

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

TERMS—Cash in advance \$1 00 If not paid in advance \$2 00

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full inch.

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

Special Notices, 25 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line. A CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR CHANGE OF DATE inserted free; but all ordinary notices will charge 5 cents per line.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1880.

The tariff agitation aroused by the paper manufacturers' combination, which took form in the bill of Mr. Townsend for the repeal of certain duties on articles entering into the manufacture of paper, and which was barely repressed when carried to a vote in the House, is daily assuming fresh strength in Congress. The indications are that the tariff reformers will make an aggressive fight in their efforts to secure a revenue tariff in lieu of the present protective system, as well as a revision of the laws relating to internal revenue taxation. These reformers have not strength enough at present in the House, to compel the Ways and Means Committee into any particular course beyond getting, say wood pulp, put on the free list, and thus enter a wedge for the desired general revision of the revenue system in the near future. But they are determined to inaugurate a bitter contest between this and the adjournment in July, and will make things lively for the protectionists, if not given what they want. Their recent motion to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report amendments was defeated upon a joint order, but it serves to signify that they are in earnest, and will use every parliamentary effort to accomplish their ends.

The Geneva award furnishes rather a good exemplification of the old saw that "money is the root of all evil." Here are millions of dollars put into the Treasury by the British government, in indemnification for certain losses by individual Americans through Confederate pirates. But everybody wants the money, and the rub is to find out who shall be the lucky recipient. The insurance companies claim it, and certainly have able advocates on the Senate floor in their behalf, who, like Mr. Carpenter, present magnificent reasons why they should be given the lion's share. By the way, Mr. Carpenter has, in other Congresses, been averse to their claims, but now he is their attorney, and his argument in their support is worthy of his reputation as a most brilliant lawyer. While we accept his former views as to the impropriety of giving these moneys to the insurance companies, yet his speech this week nearly suffices to convince us that it matters not which side a gifted orator supports, it is the right and just one. Mr. Blaine arraigned him on his record, and said: "It is not for me to impugn his right to change; but the Senator should not rise here and preach to us in a dogmatic strain about our duty to follow his lead to day, when on five, or possibly six, distinct calls of the yea and nays, running over the period of fourteen months, when he was in the Senate for his first term, he voted every time in the teeth and face of the declarations which he lays down to-day as his views of national duty." The contest between this and the other side, but Mr. Blaine undoubtedly took the scalp. All the other leading Senators are taking a hand in the debate, and we doubt whether a better presentation of this important question will ever be made than that to be found in the pages of the Congressional Record of this week.

Now that the Senate has passed the Army appropriation bill, with its marshaling rider, we are anxiously awaiting the President's action upon it. Will he veto? Is the leading question to-day, but it is generally thought that he will approve.

One of the undesirable customs of the House is that of permitting a member to publish in the Congressional Record an undelivered speech, for, under it, the most objectionable of matter gets spread before the country as part of the actual debates. In the Record of the 22nd appears a poem, a travesty on poetry, covering 16 of its pages, which purports to be a speech of Mr. Downey, the delegate from Wyoming Territory, in support of a bill to provide certain paintings for the Capitol. Downey is a sweet-scented youth, who delights in blonde, ambrosial curls, a pale complexion, and other indications of a nondescript effeminacy, and we cannot imagine it possible for him to offer better evidence of the need for his immediate admission into Mr. Corcoran's luxurious "Louise Home," the palatial asylum erected by him for indigent widows, than this official "poem," entitled the "Immortals." Many of the Solons express themselves as being greatly scandalized, and Mr. Morrill promptly introduced a resolution in the Senate looking to the exclusion of the objectionable document from the permanent Congressional Record, and Mr. Garfield took similar action in the House. We think, however, it should remain there as a monument to the memory of Downey, the immortalized poetical spooner of Congress, who has written for himself what Dogberry wanted others to write him.

One of the Indian delegations here is being put in a new role. The Indians are invited as guests into the parlors of our citizens, and a portion of the evening's entertainment consists in listening to Indian songs, some of which are accompanied with dances in true aboriginal style.

The site for the new Naval Observatory has not, as yet, been selected, though the designated committee for the purpose has quite a number of desirable places under consideration. The difficulty delaying selection does not lie so much in finding a suitable site as in meeting the exorbitant prices demanded. Uncle Sam always has to pay more than the citizen for what he wants, and in this instance the old story is repeated, that he must give twice the worth for the acres needed.

FELIX.

Reasons for Nominating Hancock.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A pamphlet just issued gives fourteen reasons for the nomination of Gen. Hancock by the Democratic National Convention. These are so well expressed that we cannot do better than to produce them here:

- 1. He is a true exponent of Democratic theories and Democratic principles.
2. He has filled to the fullest measure the duties of a well rounded life, in which are singularly blended the highest type of the American soldier and the splendid exemplification of the civic ruler.
3. He maintains the subservience of the military to the civil authority.
4. He is, personally the most popular man of the nation.
5. His nomination would secure thousands of votes from Union soldiers who would support no other Democratic candidate.
6. His nomination would harmonize the contending factions in New York.
7. He can carry the State of Pennsylvania.
8. His nomination would create such enthusiasm in the South as to render the result in every State beyond doubt.
9. His character and record are such that in no possible event could he be put on the defensive.
10. His nomination would antagonize no section of the country, nor portion of the Democratic party.
11. He, better than any other man living, can allay the passions of civil strife, drive sectionalism out of politics and forever end the "bloody shirt" crusades.
12. His entire life is an earnest that he could call none to his counsels but those on whom the country could safely rely.
13. He combines more elements of strength and availability than any other named in connection with the Presidency.
14. If elected he will take his seat.

It would be difficult for the most exacting critic or the most confirmed sceptic to find any flaw in this array of reasons. Taken separately their truth can hardly be questioned. Taken together they ought to be conclusive.

Two of these reasons are peculiarly forcible—the sixth and the ninth. That Gen. Hancock's nomination would unite the Democratic party in New York cannot be doubted. He would not only unite it, but he would create an enthusiasm which would cause all former differences to be forgotten, and which would assure the vote of the State at the November election. To make New York sure is to make the election sure; so that the nomination of Gen. Hancock would be equivalent to an election.

It is of especial importance too that the Democratic candidate shall be one who cannot be put on the defensive—one in whose character or history there is no weak point—one who cannot be assailed for any act or speech calculated to cool the ardor or alienate the support of a single Democratic voter. In short, Gen. Hancock seems to be the only man that entirely fulfills all the conditions required in the choice of a Democratic candidate. Let him be the nominee, and the people of the country will vote for him with the perfect assurance that he will be the next President of the United States.

Louisiana.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the State Convention of Louisiana, April 12th, 1880:

Resolved, By the Democratic party of the State of Louisiana in convention assembled for the purpose of electing our sixteen delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. That we present to our political brethren the name of Winfield Scott Hancock as a candidate well adapted in our judgment to nationalize the issues of the approaching Presidential contest, and to give assurance of our desire to promote concord, insure tranquility, the supremacy of the lawful authorities, and the perpetuity of our Republican institutions, we hereby express our undecided and unqualified preference for his nomination, and our belief that if so nominated his election will be ratified by the people.

Charles De Young Killed in His Office.

L. M. KALLOCH, A SON OF THE MAYOR, SHOOTS TO DEATH THE PROPRIETOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23.—Charles De Young was shot and killed at 7:30 p. m. to-day by L. M. Kalloch, son of Mayor Kalloch, in the Chronicle office. The fatal shooting of Mr. De Young by young Kalloch is another chapter in the history of the bitter personal warfare which has been waged between Messrs. De Young, editors and proprietors of the Chronicle, and Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, and which had its origin in the vituperative canvass of Kalloch after his nomination for the office which he now occupies. It will be remembered that the exchange of personalities between those parties reached such a point that, shortly before the election last fall, De Young procured a carriage, went to Kalloch's office, summoned him into the street by pretending that a lady wished to see him, and, when Kalloch made his appearance, fired upon him with such effect that for several days Kalloch's life was despaired of. He recovered, however, and was chosen Mayor of San Francisco, many persons, after the result was known, alleging that De Young had "shot" Kalloch into the office, as it was thought he would have been defeated for the sympathy aroused by the manner in which De Young had attempted his life. The matter, however, had almost died out of the public mind, and is only revived by the announcement of the fatal issue above noted. In the absence of particulars regarding this last shooting affair, it would appear, from the brief statement given, that the "taking off" of De Young was fully as cowardly in the manner of the assault as the attack upon his father which this desperate young man has thus sought to avenge.

Why Negroes were Imported.

THE ATTEMPT TO REPUBLICANIZE INDIANA ACKNOWLEDGED ON THE STAND.

Washington Post, April 24. The Senate Exoduster committee was yesterday enabled, through the testimony of Gen. Thomas W. Conway, one of the witnesses whom Senator Windom had brought forward, to prove conclusively that the negro exodus was a scheme to Republicanize Indiana. Conway, who was at one time superintendent of public instruction in Louisiana, but who has recently interested himself in Kansas politics, testified that he came to Washington last fall and had a conference with Mr. Hayes and Zach Chandler. The result of this was an agreement that the tide of negro emigration should be turned from Kansas to Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Conway then went to Indianapolis and saw John C. New, chairman of the Republican State committee, Judge Martindale and Col. Holloway, postmaster. They told him that they could take care of 5,000 or 10,000 negroes in Indiana. The witness then went to Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and the scheme of colonizing the negroes in Indiana was explained and agreed to. Agents were then sent South to Cairo and other places and the negroes induced to turn their steps towards Indiana, being told that the Kansas people were standing on the river banks and firing at the steamers which carried the exodusters. Then he went back to the Indiana men above mentioned and reported what he had done. Witness was asked why he had thus persuaded the negroes to select Indiana as their future home, and he answered that it was because of his love for the Republican party. He thought it would be a benefit to the country to let that party remain in power, and so he used every means to effect that purpose. The Republican party, he thought, was in a higher state of civilization than the Democratic. It would therefore be a good idea to make Indiana Republican. He acknowledged having received between \$200 and \$300 for his services, and said he lost \$700 by Zach Chandler's death. His whole testimony, which was given deliberately and plainly, caused considerable sensation giving to the Democratic members of the committee the very evidence they have hitherto been vainly seeking and which they did not expect to hear from a witness summoned by the opposite side.

A Blow at the Bloody Shirt.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.

One of the latest "booms" is that of General Hancock in the Democratic presidential interest. Hancock has long been mentioned as a possible candidate, but the recent action of the Louisiana Democrats places his candidacy on a very different plane from that which it has occupied hitherto. With such a send-off as Louisiana gives him, it is clear that General Hancock becomes at once a very important factor in the presidential problem. By it he is given a prominent place among the candidates favored by the South, and that the ex-confederacy should take such a position in behalf of one of the most successful of the Federal generals is surely a striking sign of progress and liberality of thought in the South. It is true that the Southern politicians are diplomatic in taking such action as this; they realize the strength of military prestige, and at the same time believe that a successful candidate must be a northern man; but the reasoning through which they can assent to the choice of such a Northerner as General Hancock, and with all that he has done towards the subjection of the South, still believe that he can unite the Democratic party of that section, is most significant. Whether Hancock is nominated or not, this incident will stand as a gratifying proof of the definite wiping out of sectional lines. General Hancock is certainly a man whom all parts of the country could honestly unite in supporting. The Democrats could do far worse than nominate him, and the nation could be far worse off than with this brave soldier and honorable, intelligent man for president.

A New Railroad.

Charles R. Early has been elected President of a temporary organization for the construction of a railroad to run through Western Pennsylvania, to be known as the New York, Ridgeway and Pittsburgh Railroad. Lucius Rogers has been elected secretary and the following named gentlemen directors: Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, Wm. M. Stewart, (of B. K. Jamison & Co.) Eugene Quackenbush and Winsor Gordon. The new road is to be built from a point near Tionesta, in Forest county, to Ridgeway in Elk county. The new enterprise only involves the construction of fifty miles of railroad and will secure a bee-line from Pittsburgh to Buffalo. This enterprise is the outgrowth of the Northern Rail-

The Allentown City Item says that the decline in the price of iron is already making itself felt among the employees of furnaces. A ten per cent. reduction was made in the wages of the furnace employees of the rolling mill, and on Saturday a like reduction took effect at the Lehigh Furnace. The reductions have been accepted by the workmen as a necessity.

Joseph Fisher, an old gentleman of Pottsville, sold his house for \$1,700 and set the money up in a chaff bag. This chaff bag and \$350 of the cash was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

Philadelphia Markets.

Flour is quiet and unchanged. Sales of 2,000 barrels, including Minnesota extra, at \$5.37 (66); Pennsylvania family at \$5.20; Western do. at \$5.75-8.25; Ohio high class at \$5.75; and patents at \$6.00-7.50.

Wheat is irregular and lower. Sales of 1,200 bushels, including Red, at \$1.21, Amber at \$1.22; 20,000 bushels May at \$1.24; 10,000 bushels do, later, at \$1.25; 5,000 bushels May at \$1.11; 5,000 bushels June at \$1.22. At the first call \$1.30 was bid for April; \$1.25 for May; \$1.22 for August and \$1.11 for July. Rye is quiet. We quote Pennsylvania at \$2.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, APRIL 29, 1880.

White wheat, per bushel \$1.15 Red wheat, per bushel 50 Corn, per bushel 50 Rye, per bushel 50 Oats, per bushel 40 Flour, retail, per barrel 6.40 Flour, wholesale 6.25

Provision Market.

Apples, dried, per pound 8 Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded 10 Beans per quart 8 Fresh butter per pound 25 Chickens per pound 12 Cheese per pound 20 Country hams per pound 10 Hams, sugar cured 12 Bacon, per pound 12 Lard per pound 6 Eggs per doz 12 Potatoes per bushel 10 Dried beef 18

Legal Advertisements.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE vendors of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, brokers, &c., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of merchandise and excise license tax for the year 1880, as follows, to wit:

AAARONSBURG. NAMES. BUSINESS. CLASS. AM'T. Fiedler & Bank, Merchants 9 20 75 Phillips & Thomas, Merchant 12 10 75 Yearick, Thomas, Grocer 14 7 75 Musser, M. H., Merchant 13 10 75

BELLEFONTE.

Spitzer, L. H., Merchant 14 7 75 Valentine & Co., General merchants 4 80 75 McFarlane, Wilson & Co., Hardware 10 20 75 Hicks, H. K., Hardware 10 20 75 Harris, J. & Co., Hardware 10 20 75 Loh, M. A., Merchant 12 12 75 Green, F. P., Druggist 13 10 75 Gumpenberger, I. & Co., Merchants 10 20 75 Smith, C., Confectionery 14 7 75 Brew, S. A. & Son, Grocers 14 7 75 Miller, J. C. & Co., Book store 14 7 75 Weaver, H. C., Tobaccoist 14 7 75 Goldman, H. D., Merchant 14 7 75 Stitzer, H. Y., Book store 14 7 75 Sweeney, W. A., Tobaccoist 14 7 75 Sweeney, W. A., Billiard 40 75 Mann, F. E., Merchant 14 7 75 Harris, John, Druggist 14 7 75 Joseph Bros. & Co., Merchant 10 20 75 Lyon & Co., Merchant 10 20 75 Powers & Son, Boots and shoes 11 7 75 Goldsmith, Stein & J., Clo. hiers 14 7 75 Hexter, J., Merchant 10 20 75 Reicher & Co., Grocers 14 7 75 Cruse, A. J., Tobaccoist 14 7 75 Richard, F. C., Jeweler 14 7 75 Smith, F., Merchant 14 7 75 Weaver, W. H., Grocer 14 7 75 Gordon & Landis, Machinery 14 7 75 Montgomery, A. F., Confectionery 14 7 75 Lindsey, H. J., Tobaccoist 14 7 75 Brachbill, John, Furniture 14 7 75 Hoffer, John, Merchant 13 10 75 Graham & Son, Boots and shoes 11 7 75 Graham & Co., Boots and shoes 11 7 75 Thomas, G. W., Grocer 14 7 75 Crider, F. E. & Son, Lumber 13 10 75 Wilkinson, W. H., Sample dealer 13 10 75 Zeller, J. & Son, Druggists 13 10 75 Beizer, Ferdinand, Whisky distiller 13 10 75 Hase, Louis, Merchant 13 10 75 Brown, Lawrence L., Grain and coal 10 20 75 Alexander & Co., Grain and coal 10 20 75 Lamb & Callaway, Paints 14 7 75 Soudack, John, Merchant 14 7 75 Barnides, Thomas, Sample agent 11 7 75 Wilson, L. F., Confectionery 14 7 75 Doll, Louis, Boots and shoes 14 7 75 Montgomery, A. F., Merchant tailor 14 7 75 Yeager & Downing, Tobaccoists 14 7 75 Bunnell & Aiken, Sewing machines 14 7 75 Schreyer, William, Grocer 14 7 75 Cedar Joseph, Confectionery 14 7 75 Strickland, Cyrus, Grocer 14 7 75 Blackford, George, Tobaccoist 14 7 75 Lense, John, Grocer 14 7 75 Sande, J. W., Confectionery 14 7 75 Singer's Machine Co., Sewing machines 14 7 75 Kirk, E. L., Merchant 14 7 75 Wilbrey, William, Grocer and liquor 14 7 75 Basland & Newman, Merchants 9 20 75

BLANCHARD.

Kunst, J. W., Merchant 13 10 75 Singer, W. M. & Co., Merchant 13 10 75 Fowler, John T., Merchant 14 7 75

BOALSBURG.

Jack, Geo. B., Merchant 14 7 75 Stewart, J. W., Druggist 14 7 75 Stover, B. H., Merchant 14 7 75 Dinges, J. N., Hardware 14 7 75

CENTRE HALL.

Dinges, C., Confectionery 14 7 75 Delinger, G., Hardware 14 7 75 Murray, J. B., Druggist 14 7 75 Wolf, William, Merchant 12 10 75 Wolf, William, Merchant 14 7 75

CENTRE HILL.

Kerlin, A. S., Merchant 14 7 75 Stroder, Michael, Merchant 14 7 75

CORVEN.

Groninger & Son, Merchants 14 7 75 Stiver & Co., Grain and coal 11 15 75 Stover, G. W., Distiller 13 25 75

FILLMORE.

McIntire, L. B., Merchant 14 7 75

FOWLER, F. O.

Fowler, J. T., Merchant 14 7 75 HALF MOON. Grey, W. S. & Son, Merchants 12 10 75 Griffin, J. H., Grocer 14 7 75

HOWARD.

Cook, Robert, Merchant 14 7 75 Lamb & Br., Merchant 14 7 75 Louth, Bernard, Merchant 10 20 75 Moore, H. A., Druggist 14 7 75 Robb, William, Merchant 14 7 75 Walter & Co., Merchants 13 10 75 Aches, J. B., Merchant 14 7 75

HOUSERVILLE.

Houser, L. M. & Co., Merchants 14 7 75

HILERSBURG.

Brown, Henry, Merchant 13 10 75 Goodhart, S. H., Merchant 13 10 75

Ophart & Musser, Coal, salt and plaster 14 7 75 Lamy, M., Merchant 13 25 75 Brock, J. W., Merchant and liquor 13 25 75 Stuen, J. W., Merchant 14 7 75 Tomlinson, H. H., Grocer 13 25 75 Kremer, Jonathan, Distiller 13 25 75

NITTANY HALL.

Beck & Martin, Merchants 14 7 75 Fisher, J. B., Merchant 11 15 75 PLEASANT GAP. Eckenroth, Henry, Merchant 14 7 75 Haug, J. H., Whisky distiller 13 25 75 Crowner & Son, Merchant 14 7 75

PHILIPSBURG.

Ayers, Dr., Merchant 14 7 75 Beck, R. K., Merchant 14 7 75 Flagle, G. O., Merchant 14 7 75 Gray, M. O., Merchant 14 7 75 Gray, I. V., Merchant 9 25 75 Hillinger, C. G., Confectionery 14 7 75 Hale, J. M. & Co., Hardware 10 20 75 Hoover, Hugh & Co., Merchant 10 20 75 Kessler, E. Hoffington, Merchant 13 10 75 Jones, Mull & Co., Hardware 10 20 75 McKinney, R. D., Druggist 14 7 75 Meyer, T. J., Grocer 14 7 75 Neill, John & Co., Merchant 11 15 75 Pierce, J. H., Merchant 14 7 75 Ryan, E. A., Grocer 14 7 75 Switzer, J. R., Merchant 13 10 75 Strauss, Lehman & Co., Stationery 14 7 75 Schomberger, J. N., Boots and shoes 10 20 75 Southworth, John, Confectionery 14 7 75 Muir, R. J., Merchant 14 7 75 Jones, Alfred, Hardware 14 7 75 Gray, I. V., Merchant 14 7 75 Fleming, O. B., Confectionery and conf. 14 7 75

PINE GLEN.

Boak, G. R., Merchant 14 7 75 PINE GROVE MILLS. Sample, J. C. & Co., Merchant 13 10 75 Smith, W. B., Merchant 14 7 75 Smith, J. E., J. R., Merchant 14 7 75

PORT MATILDA.

Hoover & Reese, Merchants 14 7 75 Smith, A. J., Merchant 14 7 75 Thompson & Smith, Merchant 14 7 75 Strong, Samuel, Merchant 14 7 75

REBERSBURG.

Frank, S. & Son, Merchants 14 7 75 Meyer, W. F., Merchant 14 7 75 Brumgart, J. R., Merchant 14 7 75 Ewing, A. G. & Co., Merchants 13 10 75

ROCK SPRINGS.

Curtis & Co., Merchants 11 15 75 Jackson, W. L., SANDY RIDGE 12 13 75 Miller, W. R., Merchant 12 13 75

SNOW SHOE.

Somerville, Krider & Co. Merchants 10 20 75 Beck, G. & Co., Merchant 12 10 75 Williams, Herbert, Grocer 14 7 75

SPRING MIL