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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

The Servians at last claim a brilliant victory over the Bulgarians.

Pennsylvania has more gas than any other state in the Union. No wonder it goes Republican.

Ex-Speaker Grow intends entering the field for the U. S. Senatorship, to take Mitchell's place. He thinks he was badly treated last time.

If we are not to have our own Gen. Beaver as the next Republican candidate for governor, then let the machine do the next best thing and nominate Col. Hastings for Lieut. Governor.

Brooklyn bridge does not pay. The net receipts should be \$50,000 in order to enable the bridge to earn its salt. The gross receipts about make that average and the running expenses are over \$35,000 a month.

It seems there are natural gas wells in China over 1,000 years old. The gas is conveyed through bamboo pipes with the nozzles of baked clay, and many of the flames have been kept burning literally for hundreds of years.

The Democrats of one of the Philadelphia wards have gone strong for Wm. A. Wallace for governor. What a good governor we would have then. With Wallace on the Democratic ticket Beaver wouldn't want a dam.

Since 1868—three years after the civil war—as the report of Secretary Whitney shows, the Government has expended \$75,000,000 for building, repairing, equipping and arming war ships, and the whole of this vast sum, with the exception of about five million dollars, might as well have been flung into the ocean. So far as Secretary Whitney is concerned, there is an end to this sort of naval administration, and his official acts as well as the recommendations of his report, show that he is resolved, with the assistance of Congress, to do what in him lies to elevate the American navy and make it fit for the country's defense in case of emergency.

On night of 11 an interesting ceremony took place at Reading in the Hebrew synagogue "Oheb Sholem." It was the conversion to Judaism of Mrs. Nathaniel S. Wertheimer, who belonged to the Christian church and was but recently married. It was the first service of the kind ever held in that city, as conversion to Judaism is very rare. Rabbi Gustav Levy performed the ceremony, which was solemn. Mrs. Emma Wertzheim and Mrs. Bertha Speirs acted as sponsors for the convert. She answered quite a number of questions, and promised to adhere to the principles of Judaism, after which the rabbi pronounced her an Israelite, or a true child of Abraham. She was then highly congratulated, and she and her husband will give a reception and banquet in honor of the event in one of the public halls.

Judge Pershing's affirmation of the conviction of Commissioner Leonard, of Schuylkill county, for violation of the primary election law, will go far toward securing respect for that wholesome statute. This case largely hinged, in the first instance, upon the constitutionality of the act, and as the offenses charged against Leonard came clearly within its purview the decision is all the more welcome. Like many another politician aspiring to a nomination, he had made, in order to secure it, promises of patronage which he was unable to fulfill. Doubtless he supposed that it would be no difficult matter to put off his creditors and evade the law, but they revenged themselves by pursuing him with it and securing his ouster from office. This is a lesson that ought not to be lost upon gentlemen who are tempted to make corrupt regulations in the interests of their candidacies for nominations to the public office. They have had fair warning that the law stands and can be enforced.

The Cox murder trial began at Sunbury last week. Cox is charged with killing Milo Jump, his former employee, at the Palmer house at Northumberland, Mr. Cox being the proprietor. Hon. A. H. Dill and Hon. Charles Wolfe, of Lewisburg, and Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, will appear for the defendant, and District Attorney M. C. Smith, of Scranton, Lewis Dewart and G. W. Zeigler, of Sunbury, will appear for the Commonwealth. The defendant is a man about 35 years of age and has always borne a good character. The widow of the deceased Jump was in court all day. She had in her arms a bright babe about a year old. The widow is prepossessing in her appearance and in the course of the trial when her husband's name was mentioned wept bitterly. The best counsel in the state is employed on both sides. It is expected that the case will cover at least ten days.

If rumor is correct there is quite an indecent greed shown in view of the illness of one of our county officers, whose death is anticipated—possibly hoped for—that his shoes may be filled by them. The officer may outlive the ghoul yet, and leave no shoes for any one to step into. A more despicable and indecent greed than this can not be exhibited when some already, as is intimated to us, have or intend to approach the governor to bore him for the appointment of a favorite to a vacancy that does not exist and may not occur and the appointment already relied on through the influence of one who boasts that he "peddles the governor in his vest pocket and has more influence with him than any one else in the county." If there is anything to fill the governor with disgust we think this kind of ghoulish politics will, and if Governor Pattison has already been approached with such indecent haste, he did wrong in not summoning the most burly employe on Capitol Hill to administer a full dose of sole leather to the seat of one who can be so indecent as to approach him on such a mission.

It is astonishing on what little things some will do their political banking. It was told us last fall that for want of other merit, a fellow who wanted to go as a delegate to the state convention wrote to twp. delegates if they would attend the county convention and vote for him as a delegate to the state convention he would pay their hotel bills. This was bribery and would render the guilty one ineligible and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Advices from various counties of Ireland state that hundreds of Irish landlords are in the deepest distress, and that some of the smaller land-holders are on the verge of starvation, owing to their not having received their rents for some time past. It is estimated that not £5,000 in rents have been paid in the agricultural districts since the beginning of November. Reports carefully collected, and forwarded to correspondents from Dublin, justify the prophecy that the people of Ireland will daily become more defiant, their leaders having undoubtedly encouraged them in the belief that Mr. Parnell will soon be able to prevent all evictions. The magistrates in several districts have sunk into a state bordering on despair, owing to the lethargy displayed by the policy, who are evidently anxious to re-establish themselves in popular favor and shirk their duty in agrarian cases wherever and whenever they can. The Tories long ago predicted that an era of crime would begin in Ireland immediately after the Parliamentary elections, and the claim is now made that this epoch has already been reached. The only justification, however, for such an assertion, is the recent trumpety moonlight affair at Tipperary, which was without doubt exaggerated by the reporters. Trustworthy correspondents throughout Ireland have not reported a dozen outrages in the past two months, which in the light of what has happened in the past is something phenomenal.

Death comes with an impartial tread and invades the circles of the rich and poor alike. The high and the low are called, some after lingering disease, others with a startling suddenness. Wealth and high station do not escape the summons any more than the occupant of the hovel and the poor house. Within a few weeks we have seen the king of Spain fall; earlier Marshal Serrano, once dictator and who held high military rank in Spain. In our land, at almost the same time, one of our great generals, George B. McClellan, had to obey death's summons; then came the startling news of the death of the Vice President, Hendricks, and hardly had the last shovelfull of earth dropped on his grave when came the announcement that Vanderbilt, one of the richest men in the world, had bowed to an instantaneous summons.

This has been the tale of mourning for thousands of years. Neither rank, station nor wealth can escape death's call or think of being favored—all are treated alike. Death is not a respecter of persons.

Since we can assure Gen. Beaver that he will be the next Republican nominee for governor, he might dispense with traveling and give all attention to his law practice. This would afford his partner, Wes Gephart, a chance to go hunting and fishing and Bill Hamilton to take care of the camp. Both would be glad for a little recreation.

Gen. Beaver will be the next Republican candidate for governor, and get the nomination on the first ballot. The Reporter will not charge the General a cent to tell him this much so far ahead.

SENT TO THE SENATE.
Washington, Dec. 10.—The President sent a long list of appointments to the Senate for confirmation. Peter A. Reed was nominated to be postmaster at Tyrone, Pa.

A MORMON UPRISING.

THE MILITARY SUMMONED TO SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A Deputy United States Marshal Shoots a Saint in Defense of His Life—Efforts Made to Hang Him.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 6.—Yesterday word was received from the War Department, through General Schofield, ordering the Post Commanders of the Department of the Missouri to place all their men in condition to move on a moment's notice. The order to General Howard, Commander of the Department of the Platte, was that he should at once dispatch by special train all available troops of infantry and the Third Artillery to Capt. Steel, Wyoming, there to await further orders. General Beck, Post Adjutant, at once called out three regiments of the Fourth Infantry and the full force of artillery. The troops were put on a special train on the Union Pacific, and under the cover of night the soldiers were soon started on their journey. None of them knew their exact destination.

The cause of the trouble arises from the shooting of a member of the Mormon church by United States Marshal Collin, at Lake City. This so excited the Mormons that they sought the Marshal's life. Every effort had been made to put him out of the way by imprisonment, but without avail. The Mormons then determined to assassinate him, and a churchman, McMurrian, was assigned to the task. They dogged him continually, and one night as he was passing along the street, McMurrian felled the Marshal with a club. The officer at once regained his feet and fired at his assailant who received two shots, inflicting mortal wounds.

After this Collin surrendered himself to the Federal authorities, and was placed in the penitentiary for safe-keeping. Great excitement was caused and the Church papers at once issued extra calling upon the saints to avenge the murder. A mob soon formed and made a rush for the penitentiary. United States Marshal Ireland was prepared to receive them however, and the mob fell back.

They then sought to obtain possession of the prisoner through the town authorities, but the United States Attorney had secured a warrant against Collin before Commissioner McKay. Fearing the renewal of the attack on his prisoner, the Marshal sent word to Governor Murray, who hastened to Fort Douglas and laid the matter before General McCook, who promptly dispatched Lieutenant Turner with a detail of 20 men to bring Marshal Collin to the fort.

By this time a hoisting, howling mob filled the streets of Salt Lake City, hissing the soldiers as they passed. When the mob reached the gate of the fort they were halted by the soldiers. Lieutenant Turner ordered his men to take aim, and then told the mob that the first man who advanced would be shot. This unexpected action caused the crowd to waver, and they finally dispersed, threatening to return in greater numbers.

Gen. McCook, seeing the insufficiency of his little force, should his threat be carried out, then dispatched to the War Department for re-inforcements. The special train that left here last night consisted of 6 freight cars and a Pullman coach. There were 100 men, 8 cannons and 10 horses on board. No stops were made en route.

A RICH WIDOW.

Something about a Wonderfully Rich Widow of South America.

The Croesus of South America is a woman, Donna Isadora Cousino, of Santiago, Chile, and there are few men or women in the world richer than she. There is no end to her money and no limit to her extravagance, and people call her the Queen of Monte Cristo. She traces her ancestry back to the days of the Conquest, and has the record of the first of her fathers who landed on the shores of the new world. Her late husband was the richest man in Chile, and having added his vast possessions to her own, she has an income of several millions a year. From her coal mines alone she has an income of \$80,000 a month. She has a monopoly of the coal, and though it costs her but \$1.35 a ton to put it on the market, she will not sell for less than \$7.50. She has a fleet of eight iron steamships of capacities varying from 2,000 to 3,600 tons. Mme. Cousino owns every house in the town of Lots, and every one of its six or seven thousand inhabitants is dependent upon her for support. In Cornell her proprietorship is not quite so complete, but nine-tenths of the people there are on her pay-rolls. She has brick-kilns and potteries as well as smelters, and makes all the tiles and earthenware used on the West coast. It is said that she pays out from \$100,000 to \$120,000 a month, as wages in these two towns. Her mansion stands in the centre of what is undoubtedly the finest private park in the world, including 250 acres of land laid out in the most elaborate manner. The Madam takes great interest in the turf, attends every racing meeting in Chile, and always bets very heavily on her own horses. At the last meeting her winnings were reported to have been over \$100,000. The Madam is 25 young fellows about her constantly, to whom she gives all the money they can spend, and in return she expects them to entertain her. Both her daughters are very bright and pretty, one being about 15 and the other 19 years old. Their brother, a young man of 23 years, will share the property with them.

THE SERVANS BEATEN.
London, Dec. 10.—The Servians to-day attacked the Bulgarian outposts at St. Nicholas, Izoor and Kriofeer, and were repulsed at all points.

Send us two cash names for the Reporter, one year, and we will send you the paper free one year. This offer good only to January 15, '86.

BEAVER AND THE WORKINGMEN.

Building Up Strength With the Nail Strikers by Furnishing Them Aid.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—The name of General James A. Beaver has become involved in the labor troubles of Pittsburg. The great strike of the nailers began to weaken recently in the prospect of an empty treasury and the want of funds was badly felt. Negotiations were opened with the Eastern nail manufacturers by the strikers. The latter have been profited all along by the idleness in the Western factories. The entire nail trade has drifted east of the Alleghenies and the longer it stays there the harder it will be to recover it in the West. The strikers recognized the good luck of the Eastern men and suggested that a liberal sum of money would protract the strike in the West. It needed but a hint to show the force of this suggestion to the Eastern capitalists. They furnished the money without much ado and are still remitting. So long as this fund is kept up the strikers can stand out an indefinite period.

The money they receive from the East is divided pro rata among the idle men according to their needs. General Beaver is one of the manufacturers who is furnishing this money. He represents the Bellevue Nail Works, whose nails are made. It is known that his name is applied to much of the correspondence sent to the strikers. An effort was made to suppress his name when it became publicly known what the strikers' source of supply was. The fact that he had anything to do with it was not published in any of the Pittsburg or Wheeling papers with the exception of one. This was the Pittsburg Times, the paper owned by Chris Magee. Therefore that fact is significant inasmuch as Magee is regarded as being favorable to some other man than Beaver as the candidate for Governor next year.

With the strikers it has undoubtedly enhanced General Beaver's political strength, because it puts him into a position of aiding them in a strike against capital. But with the wealthy iron manufacturers it has hurt him some. Among the manufacturers is the firm of Jones & Laughlin, of which the Senior partner is B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican committee; also A. F. Keating, who was recently spoken of as the candidate for State Treasurer, and they will antagonize Beaver all they can. Luckily, though, the great majority of nail manufacturers west of the Alleghenies are just over the borders of Pennsylvania, in West Virginia and Ohio, so that after all the militant soldier candidate for Governor can profit more with good will and friendship of the thousands of strikers than he will lose by the antagonism of a few wealthy manufacturers in Pittsburg.

The recent visit of Senator George Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, to Pittsburg has had good results. Prior to his coming here James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, had been boosted and generally regarded as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. This candidacy originated at Harrisburg last year and was never denied, but within a week after Philadelphia's candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship, George Handy Smith, had disappeared from the streets of Pittsburg Mr. Graham made it convenient to be interviewed by a local reporter, thus giving himself an opportunity to publicly deny that he was a candidate for that honorary sinecure.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

New York, Dec. 13.—A little procession filed into the Surrogate's office yesterday with copies of the will by which William H. Vanderbilt disposed of two hundred millions of dollars.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and William K. Vanderbilt are the residuary legatees, sharing equally between them more than one-half of the estate.

To the widow is left \$200,000 a year, with power to dispose by will \$500,000 of the principal from which the income is derived. She also has the house and its art treasures for life. They go to the son George, her eldest, who is to be interviewed by a local reporter, thus giving himself an opportunity to publicly deny that he was a candidate for that honorary sinecure.

To each of the four daughters is given the house in which she now lives.

Estimating the residuary estate at \$90,000,000, and computing the market value of the securities specified in the will, the eight children share the money and securities about as follows, the youngest daughter, Mrs. Webb, to receive her principal \$5,650,000 when she shall be 30 years old.		
Absolutely.	For Life.	Total.
Cornelius	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
William	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
Fredrick	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
George W.	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
Mrs. Shepard	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
Mrs. Stone	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
Mrs. Twombly	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
Mrs. Webb	\$2,500,000	\$6,150,000
Total		\$182,400,000

Each child shall have the power to divide by will among his or her children the 6,150,000 left in trust for each. A million is given to Cornelious' son, William H. No reductions shall be made from any of the legacies to the children by reason of any sum heretofore given them.

In a spirit of revenge Mr. Mabone may get even with Virginians by remaining in Virginia.—Dallas News.

The Secretary of War wants an assistant—a detective, probably, who can go out and find the army.—Baltimore American.

Men who shiver at a smile form Edmonds are likely to turn to icicles at one from Sherman.—Phild. Times.

It is too late to wonder if Wise, of Virginia, feels otherwise since he was wrecked on a Lee shore.—Altoona Sunday Morning.

Gen. Schofield's demand for troops on the frontier provokes the suggestion that perhaps fewer troops with spunk in them are needed in Washington.—Chicago News.

RUSSIA BACKS BULGARIA.

Servians Shot for Mutilating Themselves to Escape Military Service.

London, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from Servian sources state that forty Servians have been shot for mutilating themselves by blowing the trigger fingers off and otherwise injuring themselves to escape military service. King Milan ordered the execution. It is not believed at Belgrade that the powers will be able to prevent a decisive battle being fought between the Bulgarians and Servians. The Servians will not admit that they have been conquered. They now have a large army concentrated there, and are burning to retrieve their military honor. Servia has sent a circular to the foreign Minister at Belgrade, stating that she cannot accept Bulgarian conditions as the price of peace, because they are dishonorable. Later came the news that the Servians to-day attacked the Bulgarian outposts at St. Nicholas, Izoor and Kriofeer, and were repulsed at all points.

There has been a change in the attitude of Russia in regard to the Balkan question. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has sent a note to Said Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, protesting against Turkish intervention in Roumelia. The Turkish Minister at St. Petersburg telegraphs that in consequence of Austria's acting with Servia, the Russian Government is preparing to effectively support Bulgaria.

THE CONGO NEGRO.

The uncivilized negro of Central Africa is not (to use the language of Exeter Hall) a poor and ignorant savage. Judged from a mental standpoint he is neither poor nor ignorant. He has no poverty of ideas, and his reasoning powers are of a high order. He is deeply superstitious, has the organ of veneration well developed, and shows such great respect for tradition that to call it conservatism hardly expresses its comprehensiveness—for even might bows down before it. Incapacity and ignorance are, in his opinion, attributes relative to the moral and material surroundings of the man and the stage of advancement to which his tribe has attained. This granted, it is libelous, therefore, to call men ignorant, who, like the negroes of Central Africa, show such astonishing capacity, not only in the shrewd way in which they manage their petty affairs of State, but also in putting to its best use all that nature has provided them with—and that with a keen eye to climatic changes and climatic peculiarities. The uncivilized negro regards the white man, not in the light of one with whom he is to put himself in competition, but as a being of altogether different calibre, almost of a different humanity from himself. He believes that the whites possess powers almost unlimited, and it is always a matter of wonder to him that they allow themselves to be conquered by death.

In one instance, where a tribe was strong in its belief that white men came from the water, and one of our party was unfortunately drowned, the chief of the tribe would often ask when he would return. It was useless to urge that he was dead, for the old chief would always give this pathetic answer: "No; he was tired of the black man, and he went to his home in the water to rest. He will soon return."

AMERICA'S FIRST RAILROAD.
Mr. Barnet Le Van, a prominent railroad man, is authority for the statement that railroads were first introduced in Pennsylvania. "In September, 1809," he states, "the first experimental track in the United States was laid out by John Thomson (the father of John Edgar Thomson, who was afterward the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), civil engineer of Delaware County, Pa., and constructed under his direction by Somerville, a Scotch millwright, for Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. It was 180 feet in length, and graded one and one-half inches to the yard. The gauge was four feet, and the sleepers eight feet apart. The experiment with a loaded car was so successful that Leiper in the same year caused the first practical railroad in the United States to be constructed for the transportation of stone from his quarries on Crumb Creek to his landing on Ridley Creek, in Delaware County, Pa., a distance of about one mile. It continued in use for nineteen years. Some of the original foundations, consisting of rock in which holes were drilled and afterwards plugged with wood to receive the spikes for holding the sleepers in place, may be seen to this day."

None more impatiently suffer injuries than those who are most forward in doing them to others.

The balsamic healing and soothing properties of Samaritan Nerveine are marvelous.
"My brother, aged 10, had fits from his infancy. Samaritan Nerveine cured him." A. W. Curtis, Oenakis, Minn. \$1.50 at druggists.

"Most of these hair preparations don't work," writes Mr. J. S. Burdick, of St. Louis, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is an honorable exception. My hair was thin and prematurely gray. The Balsam made it brown again and soft as in my boyhood."

FROM NEBRASKA.

Your readers still wish to know more of the western country. You will see on the map that Dakota is not a far-away country. It adjoins Iowa on the east and Nebraska on the south; it is on a line with Omaha and Bismark, and is but 40 hours' ride from Chicago. Dakota has 2500 miles of railroad, which is more than in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Georgia, Nebraska, or Kentucky. It has 275 newspapers. It has a greater number of postoffices than any one of 23 other states and territories, and pays more revenue than 32 of the states. It has a population about as large as Nebraska or Connecticut and nearly twice that of Vermont or Florida, and has colleges, normal schools, and other institutions. Its educational fund, derived from the sale of lands donated by the government, promises to be the largest of any state. Colorado, population 300,000, has a tax for state purposes of \$1,483,468; and New Hampshire with a population of 300,000, has a state tax of over \$1,000,000. The total territorial tax of Dakota for '85 was \$1,595,000 and the total disbursements but \$1,225,000; with a population of 500,000 in '84 the expenses will be about \$2,000,000. The growth of Dakota is phenomenal. In 1850 it had but 135,000 inhabitants, and now it casts over 100,000 votes and has a population of 500,000. In area it is as large as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Connecticut combined. Official reports show that there is less sickness in Dakota than in any other state in proportion, and is practically out of the tornado belt. Coal beds are numerous, and fuel cheap; wood is \$3 to \$4 a cord. A person of small means and energy can do well there, and those of means can invest to decided advantage. Dakota invites working people without means. You will find a cordial, intelligent and neighborly class of people, and it is believed that Dakota offers the best advantages of any of the western territory.

SAM'L KNEAR,
Clarksville, Merriek Co., Neb., Dec. 3.

Do not crucify the children by compelling them to take the horrible, nauseous compounds usually sold as worm medicines, many of them as worthless as they are obnoxious, but get a box of McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders. Purely Vegetable. So easy and pleasant to take that the children will never know a medicine is being administered. You will in addition secure the very best vermifuge possible to produce. So sure we are of this that in all cases of failure to cause expulsion where worms exist we cheerfully agree to refund the purchase price. One box of McDonald's Worm Powders guaranteed equal to four bottles of any worm syrup. For sale by J. D. Murray's.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Your teeth is too round to be extracted, yet you cannot endure the agony it is inflicting. Your only recourse is a bottle of Zingari Toothache Drops. Relief certain, and only costs 15 cents! For sale at J. D. Murray's.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co.,
Philadelphia Agents.

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