

# The Centre Reporter.

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NEW SERIES, XVII.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1884.

NO. 27

## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The Democratic platform has no kind word for monopolies.

The Democratic platform contains the highest kind of planks for the laboring men to stand on. It is the laboring classes that need protection, not the monopolies.

While the merits of candidates for county offices are being discussed, don't listen to the slanderous sneaks who lower themselves to traducing men better than themselves. When any indulges in the abuses of another you will always find a nigger in the wood-pile.

If one can believe the reports from Germany there is a growing disposition on the part of the entire able-bodied male population to leave the country in order to avoid military duty. No less than 15,000 men have been sentenced during the year for attempting to emigrate. The glory of Bismark pinches.

In the processions of laboring men that turned out in Chicago on Saturday night, 5, to whoop and halloo for Ben Butler, an immense wooden spout was transported which bore the fascinating inscription, "He Will Feed Us All." This is carrying the paternal idea into politics with a vengeance.

The young Democracy of Centre Hall were among the first to fire off a thundering salute in honor of the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks, which they proceeded to do an hour after the glorious ticket was completed. Centre county Democrats are solid for the ticket and wild with enthusiasm. Old Centre will give Cleveland, Hendricks and Reform 1500 majority.

Financial history never furnished another case presenting so lamentable, and yet in a sense so comical, a disproportion between liabilities and assets as that shown in the case of the bursting banking concern of Grant & Ward. After wading through innumerable accounts and going over unintelligible day-books and ledgers, the assignee, as near as he can get to it, figures up liabilities to the extent of \$16,792,647, and the actual assets amounting to \$67,174.

The firm do not seem to have adopted any regular system of accounts, and there was no attempt at accuracy in any of their transactions. Such a thing as a balance sheet was unknown in their business, and although engaged in affairs that ran into the millions, a cash book or journal was regarded by those model business people as not indispensable. Stocks or bonds left with them as pledges of security were promptly sold or rehypothecated and the proceeds pocketed. In the management of business there was about an equal proportion of recklessness and rascality.

The assignee's report on the estate of Grant & Ward shows that that eminent firm preserves in adversity the uniqueness, so to speak, which characterized it in the days of its great prosperity. Its liabilities are magnificent. It is only the proudest houses in the world that can fall for \$16,792,647.22 as this house has done. But it is not in liabilities, but in "nominal assets," that it most shines. We can recall in recent financial history no failures in which the nominal assets made such a grand and gratifying showing. They amount to \$27,139,998.56. The "real assets" only foot up \$67,174.30, but this is an every-day occurrence. It is in the "nominal assets" that a financier shows what stuff he was made of before misfortune laid him low.

### JOHN KELLY.

The curse of the Democratic party is John Kelly, chief of the Tammany organization. He has a following of some 40,000 voters in New York, and with these he defeated Gov. Robinson, one of the best governors New York ever had. With these he defeated Gen. Hancock for President, and has given the party much trouble in other respects.

With his handful of voters he threatens to defeat all nominees whom he is not allowed to dictate and plays into the hands of the Republicans. This has been his infamous political work in the past. He undertakes to dictate local and state nominations in New York and goes to national conventions to dictate for the whole party in the United States who shall be the nominee for President, and if it be not a man to suit his wishes he threatens defeat—the nominee the purest and best Democratic statesman in the land.

If the party has to submit to this impudent political outlaw, then let there be no more national conventions, and Kelly be called on every four years to say who shall be the Democratic nominee for President.

Cleveland is a good and strong man, but Kelly don't like him, and lets out that he won't support him.

How can the Democratic party get rid of this political brigand Kelly? Shall he and his handful of followers be the master of the millions of Democratic voters in the United States? If it is possible to kick him out or pitch him out, let it be done.

### THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

There are 701 pig iron furnaces in the United States. Of these 432 are out of blast. The weekly capacity of the 269 furnaces in blast is 85,561 tons, while the 432 not in operation are capable of producing 82,679 tons a week. This is clearly a case of the survival of the fittest.

The high protective tariff stimulated the production of pig iron until it was overdone and now under the same high protective policy which prevailed when capital rushed into the iron business, more than one half of all the furnaces are out of blast. The weaker concerns have been forced to the wall while the stronger ones survive. Improved machinery and improved methods have triumphed in spite of fallacious and oppressive tariff laws. The 269 furnaces in blast have been able to protect themselves while the tariff utterly failed to protect the 432 which have gone out of operation.

These facts prove that the iron industry of the United States is able to stand on its own legs and does not require government crutches any longer. Even that intense protectionist newspaper, the New York Tribune, admits that "if there are now in the country furnaces that can afford to turn out iron at less than \$20 per ton, which are supplying it at a rate of 4,500,000 tons yearly, the iron interest has surely made marvelous strides toward complete independence."

### THE BLAINES AT THE CRIB.

An examination of the Blue Book throws some additional light on the list of Mr. Blaine's relations whom he has tethered to the public crib. During the year 1880, a part of which saw Mr. Blaine at the head of the State Department, Mr. Blaine, his son, his brothers, his nephews, and his cousins drew from the United States Treasury within a fraction of \$30,000. That was not bad for one year. Most of the appointments of Mr. Blaine's relations date back to 1876, but some of them go back to 1871. His brother, Robert G. Blaine had in that year an appointment at the capital which was worth \$2,160. Subsequently the pay was increased, but lately he has been glad to get a place at \$1,400. But he has drawn a salary from the United States continuously for thirteen years. The appointment of Major Blaine in the pay corps of the army was effected by a trade with Gen. Grant. It was about the time when Fred Grant was made Lieutenant-Colonel on Sheridan's staff. The Army Ring was in full blast, and among other jobs was the increase of the pay corps without any corresponding increase in the army. Blaine lent his aid to the scheme on condition of putting his brother in with the rank of Major. The result is that the pay corps is the most top-heavy branch of the service. There are 48 paymasters for an army of 25,000 men, to say nothing of the large force of paymasters' clerks, more than 30 being employed in the Paymaster-General's office in Washington alone. Taking the \$30,000 of 1880 as a starting point, it is a moderate estimate that the Blaine family has cost the people \$20,000 every year since 1876.

One of the most laughable things that occurred during Mr. Blaine's last days in the Senate was a terrific sortie he made on the Democrats, lunging down the aisle straight for Judge Thurman's chair, where he stood facing the great Ohioan, and shaking his fist in Thurman's face as he dramatically arranged him and his methods; to which Judge Thurman merely responded:

"Sit down, sir, sit down. Mr. President, let's proceed to business."

The Senate roared with merriment, and Mr. Blaine himself joined in. He afterward described his feelings as those of a whipped schoolboy.

There is one phase of Mr. Blaine's ambition which has singularly escaped notice. It is a craving for social distinction. While he had a long struggle and a hard one to get into Garfield's Cabinet, yet nothing like his domination over Garfield was ever known. His influence extended to the smallest particulars; he regulated the etiquette at the White House as much as he did the conduct of the State Department. Mrs. Blaine had Mrs. Garfield under her thumb as completely as Mr. Blaine had the President. Mr. West, the British Minister, had just been accredited to this country. He brought with him his eldest daughter to reside at the British legation, his wife being dead. He had married, while stationed at Madrid, a Spanish lady who

had been an actress. His family in England had been much incensed on account of the marriage, and had never noticed the wife; but after her death, when her daughter was sent to England to be educated, they recognized the daughter. Something about the Spanish actress story had preceded Miss West's arrival here, and Washington was electrified by the news that the Blaines were afraid the British Minister's daughter wasn't quite good enough for them, and they would decline to recognize her. Mr. Blaine's most judicious friends went to him and urged that he would be going to far in this, and might make serious trouble for himself. It was discovered, however, by some lucky Blaineite, that Miss West had been received by Queen Victoria. This argument at once prevailed, and the Blaines concluded not to ostracize Miss West.

The Democratic house of the recent congress has added to the good record of our party. It passed bills reclaiming nearly one hundred millions acres of forfeited public lands. It passed the bill to redeem the fraudulent trade dollar. It passed all the appropriation bills, and a large number of deserving pension bills. If it had accomplished nothing else that record would be sufficient to commend it.

But it did more. By careful calculation and assiduous effort it reduced the appropriations to \$186,166,477.01. The appropriations last year were \$230,187,006.00. The saving to the taxpayers of \$20,589.99 was the result of intelligent discrimination and faithful labor. The work was performed in committees, on the floor of the house and in conferences. It is a glorious record to which the democratic party can point with pride.

### CHICAGO.

#### The Great Convention.

Chicago, July 8.—Driven to bay by the action of the New York delegation yesterday afternoon, the anti-Cleveland men girded themselves for a fight over the unit rule. Delegates from 27 states visited Mr. Kelly's headquarters late last night by invitation. He received assurances of support in such a fight from all quarters. An effort to effect a union on some prominent wheelhorse against Cleveland failed. The line between the McDonald and the Randall men was too strongly drawn. Boyard was more acceptable to the West, but Pennsylvania indicated preference for Cleveland if the Randall column should break. This is said to have been the effect of Bill Scott's missionary work. Without Pennsylvania no combination could be made with a prospect of success.

In this dilemma the only thing to do seemed to be to attack the unit rule and trust to circumstances if the attack was successful. Gen. Butler, Gov. Hendricks, Senator Voorhees, Gen. John M. Palmer, Wm. H. Morrison, and other prominent statesmen held interviews with Mr. Kelly, but the crowd in the Palmer House was so great that it was difficult to act with celerity. It was after midnight before the entrances to the hotel were clear.

Before 6 o'clock this morning it was almost impossible to get into the Palmer House, and, once there, to crowd into the rooms of the different State delegations. Such a pecking of human beings in a political centre was never before seen. By 11 o'clock the crowd began to filter from the hotel, and the great tide of humanity swept toward the Exposition Hall. The street in front of the hall was crowded. A dozen of political clubs were filing toward it with flying banners and bands of music, nearly blocking the avenue. A score of flags were floating on the breeze above the building. The American, German and English colors especially prominent. In the morning Tammany Hall sent a delegation to the Chairman of the National Committee in search of tickets for its friends. The delegation said that 700 Tammany men had come to the city, and that they desired tickets of admission to the Convention. Mr. Barstow at first refused to give them. The indignation at this answer was so great that he afterward reconsidered his determination and allowed them two hundred tickets. Irving Hall and the County Democracy received no extra tickets.

The drapery of the Exposition Hall was similar to the drapery used by the Republican National Convention. The same coats of arms of the different States were festooned to the balustrade of the galleries, with the same background of stars and stripes. Large American flags hung from the windows above the galleries, and two Irish flags flanked the platform. The platform was erected on the west side of the hall, the wings being reserved for the use of spectators. The delegates were corralled in a space on the main floor of the hall, fronting the platform. It contained a portrait of Washington, flanked by pictures of Jackson and Jefferson, enshrouded in evergreens. The desk was buried in bunting and medallions with a great gilt eagle. A basket of flowers and a swinging silver pitcher stood upon the desk. Small gildons marked the seats of the State delegations. They resembled a scattering forest of Mexican lanterns.

The spacious building filled slowly. The Little Giant of Connecticut was the first of the five tidal-wave Governors to arrive. He had a back seat. Gov. Gilek of Kansas and Gov. Grant of Colorado followed close at his heels. Gov. Butler remained at his hotel, sending an alternate in his place. Gov. Regole of Michigan occupied a seat among the spectators.

Col. Michael C. Murphy was the first New York delegate in his seat. The others drifted in by twos and threes. Whitney, Manning, Cooper, and Hewitt entering in a bunch. Then came Hubert O. Thompson, Thundersbolt Norton, James Oliver and other delegates. Mr. Kelly was an early bird. He wore a soft white hat and the usual silk watch guard across his shirt front. Wm. Purcell was at his side.

But John M. Palmer and Wm. H. Morrison were added to their seats in the Illinois delegation. The Indiana delegation came in without Hendricks and the Tall Skycraper of the Wabash. Both are delegates at large from that state, and both are booming Old Saddlebags for the first place. L. Pope Walker, the first Confederate Secretary of War, was the light of the Alabama del-

egation. He has a courtly presence and the face of a lion.

The California delegation marched in behind a banner glittering with gold and silver, the handsome face of the son of John C. Breckinridge being its conspicuous feature. The Georgia brigade was led by Gen. A. B. Lawton; Henry Watterson was in the Van of the Kentucky column, and Col. E. A. Burke and Senator Jonas led the delegation from the Palmetto State. Charles Carroll of Carrollton's grandson was the leader of the Maryland delegation. Senator McPherson, Gov. Abbott and John P. Stockton gave tone to the Jersey blues.

#### Saluting Allen G. Thurman.

When Allen G. Thurman, the noblest Roman of them all, appeared at the head of the Ohio column, treading his way through the aisle, a spontaneous cheer ran over the hall. Half the delegates were on their feet. Thurman wore a gray suit, and carried a white tie and a cane in his right hand. An enthusiastic California delegate sprang to his feet and shouted:

"The California delegation, after traveling 2,600 miles, catches its first glimpse of Paradise in the person of Allen G. Thurman."

Another round of cheers swept over the hall, and old Roman quietly dropped into his seat. William A. Wallace, Congressman George A. Post, Malcolm Hay, A. J. Dill and Benjamin Meyers were the salt of the Pennsylvania delegation. Wade Hampton headed the eighteen delegates from South Carolina. J. C. Cawood, W. A. Quarles, and a blood relative of the late President Polk, were among the Tennesseans. Texas was honored by the leadership of ex-Gov. Hubbard. John S. Barbour, touchy Page McCarthy, and others upheld the standard of the Old Dominion. W. F. Vilas, Gen. E. S. Bragg, and ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle were jewels of the Badger State.

While the hall was filling, the band played "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and other army melodies. Finally it broke into the familiar air of "Dixie," which was greeted with repeated rounds of applause from delegates north of Mason and Dixon's line. A moment afterward the stirring strains of "Yankee Doodle" were heard, and the Southerners in their turn gave vent to patriotic cheers.

The presentation of candidates for the Presidency was the principal business done on the second day, 9th, in the Democratic National Convention. The opponents of Mr. Cleveland pursued a policy of delay. The vote between the high tariff men in the Committee on Resolutions favored them.

Gov. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was made chairman of the Convention. The delegates from the Territories were endowed with the right to vote. This increased the total vote to 830, and two-thirds vote to 547. After a series of dilatory motions had been defeated by an overwhelming vote, it was agreed that candidates for President should be presented immediately, but that no vote should be taken until the platform had been reported. An incident of the voting was another futile struggle by Tammany to get the unit rule in the New York delegation set aside.

Delaware presented Bayard; Indiana, by the voice of Thomas A. Hendricks, presented McDonald; California presented Thurman; Massachusetts presented nobody, and New York presented Cleveland. Tammany men seconded the nominations of Bayard and Thurman. It was six o'clock when the roll call had got by New York and the convention adjourned until next morning. The opposition to Cleveland had lacked unity and generalship all day, and had done a great deal to credit to him the large vote by which his motions for delay were beaten because they were motions for delay.

The balloting was as follows:

Names.	1st.	2d.
Cleveland	292	683
Bayard	28	4
Hendricks	58	4
Randall	78	4
McDonald	56	4
Thurman	27	457
Carliste	4	
Howdy	3	
Flowers	1	
Tilden	1	

Necessary to a choice, 547.

Grover Cleveland having on second ballot received the necessary two-thirds vote was declared the nominee.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the nomination was adjourned until next morning. The changes were so numerous, and accompanied with so much uproar and excitement, that it was almost impossible to keep track of them. The Missouri delegation announced a change of 32 votes solid for Cleveland.

This set off the enthusiasm again. The cheering was deafening. An anchor of flowers was carried to the New York delegation, and a stuffed eagle was carried in procession. The band struck up more patriotic airs, flags and banners were waved, and the excitement gained a fever point, because the Cleveland vote had nearly reached the necessary two-thirds. At this juncture, when the success of Cleveland was certain, some of the minority delegates left the hall. Outside the artillery began to boom, and inside the uproar was tremendous.

When the change of California was announced as for Cleveland, S. Thurman, S. Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, changed the vote of that state to Cleveland, and moved that it be made unanimous.

Illinois changed her 44 votes for Cleveland.

Kansas changed also for Cleveland, 17; Bayard, 1.

The chairman stated that he would rule out of order the motion to make the vote unanimous until after the result was announced.

California again changed her vote to 16 solid for Cleveland.

South Carolina changed for Cleveland, 10; Bayard, 8.

Texas gave her whole 26 votes for Cleveland.

Ohio changed her vote, Cleveland, 27; Thurman, 19.

Tennessee changed her vote to Cleveland.

Iowa transferred her 26 votes solid to Cleveland.

After the vote was announced an immense painting of Governor Cleveland was carried on the platform waiting to be set up when the vote should be announced, and still the work of changing the votes was going on in the most confused manner.

John Kelly, attended by some of his supporters, left the hall, confused and disgusted at his thorough defeat.

The general result was announced at 1:10 p. m.

The question was then put on Menzies' motion to make the nomination unani-

mous, and it was carried triumphantly. Then the mammoth oil painting representation of Cleveland's head and bust was carried in front of the speaker's stand and exhibited to the enthusiastic spectators, who greeted it with cheers and whistling, and the waving of everything that could be put into requisition for that purpose, while the band was playing "Marching through Georgia," "The Red White and Blue," and other airs. After order was restored the chair announced that the motion to make the nomination unanimous had been carried. Governor Cleveland was declared the nominee of the national democracy for the next president of the United States. [Cheers.] A dispatch was read from Gov. Hoody, congratulating the convention, the democracy and the country on the wise thing done, and promising a democratic victory in Ohio in October and November next.

For Vice President the following names were presented: McDonald, of Indiana; Black, of Illinois; Glick, of Kansas, and Gen. Rosecrans, of California.

Mr. Wallace, of Penn'a, said that Hendricks had been chosen vice president and had been despoiled of the office, the democracy of the republic demanded of him again his name as a candidate, and they would not take "no" for an answer. He moved to suspend the rules and nominate Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for vice president by acclamation. [Cheers.]

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, united the voice of Virginia with that of the Keystone state. [Cheers.]

Mr. Searies, of California, withdrew the nomination of Gen. Rosecrans. Other nominees were all withdrawn, one by one, so that Hendricks' name alone remained before the convention.

Mr. Hubbard, of Texas, made a spirited speech in favor of giving to Mr. Hendricks the office out of which he was created.

Mr. Wood, of New York, suggested that the call of states should be called so as to put on record the unanimous vote for Hendricks.

Mr. Wallace accepted the suggestion and withdrew his motion to nominate by acclamation and moved that the nominations do now close. The motion was agreed to and the clerks proceeded to call the roll of the states. The result was the unanimous nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks as a candidate for vice president.

Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, asked that that state be excused from voting. [Loud shouts of "no," "no."] He then asked whether there was any name but Hendricks' before the convention, and on receiving an answer in the negative from the chairman, said: "Then, sir, the state of Indiana casts thirty votes for Thomas A. Hendricks."

This was at the close of the call, making the result a unanimous vote. The demonstration that succeeded surpassed in vehemence and enthusiasm any similar scene that had taken place on that eventful day. All the flags and banners were gathered around the section occupied by the Indiana delegation and there they waved among the shouts of the large audience and the strains of patriotic music from the band, ending with "Auld Lang Syne," the words of which were sung with feeling, the chorus being rendered by several thousand voices. Then the band struck up "Old Hundred" and all joined in the solemn hymn of praise. This was followed by music and song by "God Save America," and that again by "Home Sweet Home." The scene was equally grand and touching.

### A CREE INDIAN DANCE.

I saw a religious dance among these people. The spectacle was so atrocious that I nearly fainted. The object was to test the endurance of their young fighting men. A large conical tent, supported by a central pole, was erected, of which one side was occupied by a band of drummers and by the chiefs; the other side was left an open space for the administration of the proposed test of manly virtue. The performance began by a chorus of tremendous shouts and outcries from the men around, to an accompaniment of tom-tomming on the drums. The men were got up in wonderful style, some painted in colored stripes to resemble tigers, with scalps dangling round their waists and wrists, and tomahawks hanging in their belts. Their extremities were covered with Indian leggings, faced with beads and porcupine quills. Their faces were painted in all the colors of the rainbow, and a good many more. After a short silence a young man came forward, about twenty years of age. Him they seized, and immediately cut a slit through each breast and then passed through this hole a stout stick. To these sticks they fastened ropes, the other ends of which were firmly tied to the central pole of the tent. The young man then went to the extremity of the rope and leaned back with his whole weight, being supported by the sticks through his breast. He pulled the flesh right away from his bones, and in that awful position, without a cry escaping him, he began to dance to the thundering music of the band. He continued dancing for forty-five minutes when he fainted. Fifteen others then passed through the same ordeal, and were thus admitted as braves to the tribe. The trial was somewhat varied for some of them by getting them to pull gums through the grass while harnessed in the same frightful fashion.

—The REPORTER during the campaign can be had at the low price of 40 cents.

It is stated upon good authority that a few miles west of Ebersburg will be the scene of one of the greatest railroad wars ever known the coming fall, the Seaboard, Pennsylvania & Western railroad company and the Pennsylvania railroad company having surveyed lines for railroads over the same line. When the Seaboard commences operation it is said the Pennsylvania railroad company will commence grading for the extension of the branch road, when the war may be looked for.—Cambria Herald.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—and after May 11, 1884.	
WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 25 p. m.
" " Harrisburg	2 20 a. m.
" " Williamsport	7 00 a. m.
" " Jersey Shore	7 57 a. m.
" " Lock Haven	8 25 a. m.
" " Renovo	7 30 a. m.
arr at Erie	6 00 p. m.
arr at Harrisburg	11 15 a. m.
" " at Williamsport	2 25 p. m.
" " " Renovo	5 00 p. m.
" " " Kane	9 00 p. m.

Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at 5 05 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	
" " Harrisburg	11 10 p. m.
" " Williamsport	2 10 p. m.
" " at Lock Haven	7 00 p. m.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves Lock Haven

" " Jersey Shore	7 20 a. m.
" " Williamsport	8 10 a. m.
" " at Harrisburg	11 30 a. m.
" " Philadelphia	3 15 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Erie

" " Renovo	10 05 a. m.
" " Lock Haven	11 15 a. m.
" " Williamsport	11 25 a. m.
" " at Harrisburg	11 40 a. m.
" " Philadelphia	7 25 p. m.
" " Erie	1 50 p. m.
" " Lock Haven	11 45 p. m.
" " Williamsport	1 00 a. m.
" " at Harrisburg	2 25 p. m.
" " Philadelphia	7 50 a. m.

WMPT ACN leaves Williamsport

" " arrives at Harrisburg	2 25 p. m.
" " Philadelphia	3 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & O. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on E. & M. S. R. R. for York and P. D. W. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

ROBERT SELLSON, Gen'l Supt.

## FOR THE FARMERS—AND OTHERS.

We are still falling to low prices on all of 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 Pulleys at 25c each. Best Manila (not sisal) from 1/4 to 2 inches.

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

**SILVER HOLLOW WARE.** Our Silverware 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 3,000 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. Chain pumps at \$34, formerly \$55.

**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 84 1/2 per thousand, and less in larger 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 set at 5 cents each. Good stamped Tin Basting, 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 \$2. Eagle Cradle at \$2.75—best cradle in market, Ball's cradle, at \$3.

**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 Rosendale Cement at reduced prices. THE TRADE will please address us for trade prices.

Yours Respectfully,  
**F. G. FRANCIS,**  
Feb 28th  
LEWISTOWN, PA.