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LEGAL NOTICES, 10 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion, 10 cents per line.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line. ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of candidates for office, \$3 each.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free, but all ordinary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

THE Chicago courts have decided that a divorce cannot be granted when the "desertion" is the result of an agreement to live apart.

THE people of Philadelphia have for years realized that elections in this city are but a farce, played at a high cost to the tax-payers.—Record.

True, and as each year rolls round, the tax-payers, notwithstanding this realization, show a remarkable anxiety to sustain the frauds by which they are cheated, and only grow when they are forced to foot the bills.

THE change in the Commissioners of Armstrong county, last fall, which has secured a majority of Democrats in the board, has resulted in the discovery of a very marked crookedness in the management of the affairs of that county to the amount of \$66,520.85.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks that Mr. Hayes "will win even respect of politicians, if he keeps on." But how can he "keep on" Are there any more thieves to provide for? All the rascals yet heard from, from Sherman to the Jenks, except St. Martin, have already been rewarded by Mr. Hayes.

It is said John Taylor, the successor of Brigham Young, has had a new "revelation" to the effect that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States must be disregarded, and that the Saints are still duplicating their wives. Congress will no doubt make provisions for enforcing the decision of the Court, and the conflict will then come to decide whether the laws of the United States or polygamy are to be supreme.

PRESIDENT Gowen is again on the track of conspirators, secretly banded, to force a strike in the Schuylkill coal regions, threatening to burn and destroy breakers, and in a letter published in the Philadelphia Times, gives them some wholesome advice, by way of caution. He seems to be well informed and names the parties to the conspiracy. This time it is the Knights of Labor who are desirous of getting themselves into trouble. Mr. Gowen, however, does not seem to be much alarmed and feels that he is master of the situation.

"THE functions which we exercise are committed to us as a sacred trust. The government which we control as public officers is not our own, it belongs to those who elected us. The laws we enact do not express our will. The money which we handle belongs to them and not us. We can only take it from them for the legitimate expense of government. More than this is robbery. Official generosity is official crime. Every needless tax cuts some comforts from a thousand homes. It means less food, less fuel, and less cheer in many families."

The above sentence, true as it is rare coming from official source, is the utterance of Gov. Robinson, the Democratic Governor of the State of New York. It is a lesson which the Government and Legislature of Pennsylvania might study with profit, and if followed in its full realization, would tend very much to relieve the people of the heavy burden annually imposed upon them by the extravagant and shameless appropriations of the moneys committed to them as a "sacred trust" for the legitimate expenses of the government and cannot be squandered without "official crime."

Death of Henry Lloyd, Sr.

A large number of our readers were no doubt acquainted with the gentleman whose name forms the subject of this article. After a short illness, he passed away from this earth on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th. He was largely identified with the interests of the First National Bank of Altoona. He died at his residence in Pittsburgh. The following sketch taken from the Pittsburgh Commercial may be of interest:

"The deceased had been seriously ill for several days with typhoid pneumonia, and his death was not unexpected, yet the announcement of his demise created a profound sensation in the large circle of his warm personal friends. Mr. Lloyd was born in Huntingdon county on the 25th of December, 1817, and was at the time of his death in his sixty-second year. His father was one of the most prominent citizens of Huntingdon county. He was elected to the office of Sheriff there, and held other posts of honor in the gift of his fellow citizens. He had five sons, viz., William, Henry, John, Alexander and Thomas. Henry, when quite young, evinced a strong inclination to engage in a business which would afford him an opportunity to rise in the world, and he was fortunate enough to secure a clerkship in the office at Hollidaysburg of D. Leech & Co., the then well known forwarding commission merchants on the old Pennsylvania canal. His fellow clerks there were Thomas A. Scott, the famous railroad king, B. F. Jones the no less famous iron manufacturer, Geo. Black, and several others who afterward made their mark in the business world. During his residence in Hollidaysburg Mr. Lloyd became a member of the Presbyterian church there, of which Rev. Dr. McKinney was then pastor, and subsequently married a daughter of Dr. McKinney. In 1848, the firm of D. Leech & Co., opened an office in this city, and Henry Lloyd and George Black were placed in charge of it. After serving several years in the capacity of clerk, Mr. Lloyd found an opportunity of embarking in business for himself. The Kensington iron works was sold out, and Mr. Lloyd and others bought the concern, the name of the firm being Miller, Lloyd & Church. Afterward the name of the firm was changed to Miller, Lloyd & Black, Mr. Lloyd's old fellow clerk, George Black, purchasing an interest in the concern, and finally, in 1857, the deceased and Mr. Black bought out the other partners, the firm then becoming Lloyd & Black. The firm existed until 1873, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Black. It was during the career of the Kensington Mills under the direction of Lloyd & Black that the deceased amassed the bulk of his large fortune, which is estimated at a million dollars. After the death of Mr. Black the deceased bought his late partner's interest in the business and formed a partnership with his sons and Mr. Henry Balke, the style of the firm being Lloyd, Sons & Co. The works are now carried on by this firm. Of late years Mr. Lloyd turned his attention to other pursuits, entrusting the management of the iron works to his partners. Some years ago he founded the Pittsburgh Insurance company, of which he was president. He was also president of the People's Savings Bank, a director of the M. & M. Bank, and one of the founders and for a long time president of the Safe Deposit Company.

In all the relations of life Mr. Lloyd seemed to come up to a noble standard, and of him it seems as if it could especially be said, "none knew him but to love him," and certainly, "none named him but to praise." Was not such a life a radiant success; and now that he is gone it is too much to say, in view of his benefactions and his personal character, that "eyes full of heart-break will gaze wistfully down the path he has vanished, and for the long after time hearts that he helped to make happy will recall his memory with gratitude and tears?" His pastor, Mr. Holland, said: "In his last hours he showed the most childlike Christian faith. He was a man of sterling integrity and pure heart, and his end was peace. To his pastor and physician, as well as to his family about him, he gave the clearest proof of the firmest Christian faith. Almost his last words were, 'It's all right if I live. If I die that will be glory. I know that my Redeemer liveth.'"

THE Philadelphia Times of Saturday, says: "The President's choice for the Directorship of the Mint has fallen upon Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, who resembles the first choice, Mr. Snowden, only in that he knows a trade dollar from a greenback dollar. He has some claims to recognition from the administration, however, for his valiant defense of the cause of Mr. Hayes before the Dudley Field investigation committee, in the winter of '76-'77, and by being one of the few straight-out Hayes men on the Republican side of the House of Representatives. When he stood up for Madison Wells in the stormy days of the Electoral Commission he cast his bread upon the waters, and it has returned to him after many days. The pressing necessity for providing for Mr. Burchard grows out of the fact that, like Banks and Townsend, who are already nominated for good offices, his constituents had no further use for his services and declined to return him to Congress. There will be many more appointments on this account between now and the fourth of March.

A MAN from Meadville has found a \$70,000 lead mine in Colorado

The Curtin-Yocum Contest.

THE SMART TRICK OF A CURTIN DETECTIVE—EX POST FACTO BRIBERY.

Special Correspondence of the Press.

HOWARD, Feb. 11.—The Curtin-Yocum contest has developed a new system of political crookedness, which, if successful, will deprive the people of this district of their honestly and legally elected Representative. Some twenty days after the November election, a "Curtin detective," in the disguise of a Greenbacker, appeared in this place, and made the acquaintance of Charles Strunk, a member of the Greenback Club of this district. After they had both looked upon the "wine when it was red," the detective asked Strunk "if he had been paid for voting for Yocum." Strunk replied that he "had not, and was not aware that any person was entitled to pay for his vote." Strunk was then informed by the detective that every person in Howard who voted for Yocum was to have received \$10, and as Yocum's agent had misused him (Strunk), he would give him the \$10 now, as he (the detective) could get it back from Yocum; after which the detective got Strunk to acknowledge before a witness that he had received \$10 for voting for Yocum, although the money was received nearly one month after the election, and paid by one of Curtin's agents. Strunk's business called him out of the district, consequently he did not receive the summons to testify in the matter, but the person who heard Strunk admit that he had received \$10 for voting for Yocum was summoned, and testified to that fact, and the "detective" testified that he gave Strunk \$10 for voting for Yocum, and hence Strunk's vote is thrown out, and one vote made for Curtin. It is supposed that this kind of a "set up" has been "put up" all over the district.

We clip the foregoing from the Philadelphia Press of Thursday the 13th inst. in order that our readers may see to what means the friends of Mr. Yocum are willing to resort in order to manufacture public sentiment in his favor. We do not accuse the publishers of the Press with printing this communication, knowing it to be false in all particulars, because we suppose they received it as they receive hundreds of other communications, and had no means at hand to ascertain whether the statements contained in it were true or false. The story, however, is false in all its details, and in its entirety. No "Curtin detective" was ever in Howard or had any interview with Charles Strunk; no one in behalf of Curtin ever gave him ten dollars or any other sum. As far as we know, Strunk never admitted in the presence of any one that he was paid for voting for Yocum, although it may be true that he was; no witness was examined to prove any such admission; no "detective" nor any other person was called as a witness to prove that he paid Strunk ten dollars, or any other sum for voting for Yocum; Strunk himself was examined as a witness and denied having been paid or promised anything for his vote. He was called and examined because of the rumor afloat in Howard that he had been paid for his vote, and not from anything any detective learned or reported. We say we do not blame the publishers of the Press for publishing falsehoods, but we do blame Mr. Yocum and his friends for sending them. It must be a bad cause indeed, when its supporters are driven to such mendacity to keep it afloat. While neither Mr. Yocum nor any of his counsel, Mr. Furst, Mr. Love or Mr. Hastings, probably, wrote the above, yet they cannot escape responsibility for it unless they publicly disavow it. We would like to know whether A. O. Furst, Esq., who has heretofore been recognized as an honorable member of the legal profession, and who is an elder in the church, approves of such device as this, to bolster up a falling cause. If not, he should either restrain it, or refuse to act with those who resort to it. It would be idle perhaps to ask the same question of his associates. Before answering, they would probably consult Kress and Arnold.

In relation to appointments in the New York custom house Mr. Hayes writes to Collector Merritt as follows: "Neither my recommendation nor that of Secretary Sherman, or of any member of Congress or other influential person, must be especially regarded." So far as Mr. Hayes himself is concerned, it does not seem to have occurred to him when he wrote these lines, that it would probably save the persons to whom his recommendations are addressed a deal of embarrassment and at the same time secure a stricter compliance with his desires if he gave no recommendations.

THE New York World explains that it never alludes to the Tribune as civilly as it does to its other contemporaries for the reason that a line of distinction must be drawn somewhere; and that a good place to draw it is at deliberate and open lying persevered in order to float deliberate calumny.

A Discussion on Negro Citizenship.

In the North American Review for the month of March a number of prominent and distinguished public characters appear as disputants upon the still mooted subject of negro citizenship. The questions submitted to these gentlemen for discussion are whether the negro ought to have been enfranchised and whether he ought now to be disfranchised. On the one side are ranged Mr. Blaine, Wendell Phillips and Mr. Garfield; on the other Mr. Lamar, Mr. Stephens and General Hampton, while Montgomery Blair is brought in as a sort of intermediary figure. All of them have considerable to say, but the New York World thinks that Mr. Lamar's production will alone bear being judged by high literary standards. That journal also thinks that the only real discussion of the questions is between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Lamar, and remarks that "Mr. Blaine's object in writing seems to have been to vindicate or at least to excuse his own resolutions introduced early in the session. It is an up-hill piece of work for an aggressive man to explain what the leaders and the body of his own party have made him feel was a tremendous political blunder. There is nothing volcanic in the appointment of Teller committee. The gist of the original speech out of which ran that ridiculous mouse was that the black vote of the South is a mere duplication of the white vote of the South, which is thus, to the extent of the black vote, counted twice. Senator Lamar cleverly and judiciously devotes the greater part of his reply to this implied proposition, and although no extract can do his argument justice, we make an extract which will indicate its purport:

"I will indulge in neither invective nor denunciation. I will simply take the late government of South Carolina or of Louisiana, or of other States under similar rule, and describe it in language that Mr. Blaine may himself select. When he has told its history I will ask him whether he would willingly, as a patriotic American, desire to see his own State, or any other of the free States, reduced to such a level? I am not afraid of his answer, or that of any man who has been bred under the traditions of a virtuous civilization. Then I will say to him: This, it is true, is a painful result; but when you put the ballot in the hands of an ignorant negro majority as a means of education and progress you must be patient while they learn their lesson. We of the South have borne all this because we knew that the result must come. It has come. The results which you see to be so bad the negro has seen also. He has come back to us with the same blind impulse with which a few years ago he fled from us. He may be as ignorant a Democrat as he was an ignorant Republican, but years must yet pass before the ballot will have educated him fully into self-reliant, temperate citizenship; and what we of the South have borne our friends of the North must bear with us until the negro has become what we both want to make him. This is part of his education. * * * But all this while the ballot has been educating the negro. He has learned that he was a power between Republican and Democrat. He is now learning rapidly that at the South he is a power between Democrat and Democrat, and in the late election he made that power felt in the result. I would have preferred a much less costly tuition; but, such as it is, it has been paid for, and if Mr. Blaine will patiently trust his own theory he will find the ballot in the hands of the negro the best defense and the best educator. But, as the South has been patient, so must he be patient. As the South has chafed ineffectually when that vote was all against her white people, so will he chafe ineffectually when it is now largely for them. * * * When Mr. Blaine admits that disfranchisement is impossible and that the ballot has been, in spite of all drawbacks, a benefit to the negro, he really proves that there is no organic question affecting great national interests, but simply the subordinate question, How rapidly is the ballot fitting the negro for the full enjoyment of his citizenship, and what influence does his vote exercise upon the supremacy of one party or the other in national politics? This latter may be an interesting question, but not one which should disturb either a sound national sentiment or great national interests. I do not propose to discuss it. I am of opinion that to make the negro a free citizen it was necessary first to take him from his master. Then it became necessary to take him from the party which claimed his labor. The next step will be to take him as a class from either party, and allow him to differ and divide just as white men do."

It may be inferred that Mr. Blaine did not find it easy to silence his own guns thus turned against him. In point of fact he made no serious effort to do this, but devoted the closing paper, to which by the rules of the tournament he was entitled, to irrelevant generalities. Neither Mr. Blaine nor any other of the debaters except Mr. Lamar will derive any considerable increase of reputation from this symposium, though several of the papers are sensible and well considered. Mr. Lamar's paper, however, is really noteworthy for polemical skill as well as for political sagacity, and will enhance the esteem and confidence which the moderation and patriotism of his course in the House and the Senate have earned for him both at the North and at the South.

GENERAL NEWS.

A man from Meadville, Pa., has found a \$75,000 lead mine in Colorado.

A new coal bed has been opened at Clymer, Tioga county. The coal is said to be of good quality.

The President has signed the bill allowing women to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

Ex-Senator Christiancy was in Philadelphia on Monday and will sail for his new post as Minister to Peru in a few days.

A Victoria dispatch says that her Majesty's steamer Asprey, of four guns, is taking coal and ammunition under orders for Stika in response to the appeal of the citizens there. She sailed Tuesday.

Peter Cooper was eighty-nine years old on Wednesday of last week, and the event was celebrated that evening by a reception at the New York residence of his son-in-law, Congressman Hewitt, at which many prominent citizens were present.

Wade Hampton will leave Columbia in a few days for the low country. His resignation as Governor has not been sent in yet, but Governor Simpson has moved into the executive mansion. The state house lawn in Columbia has been cut up into beds, in which will be planted several bushels of bulbous roots of the finest flowers.

The L. C. McCormick, a small steamer running between Marietta and Zaenaville on the Muskingum river, exploded her boilers when near Beverly on Saturday, killing the fireman, Mike Have-meyer, and seriously scalding Captain Martin, two of the crew and three passengers. The boat sunk a few moments after the explosion.

An award of \$1,000 damages was rendered at Wilkesbarre on Saturday against A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton Daily Times, in behalf of W. W. Scranton, plaintiff. The Times had alleged that Mr. Scranton, who led a body of vigilants in 1877 against the rioters of the city of Scranton, was a murderer. Three men upon the rioting side were killed in the melee at that time.

The grave of Mad Anthony Wayne, near Erie, is unmarked. The people of that county wish to erect a monument, and have applied to the Legislature to supply the funds. Mr. Jarecki introduced an act devoting \$1,000 to the purpose, and it was reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee; the money to be expended under the direction of a delegation of the people of Erie county.

The formal opening of the Dominion of Canada Parliament took place Thursday. Princess Louise arrived at the building at a quarter to 3 o'clock and was greeted with a royal salute of twenty-one guns. The Governor General arrived at 3 o'clock and was greeted with the vice royal salute of nineteen guns. Both Governor General and Princess occupied seats on the throne.

"The Chinese must go." And if they go in disgrace, it is certain that they will never come back. At least, that is the conclusion arrived at by the faculty of a Massachusetts educational institution. One of their pupils, a Chinaman, is being educated at the cost of the Chinese government, and being somewhat backward in his studies, his case was duly reported to the authorities at Peking. In due time there arrived an imperial mandate which read: "Send him home and we will cut off his head."

Saturday night as the steamboat train was leaving here for Stonington the last car was thrown from the track by the breaking of a brace and was dashed against the locomotive of the Pascoag train, which was standing on a siding. The passengers in the car were considerably shaken and one man from New York had an ankle dislocated, and Mrs. Benjamin Colton, of Bristol, was seriously injured. Mrs. Colton was conveyed to the residence of a friend. The disabled car was taken off and the train proceeded.

An important railroad decision was rendered by Judge Blodgett, in the Federal Court of Cincinnati, last week in the long pending and important suit of John J. Blair, of New York, and some others who held the bonds of the Chicago and Pacific railroad, to foreclose a mortgage given by the defendant company. The mortgage was given to the New York Loan and Trust Company to secure payment for 2,000 bonds of the denomination of \$2,000 each. Judge Blodgett decided that in justice to all parties interested the mortgage should be foreclosed, as asked by the plaintiff.

Mr. Stephen R. Forbes, one of the first settlers of Chicago, died on Wednesday last at the residence of his son-in-law, Nathan S. Peck, of apoplexy, aged 81. Mr. Forbes came to Fort Dearborn from Vermont in 1830, and was second sheriff of the county in 1832. There were only three families there when he arrived. He led an active life, and his health failing some years ago, he removed to Memphis, then to Ohio, but about a year ago returned to Chicago. His wife, a hearty old Ohio lady of 71, survives him, and he leaves also two daughters and a son.

The salaries of the Maine officials have been reduced, as may be seen by the following list of figures: "Governor, \$1,500; Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, \$2,000; Attorney General, \$1,000; Secretary of State, \$1,200; Deputy Secretary of State, \$1,200, and clerk hire, \$1,000; Treasurer of State, \$1,600, and clerk hire, \$1,000; Adjutant General, \$900, and clerk hire, \$500; Warden of the State Prison, \$1,500; Deputy Warden, \$1,000; Superintendent of Public Buildings, \$600; night watchman at the State House, \$500; each reporter of decisions, \$500; State Librarian, \$600, and reduced salaries for minor offices."

Late on Thursday night the large barn on the farm of Daniel B. Barclay, a few miles from Williamsport, was totally destroyed by fire, together with hay, straw, grain, agricultural implements, three horses, six cows, eight pigs and other small stock. The loss will reach \$2,000, insurance, \$1000. It is supposed to have been fired by a young man named Charles Hill, who had a difficulty with the occupant of the farm at a party on Thursday evening.

and left, swearing that he would have revenge. He was seen soon after the alarm of fire not far from the burning building. He was arrested Friday evening, and committed to jail in default of \$300 bail.

In the United States circuit court at Richmond, on the 12th instant, in the case of Adolphus Gittman, on trial for violation of the election laws, in forcibly ejecting a deputy United States marshal from the polling room in the Fifth ward of Petersburg, Judge Hughes made ruling to the effect that deputy marshals of elections have no right in such room during the progress of voting, unless their presence is needed to quell actual disturbance or if a supervisor be in actual need of protection or if fraud be attempted. The evidence not being of a character to sustain such a charge the district attorney entered *nolle prosequi* and the prisoner was discharged.

A fire broke out Sunday night on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 538 and 540 Pearl street, New York, known as "the Pyser building." It spread rapidly to the top floor and at one time a great conflagration seemed imminent, as the street is narrow and the surrounding buildings are very tall and valuable. The firemen got the flames under control within a half hour. The total loss is estimated at \$20,000, of which \$5,000 is to the building. The fire originated in the premises of Henry Wilson, maker of steam label-cutting machinery. The remainder of the fourth floor is occupied by Wemple & Kronheim, lithographers and color printers, who also occupy the third floor. Their loss is about \$8,000. The top floor was occupied by the Dorman Manufacturing Company, who lose some \$5,000. All parties are said to be insured.

Fire was discovered in a stable in Samuel W. Hess' coal yard, Tenth and Berks sts., Philadelphia, Sunday night shortly after nine o'clock. The family occupying the dwelling portion of the stable were absent at church at the time, and the origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Hess is inclined to believe that it was the work of an incendiary. The stable, a brick building with large wooden sheds, was completely burned out, and a valuable carriage horse perished. Four working horses were rescued. The fire also badly damaged four coal cars, the property of the Reading Railroad Company, and injured the sheds of Bockius' coal yard adjoining at the rear. The trains of the Germantown branch of the Reading railroad were delayed some time by the hose crossing the track. Mr. Hess said his loss would be at least \$10,000, and Mr. Bockius fixed his at \$500. Besides this, the family who occupied Hess' stable lose all their furniture, and the surrounding dwellings on Percy street were scorched and the furniture of the occupants damaged.

At 7 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the basement of the administration building of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home near Xenia, and owing to poor facilities for the extinguishment of fire and the distance of the building from the town the flames were under full headway before engines arrived. Six hundred children at the home had just finished breakfast in the main building and returned to their cottages when the fire made its appearance in the first story. Owing to dense smoke which quickly filled the room the wildest confusion prevailed. Senator Richards and his wife escaped by dropping from a second-story window into blankets held by men below. Senator Sabin and his wife, Representative Dodds and Mrs. Ford, wife of the steward, saved themselves by leaping from second-story windows to a porch below, from which they dropped to the ground uninjured. In two hours the entire building and its contents were destroyed, including the personal effects of the teachers and officials. No lives were lost and no serious accidents are reported. The loss to the State by the fire will reach about \$75,000, upon which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Advertisement for SECHLER & CO., Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners, Holiday Goods. Lists various products like Florida Oranges, White Almeria Grapes, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Raisins, Nuts, etc.

Advertisement for HARNESS MANUFACTORY and SECHLER & CO., Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners, Holiday Goods. Lists various products like Florida Oranges, White Almeria Grapes, Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Raisins, Nuts, etc.