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SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1880.

It is rarely that we are treated with as eloquent eulogy by a Senator as that of Senator Voorhees upon Brumidi, the recently deceased artist of the Capitol.

A Congressional speech usually is as destitute of oratorical graces as a lawyer's argument before a jury upon some dry, knotty legal quibble, and Senator Voorhees' efforts are not exceptions to this rule.

But on this occasion he allowed his fancy full rein, and paid the deceased a tribute sparkling with beauty and sentiment.

The Government was indebted to Brumidi some \$500 for extra work retouching the canopy of the dome, which moneys could only be paid the heirs under a resolution, which the Senator introduced, and which, of course, was adopted without debate.

Mr. Voorhees referred to the artist's services in adorning the Senate committee rooms and panels and corridors with pictures of men, and animals, and birds, of America, whose merits, as works of art, would suffice in Europe to make him famous and to entitle him to a burial-place with the nobility and the great, and said: "The birds, especially, are all there, from the humming bird at an open flower to the bald eagle with his fiery eye and angry feathers. I have been told that the aged artist loved these birds as his children, and that he often lingered in their midst as if a strong tie bound him to them."

We have often thought that the aged artist was mentally so engrossed with his art that he knew little else, hence can appreciate the orator's fine idea of the old man's love for his works. It is possible that he will be remembered through his art, as Mr. Voorhees said, long after we have ceased to exist as a nation, and even after the Capitol itself has crumbled into ruins. Yet so little attention was paid him in the last obsequies, through the entire absence of demonstration and of attending strangers, that it seems Brumidi's greatness, like that of Milton's, will not be really recognized till long after his death.

An interesting debate arose in the Senate upon a motion to repeal the law prohibiting the appointment of ex-convicts to the Army and Navy. Mr. Edmunds forced the debate, as he said, for the purpose of settling the matter, and, as usual, he and Mr. Thurman antagonized. These two great men "lock horns" upon nearly every question arising in the Senate. Both are lawyers of pre-eminent ability, and can split hairs with the nicest possible discriminations between tweedledee and tweedledum, and differing as they do in politics, they necessarily oppose each other on all issues with the slightest political bearing in them. The debates were not concluded, and it is not likely the statute will be repealed in advance of the coming presidential contest, inasmuch as this repeal involves an immense amount of capital which, like the "bloody shirt" cry of past campaigns, may have an immense weight for the opposition. No one doubts that under the next administration, no matter who becomes President, the Army and Navy will be opened to the South as to the North. Yet just now neither party will assume the responsibility of breaking down existing distinctions. Mr. Thurman, however, took advanced ground in favor of repeal.

The House is rapidly bringing its revising the rules to a conclusion, and will soon possess a new code. Some of these rules are great improvements upon the old, and others are equally objectionable. For instance, in our judgment no appropriation bill should contain any provision not strictly pertaining to appropriations; and yet the new rule is even more unrestricted than the old, through which has crept some of the most pernicious legislation of the past twenty years. Had the President power to veto clauses of an appropriation act it would matter little what

swindling riders were tacked upon it in the rush of the last hours of Congress. Cincinnati bore off the palm in the recent struggle among our cities to secure the holding of the coming Democratic presidential convention. We had hoped Washington would be selected, inasmuch as we think it the better place, all things considered. But as the committee could not resist the fascinations of Cincinnati beer and pork, and concluded to give that city the preference, we cheerfully submit to its decision, and will hold our impossible bronze horses on costly pedestals, and glorious hash houses, for the benefit of those who, in the future, may be blessed with finer and more appreciative tastes than the present members of the National Democratic Committee.

Last week we referred, in pretty strong terms, to Admiral Lee, who obstinately blocked the way to our securing a School of Design by refusing to sell a vacant lot adjacent to the Corcoran Art Gallery. The Admiral's friends are coming to the front in defence of his pig-headedness, and argue that inasmuch as he was loyal during the war, while Mr. Corcoran sojourned in Europe during its continuance, the Admiral has now a perfect right to be destitute of all public spirit and patriotism. Perhaps so. Yet when we reflect that, did we need that particular lot for a school for a dozen or two of ragamuffins and ragpickers, it would be summarily condemned, and the Admiral be paid only about half what Mr. Corcoran offers; and further, that many soldiers and sailors, with fine war records, have since turned into contemptible or criminal citizens, the arguments of the Admiral's friends carry little weight against the fact that he willfully bars us from a donation of half a million of dollars for educational purposes in the high school of Art. As a Union soldier, we would ask what has past loyalty to offer in extenuation of present want of philanthropy? FELIX.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1880.

The recent meeting of the Democratic National Committee was more numerously attended than that of any previous year within my recollection. In addition to the moneyed kings from St. Louis and Chicago who came here to urge the holding of the convention in their cities in expectation of material advantages to accrue therefrom, the hotels were crowded with politicians of note who had come to feel the pulse of the country. All of the thirty-eight States were represented throughout the whole proceedings of the committee, and there seemed an earnest purpose on the part of nearly, if not quite all of the members, to do that which would be of greatest advantage to the party. The selection of Cincinnati for the place of holding the Convention met with general satisfaction. Indeed, of the few who voted for St. Louis and Chicago, there were some who really preferred Cincinnati for general political reasons, but were induced to vote for Chicago from local causes. There was a thorough discussion of candidates and a variety of opinions expressed. It was quite noticeable that but little was said of taking a western man for a candidate. The members of committee were unusually reticent, but it was noticeable that they were generally firm in the conviction that success was in sight with a good candidate. There was a very evident Hancock set to the current of opinion, and it was very noticeable that there were no outspoken enemies to his nomination. Virginia, which is now in the position of a close State owing to internal discussion on the State debt question, is represented to be unanimous (so far as the Democratic leaders can speak of it) in favor of the handsome General's candidacy, and seems determined to have her voice heard at the National Convention through her prominent men. The bitter feud between the debt-paying Democrats and Readjusters is still pending, and the proposition to submit the question of a further curtailment of Virginia debt to the vote of the people this fall, will undoubtedly be carried through the Virginia Legislature by the Republicans and Readjusters. On this question the same combination defeated the Democrats in the struggle for the last Legislature. It is this condition of things which induces the Virginia Democrats to take more interest in the coming election than in any since the overthrow of her carpet bag government of the State, and they look to Hancock's nomination to give the necessary vim and confidence to the canvass to carry them through. They express an abiding faith that he will be elected, and that the public sentiment will sustain him in his inauguration, if as has been again proposed, attempts are made to have an erroneous result declared by the Vice President and sustained by force of arms. I. N. B.

The following resolution of instructions, adopted by the delegates to the late State Convention from the Twentieth district (Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Elk, Union and Mifflin), seems to have got lost in the confusion incident to the counter-marching under Cameron in the convention, and it was only a few days ago that it turned up for publicity in the district. It will be good reading for Gen. Beaver at Chicago:

Resolved, That we, the delegates from the Twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Mifflin and Union, do hereby express as the conviction of the people of those counties which we represent that James G. Blaine is the most competent and trustworthy of the candidates now before the people for the nomination of President of the United States, and we do hereby recommend the delegates elected from our district to the National Convention at Chicago to use every honorable means to secure his nomination by that body.

Capt. Paget, who married Mrs. Parson Stevens' daughter, is to have a brother married in June at Newport, to Miss Parnell, sister of the Irish agitator.

The Electoral Law—A Senate Caucus.

From the Washington Post.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a conference last week immediately upon adjournment for the purpose of reaching some understanding as to whether any action should be taken in this session relative to the proposed changes in the laws relating to the election of President and Vice-President. It will be remembered that during the last session of Congress a special committee was appointed, of which Mr. Morgan was chairman, to take this matter into consideration. The committee has accomplished nothing, in fact there has never been a meeting. A large number of petitions have been presented to Congress on this subject, and a number of bills have been introduced, prominent among which are Mr. Edmunds'. But perhaps no question presents so many complex features and about which there is such a diversity of opinion. The seeming impossibility of framing a bill satisfactory even to the members of the committee, and then the lengthy debate upon its conclusion of the committee would be sure to provoke, together with the vast importance of some legislation on the subject had resulted in leaving the matter in statu quo before the committee. This was the state of the case that led to the call for a conference. The conference was well attended; Mr. Morgan briefly stated the situation. A rather informal talk followed as to the proper course to be pursued. The discussion turned more upon the effect of the introduction at this time of such a question upon the length of the session than upon the merits of the question, although the importance of amending the present law in regard to the opening and counting of the returns was pointed out. As the law now stands, in the case of two returns from one State the discretionary power of accepting one or rejecting one or both is in the hands of the Vice President. This is perhaps the chief defect in the law which demands a remedy. In regard to the proper remedy there is of course a wide divergence of opinion. The conference resulted in the reference of the matter to a joint committee, consisting of the Democratic members of the special committee on Rules with special instructions to consider the feasibility of consideration during the present session. The members of the special committee are as follows: Messrs. Morgan, Bayard, Thurman, Johnston, Garland, Davis of Illinois. Of the committee on Rules, Messrs. Morgan and Cockrell. The general opinion of the majority in the Senate in regard to this question is that while it is of great importance, its consideration ought not to conflict with the policy of a short session and an early adjournment. The caucus also considered the question of pairs. On Wednesday, when the Five Per Cent. bill was under consideration, there were fifty Senators actually present. But at no time on a vote were there enough to make a quorum. The reason was that many of the Senators were paired. In considering this question the caucus suggested that in making pairs hereafter the right should be reserved to vote when it was necessary to make a quorum, and this suggestion will probably be carried out in practice.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

PROSPECTS FOR EARLY DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Randolph, the chairman of the Senate Military committee, who has charge of the Fitz John Porter Bill, tried to have the bill considered yesterday, but the Western land bill, known as the five per cent. bill, as unfinished business has the precedence, and the consideration of the Porter bill will be deferred until this has been disposed of. The amendment offered by Mr. Randolph to the bill yesterday is as follows: "Strike out all the enacting clause and insert: That the President is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint Fitz John Porter a colonel of infantry in the Army of the United States, his commission to bear date, January, 1863, with the pay and emoluments of that rank from that date until he shall be retired according to law or as hereinafter provided for."

"Sec. 2. That at any time after the granting of such commission it shall be lawful for the President to place said Porter on the retired list of the army on the pay of a retired colonel of infantry."

This is the same in effect as the sections of the bill, but the phraseology is more correct and definite, and it was for this purpose that the amendment was offered. It is not expected that the consideration of the bill in the Senate will be attended with much discussion, although the case has been before the public many years. The papers in the case are so voluminous that very few Senators are acquainted with the essential facts, and it will be the aim of Senator Randolph to set forth the facts in as brief and concise a form as possible. The legal phase of the case which is the only one worthy of consideration, will be fully brought out. The other Democratic members of the committee do not expect to speak on the bill. Mr. Logan, who is a member of the committee, will make an elaborate speech, and will probably drag in political questions which have no bearing in a case where long delayed justice is demanded for a wronged and badly used man. Mr. Burnside takes the position that Porter was unjustly convicted, and will oppose the bill on the ground that Porter's remedy is in a reference of the whole case to a new court martial. It is expected that several on the Republican side of the Senate will take part in the discussion for the purpose of making party capital by evoking a partisan debate on the old war issues. This view is founded more on the well known character of Republican tactics and not on any declaration on the part of the Republicans by implication or otherwise. The friends of Gen. Porter hope that the consideration of the question will be confined entirely to the merits of the case, and no outside issues be brought in to its prejudice.

Capt. Paget, who married Mrs. Parson Stevens' daughter, is to have a brother married in June at Newport, to Miss Parnell, sister of the Irish agitator.

In Contempt of the Senate.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO CONGRESS MAKING TROUBLE IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cunningham rose to a question of privilege, and sent to the Secretary's desk to have read a copy of the memorial addressed to the Senate of the United States and signed by the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana. The memorial is in the interest of Senator Kellogg, and represents that extensive frauds were perpetrated in the late election and that consequently a majority of the members of the present Legislature were elected and hold their seats by unlawful means. A comparison is instituted between the vote cast at the election of 1876 and that of subsequent elections, the intent being to substantiate allegations of fraud. The memorial was read, after which Mr. Cunningham said he considered the memorial not only false and slanderous, but so disrespectful to the Senate that he desired action upon a resolution declaring in contempt Senators Cahen, Demas, Stewart, and Semmes, who had signed the same. The resolution was adopted, when Senators Cahen, Demas, Stewart and Semmes were arraigned before the bar of the Senate. Demas submitted a paper, which was read, declaring that no contempt of this honorable body was intended, and that he and the other Senators arraigned simply exercised their right to sign a memorial to the Senate of the United States; that the term Senator was affixed to the signature merely as a means of identification, and that no disrespect to the Senate was intended. Further action was postponed till Friday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The Senate adopted a resolution suspending Senators Demas, Cohen, Semmes and Stewart, charging them with contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial and ordering the Sergeant-at-arms to keep them in custody until further orders from the Senate.

Term of Township Officers.

The terms of all "township" officers, excepting School Directors and Justices of the Peace, at present commence on the first Monday in April. This is changed by an act of the Legislature, approved June 4, 1879, the first and most important section of which is as follows:

§ 1. That the term of office of every township officer hereafter elected, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire on the first Monday of April of any year, shall expire on the first Monday of March next proceeding said Monday of April; and the terms of the successors of such township officers shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws.

According to the provisions of this act, the terms of "township" officers elected on the 17th of February, 1880, will end on the first Monday of March, 1881—that is, such officers elected this year, excepting school directors and justices of the peace, will be chosen only for a term of eleven months. On and after 1881 the terms of all such township officers will commence and end on the first Monday in March of each year.

The Backward Exodus.

From the St. Louis Times.

Two disgusted exodusters arrived in the city yesterday. They came through on a go-as-you-please from Kansas City. Time, seven days four hours and twenty-seven minutes. They report the track in tolerable condition.

"No more Kansas in our'n," said one of the exodusters to the Times reporter. "You don't like the country, then?"

"No, sir; boss, we don't."

"What induced you to go through?"

"Oh, we heard so many fine stories about dat country we 'cluded we must see it."

"And you saw it?"

"We did, boss."

"And you are on your way back to your old homes again?"

"We is, boss. We want to get back to old Mississippi and are gwine just as fast as we can. We ain't got no money to pay our way on the boat yet, but if we can't ride we can walk. We done got used to walk now and don't mind it much."

"Did the people along the road from Kansas City treat you well?"

"Some did and some didn't."

The reporter learned later in the day that the two exodusters were furnished transportation on the steamer City of Alton, which leaves for New Orleans to-day.

Blaine's Vice-Presidents.

If all the seeds that are being planted by Blaine's friends spring up and bear fruit, the country will have a good crop of Vice-Presidents. It is known here that inducements are being held out to political managers in several of the States that if they will secure the vote of their State for Blaine, the whole Blaine influence will be thrown in behalf of the favorite son of each respective State for Vice-President. It is said that such of Blaine's strength in Indiana was gathered by the understanding that Secretary Thompson and Gen. Ben. Harrison are both Blaine's favorite candidates for Vice President. Among Michigan men Blaine's friends represent that Ferry is the choice; among Kansas men Ingalls, and among Illinois men the genial ex-Senator Oglesby is spoken of as the man Blaine would like to have on the tail of his ticket.

The Collateral Inheritance Tax.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the appeal of Richards from the Orphans' Court of Mercer county. The Orphans' Court decided that a relative by being adopted, does not escape the payment of the collateral inheritance tax. The Supreme Court sustains the decree of the lower Court, and says the intention of the act relating to adoptions was never intended to deprive the Commonwealth of its five per cent. tax, at least it ought not to be taken away without express words.

STATE NEWS.

Adam Holliday, of Petroleum Centre, is the oldest Odd Fellow in the United States.

The only watch factory in Pennsylvania is located at Lancaster and is crowded with orders.

Two ladies have been graduated from the Philadelphia dental college this commencement.

There are 200,000,000 feet of lumber banked on streams in this State awaiting the spring freshet.

The demand for school slate is increasing and the shipments from mines in this State are very large.

Mr. Smedley, of the Garnet mine in Bethel, Delaware county, thinks the mine will yet pan out gold in fair quantities.

Judge Agnew has written a lecture entitled "The Spirit and Poetry of Law." He delivered it last week at Franklin.

There is but one county in Pennsylvania that has not heard the shriek of the iron horse within her border, and that is Fulton.

Stanhope Furnace, near Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, has been purchased by Samuel Garrett, of Pottsville, and as soon as repaired will be operated.

In 1715 the Friends at Chester protested against "extravagant customs and drinking to excess," this being one of the earliest protests against intemperance.

Representative A. Herr Smith, of Lancaster, put the value of the tobacco crop in that county last year at \$3,000,000. It paid a revenue to the Government of \$400,000.

Silas Reeves, an old trapper, was crushed beneath a tree in Potter county last week. He is said to have hunted over the ground years ago where Scranton, Honesdale and Carbondale now stand.

A horse ran away at Bradford the other day while attached to a buggy that contained a twenty-five pound can of nitro-glycerine. The can was jostled about considerably but failed to explode.

Miss Maggie Malcolmson, a clerk in a dry goods store of Meadville, has received word that an uncle died recently in Belfast, leaving an estate valued at £100,000. The young lady and several brothers and sisters are the sole heirs.

The Williamsport Breakfast Table reports that a number of gentlemen from McKean county, have effected a long lease of 10,000 acres of land, beginning at Trout Run, that county, and extending toward the Bradford region. The land is said to contain evidences of oil.

Anthony Sharp, who attempted to send himself out of this world because Amanda Eddinger, of Ennau, refused to marry him, some time last summer, is now wedded to that lady, and they live at Bechtelsville. "Love laughs at locksmiths"—and pistols.

The paper mills of the country are now said to produce 1,800,000 tons of various grades of paper daily. There are altogether 627 mills, representing a capital of \$100,000,000 and employing 22,000 persons who are paid for their services a little less than \$10,000,000 annually.

The Pittsburg papers have the exclusive information that Secretary of State Quay has recently realized \$150,000 by a lucky investment in stocks. Supreme Court Reporter Norris is credited with realizing in the same way \$50,000, and Messrs. Ritan and Magee are also reported among the lucky.

The development of the oil region of this State continues without interruption and without any immediate prospect of exhausting the great subterranean supply. During January there were 320 new wells completed, giving a daily production of 4818 barrels, or an average yield of 15 barrels per well. The number of wells finished each month ranges between 300 and 400.

Saturday afternoon Preston Plant, a messenger in the Auditor's Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad building, at Philadelphia, was dispatched to the Central National Bank, on Fourth St., below Chestnut, to draw \$1,200, with which to pay off the hands in the department. He returned in about a quarter of an hour without the money, reporting that while he was coming out of the bank he was jostled by a man and immediately afterward missed the cash.

One day recently the water rose very rapidly in the Tunnel Ridge colliery, near Shenandoah. In the vicinity of the underground stable the water accumulated fast, and in order to save the lives of two of the mules, Thomas Lewis and George Shaeffer, descended the mines. When about two hundred yards from the foot of the slope the men heard the water roaring like the Falls of Niagara. Their first impulse was to turn back, but being accustomed to danger they decided to push forward, and in a few minutes they were swimming in the raging torrent. As was anticipated, the dam in the mines had broken, and by the time the men had reached the stable and untied the mules, the water was five feet deep. The journey back again was very dangerous, but the men stemmed the tide with hearts of steel, and were soon landed safely at the top.

Grant at Chicago.

Washington Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Senator Cameron has within a few days talked very plainly to his friends in regard to the matter of Gen. Grant's nomination. He says that his own purpose is to support that candidate, whoever he may be, whose chances for election seem best. As to Gen. Grant, unless those now managing his case become convinced before the convention proceeds to business that he can be nominated on the first ballot, his name will not be brought before the convention at all. Further than this, unless his friends still feel sure when the convention meets that he can be elected if nominated, his name will not be presented.

Among the visitors at Newport this summer will be Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville, Lord Arthur Paget, Capt. and Mrs. Paget, Sir Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., nee Bennett.

Morrison's Plan for a General Moderate Reduction of Duties.

Special Dispatch to the Times.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Owing to Morrison's influence and prominence in the House, and the fact that he is a member of the ways and means committee, the tariff bill introduced by him yesterday has attracted much attention in Congressional circles, and was to-day referred to in debate by some of the revenue reformers as a move in the right direction. The bill proposes that no duty in excess of fifty per cent. ad valorem shall be levied on all articles embraced in schedules A, B, C, E, K, L, and M, except bay rum, playing cards, cologne, liquors and articles containing alcohol. The significance of the introduction of this bill should not be misunderstood. Morrison is making a vigorous fight in favor of a reduction of sugar. He has been met in committee by a plea on the part of certain members that sugar ought not to be singled out for attack. Morrison proposes to knock the props from under this extreme by saying, "Very well, gentlemen, here is a bill for a moderate general reduction; what have you to say to this?"

A fire at Memphis, Tenn., Monday morning at 10 o'clock burned the extensive wagon manufactory of James, Ross & Graham, on Jefferson street, adjoining Lubrie's Theatre. The manufactory was the largest in the South. It will prove a serious loss to that section of the country. The fire originated in the paint room, and, spreading with lightning rapidity, soon enveloped the entire building, which was totally destroyed. The loss is about \$65,000, including \$35,000 in stock which had been prepared ready for sale; insurance, \$17,000.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following list of Grand and Traverse jurors have already been drawn for the regular April term of Court, commencing Monday, April 26, 1880:

GRAND JURORS.

James Hamilton, Benner, J. D. Hall, Howard Taylor, William Scholl, Gregg, Louis Dell, Belleville, Charles Shultz, Potter, George S. Bond, Potter, George Kluge, Colgate, S. A. M'Quinn, Belleville, H. B. Taitner, Walker, John Blug, Unionville, Morris Furey, Spring, Dan'l W. Herring, Liberty, D. J. Meyer, Spring, John G. Miller, Haverhill, Philip Meyers, Harris, W. M. Spangler, Potter, Ebenezer Records, Worth, Joseph E. Beck, Spring, M. P. Weaver, Spring, Luther M. Ross, Walker, Samuel Everts, Fentons, William A. Kerr, Potter.

TRAVESER JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

J. E. Way, Union, Jonathan Walker, Miles, Shuman Lyon, Spring, S. S. Peck, Walker, Jacob Conde, Harris, H. G. Chromier, Hanton, James Morrisch, Worth, Henry J. Rorer, Miles, R. J. Kelley, Worth, Thomas Morrison, Taylor, Lewis Dunkle, Marion, Oscar Adams, Philadelphia, Geo. W. Spangler, Potter, William Askey, Snow Shoe, John G. Graham, Belleville, John G. Miller, Haverhill, Frank Gowland, Philadelphia, William Earlhart, Potter, John Leech, Harris, Joseph I. Noff, Buggy, Daniel Rankle, Gregg, J. B. Newberger, Harris, Albert Owens, Philadelphia, E. C. Campbell, Spring, Geo. H. Ziegler, Philadelphia, Ezekiel Sprunt, Walker, Edward Smith, Buggy, Aaron Woodring, Hanton, Chester Chasler, Fentons, James W. Bond, Potter, David Mattern, Half Moon, Hammond Swab, Belleville, Alfred Hesterman, Potter, William Swab, Belleville, John F. McCord, Rush, Henry Hevly, Spring, Roland C. Lynn, Buggy, Jas. E. Wain, Potter, Curtis Meyer, Rush, Isaac Gray, Potter, William Neese, Gregg, Ira C. Fisher, Half Moon, Nelson Askey, Fentons, Ephraim Keller, Potter, Leonard Metzger, Liberty, Joseph A. Fentons, Fentons, Joseph Rumbarger, Patton, Frank E. Bille, Milesburg.

TRAVESER JURORS.—SECOND WEEK.

John W. Morris, Taylor, Wilson Russell, Hanton, John Reese, Benner, Thomas Wilson, Half Moon, William Weaver, Buggy, James W. Bond, Potter, S. A. Brew, Belleville, Aus. Atherton, Philadelphia, Samuel Glenn, Colgate, J. G. Larimer, Spring, John C. Bhatiga, Colgate, Leonard Schuler, Rush, Samuel Ard, Fentons, B. F. Enerick, Walker, William Eckley, Belleville, Joseph Gates, Ferguson, Samuel Ard, Fentons, "Amos Garbrick, Benner, Isaac Stover, Spring, David Barr, Ferguson, Jacob G. Miller, Potter, Jacob McCool, Gregg, Charles S. Beck, Walker, Wm. Calderwood, Taylor, W. W. Beck, Miles, A. J. Drees, Philadelphia, John C. Stull, Miles, A. W. Ulrich, Penn., J. B. Gravelle, Ferguson, John Sheffer, Spring, Henry Fishburn, Benner, Theodore F. Christ, Colgate, John Gilliland, Snow Shoe, George E. Ross, Harris, J. B. Hinton, Snow Shoe, S. D. Erb, Ferguson, Aaron R. Hill, Fentons.

TRAVESER JURORS.—THIRD WEEK.

J. W. Henney, Potter, Shadrack Steffe, Ferguson, H. E. Duck, Penn., Martin Violeffer, Buggy, Cyrus G. Bright, Hanton, George Taylor, Buggy, Newton Brumback, Miles, James W. Bond, Potter, Perry Conde, Marion, Joseph Rishel, Gregg, Fred. Docker, Colgate, D. M. Bilger, Rush, Luther Wagner, Hanton, Henry S. Wall, Miles, Isaac Dawson, Spring, John A. Harny, Buggy, John Swartz, Buggy, A. F. Harney, Buggy, J. B. Vonada, Marion, Jas. Passmore, Philadelphia, John A. Hark, Penn., David Fisher, Fentons, J. C. Walker, Buggy, David Scott, Union, Andrew Cook, Belleville, John Woodring, Worth, Samuel B. Meyers, Buggy, Thomas Parsons, Hanton, Wm. Taylor, Hanton, J. C. Hinton, Snow Shoe, Gen'er Freeman, Rush, J. A. J. Fugate, Hanton, Chas McCafferty, Belleville, Thomas Frank, Milesburg, James Hanna, Gregg, Noah Weaver, Hanton.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1880.

Breadstuffs move slowly and prices are dropping. Flour is inactive and weak. Sales of 800 barrels, including Minnesota extra, at \$3.75; Pennsylvania extra family at \$3.75; Western do. at \$3.75; and patent extra high grades at \$3.75. Wheat, No. 2 soft, at \$1.45; No. 3 do. at \$1.40; and No. 2 red, elevator, at \$1.45. At the open board, first cut, \$1.40 bid for March; \$1.47 for April; \$1.45 for May, and \$1.45 for June.

Belleville Markets.

BELLEVILLE, March 4, 1880.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat, per bushel, \$1.25; Red wheat, per bushel, \$1.20; Rye, per bushel, \$1.00; Corn, white, per bushel, \$1.00; Corn, yellow, per bushel, \$1.00; Oats, per bushel, \$1.00; Flour, retail, per barrel, \$7.00; Flour, wholesale, per barrel, \$7.00.

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton, \$15.00; Hay, mixed, per ton, \$10.00; Long rye straw, bundled, per ton, \$8.00; Short straw, per ton, \$5.50 per 1000.

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.

Apples, dried, per pound, \$1.00; Cherries, dried, per pound, \$1.00; Beans per quart, \$1.00; Fresh butter per pound, \$1.00; Chickens per pound, \$1.00; Cheese per pound, \$1.00; Country hams per pound, \$1.00; Hams, sugar cured, \$1.00; Bacon, \$1.00; Lard per pound, \$1.00; Eggs per dozen, \$1.00; Potatoes per bushel, \$1.00; Dried beef, \$1.00.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

JONAS E. SPERRING applies to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for thirty acres of land situated in the township of Snow Shoe, adjoining lands in warranty names of Samuel Clark on the east, Hugh Black on the south and north, and Samuel Merrill on the north.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Estate of SA-RAH AMMERMAN, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to make distribution of the money and real estate of said estate, and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Belleville, Pa., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1880, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all parties interested will please attend.

W. A. MORRISON, Auditor.