

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance. \$1.00 per annum. If not paid in advance, 2.00. Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

The Potter committee having found out who did not steal the Presidency, the Washington Post suggests that it should now bend its energies to the work of discovering who did.

It is said that the Hon. Schuyler Colfax is suffering with an attack of acute erysipelas at his home in South Bend, Indian. Fears are entertained that it will prove fatal.

A CONSTITUTIONAL amendment has been passed in the lower house of the Connecticut legislature, providing for biennial sessions. If it passes the Senate the question will be submitted to, and no doubt ratified by the people.

CAMERON, "I own Pennsylvania." Chandler, "I own Michigan."

Grant, "I own Cameron and Chandler." —Courier Journal.

And who the d—l owns Grant? Is it Beelzebub or Jay Gould?

In four days more the present Congress will cease to exist. Whether the business yet undisposed of will require an extra session will then be determined. The new members elected last fall will come in if an extra session is called.

A JURY in Baltimore have rendered a verdict of \$10,000 against the Northern Central Railroad, for killing a Mrs. Barns, who was run over by a train of cars on that road. The suit was brought for the benefit of her minor children.

LYCOMING COUNTY HONORED.—"If I vote for Cameron, I hope God Almighty will strike me dead." Such, it is said, was the pious pledge of John Gaus, the Greenback representative of Lycoming county, in the House of Representatives. And yet, John Gaus did vote for Cameron, and still lives to represent Lycoming county!

In Reading the coalition of the Democrats and Nationals resulted in success, and that city has now a Democratic Mayor, and a decided majority in the Council against the Republicans. It is worthy of note that the Democrats nominated and elected Jas. Mulson, a worthy colored Democrat, to the office of Constable.

THE Philadelphia elections have terminated in the usual result, a decided victory to the Radicals—the usual amount of prosecutions for frauds and repeating, to attract attention for a few days and then die out, and all are serene. Next comes the usual amount of growling by the people when called upon to foot the bills, and they are again happy and prepared to turn in and renew their allegiance to the rings who control and halter them.

THE only indications we observed in this place on Saturday last that Washington still "lived in the hearts of his countrymen" was the closing of the banks and a few tunes played in the street by our excellent brass band. One through patriotism to show their appreciation of the great character of the "Father of his country," the other from necessity, perhaps, it being a legal holiday, and did not permit of the cent. per cent. business. All other business active and enjoyed as usual.

The County Statement.

Our neighbor of the Watchman, taking exception to our remarks of last week, says:

"The 'organ' in the Bush House basement says that it was a desire to economize that induced the present Board of Commissioners to publish the annual County statement in a way that the fewest number of tax-payers would see it."

Now, is that a fair reading of our article? We said no such a thing.

What we did say was that the Commissioners, desirous of economizing the expenses of the county, had fixed a stated price they were willing to pay for printing the county statement, and authorized all the newspapers in the county to publish it at that sum.

Had the Watchman complied, its 1,000 or 2,000 readers, if it has that number, would have had the full benefit of the information the statement contains. We did not hesitate to say to the Commissioners that the sum fixed was too low, and unremunerative in price as an advertisement, but rather than stand in the position of combining against the finances of the county, and preventing the publication of the statement at the time required by law, we would insert it, and did so. Could not our neighbor have afforded to do the same? Most assuredly he could. For many years he has drawn largely from the funds of the county for printing the annual statement, and at this time of financial embarrassment in the public and private business of the people, did the Commissioners place too high an estimate upon the liberality and patriotism of the editor of the Watchman to believe that he would publish and give this statement to his readers at the sum allowed? It was certainly reasonable to suppose that he who had been so liberally remunerated in the past might, in one instance at least, second their efforts to relieve the burdens of the people.

As to the Watchman's fling at our location or his misrepresentation of our circulation, which we are happy to inform him is increasing daily, we pass with the simple remark, that those who "attend to their own business will find sufficient occupation"—a truism long taught, and may eventually commend itself to the obtuse mind of the editor himself. With kind feeling for him personally and otherwise, we did not refer to this subject last week to provoke controversy, but merely desired to do justice to the present Board of Commissioners who were wantonly charged with a design to prevent the public from investigating the official acts of the Board, which they could have no motive whatever in concealing.

THE Chicago Tribune does not seem to be greatly alarmed at the Loganites' threats to read it out of the party for its contumacious remarks in the course of a single column: "The Grant movement will not 'boom' so much if Robeson goes to meet Belknap." "In view of this row about the trifling sum of \$65,000,000 which Robeson is said to have poured in and around a hole, the next House may want to know whether he is a fit man to be a member, particularly if he is indicted, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee;" and yet again: "It should be a consolation for the loss of the Republican majority in the Senate that with it will go Spencer, Dorsey, Patterson, Conover, Sargent, and a few more of that stripe."

SEVERAL Republican witnesses, Jack Wharton in the foreground, examined by the investigating committee last week, established the fact that Wells, of the Returning Board, tried to sell the electoral vote of Louisiana to Tilden, and did not succeed in making the sale. The market in that quarter was not good, and Hayes became the purchaser and took possession of the Presidential office. The rascals are now in full possession—purchaser and purchased—in Washington and New Orleans.

THE American minister to England has written a letter to Secretary Everts that he cannot reside in London, in a style befitting his position, on a salary of \$17,500. Well, perhaps he can't, but a number of good men have done so, and a great many others are willing to try it. Let him come home. Our Hartranft is only drawing the pay of a postmaster now, and he has aspirations for diplomatic life.

THE Philadelphia Times referring

to the honorable position assumed by Gen. Barlow of New York, in the mission to Florida, to which he was selected by Gen. Grant, to insure a "fair count" of the electoral vote, says:

"The republican organs are devoting themselves just now to outbursts of indignation and censure in view of the conduct of General Barlow, of New York, who went to Florida as a visiting statesman and became convinced that Mr. Tilden and not Mr. Hayes was entitled to the electoral vote of that State. Their 'amazement, their distress it is not easy to express.' General Barlow was one of the eminent gentlemen sent Southward by President Grant to insure 'a fair count,' and he committed the gross mistake of taking the President at his word. As long as he believed that Mr. Hayes was entitled to the vote of Florida he labored to secure a declaration to that effect, but when he found that according to the law and the testimony the election had gone the other way, he frankly told Dr. Cowgill, a member of the Returning Board, that the law should be faithfully executed, alike against republican and Democratic irregularities, even though the success of Mr. Tilden might ensue. This was an unpardonable offense, and the charge, now revived, that he was betraying his party, was freely made. Mr. Chandler tried to ease the weak conscience of his associate by the characteristic argument that they were down there as counsel for the republican party and must therefore make out the best case possible for their client, but General Barlow's eyes were sharp enough to see through this shallow artifice and he stuck to his position under pain of being given the cold shoulder by the rest of the visiting statesmen. The same Chandler now sneers at General Barlow's course as treacherous and holds up his clean hands in holy horror thereat. It is a new view of the duties of these visiting statesmen that they were there as republican council. Hereforth their conclusions have been put forth as those of strictly impartial observers, and certainly their commission from General Grant was intended to convey that idea. If they were employed in that capacity perhaps zeal in behalf of their client is a fair excuse for their extraordinary course; but the country will none the less honor the man who, ascertaining the facts, refused to be retained for the prosecution of a cause that had no foundation in law or equity."

Arresting Miners by the Wholesale and Calling Out the Militia.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 20.—Considerable excitement and uneasiness exist at Brownsville and other towns along the Upper Monongahela, owing to recent outbreaks and threatened violence by striking coal miners in that vicinity. Nearly all the coal mines have been shut down for some time. The original cause of the trouble was a reduction in the price paid for digging. Within a few days past several of the mine owners have attempted to start up at reduced prices with fresh hands, but the old men have become so violent that the new men are afraid to go to work. The former employes in some instances have taken possession of the mines and threaten dire vengeance on any one going to work. On Tuesday night Sheriff Work, of Washington county, assembled a posse of deputies at Beallsville, and at 10 o'clock p. m. he, with one hundred and eight men, mounted and heavily armed, marched on Brownsville, arriving there at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Sheriff immediately went to work arresting coal miners, in many cases taking them out of bed, and a large number of the strikers were imprisoned in the jail. In addition to the one hundred and eight men from Beallsville one hundred and twenty-two from California and Greenfield were sworn in. They joined the other party at Brownsville, making the entire number of Deputy Sheriffs 230. They are encamped in Brownsville and West Brownsville and made many arrests to-day. Brownsville is in Fayette county and what authority Sheriff Work has is not known. He telegraphed Sheriff Dean, of Fayette county, at Uniontown, yesterday, asking his help in securing the arrest of the leaders in the strike, but Dean refused to give, saying he had no authority to make arrests. Governor Hoyt has placed Company H, of the Tenth Regiment, under Work's command. They are now at Washington awaiting orders. Many miners have fled to the mines, where they have provision enough to stand quite a siege, and fears are entertained that a bloody outbreak may occur at any moment.

New Liquor Law.

On the 6th, Foust, of Huntington county, read in place a bill to "prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." It provides a fine of \$200 and thirty days imprisonment for the first violation of the law, and twice the amount of the fine and twice the length of the term of imprisonment for the second. It creates the office of State Commissioner of the Liquor Business, who shall hold the office for ten years, at a salary of \$3,500 per annum, and whose business it shall be to investigate all attempts to violate the law, and vigorously prosecute all offenders. Liquor is only to be sold for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, and then only by agents in several districts into which the State is to be divided. In Philadelphia the agents for the several districts are to be appointed by the Mayor, and in the other counties by the Board of County Commissioners. No person is permitted to engage in the manufacture of spirits without first entering into a bond in the sum of \$5,000 conditioned that he will not adulterate the liquor or sell it in less quantities than thirty gallons, to be delivered at the same time in a single vessel and not sell it in the State, except to persons authorized by law to receive it. It prohibits the sale of liquor on railroad trains, and when the person so selling cannot be reached the corporation is made liable. It provides for the seizure of any liquor that may be kept for sale and the search of premises when it is suspected that any may be found.

ANDREW GREGG.

From the Historical Memoranda of A. Boyd Hamilton.

A gentleman saluted his neighbors in the village of Middletown in 1782-85, who subsequently became of great political and social importance. He kept store, as a partner of a relative whose name is on the tax list of 1782, heretofore given. Among his papers has been found this auto-biographical sketch. It has never found its way into print, and as a proper place to give it currency, I present it to my readers in the hope that it will interest them as it has me. If he made further notes of his family or of his own distinguished career, they have not been discovered. It will be observed that this paper bears no date, but it may be safe to say it was written after 1823, when ANDREW GREGG retired from this life.

"Since the death of my parents, I have regretted that I neglected to avail myself of the opportunity during their life time of obtaining from them more and better information than I now possess of their genealogy, and of the history of the early part of their own lives. From such knowledge however no advantage is, or could have been expected, than arises from what I believe is a very general opinion, that people are pleased to look back through the line of their ancestors, to mark their progress through the world, their ups and downs, their good and bad fortune, until they have traced the examination down to the period of their own establishment. In accordance with that principle, I will now state very briefly, perhaps for my own satisfaction, than for any other reason, some information derived from them respecting their families, and also my own reminiscences of some incidents in their lives, and the time and manner of their deaths.

My parents were both natives of Ireland. My father whose name was Andrew, was born in the liberties of Londonderry, where the family resided. His father's name was John and there my knowledge of ancestry in that line stops. I never heard him say from whom his father had descended, but believe that from information derived through other channels, that they were a Scotch family, which migrated to Ireland soon after the accession of William and Mary to the British throne. My grandfather had three sons, John, David and Andrew and one daughter named Rachel. John remained in Ireland engaged in the business of trading and became wealthy. He had a son called Andrew, who came to this country on business for his father while I was at the academy in Newark, where he called to see me, but unfortunately happened to be abroad, and we never met. On his return to Ireland, I have understood he continued with his father till his death, and then succeeded to the management of their whole concern. David, my father, and their sister Rachel all married in Ireland, and all came to this country in the same vessel. They landed at Boston and traveled into New Hampshire, where David settled and raised a large family, some of whose descendants now occupy the spot where he made his first establishment. I have received letters from three young men who trace their origin back to that root, and who I presume, judging from their letter, are now of considerable promise. One of them a full name-sake of mine, Andrew Gregg, is living as a trader, either in the northern part of the state of New York or at Montreal in Upper Canada; another, I think, is a clergyman, settled perhaps near Salem in the state of Massachusetts, where his father resides, pursuing the business of a chemist, the third I think became a lawyer and I have heard is now settled at Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana.

I will here just mention two anecdotes calculated to show that family relationship, is often discovered by family likeness, in branches far removed from the original stock. While in congress in 1793 or 1794, Mr. Foster, a member of that body from the state of New Hampshire asked me if I had any relations in the affirmative, he said he had been led to make the inquiry, struck with the imposing likeness betwixt me and Colonel Gregg, who had been the opposing candidate to him at the late election. On my first introduction to Governor Clinton, when he became Vice President of the United States, he asked whether I was a native of Pennsylvania. I told him I was. He replied, saying, "there is such a striking resemblance betwixt you and a young man named James Gregg, who was a lieutenant in my brigade during the Revolution that when I saw you my first impressions were that you must be his brother. He was of a New England family, then settled in the State of New York." He then related the story, often published the newspapers, of that officer having been shot, scalped and left for dead by the Indians, and recovered by a detachment sent by the commanding officer of the garrison where he had been stationed, conducted to the place where his body lay by his dog.

My father and Solomon Walker, the husband of their sister Rachael, not pleased with the prospect of a settlement in New Hampshire returned to Boston, and shipped for Philadelphia, but landed at New Castle. I don't recollect the particular year of their arrival, but know it was during the administration of Sir William Kieft, most probably in the autumn of 1722-23. The winter immediately succeeding their landing they spent at a furnace belonging to Keith on Christiana creek, near the town of Newark, in the state of Delaware. In the following spring they moved up the country, and commenced their settlement at a place called Chestnut Level, near the southern boundary of Lancaster county. In making the location they were both unfortunate, but my father doubly so. Not being well qualified to judge of land by superficial appearance, their attention was attracted by the flourishing growth of the young chestnut timber with which that district of country was covered, and they concluded that land which produced such thrifty timber was just what they were in pursuit of, and there they set themselves down. In proceeding onward, the fine, fertile valleys of the Pequea and Conestoga lay before them, and a five pound warrant, followed up by settlement, would have secured them four hundred acres

of land, which at the present time would sell at from fifty to one hundred dollars an acre. In addition to the injudicious selection made by my father in relation to the quality of the land, a warrant had been issued for it to William Meter, of a date anterior to his statement. He continued, however, to reside on it until 1741, when to avoid a law suit he sold his claim to his adversary.

During the residence of my father at Chestnut Level his wife died, leaving him six children, two sons, viz: John and James, and four daughters, viz: Rachel, Elizabeth, Margaret and Jane. I don't recollect ever to have heard him say how long he remained a widower, but presume he became the husband of my mother in somewhat less than two years after the death of his first wife.

My mother's maiden name was Jane Scott. Her father, Matthew Scott, lived in the county of Armagh, in Ireland, from whence he migrated to this country and settled in Chestnut Level, shortly before the death of my father's first wife. His family at the time of his arrival consisted of himself and wife, two sons, viz: Moses and Thomas, and four daughters, viz: Elizabeth, Margery, Jean (my mother), and Fanny. Moses settled and lived to his death near Newark, in the state of Delaware. He was a respectable man, and possessed a good standing both in church and state. He reared a large family, a majority of them sons, but none of those that I knew ever attained to the same rank in society held by their father. Thomas with his family, which was not numerous, migrated to and settled in the western part of Virginia. I never heard anything further of them. Elizabeth was married to David Montgomery. They settled and lived to their death at Rockfish Gap in Virginia. I remember having seen them once at my father's on a visit, and some time after two of their sons and a daughter paid us a visit. The young men I well recollect had a genteel appearance, and the daughter was accounted a beauty, and nicknamed the "Morning Star," on account of the effulgence of her complexion. Margery was married to Hugh Caldwell. They lived and died in Lancaster county near M'Call's Ferry. They had three sons and two daughters. Their eldest son, Matthew, was killed at the battle of Long Island. The second son, Samuel, was drowned in the Susquehanna, at M'Call's Ferry, in a manly attempt to save some of the passengers in a sinking boat. He was on the shore when the flat went down, and being a good swimmer he plunged in, brought one person to the shore, but in a second attempt he failed; two of the drowning persons got hold of him, and all three sunk together. The other son and both daughters were married, and all dead long since. To that family I always felt a very strong attachment. I think they were more dear to me than any relation I had, with the exception of our own family. Fanny, the youngest sister, was married to Andrew Baxter, who owned a valuable property in Lancaster county, which he imprudently sold, and moved to North Carolina, and was there inhumanly murdered by the Tories during the revolutionary war. The family, I believe, is all extinct, with the exception of one son, who lives in Georgia, and who, according to information recently received, is a respectable, well doing man.

My father having sold his claim in Chestnut Level, set out some time in the year 1748 in quest of another residence. He traveled up the Susquehanna river to the Swataara creek, and was nearly purchasing the plantation on the south side of the creek, where the turnpike road crosses it. Eighty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, was set on the land, which was considered low enough; however, for some cause the parties failed in completing a contract and he continued his course northwardly. He crossed the Susquehanna at Harris ferry, where the town of Harrisburg now stands, and traveled up the Cumberland valley. He met a certain Robert Armor, of Chester county, from whom he purchased a warrant for three hundred acres of land, including an improvement on the north side of the Conodoguinet creek. There terminated his expedition of discovery. From here he commenced his return to his home, followed up by all necessary arrangements preparatory to his removal to his new purchase.

My father was never a money making man, nor does he appear to have been very ambitious of honor, yet the two following instances, both on record, bear ample testimony of his good standing both in church and state. On the settlement in Chestnut Level becoming sufficiently numerous, they formed a Presbyterian congregation, built a meeting house, and invited Rev. Mr. Thorn to become their pastor. He accepted their call, and in organizing a session, my father was elected to be a member of it and continued so until his removal. Mr. Thorn's certificate of this circumstance is somewhere among my papers. The second instance I would mention is of a different character. It shows that he was held in esteem by some who ranked high in the estimation of the government. When very young I had noticed an old fashioned sword and an espartoon laying up stairs among other lumber, and on inquiry I recollect my mother saying that her grandfather had won the sword in King William's army at the battle of the Boyne, and my father saying that he carried the espartoon.

Mr. Gregg came to Harrisburg in 1785, residing here about two years, where he met his future wife. Subsequently removing in 1789, to Pennsylvania (now Centre county). He became successively a member of both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania; served in congress from 1790 to 1807; chosen United States senator in 1807, over which body he was vice-president pro tem, for two years; then secretary of the commonwealth in 1820 under Governor Heister; a candidate for governor, defeated by John Andrew Shuize in 1823.

His intellectual acquirements were carefully cultivated and he kept them in constant training. He must have been in his early manhood an imposing personage. I remember him as an aged man, thin in person, full six feet high, dressed with scrupulous neatness, of very agreeable address, every way a

most courteous gentleman, whom the youngsters who had secured his acquaintance esteemed highly. The temptation is so great that I cannot conclude this notice without giving "the record" copied from that made by Mr. Gregg:

Andrew Gregg, son of Andrew Gregg and Jean-Scott, his wife, was born on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1875, at the Mansion house, on the Conodoguinet, near Carlisle.

Martha, daughter of Gen. James Potter and Mary his wife, was born at the Mansion house, on Conocogogue, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1778.

Andrew Gregg and Martha Potter were joined in matrimony by the Rev. John Hoge on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1787. Their issue

1. Mary, born 3 Nov. 1788, baptised 26 Nov. 1788, by Rev. James Johnston. She was born at Old Town on the Juniata (this of course means Lewisburg).

2. Jean, born at the Mansion house in Penns Valley, the 17 Feb'y, 1791, baptised 24 April, 1791, by Rev. James Martin.

3. Martha, born 7 June, 1793, baptised 14 Sept., 1793, by Rev. James Johnston.

4. Eliza, born 2 June, 1795, baptised 19 July, 1795, by Rev. David Wiley.

5. Juliana, born 26 June, 1797, baptised 27 May, 1799, by Rev. Matthew Stephen.

6. Andrew, born 30 Nov., 1799, baptised by the same.

7. James Potter, born 28 April, 1802, baptised in October, by Rev. William Stuart.

8. Matthew, born 5 April, 1804, baptised in September by the same.

9. Sarah, born 23 January, 1807, baptised by the same.

10. A daughter, born 4 May, 1809, died, buried at Sinking Creek meeting house, Centre county.

11. Margery, born 14 Sept., 1811, baptised by Rev. William Stuart.

Andrew Gregg died at Bellefonte, 29 May, 1855. This is the United States Senator.

Andrew Gregg died at Milesburg, 13 May, 1867. This is the state senator.

The other two sons removed to and died in Virginia.

Martha was mother of Gov. Curtin.

Juliana, married General John Irvin and died in 1856, and in all her deeds invariably spells her name "Julyan."

CALM in the reflection that the bulk of the Republican cipher dispatches are destroyed, and the worst of them, the New York Tribune publishes half a dozen which it thinks will bear an innocent construction, and makes another great cackle. This little telegraphic correspondence, or so much of it as is given out, was between those pure-minded statesmen, D. H. Chamberlain and John Patterson and J. Donald Cameron. Mr. Chamberlain, at Columbia, telegraphed to Mr. Patterson and Mr. Cameron, at Washington: "Situation alarming; Hayes' vote will be lost unless help comes within twenty-four hours; have Mackey sustained; nothing else will save us." There were more dispatches from the same to the same, all begging for "help" and urging "hurry," but, curiously enough, the Tribune gives none of the replies, which would show, perhaps, the nature of the "help" wanted and how much of it was obtained. Certainly it was obtained, for "Hayes' vote" was not lost. Perhaps it was troops; perhaps it was money; perhaps it was both. At any rate the Republicans had the longest pole, for they brought down the per-simon.—Philadelphia Times.

The National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War met in Baltimore on Saturday. General Denver, of Ohio, presided. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee to visit Washington and press on Congress the equity of their claims to be placed upon the pension list. In the evening General James Shields delivered the annual oration.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.—Come to the residence of the subscriber, in Boggs township, in October last, a RED HEIFER, supposed to be about two years old. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be disposed of according to law.

HARNES MANUFACTORY

in Garman's New Block, BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-17

SECHLER & CO., GROCERS, FRUITERS and CONFECTIONERS, Holiday Goods.

SECHLER FLORIDA ORANGES, very fine favored fruit.

SECHLER WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, the sweet quality imported.

SECHLER SWEET POTATOES, choice stock, selected expressly for winter use—sound and firm.

SECHLER CRANBERRIES, the best Cape Cod and Jersey varieties.

SECHLER RAISINS—Dochets, Muscatels, Valencia, Sultanas and others.

SECHLER CHEESE, prime milk, full cream.

SECHLER NUTS—Princeton paper-shell Almonds, Peanuts, English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Chestnuts, Shellnuts, Filberts, Bordeaux Almonds.

SECHLER CANNED FRUITS—Peaches, Peas, Tomatoes, Strawberries, Corn, Pine Apples, Quinces, Beans, Peas French—Fruit America.

SECHLER LEMONS, the new fruit.

SECHLER Table Sauce, Olives, Pickled Oysters, Sardines, Pickles, Herbs, Cracker Meal, Gelatine, Mustards.

SECHLER Milk Biscuit, Ginger Nuts, Niackas, Cream Biscuit, Ginger Nuts, Spiced Jumbles.

SECHLER CONFECTIONERY, Chocolate Caramels, Roasted Almonds, Liqueurs, Gum Drops, Cream Chestnuts, Sugar Coated Almonds, French Neugeb, and a hundred varieties of Sugar goods.

SECHLER FRENCH PRUNES, Prandios, Figs, Fine Eating Apples.

We have everything that the markets afford in our line of business, all fresh and pure and sweet.

SECHLER & CO., Rush Hour: Clock, Bellefonte.

FINE CLOTHING.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER, \$10.00; PANTALOONS, \$4.00.

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

MONTGOMERY & CO., Tailors, BELLEFONTE, PA. 1-17