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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 27

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, GEORGE A. JENKSJefferson County For Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM H SOWDEN,Lehigh County

For Secretary of Internal Affairs, PATRICK DELACEY,....Lackawana County For Superior Judge, CALVIN M BOWERCentre County

WILLIAM TRICKETTCumberland County For Congressman-at-Large, J. M. WEILER Carbon County

FRANK P. IAMSAllegheny County For Congress, J. K. P. HALL. .Elk County

WM. C. HEINLE,..... .. Centre County

[DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET,

For Assembly, R. M. FOSTER, J. H. WETZEL For Prothonotary. M. I. GARDNER. For District Attorney. N. B. SPANGLER, Esq HARRY HERRING.

Osborn, running for senator, is for Quay. Vote for Heinle for senator.

The Pittsburg Chronicle credits Galusha Grow with having been the author of the Homestead Act. Not corwas the father of that law.

Daley and Townsend, candidates for assembly, are for Quay, and endorse the platform that endorses all the leg-Wetzel, who are pledged the opposite.

The accusation is made that Abner McKinley, the brother of the president, has made \$300,000 out of army contracts obtained at the war department and Mark Hanna \$2,000,000 on coal contracts with the government since the war broke out. It is not stated whether or not transactions of this kind will be looked into by the president's investigating board.

Quay nominated Stone to use him if

famies of the last and previous legisla-

So then, if Stone is elected, Quay will order all the steals vetoed by Governor Hastings, to be passed again and signed by Stone.

Vote for Jenks for governor, and you vote for an honest man who is the

great champion of honest government. Vote for Wm. H. Sowden for lieutenant governor, and you vote for the to the banking department (for manwho is traveling the state exposing the astounding robberies and rascalities committed at Harrisburg by the Quay gang.

Vote for Patrick Delacy, and you favor a competent and upright man for secretary of internal affairs.

Vote or C. M. Bower and William Trickett, and you favor putting men upon the bench as judges of the superior court who will not wink at Quayism and shield men who have been guiity of gross violation of law.

For congressmen-at-large vote for J. M. Weiler and Frank P. Iams, men without reproach and who will be true to the interests of the masses in con-

Vote for J. K. P. Hall, for congress, the man who developed Elk county, was the benefactor of its laboring classes, made constant employment for its mechanics, was kind to the poor. He is a gentleman of unstained character, and public spirited. None of these traits of the true man are possessed by bis opponent, Mr. Arnold.

For senator, vote for that noble hearted, whole souled son of our own county, William C. Heinle. No deed of wrong to his fellow man attaches to his name. A self-made man, raised among the honest farmers, he swung himself upward upon the ladder of usefulness and to positions of honor. His opponent, Mr. Osborn, is an outand-out Quay man, endorsing a platform that lauds padded pay rolls, mileage steals, and all the other robberies committed by the machine at Harrisburg.

For assembly vote for R. M. Foster and J. H. Wetzel, both pledged to favor reform measures and honest government at Harrisburg. Their opponents are Daly and Townsend, endorsers of the platform that Quay made praising the corrupt legislation at Harrisburg.

For prothonotary vote for Mitchel I. Gardner, a sterling young man; of first class qualifications, and obliging of the state sought to have a mine de-

Everybody will vote for Newton B. Spangler, for district attorney, because

Harry Herring, nominated for surveyor, comes from one of the oldest and most respectable families of this valley, and has been true to its reputation; his qualifications for the surveyorship are unquestioned.

THE CENTRE REPORTER THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

A Fake Scheme Costing the Taxpayers About a Quarter of a Million Every Time the Legislature Meets--Examiners That Never Examine -- The Federal Government Does For Nothing What the State Government Robs Us for Not Doing At All.

of many thousands of dollars, with another volume to come before the expiration of the current year, represents the work of the bank department of Pennsylvania from the date of its organization in 1891 up to the present time. That it has been of any use to any mortal man or woman other than those employed in the paper making, the type setting and binding the eight huge volumes, and the commissioners, deputies and clerks who compiled them, no sane man, familiar with the facts, will undertake to main-

Prior to 1891 bank statistics were compiled and the banks looked after by the auditor general, without costing the state one penny in excess of what would have been paid to that official and his subordinates anyhow. As to the efficacy and adequacy of this old time method, Mr. Charles H. Krumbharr, who was the first chief of the new department, in his report for 1892 says: "They (the auditor general and his assistants) were always ready to act in case of trouble overtaking an institution, and have rendered service in discounting the business of weak institutions which were endangering the community." If the new and costly department has done even as much as this in the cause of honest banking and the safeguarding of depositors, the fact is not apparent, but seems to be quite fully disproven in the recent almost unprecedentedly disastrous bank

failures in Philadelphia. The banking department was created by an act of June 8, 1891. That act provided for a superintendent, to be appointed by the governor, to serve for four years, at a salary of \$4,000 a year, rect; congressman Dawson, Democrat, and not more than three clerks, whose annual salaries should not exceed \$1,400 each. During 1892, according to the report of the auditor general, there was paid out of the state treasury for the support of the banking department the sum of \$1,000. In 1893 it was \$19,314.33, islative steals. Vote for Foster and and in 1894 \$18,183.16. But during all these years the department was self supporting, the expenses of examination, paid by the banks, amounting to more than the expenditure for salaries,

But in 1895 another act was passed, creating a bank department, that had already been created and in operation for four years, and giving to it the supervision of "banks and banking companies, co-operative banking associations, trust, safe deposit, real estate, mortgage, title insurance, guarantee, surety and indemnity companies, and all other companies of a similar character, savings institutions, savings banks, provident institutions and every other corporation having power and re-The platform upon which Quay has ceiving money on deposit, and mutual made Stone stand, endorses all the inpanies." By this act the salary of the superintendent was fixed at \$6,000 per year, and he was empowered to appoint, in addition to his three clerks, a deputy at \$2,500 per year. Also, from time to time, to appoint examiners "in such numbers as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the department, not to exceed ten in number," at a compensation of not more than

In the same year (1895) the general appropriation act was made to give two years), which three years before had cost the state the modest sum of \$1,000, the following amounts: Salary of chief (two years ... \$12,000 Salary of deputy (two years)

Salary of clerks (two years) Salary of examiners (two years), 90,000 Salary of stenographer and type writer (two years)..... Salary of messenger (two years).

Contingent expenses At the previous election one B. F. Gilkeson, an attorney and professional politician of Bucks county, had been chairman of the Republican state committee. In that position he had shown himself a master of boodle methods in politics, and as a reward for such services it was decreed that the salary of the bank commissioner should be raised 50 per cent and Mr. Gilkeson given the place. Accordingly, on the 11th day of February, when the legislative session was as yet but a few days more than a month old, the necessary act, having been rushed through both houses, was signed by Governor Hastings, who obediently and immediately proceeded to fulfill the decree of the machine, and

Gilkeson became the commissioner. In 1897 the appropriation to the banking department was again fixed at \$124,000, and the commissioner and his deputy and his three clerks and his ten examiners continue to luxuriate on the fat of the land, while the banks go on collapsing in greater number and with greater loss to the taxpayers than

ever before. Speaking of the examiners, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that, as shown by the state treasurer's reports, the monthly payments to them always amount to just as many hundreds of dollars as there are secular days in the month. Ten examiners at \$10 per day make exactly \$100. See! And yet there are no examinations required by law and none are ever made. The places of these men are absolute sinecures. They are nothing more than barnacles on the good old ship of state, helping by their dead weight to sink it in the sea

of bankruptcy and disgrace. In addition to being a gross fraud upon the taxpayers, the banking department exists in violation of the express mandate of the constitution, which requires that all such matters as come under its supervision shall be subject to direction by the secretary of internal affairs. When the miners partment created as a thing separate and distinct by itself, which the miners themselves should have some voice in Spangler, for district attorney, because no more fitting nomination could have monwealth were quick to find that such a project would infract the fundamental law, though how that instrument can be construed to permit a separate bank department and disallow a separate mine department, only a conni-ving attorney, in the pay of the ma-

that 194 institutions, banks, savings banks and trust companies made report to him. In the state of Pennsylvania there are 450 national banks. The United States are a great power, with apparently unlimited means, and yet they managed, in the interest of a proper economy, though each bank is required by law to be actually examined as to its accounts and resources at least twice in each year, to do this Six thousand six hundred pages of work without any expense to the govprinted matter, at a cost to the state ernment, the regulations exacting from the banks a sum that in the total balanced the cost of the department. Another somewhat significant fact is that only five examiners were required to look after the 450 national banks, while Mr. Gilkeson has ten \$10-a-day assistants making believe to watch and correct such fraudulent and dangerous practices as the 194 state banks, sav-

> While on this branch of this most interesting subject let us again go back to Mr. Krumbhaar, who organized the department under Governor Pattison, and who seems to have some conception of the seriousness of the business in which he was engaged. In that report Mr. Krumbhaar said: "While I recognize the efficacy of periodical reports and the publication of a sufficient portion of the same to acquaint the public with the condition of our several institutions, and the names of those responsible for the management, experience has shown that no department can be safely run by dependence upon reports. Many matters of management and objectionable practices may be readily omitted therefrom, which would be most apparent upon a personal visit of an efficient and trustworthy examiner." This was six years ago, and yet to-day the banking department of Pennsylvania depends exclusively upon reports, makes no examinations until after the newspapers have told that the banks are failures, and the time for examination has gone by, and Mr. Gilkeson and his fourteen assistants pocket an eighth of a million dollars anually for work that is purely perfunctory and of no more use to the state than nothing at all. In addition to all this there are the strongest reasons for believeing that in conjunction with the management of the state treasury the banking department winks at practices by certain of the banks that are depositories of the state's moneys that, being notified to the people, would make them the objects of a very proper distrust. Mr. Wanamaker referred to this phase of this matter in sundry of his speeches. A machine banking department is a rational and very probably profitable adjunct to the political banks that do business on the state's moneys, contribute a large share of the funds that help keep the machine in power, and, like the late Mr. -Kemble's institution in Philadelphia, go down in their turn to a chorus of depositors' tears, general execration and notorious suicides.

SWALLOW'S CHANCES.

Absurd Claims of His Managers -- Can

Do No More Than Help Quayism. The chairman of the Prohibition state committee is a gentleman by the name | then? celebrity as the most extraoldinary political counter in the business. Last year he had the Rev. Swallow elected state treasurer by a considerable majority. And, notwithstanding the fact that Swallow polled less than half as many votes, or more than 124,000 fewer than Brown, the Democratic candidate for the same office, and 150,000 less than Ritter, the Democratic candidat for auditor general, Jones is as jubilant as ever, and certain that Swallow will beat Jenks, and all but certain that he will be elected governor. Here are the exact figures from the record: Brown, D., for state treasurer .. 242,731 Swallow, P., for state treaurer .. 118,969

Brown over Swallow123,769 The difference between the Brown and the Ritter vote, 25,610, probably represents, approximately, the number of Democrats that voted for Swallow last year. But the Democratic party was then very much demoralized and disheartened and, besides this loss of 25,000 to Swallow suffered to far larger extent from stay-at-home voters. This year all the divisions of the party are united and the Democratic ticket is one that enlists the esteem and inspires the confidence of every Democratic voter, to say nothing of the great number of independent Republicans who have already pledged Mr. Jenks their support. Under these circumstances not a tithe of the Democrats who voted for Swallow last year can be expected to do so this year, and, instead of beating Jenks, there is as much chance of the overflowing lava of Vesuvius extending to and making a second Pompell of New York, as of his coming as close to Jenks as he did

to Brown last year. No great astuteness or skill in calculation is needed to understand the clearness of all this. It is plain as the sun at high noon. The most the highly Impractical head of the Prohibition forces can do is to help Quayism by enlisting independent Republican support that would otherwise come to Jenks. The few Democrats who have been, up to now, talking about voting for Swallow will be brought to comprehend this long before election day comes around. So will many of that class of independent Republicans who are sincerely anxious to rid the state

of Quayism. Jenks is a growing candidate. Everywhere he goes, or his friends go, his support is increased. Swallow is far stronger today than he will be a month hence, though he is not now, and never was, strong enough to come within many thousands of the lowest vote ever cast by the Democrats in the ers and their friends by securing sal-

THE JUNKET BUSINESS.

How It Has Grown to Its Present Awful Proportions-Democratic and

Republican Rule Compared. In connection with state politics in Pennsylvania there are few things more | the several state departments in 1883 interesting or instructive and absolute nothing more fully demonstrab of the curse of the machine rule than study and comparison of the various general appropriation acts of the state legislature, Mr. Wanamaker has fit tingly supplemented the work of the Democratic party, its conventions, com mittees and press, in explaining to th people that these acts cover many mo strous extravagances and villainou ehine, can explain.

The 1896 report of the commissioner of manking, which is the light printed tounding in this years of development

volume we have from his hand, shows than those that touch the sums voted for legislative junkets, "extra services" of legislative committees, and the multitudinous commissions that are Library constituted for the sole purpose of put-ting unearned money into the pockets | Game commissioner's 9 of the henchmen and retainers of the dominant party throughout the state. A carefully compiled table, made up from an item-by-item search of the general appropriation acts for the past 15 years shows that in 1883, the first year of Governor Pattison's first administration, there was a total of \$7,248.91 awarded for these purposes. These included the

expenses of investigating the State college, the clerical force of the several state departments, the western Pennsylvania insane asylum and penitentlary, and the accounts of that expensive appendage to our state government, Mr. John C. Delaney, then occupying the position of librarian of the ings banks and trust companies may senate, which had no library.

They covered also the cost of the Bosler-Wagner contested election case (\$1,185) and of a commission selected to report a comprehensive system of bookkeeping for the several depart-

In the year 1885 there were still fewer being but \$3,918, out of which an item of \$1,200, for the expenses of the committee to investigate the Standard Oil trust, Governor Pattison vetoed, leaving a balance of but \$2,718.43 taken from the treasury by the general appropriation act, as finally made a law, for

these purposes. In 1887, however, General Beaver having in the meanwhile become governor these appropriations swelled to \$16,965, an increase of several hundred per cent. As illustrating the careless and fraudulent methods that had already begun to prevail, \$6,000 of this total was voted in a lump sum for four investigations, an excursion to Gettysburg

and a member's funeral. It was not until 1889, however, that there was anything like a really riotous revel along these lines. Beaver was still governor, and the aggregated items in the general appropriatich bill for these unnecessary and unlawful uses reached the enormous sum of \$123,868,-50. These included \$17,860 for a house contest and \$39,759,72 for a senatorial contest, entirely unprecedented figures, \$15,000 for a committee to examine and report upon the charitable and correctional systems of the commonwealth, \$6,000 for a commission to codify the road laws, any her \$6,000 for a com-mittee on industrial education and \$10,700 laid out in taking the legislators to participation in the centennial inauguration of George Washington as president. And Beaver never interposed a single veto. A unique Item in this list is \$100 for committee on amended orthography. There was certainly a bad spell of appropriation legislation about that time. It was so bad, in fact, that its cost to the taxpavers was greater even than the accomplished and proposed similar steals of the 1897 legislature, including both those in the general appropriation and those in the special appropriation bills, and the citizen who believes in honesty and economy in state expenditures may be pardoned for asking where were Wanamaker and Swallow

In 1891 the Democrats again had the governor and that year the appropriations for junkets, &c., in the general act were but \$73,859.33, and of these Mr. Pattison vetoed items aggregating \$34,116, leaving the actual outlay but \$39,742,23, or less than a third of Beaver's last term figures.

In 1893, warned doubtless by these vetoes, the legislature made the general appropriation act cover only \$2,466.12 of such expenditures.

But the Republicans came in again in 1895, and that year the total was \$115.486.92 or about \$15.000 more in the general bill than there were in 1893 in both the general and the special bills together. Here again was a sharp summons to Republican reformers, but they failed to put in an appearance. Hastings had not yet fallen out with the machine. His vetoes, in 1895, of this class of items amounted, all told. to \$40,715, leaving a balance awarded of \$74,771.92, or nearly 22 times as much

as the total for Pattison's last term. The 1897 legislature voted for purposes within the category under discusdon \$41,401.43 in the general bill and \$60,123.02 in special bills. Of the aggregate, \$101,524.45, Governor Hastings vetoed, all told, but \$30,823.90, leaving the actual waste or fraud at \$70,691.55. There was absolutely no excuse for more than probably a tenth of this outlay. It comprehended, as fully explained in another article, very many audacious swindles in addition to the handful exposed and overridden by the governor. And yet the cost to the state of the whole business was much less than that of 1895 or that of 1889, though, in those years the Democratic protests went utterly unheeded by the so-called Republican and Prohibitionist reformers, and the perpetrators of the scoundrelly grabs pocketed the swag and were in many instances triumphantly returned to the places they had dis-

No fair man can ponder and digest the figures here given without being forced to the conclusion that, both by promise and performance, the Democrats of Pennsylvania have approved their title as the only genuine and reliable reformers of corruption and inexcusable waste in the matter of the state expenditures.

MULTIPLYING OFFICES.

How the Political Rounders Have Been Provided With Snug Berths and Fat Salaries.

The following carefully prepared table shows how the Republican machine has provided for political workaried offices for them at the expense of the taxpayers.

If there were not enough offices to go around, more were created with an offhandedness which implied that the machine, 'not the people, were the only stockholders and directors in the management of the affairs of state. Comparative number of employes in

孍	and in 1898, respectively;		
淵		1883.	189
噩	Executive	4	
淵	State	7	
	Auditor general's		
	Attorney general's		
1	Adjutant general's	5	
3	Treasurer's		
	Internal affairs		
3	Insurance		
	Public instruction		
3	And the second s		
	Factory inspector's		
溫	Mine inspector's	B. B. B. B.	

Agriculture Buildings and grounds Senate employes 22 Total244

Omitting contingent expenses, and counting the salaries at \$1,400 per annum, the average paid to clerks, the cost per annum to the people for these unnecessary expenses exceeds \$300,000. Hon. Jerry N. Weller will receive a

large vote from the organized work-ingmen in the state. He has served them long and faithfully.

Candidate lams is a taking public speaker, a hard worker and a sincere student of all public questions. He would ably and faithfully represent the state at Washington.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerappropriations of this kind, the total ous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or eatarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous Gerntan throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Care for Typhold Fever.

Here is a treatment for typhoid fever which our informant says has, to his knowledge, never failed to cure: When the fever starts saturate a couple of Spring Mills, sheets in as cold water as can be had, ice water if obtainable; strip and wrap the patient in these water-soaked sheets and as fast as the sheets become warm from the heat of the body apply another cold one until the fever breaks, which it will do after a few packings in these cold water cloths. All that is needed besides the treatment for the recovery of the patient is to administer remedies to overcome any costiveness in the case.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call Collars and Cuffs for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the Laundered with... great pile cure; for sale by Smith &

Described by the control of the cont

RIT IN PARTITITION:-

To the heirs and legal represent tives of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased: Ma-ry E. Bower, widow of dece 'ent, Haines Town-ship; William W. Bower, a brother, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Cornelius Bower, a brother, Feidler Centre County, Pennsylvania; Christens, a sister, intermarried with Daniel Ketstetter, Logaston Chnton County, Pennsylvania; five, who was intermarried with H A. Mingle, Asnonsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Asrousburg, Centre County Pennsylvania; Julia Rower, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Louis County, Pennsylvania; Centre County, Pennsyl Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Asronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Julia Bower whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The following issue of deceased brothers, viz: Calvin M Bower, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, Henry O. Rower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; George M. Bower, Coburn, Centre County, Pennsylvania; John D. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County Pennsylvania; Susan L., intermarried with James W. Stover, postoffice address Stamm, Berrien County, Michigan; Polly S., intermarried with James W. Stover, Woodward, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Candace M., intermarried with Elias Bressler, Rebersburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Kare J. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Bower Jr., a deceased brother, and A. F. Bower and Michael M. Bower, a deceased brother, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The said Kate J. Bower is a minor.

nor.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Penusylvania, a writ in partition has been issued returnable on Monday, the 20 h day of November, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH 1898

making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH 1898

At 9 o'clock, a.m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be press t if you see proper.

NO. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of 1 and situate in the Towaship of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsyl vania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a linden tree thence by lands of Henry Bames' estate, south 3½ degrees east, 57.2 perches to stones; thence by lands of Adam Stover, north 74½ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence by lands of John M. Stover and other; horth 3½ degrees west 67.7-19 perches to stones; thence south 87½ degrees west 4 perches to stones; thence south 87½ degrees west 40 perches to stone; thence both 3½ degrees west 40 perches to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 40 perches to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 40 perches to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 41 serious to stone; thence south 57½ degrees west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 3 acres and 50 perches mat *-easure.

NO. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre County, F bnsy vania, bounded and degrees and 50 perches.

NO. 3. All that certain tract of sand situate in Haines township, Centre County, P bnsy vania, bounded and degrees seed the seed to the south 50 degrees cast 30 perches to stone; thence along lands of John Bowers and on the west by lands of J. W. W. 3. All that certain tractor such situate in 13 degrees west 22 perches to the place of beginning, containing five pe

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., October 12, 1898.

ESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain wher piped to the door; in the borough of Centre tall. Also

-- 25 ACRES --farm land, in a high state of sultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall. The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts.

WM. G. RUNKLE.

Attorney.

New Fall

Winter Goods..

The store is full of things neefur and beantiful. Goods that give the largest equivalent alike to the longest purse and to the purse that is lengthened by economical choosing. Every corner is full to overflowing with goods selected with special care for your needs and desire. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN.

THE MIFFLINBURG

Mifflinburg, Pa. Proprietor. Wesley Kleckner,

the dirt and not the shirt. Linen sent to this laundry is

washed white, not whitewashed.

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES .:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF, Agent for Centre Hall.

Sugar

Any quantity, bbls., lbs. or ozs., fine granulated, Standard A and B White, at 51/2c. Ex. C at 41/2c.

Salt

A car load at a little less than wholesale prices, 3 lb. packet to 280 lb. barrels. The car will be on side track some time next week and you should leave your order at the store at once to get the right prices. You must take it off the car, for cash, and not wait till stored.

Flour

I am sole agent for the genuine Pittsburg Flour. Don't buy imitations or mixtures. I sell the genuine at the lowest possible price, and guarantee satisfaction. Roller Flour, the best home-made, to be had at less than any miller will sell it to you. Come and see.

G. H. LONG.

Spring Mills, - -

C.A.SNOW&CO

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration e. t. a. upon the estate of Clement M. Hemphill, late of Cent: Hall Borough, Centre county, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix c. t. a

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Cora, decrased having been lawfully granted upon the control of the contr