the price of fuel. The | dustries have a free course and see what some truth in all this, such earnest ef- high tax on lumber makes us cut down a difference there will be. Here is a little experiment in free trade that might you see?) be of interest: In 1872 the tariff on raw hides was taken off, and hides came in Venzuela in 1872, (before hides came in

Let us just for a moment glance at the ing again. Other manufacturers carrying condition of affairs during 1860, when on their production in a business like there was a low tariff. Gen. Garfield, in ticles. All this time the establishments lie idle; the capital invested cannot be used, and the final result very often is that the manufacturers lose. It is the control of the capital invested cannot be used, and the final result very often is that the manufacturers lose. It is the control of the capital invested cannot be used, and the final result very often is in 1950 was, in round million to capital me what time it is?"

"Can you tell me what time it is?"

asked a lady, while waiting in a bank.

"No, no; I am not the teller. Next in 1950 was, in round million to capital me what time it is?" 100,000; in 1800 it was elected the popular rease of 126 per cent. while the popular rease of 126 per cent." He further showed that the exports of 1860 exceed those of any previous year by \$43,500,000; and that "we were exporting number of industries really are retarded to foreign countries more American good locality and fence it in with a barb- and injured by a protective tariff. For manufactures than in any other year of ed wire fence. In so doing they have of- twenty years our industries have had a our history." Mining, farming and all high protective war tariff; and these twenty years have witnessed a great number of panies, failures, bankruptcies, up 103 per cent. in ten years, while the assignments, etc. Were this oppressive population only increased 35 per cent. tariff thrown off the profits might be Everything was activity and industry less, but the demand would be much and it was rightly called "a prosperous greater, and the final result would be to era." Give us a low tariff and we will

free,) amounted to \$2,864,000; four years

is one fact that above all others condemns it Suppose that we grant that The Arkansas Cattle Company is an association of foreign capitalists. There is not an American dollar in the com-

8,837,112

.17,392,099 Taking this as a basis, David A. Wells, as taken the trouble to find out just jected to foreign competition in some manner by abolishing the tariff, taking care to give the protectionists the benefit of all doubts, the following is the result : umber engaged in growing sugar, rice,

From this we see that 16 out of every

-Have you tried Sechler's groceries?

Sunbeams.

Two for a scent-The nostrils.

When is a baby not a baby? When it's a little cross. The religious press-hugging a Sunday-

chool teacher. A Lowell girl who was asked if she ever

had the mnmps, said: "Yes; that is, I had one mump." "Love's sweetest thoughts are all uu-

spoken," says some one. True for you.

An Italian journalist, describing the American girl, says she is like champagne. Yes, and this is the year for her to "pop."

A lawyer of this city has the following

A beautiful young Vassar girl has just written a new novel, entitled "The Last Bang; or, The Fate of the Spitcurl In-

A couple of thorns in the side of the British government. — "Ma"-hdi and "Pa"-hdi. (Mahdi and Paddy—don't

"No," said the greeer, "Brown's trade free. Our exports of tanned bides to family; but then, you know, they don't doesn't amount to much. A pretty large keep a servant.

"At the party last night I noticed you were a little too much like the toasts."
"Why, how were the toasts?" "They were drunk?"

The Washington Sentinel, the brewers' organ, speaks of "elderly women of both sexes." And yet they say that lager beer is not intoxicating.

A woman in San Francisco has been appointed to the position of conductor on a line of horse cars. At last the "dream of 'fare' woman" is realized. A drinking man, upon reading in a novel that the heroine's beautiful face "colored with pleasure," remarked, "Now I know A Whiteman

what's the matter with my nose. A health journal says that you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for your dinner. It would be well also to add a

few vegetables and a piece of meat. Isn't it kind of curious that no woman goes to the telephone to answer a ring without wondering if her hair is all right and her train in the proper shape?

Reporter for the campaign 10c per m'th

PUBLIC SALES.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE .- There will be ex-

John Love, dec'd, about 1 mile west of Tusseyville, on Saturday, May 3, 1884, the following described real estate of John Love, viz: A VALUABLE FARM, in Potter twp., Centre Co., adjoining lands of Michael Spyker, John Stoner, Jas. Runkle, James M'Clellan an others, containing about 160 ACRES, mostly of good limestone land, about 14 acres of which are tovered with a good growth of fine timber, the residue is in a fine state of cultivation, thereon erected a good 2story frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings. There is an excellent orchard on the place and a well of never failing water. The farm is located in an excellent neighborhood and in convenient access to churches, schools, &c., affording a rare opportunity of securing a most desirable home. Terms.- A sum equal to the costs in the proceeding in partition and expenses of sale, in hand, when the property is knocked off; ? of the residue cash upon confirmation of sale; \(\frac{1}{2}\) in 1 year thereafter with interest; and the remaining \(\frac{1}{2}\) at the death of Elizabeth Love, the widow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid her annually luring the term of her natural life-said last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises. OLIVER K. LOVE,

Adm'r of John Love, and Trustee to sell.

ORPHAN'S COURT SAFE.—Real estate of Dr. W. I. Wilson, deceased, Potter Township. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, I will expose at public sale, at the Court house in Bellefonte, on Monday, April 28, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate of said decedent:

The mansion house tract containing five acres and one hundred and seventeen perches (5 a. and 117 p.), situated on the turnpike at Potters Mills village, (and adjoining lands of Joseph Carson,) on which are erected a two-story nameion, a two-story office, stables, and other outbuildings. In all respects a desirable property.

All that farm containing seventy-eight acres All that tarm containing seventy-eight acres and one hundred and twenty-seven perches, (78 a. & 127 p.), situated in Potter twp., on the road to Boalsburg, and one mile west of the Old Fort tayern, adjoining lands of Maj. W. F. Reynolds, Mary P. Wilson heirs, etc., and originally a part of the mannor of Nottingham; and of the best quality, of land in Pennsyalley. There are no buildings on this tract.

A tract of wood land at the foot of mountain containing thirty acres and one hundred and fifty perches (30 a, and 150 p.), adjoining lands of Cyrus Alexander and others, and part of a survey made on warrant of James Moore, dated December 4, 1735, patented December 10, 1803.

Terms.—Five per cent of the purchase money to be paid as soon as the several properties are knocked down; ½ of the balance on the confirmation of the sale; ½ in one year thereafter and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter, with interest, and latter payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JOHN B. LINN,

Administrator of &c. of Dr. W. I. Wilson, dec'd.
Bellefonte, Pa., April I. 1884.

Sale April 24.

V ALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—By an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, at Centre Hill, Thursday, April 24, 1884, the following described farm of Robert Lee, deceased: All that certain tract of land in Potter twp., Centre county, bounded by lands late of Geo. Odenkirk, John Runkle, Samuel Swartz, Burkholder and Strohm, containing 112 ACRES, 11 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a 2-story Dwelling House, bank barn and other outbuildings, and a good orchard on the premises.

ing House, bank barn and other outbuildings, and a good orchard on the premises.

TERMS.—One-third cash, 10 per cent. of which shall be paid upon day of sale; ½ in one year; ½ in two years, to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and to be insured for the benefit of the administrator.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

WM. J. THOMPSON,

Administrator. de bonis non.

PUALIC SALE.—At the residence of Michael Spicher, dec'd, in Potter twp., Saturday, April 12, 8t 1 p. ms. Top buggy, set of harness, flynets, cook stove, pipe, boilers, pans, skillets, copper kettle, brass kettle, iron kettle, 2 beds, cupboard, chest, sewing machine, stair rods for carpet, 75 yards carpet, 2 tables, 3 rocking chairs, 5 kitchen chairs, set dishes, fruit jars, old fashioned clock, wood box, a lot of coru, and other articles.

JOHN SPICHER,

MICHAEL SPICHER, Executors.

MOTICE is herel	by given tha	it the following
named p	ersons have fil	ied their applica-
tions for License in	the office of	the Clerk of the
Court of Quarter Se	esions of the	peace in and for
said county, and the	t application	will be made to
the part Sessions of	said court to.	grant the same:
F X Lehman,	Tavern	Beliefoute boro.
W R Teller		
James McUarty		250 W ** 150 G T 150 G
C G McMillen		
Emanuel Brown	# 200	NEW YORK STORE THE ST
Daniel Garman		
Christ Gearing	Saloen,	**
John Anderson		
A RANK	Wholesale	
John Anderson & La	sonard George	, Bottlers, Belle-
fonte bero.		
Jeffrey Hayes	Tavers	Ph Illprining bore,
John Ram sdale		
B Corla		5 14 3 4
8 B Row		
James Passmore		STATE OF STA
John A McOmbre		**
Wm. Parker		
James W McMahone	Destances	
James Levi Tuttle,	Rostaurani, Wholesaio	
C A Faulkner	Tavera	Howard bore.
Jacob Cooke		Milibelm boro.
William B Museer		-
John G Uzzle	44	Snow Shoe twp.
Roston Velhderfer	41	
Martin Haley	**	**
James Pope	41	**
Hugh Ward	,	**
Samuel Boyer	Saloou	
Brown & Witherite		
D H Rhule	Tavern	Polter twp.
John H Udenkirk		
D J Meyer	41	
Gotlieb Hang	**	Spring
Henry Robb		Walker
Joseph Kleckner		Penn
Andrew Immel		Hains
H G Shaffer		Gregg
John H Bibby		Harris
O C Hummel		Miles
IT Moyer	**	Worth
Jonas Stetler	**	Ferguson
J A Livingston	44	Hoggs
Alois Kohlbecker	48	Unt on ville bore
Henry I Walker	14	Snow Shoe twp.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Restaurant Milesburg bore J. C. HARPER, Clerk.

By virtue of Sundry Writs of Fiera Facias, Lev-ari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, cm SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1883,

the following property to wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tracts of land situated in Walker township. Centre county, beginning at a stone corner adjoining lands of Henry Gephart's heirs thence south 49 west 14% perches to a stone corner, thence south 45° east 60 perches to a stone corner, thence north

23° east 14½ perches to a stone corner, thence north 45° west 53 rods to a stone the place of beginning, containing five acres. Thereon creeted a one and one-half story log house, framestable and

other outbuilding.

ALSO another tract of land situated in Walker twp, aforesaid, bounded by above described tract on the east, lands of F. Shamp on the south, lands of Wm. Cronoble on the west and lands of Mrs. Mollie Decker on the north, containing five acres.

Mollis Decker on the north, containing five acres. No building.

ALSO all that certain messuage and tract of land situated in Gregg township, Centre county, bounded on the east by lands of John Kite's heirs, on south by lands of James Gordon's heirs, on the west by lands of Catherine Nafe and on the north by lands of James Gordon's heirs, being 169 rods in length and 53 rods in width and containing about 53 acres more or less. Beized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin Gebhart.

No. 2. All that certain messuage, tenement and

in execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin Gebhart.

No. 2. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Gregg township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of intersection of lands of Jacob Barger, thence by lands of Jacob Barger south 12½° east 117 940 perches to stones, thence by lands of Grove, Wolf a Co south 82½° west 85 perches to a post, thence by same north 12½° west 18 perches to stones, thence north 15½° west 18 perches to stones, thence south seventeen degrees east 20 perches to stones, thence by same north 15½° east 24 perches to stones, thence by same north 15½° east 24 perches to stones, thence by lands of Mrs. Gentzell south 65° west twelve perches to post, thence south 8° west even and two-thenths perches to post, thence south 5° west seven and two-thenths perches to post, thence south 5° west twelve perches to post, the

log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Lingle.

No. 2. All the right title and interest of the defendant in that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situated in Curtin township, bounded on the north by public road leading to Cato, on the east by lands of John Confer, on the south by lands of W. D. David, containing one acre and forty-nine perches, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house with necessary outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph B. Poorman.

No. 4. All the right title and interest of defendant's in and to a certain tract of land situated in Liberty township. Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by lands of Confer, on the south and west by lands of Jacob Bechdel's estate, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less. Thereon erected a log dwelling house, log stable, etc. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. W. Wetzler with notice to Jacob A. Walker and all terre tenants.

No. 4. All that certain messuage tenement and

ants.

No. 4. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in the township of Ferguson. county of Centre, and State of Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of John C. Krumrine's and Jonathan Shuey, thence along the lands of Jonath. Shuey north 60½ east 21 perches to corner of line of Jonathan Shuey, thence along the land of Margaret Harts-wick and Lydia Neidigh south 12½ west 51 and four-tenths perches to stones north of public road leading to Agricultural College, thence along public road north 65½ degrees west seventeen perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-nine perches, neat measure be the same more or less. Seizzed, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Treesler.

the same more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Tressler.

No. 5. All the right title and interest of defendant in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Part of a tract of land situated in Union township, Centre county, Pa., surreyed in the name of Samuel Hayes, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a rock oak, thence by lands of H. A. H. Hoover north 58° west 95 peaches to post, thence by lands of Hiram Stine north 45" east 75 perches to post, thence by lands of same north forty-seven degrees west forty perches to post, thence by lands of lingram's heirs north forty-seven degrees west forty perches to post, thence by lands of lingram's heirs north forty-five degrees east seventy-five perches to post, hence by lands retained out of the tract by Anna A. Underwood, widow of Joseph Underwood, decessed, south 27° east 115 perches to post, thence by lands of Robert Hall south 31° west 110 perches to rock oak to place of beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a 2-story framed welling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Beized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James M. Steer.

No. 6. All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to the following tract of land situated in the township of Burnside county of Centre and state of Pa., bounded and described as follows: One thereof in the warrantee name of John Hall bounded on the north by the James Hall tract and the Susquehana River, on the south by the Walter Stewart and Adam Stewart tracts, and on the east by the Chas. Hall tract of land, containing three hundred and ninety-six acres and nine perches and allowance.

One thereof in the warrantee name of Chas. Hall the contained on the containing three hundred and ninety-six acres and nine perches and allowance.

one three numbers and minery as and miner perches and allowance.
One thereof in the warrantee name of Chas. Hall a John bounded on the north by the Elisha J. Hall a John Hall tracts, on the west by the aforesaid James Hall tracts, and on the south by the Mary Ann Stewart.

bounded on the horth by the soresaid James Hall tracts, on the west by the soresaid James Hall tracts, and on the cast by the George W. Hall tract of land, cantaining four hundred and thirty-four acres and allowance.

The other thereof in the warrantee name of James Hall bounded on the north and west by the aforesaid Susquehanna river, on the south by the aforesaid Susquehanna river, on the south by the aforesaid Charles Hall and Elisha J. Hall tracts of land, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres and nincty-six perches and allowance, and lying contiguous to each other, and on the James Hall aforesaid there are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of isaac Gaines, with filties to all terre tenants.

No. 7. All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Milesburg. Centre Co., Pa., designated as lot No. 8 in the general plan of borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the east said of turnpike at corner lot No. 7, thence along side lot 34 feet to a corner near the turnpike and 22 feet from corner of the Fark house, thence along side lot 34 feet to a corner near the turnpike and 22 feet from corner pear the turnpike and 22 feet from corner pear the turnpike and 32 feet from corner bold as the property of Joseph Shirk.

No. 8. All that certain building located in the township of Spring, county of Centre, and state of Pa., bounded on the west by lot of Mrs. Speridan, on the east by lot of Harlan Saylor, on the south — street, and on the north by an alley, thereon erected a two-story frame house, containing two rooms and stairway, 12x16 feet. below: and one room 12x16 and two 12x8, two closeds on second foor. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christopher Miller, owner or reputed owner, and John Ardell, Jr. contractor.

No. 8. All that certain measuage, tenement and the test of land bythe surface on heave of land bythe surface of the sold as the

owner or reputed owner, and John Ardell, Jr., contractor.

No. 8. All that certain measuage, tenement and tract of land lying and being sitnaged in Marion township. In the county of Centre, and state of Pa, and generally known as the old Lamar furnace property, bounded and described as follows, viz. Beginning at a pine corner, thence by land of Henderson being south 32° distance east thirty-one and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence by lands of Fillman north 58° east 54 perches to stones by pine tree, thence by lands of John Henderson north 32° west thirty-one and four-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Sazhuel Beck south 58 degrees west four perches to the pine the place of beginning, containing ten acres and allowance of six per cent. being the same land conveyed by the said J. J. Albright and wife to the said Daniel Delancy by deed bearing even date horewith, this mortgage being given for the balance of the unpaid purchase mousey. Seized, take in in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Delancy.

en in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Delaney.

No. 9. All that certain messuage, tenement or lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, country of Centre and state of Fa., bounded on the north by land of Williams. Wolf, on the cast by James Armor, on the south by Lamb Street, on the west by other lands of said Charles McCafferty, fronting on Lamb Street to R. 9 inches and running back 480 feet to line of Wm. 8. Wolf, containing one acre more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Alexander McCafferty.

Terms—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money be paid in ful.

T. J. DUNKLE. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 8, 1884,