

The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES, XVII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

NO. 26

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Chalmers has received the contested seat in congress.

The Clinton county Democrats, last week, nominated Hon. S. R. Peale for congress.

Oregon, last week, voted on woman suffrage with the following result: For women suffrage, 11,283; against, 28,176.

The story circulated last week that Gov. Curtin was going to support Blaine is false. The Governor has already denied it, and few would believe so absurd a story even if not denied.

The peach crop is reported good.

It will be either Cleveland or Bayard next week. Bayard stock seems to be on the rise somewhat.

Tilden and Seymour favor Cleveland as the best man for President.

Gov. Curtin made a remarkably able address in the house against the tendencies and danger of consolidation. The statesmanship he displayed and his oratory were highly creditable to the state. At the conclusion of his speech he was honored by the warmest applause of the members.

The Bellefonte Republican is clamoring for the organization of a Blaine club in that town. Oh, don't, don't, if you value your reputations. If you do, however, open each club meeting by reading the Mulligan letters, a copy of which can be had at the REPORTER office.

The Bellefonte Republican urges its party to re-elect commissioner Campbell. That is sound political advice for once.

It is hardly likely that any big oil strikes will be made between this and November—there will be too much surface gush during the campaign.

The principal business of some of our democratic friends seems to be to cry out for "the old ticket." If they must have an old ticket, and it seems they would, Annanias and Saphira do *Lewistown Gazette*, rad.

How stupid the *Gazette* is not to know that the Republicans already nominated that ticket at Chicago three weeks ago, and it has hoisted the pair to its mast-head.

The Clinton county Democrats held their convention last week. D. M. May, of Renovo, was nominated by acclamation for sheriff; A. W. Brumgard, of Lock Haven, for representative, and Martin W. Herr, of Lock Haven, for treasurer. The roll was called to nominate a district attorney, whereupon it appeared that George A. Brown, the present incumbent, had nearly all the votes, and he was declared the nominee. A dozen or more names were presented for commissioners, and on the fifth ballot John F. Brosius, of Crawford twp., and John Grugan, of Grugan twp., were nominated. L. R. Paup was nominated by acclamation for county auditor.

On 24 ult. Wall street was surprised by the announcement of the suspension of Morgan & Sons, one of the oldest banking firms in the city. The house was a very conservative one, and had no dealings upon the Stock Exchange. The firm dealt principally in securities, being heavy holders of the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande and other Western railroads, and the continued shrinkage in value of these securities is thought to have caused the suspension. Members of the firm state that the assignment was made in order to protect the creditors. Their liabilities are variously estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 and it is not thought that they will resume, as the house fought against a suspension as long as possible, and only did so when it became an absolute necessity.

An Associated Press dispatch says: The suspension is attributed to shrinkage in value of railroad bonds, principally the Denver and Rio Grande, of which they were large holders at high prices.

The bolt from Blaine is steadily growing in Brooklyn and the leaders of the Republican organization are greatly alarmed over the split in the ranks of the Young Republicans. A canvass of the club shows clearly that a motion to indorse Blaine would be voted down by a decisive majority. Hitherto this club has been the main financial pillar of the party in Brooklyn. The present split makes it probable the club will this year neither contribute money nor do any effective work, hence the alarm of the Blaine leaders.

Settlers are coming into Fort Lincoln with the report that Indians have threatened to burn their houses and kill their women. Six hundred of the Standing Rock Indians are now hunting on the Cannon Ball river, and their behavior caused indignation and alarm.

PEDDLING HIS RULINGS.

The damaging charge that Mr. Blaine used his office as Speaker of the House of Representatives as a means of advancing his private fortunes rests mainly on Mr. Blaine's own letters and the records of Congress. The *Chicago Times* sufficiently summarizes some of the leading facts on which the accusation rests, as follows:

(1) As Speaker, Mr. Blaine made a ruling that assured the passage of a bill granting a big land subsidy to the Little Rock Railway Company of Arkansas. (2) Three months' afterward, Mr. Blaine wrote to his friend Fisher (contractor for the construction of that railway) asking him to use his good offices with Mr. Caldwell (who controlled the enterprise) to obtain from the latter a proposition to admit Mr. Blaine to an interest in its ownership. "I do not feel," he said, "that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful." He was then Speaker of the House. (3) A few days later he wrote again to "Dear Fisher," thanking him for his "liberal mode of dealing with me," and reiterating his desire that he should "bring Caldwell to a definite proposition." It is an inference that the intermediary did not find Caldwell quite agreeable to the views of Mr. Speaker, for, (4) October 4, the latter wrote to Fisher again, telling him the story of his ruling in the Speaker's chair, showing that he, as Speaker, secured to the company its land grant, and concluding: "At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing I did him a great favor." (5) On the same day he wrote another epistle to Fisher, asking him to read the *Globe* (a Boston newspaper of lofty virtue, which he forwarded,) and see how narrowly, by means of his ruling, the Little Rock land grant escaped defeat.

These are not all the interesting facts in that interesting case, but they will suffice for the present, because, as every candid reader will see, their evidence proves that Mr. Blaine used his office as Speaker of the House as a means of advancing his private fortune. He got his interest in the Little Rock enterprise.

Some still want Tilden, and it would terribly scare the Republicans if he would be nominated next week in spite of his declination.

The following remarks from the *Pittsburgh Post* deserve attention:

We are apprehensive ex-Gov. Curtin may fall a victim to the short-sighted principle of rotation that prevails in this State, in the country districts. Every county of the district has a candidate. Gov. Curtin is now one of the most useful and influential members of the House, a credit to his district and state and an honor to Congress. Why rotate him out, to give some one else a chance, who in turn will be rotated as soon as he becomes useful. The South and New England when they get a first-class man in the House they keep him there, and are the gainers. Pennsylvania has done herself honor by retaining the services of Randall and Kelly for so long, and has a substantial reward in their conceded power. Congressmen are not made in a day or a term.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

In order that the public may have the opportunity of enjoying the National Holiday to the fullest extent, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in accordance with a custom pursued for several years, will sell excursion tickets between all points on its system, east of Pittsburg and Erie, for the Fourth of July. These tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates, and can be procured on the 3d and 4th of July, good to return until the 7th, inclusive.

For the benefit of parties desiring to visit Chicago on the occasion of the Democratic National Convention the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round-trip tickets from eastern cities to Chicago at a rate reduced to the cost of an unlimited ticket in one direction. These excursion tickets will be placed on sale on the 3d of July. They will be good going from the 3d to the 8th inclusive, and good to return until the 18th inclusive. No stop-over privileges allowed. These reductions offer splendid opportunities for making a short trip in the East, or a more extended trip to the West, at very low rates.

INDIANS DYING FROM SCARCITY OF FOOD.

Helena, June 29.—Major Allen Pierson, Indian agent for northern Montana, reports that Indians are dying fast from want of food at the agency. The carpenter has finished thirty coffins in the past month, but it is believed that the deaths are fully twice that number, as the Indians have a great dislike to burying their dead, they prefer the old custom of placing the bodies in trees or in stone piles on high hills. The death rate is greatest among children from five to twelve years of age. In another week the supply will be entirely exhausted and the 3,000 Indians on the reservation will be left to starve or subsist on the cattle of the settlers. Trouble is feared.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Philadelphia *Record* makes these pertinent points on the Republican platform:

The Republican platform in so far as it proposes anything new in the future policy of the party is an arraignment of its past policy. It proposes to restore the duty on wool which it struck off; to reform the civil service which it has debauched; to forfeit the land grants which it gave to corporations in fraud of the rights of the people; to restore the commerce which it has deliberately driven from the seas; to rebuild the navy which has lapsed into insignificance under its fostering care; and to put down election frauds by which it has chiefly profited. The propositions to establish a Bureau of Labor; to enforce the eight-hour law; to create a national system of education; to provide against the importation of contract labor; to extend the pension list; and to put down polygamy, are deft attempts to win unthinking voters by appeals to their prejudices or their interests. All these projects have in view the extension of a system of obnoxious paternalism by interfering in affairs in which national legislation is either impertinent or nugatory. The silver issue the platform cleverly dodges. As there is but one question before the people upon which party lines are drawn, the whole interest in the Chicago declarations of both parties centres in that question. The Republicans plant themselves squarely in opposition to a tariff for revenue only. They declare unequivocally for protection. The usual pretense is set up that the stand of the party is made in behalf of laboring men, and that the laborer's rights and wages are assured by the protective policy. In the face of the unsatisfactory condition of workingmen in all the protected industries such a declaration requires an unusual degree of assurance; but it is down in black and white. The inconsistency of this performance is emphasized by a following declaration in favor of restoring the tariff on wool, thus obstructing manufacturing labor and putting a new burden upon one of the great necessities of life. This is equivalent to making the workman pay for the wool that goes on his back, and charging him nothing for the wool that is stuffed in his ears. On this tariff question, if the Democratic party fails to pick up the gauntlet thrown down to it the succeeding contest will be robbed of all interest. It will be a mere struggle for the spoils.

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

Boston, June 28.—About 4 o'clock this morning E. W. Jackson, book-keeper, was on his way from Medford to Malden to catch the early horse car for Boston. While passing the residence of Geo. K. Goulding a large Siberian bloodhound belonging to Mr. Goulding rushed out to the sidewalk and attacked Mr. Jackson in a most savage manner. The animal jumped for the man's throat, but caught hold of his wrist which was put up to ward off the attack. The vicious beast having tasted blood fought like a tiger and tore the flesh in several places from the man's arm.

The struggle lasted a considerable time, during which the cries of Mr. Jackson for help could be heard half a mile away, but unfortunately there was no one in the vicinity at that early hour and the man and beast continued the struggle for life or death. The dog finally got a vice-like grasp of Jackson's wrist, which he crushed and broke between his teeth. The hand being his right one, Mr. Jackson was at a great disadvantage. He finally succeeded, however, in grasping the animal by the throat and with the unnatural strength of a man whose life is at stake, succeeded in choking the beast to death. The man was taken home and the serious wounds dressed. The dog has been chained, but frequently barked away and was the terror of children and of every body else who passed that way.

The *Williamsport Sun* and *Banner* thus allude to the address of J. I. Spangler, esq., before the Alumni of Dickinson Seminary on 18th ult.: "We Senators, was the third toast and J. I. Spangler, Esq., of Bellefonte, replied to it with ready wit as he parried his defensive strokes against those of his opponent, Mr. Opp. His allusions to the tricks of the past called forth hearty applause (no doubt from sympathy) while his allusions to the amusements to which his fellow-senators had arisen, and were rapidly rising, were worthy of the man who spoke them."

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Bryan, Ohio, June 28.—The particulars of the explosion in Von Behrens & Shaffer's flour mill at Stryker have just been learned. The mill was blown to atoms, burying thirty men, of whom 11 were supposed to be mortally injured. Five had died, among whom is the engineer, Ed Foster, who was buried 200 feet against a lumber pile. Of the injured, E. R. Ayers was blown through the roof, landing 200 feet away, breaking every limb. He cannot live. W. Koop was taken from the debris after several hours in a dying condition.

The explosion was heard at least 15 miles away and many persons thought it was an earthquake. Pieces of the boiler, machinery and building were blown almost a mile away. A house quarter of a mile distant was struck by a large piece of the boiler, carrying away part of the roof and seriously injuring two occupants. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is said the boiler had not been officially inspected for a long time.

THE DROWNING OF BOYS.

Watertown, June 19.—This morning when Wm. Clapp, a farmer of Lewis twp., Northumberland county, arose from his slumbers, he discovered that his youngest son, Willie, had not spent the night at home. No particular significance, however, was attached to his absence, since he was regarded a very dutiful boy, and it being understood by a member of the family that he, in company with a young fellow named John Phillips, who resided with John Ballier, a neighbor farmer, had gone swimming the night before in Warrior Run Creek, the Clapp family being under the impression that he had spent the night with Phillips at Ballier's.

Not returning home as soon as it was reasonable to expect him, Mr. Clapp and his wife, while on the way met that gentleman coming over to see him concerning young Phillips, and he was greatly astonished when Mr. Clapp informed him that he had not seen him. The awful fact became apparent to both men that the boys had been drowned. Going along the creek to the usual swimming place, they found the clothing of both the young men.

The neighborhood was aroused, search made and the bodies of the unfortunate fellows found locked in each other's embrace. Young Clapp was about fifteen years of age, and his companion, John Phillips, about thirteen. No theory as to their drowning has been advanced, except that one of them probably got into the water beyond his depth, and the other went to his assistance when both were drowned.

DISASTROUS WINDS AND WATERS IN SEVERAL COUNTIES.

York, June 26.—The storm in York county last night was very destructive. The dam at Glatfelter's paper mill gave way early in the evening, and the rush of water carried away every dam and bridge as far as Littleton. In this town the bridge spanning the Codorus creek was swept away, as were also nearly two hundred houses and stables. There was no loss of life. The submerged district includes, besides numerous private residences, stores, lumber yards and some of the large manufactories. Several of the latter are on the west side of the stream and the extent to which they suffered cannot be ascertained, as all the bridges, eight in number, and including the Pennsylvania railroad and Frederick division bridges, were swept away. Much live stock perished.

Thousands of feet of lumber have been washed away and valuable contents of many buildings wholly ruined. The Northern Central railway tracks were submerged for miles each way but the waters have fallen and the tracks are now clear. Railway communication between York and points on Frederick division of the Pennsylvania railroad is cut off. The loss will aggregate at least \$500,000. Much distress will ensue. Relief committees have been organized and the sufferers are cared for as fast as applications are made.

Philadelphia, June 26.—A dispatch from Chambersburg says: By the heavy rain of last night about 300 feet of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley railroad was washed away at Five Forks, leaving a chasm a short distance beyond and an abutment of a bridge near Waynesboro, necessitating a transfer of passengers in carriages a distance of two miles. Gettysburg, Pa., June 26.—The heavy rain last night caused a slight washout on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg railroad but trains are now moving promptly. At Hanover Junction, on the Hanover and Gettysburg road, there is no outlet beyond Hanover Bridges, the embankment being badly washed between Hanover and Valley Junction. The Frederick division of the Pennsylvania railroad is also a sufferer. It will take several days to repair all the damage. No mails were received here to-day.

SHOOTS HIS SWEETHEART FIVE TIMES.

Vincennes, Ind., June 24.—Oliver Canfield, the Finnish murderer of Mollie Gherkin, was taken from jail by a mob of masked men at 1 o'clock this morning and hanged. The mob met no opposition from the Sheriff or his deputies except that he refused to deliver the keys of the jail. In consequence of this the mob had to break the jail doors. This occupied at least forty minutes. Canfield was found cowering in his cell and made an attempt to pray. He was hastened out to the street, where several hundred of the best citizens of the place were waiting to see what would be done. It was proposed that he be hanged near the jail, but the brute requested that he be hanged in sight of the house where he killed his sweetheart. This proposition was met with deafening yells from the crowd, and he was hurried up to a convenient telegraph pole within a stone's throw of the scene of the murder. The rope was soon adjusted around his neck, and amid applause of the crowd he was drawn to a height of ten feet and left to hang. There was scarcely a struggle, but the victim probably lived 30 minutes. A card was pinned to his coat requesting the coroner to leave the body hanging until noon. The mob did not disperse until daylight. Mollie Gherkin died early in the evening. Canfield's crime was the most heinous ever recorded here. He took his victim in his arms, and instead of kissing or embracing her he shot her five times, two shots taking effect in the brain. She was conscious but once since she was shot. Her case was a most remarkable one and attracted wide attention from physicians.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Marion, Ohio, June 26.—Harrison Ullah, a wealthy farmer of this county, it is said is to be arrested charged with killing Mrs. Levi Ullah over 20 years ago. The death of Mrs. Ullah was very mysterious and threw suspicion upon many of her relatives and neighbors. She was shot with a rifle late in the evening while sitting with a lighted lamp at the window.

BISMARCK AS IT IS.

Of all places along the Northern Pacific, so far as they have been thus far exhibited or described to the guests of the excursion, Bismarck, it seems to me, most needs to enter upon systematic tree-culture, writes a correspondent of a New York paper. The city is in process of building on the northeastern bluffs of the Missouri. The railroad skirts what is at this time the bottom of the town. A vast basin of bottom land stretches away southward. The founders of the city selected their site not on the bank of the noble river, but on the rising ground, beyond any reasonable possibility of inundation, and also where business will never be affected one way or another by the changing channel of this most unworldly river. Instead of counting for prosperity on navigation, the business centre of Bismarck is so far from, or rather so situated relative to, the steamboat landing that no one of the excursionists who strolled about the place suspected the presence at the landing of five or six steamers until they were on their way to the new capitol site. From the gently rising bluffs behind the city the whole of the vast circular valley, a graceful bend in the river, the steamboats at the landing, the lowly bluffs that constitute the boundary of the bottom lands, and the scattered buildings of the town are presented to the spectator as a landscape picture finished and framed. Thus situated, the city—every collection of houses west of the Mississippi is a city—lies exposed to the blazing sun in summer and unshielded from the winds of winter. The city itself is hardly susceptible of description at this time. Building has been going on for about six years, the Northern Pacific Railroad having done more to stimulate settlement than river navigation has ever done, or ever could do unaided by rail communication. There are four or five well-constructed and attractive brick buildings, three and four stories high. The business is for the most part, however, carried on in buildings of wood, constructed in the conventional style of frontier architecture. On the streets where most of the stores are, plank sidewalks are laid, but the resident portion of the town is not yet provided with other than nature's walks. When the excursion party strolled out of their cars the city was fast filling up with persons from Mandan, five miles away, and from the ranches and farm seats for many miles round. An opportunity was therefore afforded here, as it has been elsewhere, for mingling with both the townspeople and the back-country men. Both classes, as represented on this occasion, presented a very creditable appearance. They seemed cheerful and contented with their ventures in Dakota. That they are hopeful of the future to a degree of buoyancy was readily discovered by conversing with them.

PETRIFYING LAND.

On the farm of John Reese, near Kimberlin, East Pike land township, Chester county, Pa., is a plot of ground which, it is thought, will petrify things buried in it. A quantity of petrified chips was recently picked up there which still bear the marks of an ax. In that spot the earth is of an entirely different character from that found in other parts of the farm. The soil is of a rather gummy nature, and it differs in color from the surrounding dirt. In order to test whether the soil will petrify foreign substances, pieces of wood and the carcass of a small animal are to be buried there and examined after a lapse of four years.

THE MORAVIAN DEAD.

The Moravians bury all their dead in rows, rich and poor side by side, each in the order of his or her death. The only division made is in one way; the babies, male and female, are given a row to themselves, then the children follow: first a row of boys, then a row of girls. Next comes a row of single men, then a row of single women, after which are those who were married at the time of their death, the women in one row and the men in another. The Moravian idea that all people are on a common level is illustrated most peculiarly in the manner of erecting their gravestones. All these are of uniform size and form, and lay flat on the surface of the grave, the only thing to distinguish the millionaire from the laborer being whatever inscription the relatives may choose to inscribe upon the face of the slab.

The following notice of a former citizen of Miles twp. we find in a Kansas paper: H. G. Concer, by a special contract, has accepted the position of traveling salesman for W. F. Dolan, a wholesale grocer of Atchison, and will start out on the road soon. Being a man of good address, and not without experience in the grocery business, Mr. Concer certainly will make a successful salesman, and we cheerfully wish him big sales.

COAL-TAR TO KILL CANADA THISTLES.

Our friend Reuben Gramley, of Miles, claims to have found a simple remedy against Canada thistles in an application of coal tar. Mr. Gramley tells us that a few days ago he applied about a table spoonful of coal tar to one of these hateful weeds and in looking after it a few hours thereafter found its wonderful effects, the thistle lay a withered and dead mass on the ground, and it will no doubt kill the roots as far as it follows them under ground. This is worthy a trial by all and Mr. Gramley deserves the thanks of every farmer for his discovery. There is a fine of \$5 for allowing the Canada thistle to spread on a neighbor's ground by coming to seed.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—after May, 11, 1884.

WESTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 11:20 p m
 " " Harrisburg..... 2:45 a m
 " " Williamsport..... 7:00 a m
 " " Jersey Shore..... 7:57 a m
 " " Lock Haven..... 8:25 a m
 " " Renovo..... 8:50 a m
 " " Erie..... 9:55 a m
ERIE EXP. leaves Philadelphia..... 7:40 a m
 " " Harrisburg..... 11:10 a m
 " " Williamsport..... 2:55 p m
 " " Lock Haven..... 3:55 p m
 " " Renovo..... 4:20 p m
 " " Erie..... 5:05 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at..... 8:05 p m

EASTWARD.
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia..... 11:10 p m
 " " Harrisburg..... 2:25 a m
 " " Williamsport..... 7:10 a m
 " " Lock Haven..... 7:55 p m
 " " Erie..... 8:55 p m

**SEA SHORE EXP. leaves Lock Haven..... 7:00 a m
 " " Jersey Shore..... 7:20 a m
 " " Williamsport..... 8:10 a m
 " " Lock Haven..... 8:30 a m
 " " Philadelphia..... 9:15 p m**

**DAY EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6:50 a m
 " " Erie..... 10:05 a m
 " " Lock Haven..... 11:15 a m
 " " Williamsport..... 11:55 p m
 " " Harrisburg..... 12:25 p m
 " " Philadelphia..... 1:10 p m**

**ERIE MAIL leaves Erie..... 1:55 p m
 " " Renovo..... 3:40 p m
 " " Williamsport..... 4:40 p m
 " " Lock Haven..... 5:05 p m
 " " Harrisburg..... 5:55 p m
 " " Philadelphia..... 6:45 p m**

**WMPF ACN leaves Williamsport..... 6:55 p m
 " " Harrisburg..... 8:25 p m
 " " Philadelphia..... 9:15 p m**

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express make close connection at Lock Haven with R. E. V. R. Train.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Bradford with A. & E. R. R.

FOR THE FARMERS—AND OTHERS.

We are still falling to low prices on all our stock of merchandise.

HARPOON HAY FORKS (single and double), at \$4.50 to \$5—sold a very short time ago at \$7.50. Hay Fork Pullays at 25¢ each. Best Manila (not sisal) from 1/4 to 1/2 inches.

Dunn's Bearded, Eagle and Clipper, GRASS AND GRASS SCYTHES, (Razor Edges) 75 cents to \$1.15. Emory Stones, Scythe Stones and Rifles at unusually low rates.

SILVER HOLLOW WARE.
Our Silvers are surprises every one for its beautiful appearance, elegance of design, and prices lower than were ever known.

PAPER BAGS.
We are all right again on paper bags. We quote the trade at 40 per cent. off and an extra 5 per cent. off on lots of 5,000 or more.

PUMPS.
There has been a great decline in the price of pumps. If you want one write to us for prices, or call and see them. Cistern pumps \$3.50, formerly \$5.40. Chain pumps at \$3.40, formerly \$5.40.

LUMBER.
If you please look at this: 25,000 White Pine and Hemlock Pickets, flat and square headed, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 feet. Frame lumber in large quantities at \$14 per thousand feet. 18-inch White Pine Shingles, No. 1, at \$14 1/2 per thousand, and less in large quantities. White Pine Selects and Barn Lumber, rough or surfaced, from \$20 to \$60 per thousand. White and yellow pine Flooring, 1-inch, at \$25 per thousand. Hemlock Flooring from \$18 to \$22 per thousand.

TIN CUPS, BRASS KETTLES, PRESERVING KETTLES, &c.

Think of Tin Cups at 25 cents per dozen, or 2 cents each; just as good as we make to sell at 5 cents each. Good stamped Tin Basins at 15, 18 and 25 cts. each. We are paying much attention to our tinware stock. More than we have ever done to supply the wants of every one with something that is really good.

COAL COAL.
Clearfield Coal in lots at shippers' prices. Anthracite Coal in lots at shippers' prices.

LOOK! PAINTS! LOOK!
Liquid Paints for houses, barns, roofs, etc., in four different colors, made to our own order at \$1 per gallon.

GRAIN CRADLES.
Our supply of Grain Cradles this season is unusually large. Western cradle at \$23, Eagle Cradle at \$27.50—best cradle in market, Ball's cradle, at \$34.

TIN CANS AND FRUIT JARS.
Ordered to be shipped to us on July 1, (in season) 21,600 Tin Quart Cans. Every can warranted, and will be offered for sale from 50 to 60 cents per dozen. At same time expect to receive 9,000 Mason Fruit Jars which are high and advancing but we will hold our present stock at present prices, without variation or abatement.

CEDARWARE & MATCHES
have our positive attention, all of which we are selling at Eastern prices. Good Brooms at \$1.75 per dozen.
Door and Window Screens to suit any door or window, ready to put up.
100 barrels of Rostedule Cement at reduced prices. THE TRADE will please address us for trade prices.
Yours respectfully,
F. G. FRANCIS, JR.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
feb26/84