

What the Administration is Doing to Close up the Stalwart Lines.

Washington Post. Speaking of general politics last week a leading Republican said: "The Administration is doing all in its power to strengthen the Camerons in Pennsylvania, Logan in Illinois and the Stalwarts in New York. Shrewd politicians look upon the internecine fight in these States with great apprehension, and the fear is openly expressed that the future of the Republican party is overcast with ominous clouds. There is no doubt that Senator Cameron wields great influence with the President, but he has recently committed some blunders which may seriously effect his political power. Gov. Hoyt is on the war-path and is organizing an independent Republican faction, composed of persons tired of the Cameron rule. Senator Mitchell is understood to be fully in accord with this movement, and open rebellion exists in Allegheny county, led by Mr. Bayne, of Pittsburg. There is trouble ahead for Cameron; there is trouble ahead for Arthur, and if things are not speedily arranged there is danger of a split in the party as disastrous as that of last year in New York. To placate his opponents Senator Cameron has tried a liberal application of patronage, but the anti-Camerons object to his exclusive handling of the leaves and fishes, and are anxious to be consulted about future appointments. They are gaining strength rapidly, and the President must either frown publicly on Cameron or be prepared to accept the consequences of his too open recognition of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania.

"The trouble in Illinois springs also from too much Senatorial influence in the matter of appointments. Senator Logan has been running things very much in the same way as Cameron. At an early period of the present Administration Gen. Logan assured the President that if he were permitted to control the leading appointments of his State, he would so arrange matters as to insure an Administration party strong enough to be depended upon in every emergency. In other words that by taking the matter in hand at an early day he could hold that State, secure the election of a Republican Senator in place of Judge Davis, and that in 1884 there would be no contesting delegation at the National Convention.

"This fact in a measure accounts for the all-powerful influence which Senator Logan is known to have with President Arthur. In several instances where important nominations have been pending, which really belong to the representatives of the different Congressional districts, Senator Logan has invariably defeated their recommendations and secured one of his own friends.

"With reference to New York the President has a difficult and embarrassing situation to deal with. Gov. Cornell, was formerly closely allied politically with Gen. Arthur, has been organizing a strong Cornell party which threatens to become very troublesome. He evidently aspires to wrest the control of the State from the Administration party proper and to secure his re-nomination as Governor. A council of Administration Republicans was called, at which it was agreed that under all the circumstances the action of Cornell toward Conkling and Platt was of such a character that it could not be forgiven and that Cornell should be fought with all the power of the Administration. President Arthur was appealed to and was requested to exert himself in behalf of some candidate more acceptable to the Stalwart branch of the party than Cornell. As a result, Judge Folger's name was decided upon, and it is not unlikely that he will be the choice of the convention. This will make things serene for the Administration in one respect, but it must make trouble for the party generally, and if the Democrats are wise in their generation they can make things whoop in New York this fall."

THE ONLY FULL THING.—A negro family in Galveston are everlastingly quarreling and disturbing the neighbors. A gentlemen living close by met the wife and said to her: "You are always kicking up a row. Why is there no harmony in your house?" "Dat's jess what I was telling de lady, wufless niggab. Dar ain't no harmony in de house, and no meat, and de bacon's all eat up, and de meal bar'l is empty. He is de only thing in de house what's full all de time."

EASILY EXPLAINED.—Gillibod got come up with yesterday. He had bought a barrel of apples from De Smith's grocery, which did not give satisfaction. "What's de reason," said Gillibod indignantly, "dat de farther down I go in de apples de worse they get?" "De reason for dat is dat you didn't open de barrel at de other end. If you had only done dat de apples would be getting better all de time."

THE JEFFERSON REVIVAL.

Shall the Republic be Preserved? MR. TILDEN'S LETTER TO THE JEFFERSON CLUB OF NEW HAVEN. GREENSTON, March 30, 1882. GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter in behalf of the Jefferson club, of New Haven, inviting me to be present at their commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. Although I am obliged to deny myself the pleasure of meeting with you on that occasion, I share the feelings which bring you together.

Mr. Jefferson has many titles to the reverence of the American people and of all lovers of liberty throughout the world. He was among the earliest, most resolute, and most steadfast of the patriots who upheld the popular rights in the incipient struggles of our Revolution, when the part he took required a higher order of courage, of self-denial, and of genius than were necessary at any subsequent period of our history. He penned the immortal statement of the principles that led our ancestors to assert the independent existence of our country, and which has been substantially adopted as a model for every people who have since attempted to establish national independence on the basis of human rights.

He was first in his day to completely emancipate his own mind from the monarchical and aristocratic traditions which still enslaved most of the best intellects of the country. But the obligations of the world to Mr. Jefferson do not end here. On the completion of the federal constitution, Gouverneur Morris, being asked what he thought of it, answered: "That depends upon how it is construed." After the organization of the federal government, a powerful class sought to impress upon its practical working the similitude of the British system. Mr. Jefferson was the great leader of the party formed to resist these efforts, and to hold our institutions to the popular character which was understood to be long to them when the constitution was ratified by the people.

By this inflexible adherence to free principles, by his untiring efforts, by his counsels and by the magic of his pen, he was the principal agent in rescuing from its greatest peril, and while yet in its infancy, government by the people for the people.

The arduous contest resulted in a political revolution which brought Mr. Jefferson into the presidency. He put the ship of state, to use his own expression, upon the "republican tack." He arrested centralizing tendencies, reinvigorated local self-government, restored the rights of the state, and protected and enlarged the domain of the individual judgment and conscience. For eight years he administered the government, and for sixteen years it was administered by his pupils under his observation and advice. Thus was established a habit which largely shaped the standards for the guidance of the popular judgment, the modes of thinking of statesmen, and the general course of government for sixty years. How important such a habit is will be appreciated when we consider that usurpation has often been successfully accomplished in other countries by men wielding the executive power; and when we are reminded that Jefferson sincerely feared that Hamilton, who thought our government a "fraud and worthless fabric," would change it if he came into power; and when we also recall that Hamilton himself has left on record his belief that Burr would have wrought a personal usurpation if he could have grasped the presidency.

Mr. Jefferson gave to our administrative system an aspect of republican simplicity; he repressed jobbery as well as all pervasions of power, and by his precepts, his influence, and his example, elevated the standard of political morals. In his personal practice he was not only pure, but, to make his example more effective, he refrained while administering the greatest of official trusts, from all attempts to increase his own fortune, even by methods open to every private citizen.

In a period when there seems to be little respect for the limitations of power prescribed by our written constitution; when assumptions of ungranted authority are rife in all the departments of federal government; when that government is being gradually changed into an elective despotism, meddling in everything belonging to the state or to individuals; when every new assumption of ungranted power creates new facilities, and new incentives, to favoritism and jobbery; when the civil service has been converted into a balance of power to determine the elections by pecuniary and other illegitimate influences; when the perversion of high trusts to the private gain of the official is frequently committed with apparent unconsciousness of wrong, and passes almost rebuke, it is time that the teachings and the example of Thomas Jefferson be invoked to keep alive the glimmering spark of official virtue and public honor. Your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Messrs. C. B. Bowers, James E. English, John H. Leeds, Philip Pond and A. Heaton Robertson, committee.

Natural Curiosity.

One of the most singular vegetable natural curiosities to be seen in this section of the country can be witnessed growing at Sharp's Ridge, Mayberry township, this county, where the public road passes over the Ridge from Big Roaring Creek. It is two pine trees, each about sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter, standing several feet distant from each other, but connected by a branch about fifteen feet from the ground. This branch is as thick as an ordinary man's body and at either end, where it connects with the trees, has a bulging growth, around, making it impossible to tell from which tree the branch originally sprung. Many surmises have been made how the trees became so compactly united, a pair of regular vegetable Siamese twins, but no person in the neighborhood can remember far back enough to throw light on the subject. Those of our citizens who have the leisure, should take a ride to the locality and examine this natural curiosity, as it will repay them for the jaunt. —Danville Intelligence.

Under a Spell.

A YOUNG GIRL OF FIFTEEN ELOPES WITH AN OLD MAN. Macon Telegraph. Not many miles from Macon, within a stone's throw of a very popular mineral spring, lives a farmer whose worldly possessions amounted to much more than the average wealth of the well-to-do. To tell the truth, he is quite wealthy, and his daughters have been given learning under the shadows of even more stylish and aristocratic seminaries than our old Wesleyan. These daughters, with their accomplishments and education, were sought after by not a few of the young men of the section in which they lived, and the youngest of the girls was not averse to the attentions of a young doctor whose sheepskin was yet fresh from the medical college in Atlanta. The farmer, whose love for his daughters was strong, favored the suit of the doctor, and smilingly approved his union with his fifteen year old darling. This young lady found a place in her heart for the young Esculapius, but she was under a spell. The farmer had a man on his farm to transact and look after his business. This man was gray in years, but he had a hankering for the young lady. He seemed to haunt her, to dog her footsteps, and never let slip an opportunity to beg for her hand. Under ordinary circumstances she would have repelled his advances and given him to understand at once that he was wasting his sweetness on the desert air, but somehow or other, he had her under a spell. She could no more refuse his wishes than she could take wings and fly. She seemed to be compelled to obey, by some irresistible power, every slight wish he might make, and last Friday night when he bade her leave her home with him she crept away in the darkness with her gray haired lover and hid to Macon. The farmer, whose eyes had not failed to see the influence his overseer exerted over his child, but who never dreamed that it would go so far as to elope with him, suspected the aged lover as soon as his child's absence was discovered. He boarded a freight train bound for Macon and arrived here Saturday morning, about eight or ten hours behind the fugitives. In Macon he betrouth himself of a friend on the police force, Officer Frank Mosely, and soon he and that officer were in consultation. Matters were explained and the search commenced. The hotel registers were examined, but no trace of the couple was found. At the Southern hotel, it was found that an old man and a young lady had applied for lodgings but the house being full they could not be accommodated. Officer Mosely, being off duty, went up town and began to peer into the faces of young ladies as they flitted in and out of the stores, hoping to see on the street the young girl, whom he knew by sight. When on Triangular block, he saw the young lady for whom he was searching, come out of Juhn's and enter a hack. The officer went up and made himself known as an old friend, but reserved the fact that he was a minion of the law. She was glad to see him, and said she was on her way to the park. The officer gallantly asked permission to chaperone her, and she consented. Once inside the hack the officer told her of the arrival of her father, and ordered the driver not to go to the park but to the point of meeting agreed upon by himself and the girl's father. The young lady very sensibly admitted doing wrong in leaving and was glad to be able to go back to her father. She said she was under the spell of the old man with whom she had run away, and while she did not love him, was compelled to obey his commands. She was to be married that evening, and they were to go to Florida to live. She also stated that beyond coming away with him she had not acted in the least unbecomingly, and could go to her father without a blush. She said her old lover was at the hotel, awaiting her return from shopping. It was not long before she was sobbing in her father's arms, freely forgiven. The parent in his joy at receiving his daughter, pressed a large gold piece into the hands of the officer. That night the two left for home, and now the man who put her under a spell with his eyes has lost his situation, for he dare not show himself in that section again.

GENERAL FREMONT has filed a petition in the Senate claiming to be the owner of Alcatraz Island, which is the key to the harbor of San Francisco, and now held and occupied by the United States as Government property. To-day Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont filed her petition in the Senate to be restored to twelve acres of land which is now within the city of San Francisco, and known as the Point Jose reservation. These twelve acres are estimated by citizens of San Francisco, now here, to be worth probably \$1,000,000. As Mrs. Fremont states her case, she would seem to be the owner of the property, and that the Government must surrender the lands to her or pay her their value in money. Mrs. Fremont sets forth in her petition that she purchased the property in 1850, which was then known as Black Point, and on which she then resided, because of its great beauty and prospective great value, forming, as it does, part of the water front of San Francisco; that when she left the premises, in 1861, to join her husband then in the service of the United States, she rented the place to Surveyor General Beale, and that in 1863 the United States Government "violently and illegally" took possession of her lands, and used them for barracks, batteries, &c., and that the Government has held possession ever since.

A widow of a Tennessee shoemaker took up the business at his death and conducted it successfully until she caught the dyspepsia by swallowing whole mouthfuls of shoepegs while talking with her female neighbors who dropped in to gossip.

It is one of the unexplainable things of moral ethics how people decide so promptly as to how little rain and bad weather it takes to keep them away from prayer meeting and how much is required to keep them away from a good show.

CHICAGO has the largest Hebrew population of any other city of equal numbers in the world.

Berkley's Masquerade.

"Better go, Dick," said Hatton, "Lots o' fun. The grandest thing of the season. The masks and gits up all of the latest and funniest Parisian styles." Dick Berkley took the cigar from his mouth, blew out a spiral cloud of smoke, and reflected a moment. They were in Berkley's sitting room and the door which opened into the hall was slightly ajar. Both men had their backs to the door, and faces toward the blazing grate. "I would go if I was sure I could keep my wife from knowing it," said Berkley. "Why, to be sure you can," replied his friend Hatton, a gay bachelor of thirty or more. "What is the use of being bound in the bonds of petticoat government, tied to a woman's apron strings, and make both a slave and a fool of yourself all your life? I tell you young men like us, who are kept in courts and among legal papers and documents, need a little recreation sometimes."

"My wife would raise thunder if she knew of my going to a masquerade."

"The devil—she need never know it," replied Hatton vehemently.

At this very moment Mrs. Berkley was passing through the hall, and paused at the door, having heard her husband's remark: "Let's see, when is it?" asked Berkley.

"Next Thursday night."

"I'll go."

"So will I," thought Mrs. Berkley, as she disappeared unobserved from the doorway.

"In my carriage?" asked Hatton.

"Yes, expect me in front of the Lindel; from there we can drive to Kruth's or Mrs. Purcell's for our costumes and masks."

Thursday night came and our two friends were at the masquerade. Berkley was disguised as a Turk and his friend in the hideous garb of an Indian. There was one faultless form, dressed as a page of the olden time, which seemed to be the admiration of every one. Our friends were not long in finding this strangely disguised and evidently fast young lady, as she made herself especially pleasing to Berkley. The latter promenaded and danced with her, and they retired to another room for refreshments. The eyes which gleamed out from the holes in the mask over her declared to be the most lovely he ever beheld. While chatting and drinking sparkling champagne with this artful beauty, he chuckled to himself to think what a nice trick he had played on his wife.

"Now, my charmer," he said, pouring out a glass of champagne, "I drink to your health alone, and vow I love no other; after which I ask, as we are by ourselves, that we unmask."

"Bah, Sir Turk! you do not pretend to say you love me!"

"More than tongue can tell."

"And that you never loved another?"

"Never, by the jumping J-chosaphat."

"Nonsense. I'll venture you have a wife and half a dozen children."

"I swear by my beard I have not," vowed the Turk.

"Pshaw! we women know you men too well to believe what you say. Men must have some 'recreation,' you know," said the artful beauty.

"But know, dearest, adored, unknown," began our hero, pushing his chair just as close to the page as he could get it, and placing one arm affectionately around her waist, "that I have found my affinity in you, that I never loved till I saw you, and that I adore only you. Now I have made a full confession, and after requesting the pleasure of seeing you home, please allow me to remove this mask that must cover a face of exquisite loveliness."

Berkley had evidently drunk too much champagne, or he would not have been so vehement in his remarks. He threw one arm around the young lady dressed in the fascinating costume of a page, raised the mask, and beheld the face of his wife!

"Consternation! Sallie, let's go home," he cried; and in fifteen minutes they were in a cab going toward their residence. Mr. Berkley was a very quiet man for several days, and Mrs. Berkley enjoyed her victory in silence. A week or two after the affair, Hatton asked his friend what became of the girl dressed as a page he was coming it over so sweetly at the masquerade.

"Don't mention it, Ned, for I have sworn I will never go to another masquerade while I live!"

Ned Hatton thinks his friend Berkley was bitten some way.

A Chambermaid's Fortune.

SHE IS GIVEN A HANDSOME ANNUITY BY HER ADOPTED FATHER.

The late Dr. Joseph M. Leon, by his will admitted to probate yesterday, bequeathed an annuity of \$1,500 to his adopted daughter, Lottie J. Leon, in addition to a settlement of \$30,000 which she received at the time of her adoption. The young lady whom fortune thus smiles upon was a chambermaid in the Continental hotel two years ago. She entered the service of her benefactor in the position of housekeeper, her name at that time being Lottie Moloney. Her agreeable manners and pleasing address soon won the confidence of the eccentric physician, and on the 8th of November, 1880, she was formally adopted by him and given a portion of his fortune. From that time until his death last week the doctor was seldom seen away from home without his companion. She is about 25 years of age, and it is not known whether her father is dead or not. Dr. Leon was a Frenchman by birth, and inherited considerable property. By fortunate ventures in real estate and the proceeds of a lucrative practice he amassed a fortune estimated at a half million by those acquainted with his affairs. He lived in retirement at Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets, and was by many accounted an eccentric character. The balance of his estate is to be divided among his nephews and nieces, excepting Herolet Clench, Alexander H. Norris, Servia Jeffries and Victoria Pierce, whom the doctor declares have displeased him, and who will receive nothing.

THAT ELMIRA LADY.—An Elmira lady was overheard the other day, making a friend to "come and look at her salivas and her bed of double spitoonias that grow doubler and doubler every day."

John Potts' Reward.

HOW HE WAS REPAID FOR ADOPTING AND EDUCATING A FRIENDLESS GIRL.

Thirty years ago a poor girl named Carrie Koper, in garments tattered and torn, wandered to the home of John Potts, a village blacksmith, in what is now known as Brooklyn, Pa., a few miles from Carbondale. Mr. Potts took the girl in and suggested to his wife that they adopt her, they having no children of their own. Mrs. Potts objected, feeling it her duty to take one or four of her sister's daughters, if it was deemed expedient to adopt a daughter. Mr. Potts would not listen to his wife's suggestions, and determined to support the girl. He sent her to a school in Bucks county, where she took up the study of music with her academic course, and graduated with high honors. Two years after she graduated, Potts failed to learn of her whereabouts. His inquiries did not bring any tidings of the girl, and he gave her up as dead. His wife died in the spring of 1877, and he lived alone. He still continued his business as blacksmith, though unable to save anything from his earnings with which to pay off low mortgages on his property. Two weeks ago a strange lady appeared at the post office in Brooklyn, and introduced herself as Mrs. James Rutledge of Pittsburg, wife of a millionaire. She inquired for John Potts, and was escorted to his home. The old gentleman recognized her at sight, and was overcome with joy at her appearance. The lady had come to take Potts to her home, where he was to enjoy the freedom of her home during his remaining days. She paid off the mortgages on the Potts property, purchased a handsome monument for the grave of Mrs. Potts, and started with her old friend for her home in Pittsburg. Soon after their arrival she made Potts a gift of \$50,000 in United States bonds.

JURORS FOR THE APRIL COURT.—The next term of court for this county will begin on the fourth Monday, (24th day), of April for which the following Grand and Travers Jurors have been drawn:

- GRAND JURORS: 1. Thomas M. Weaver, teacher, Spring. 2. James Lee, teacher, Spring. 3. H. B. Hartwick, farmer, Ferguson. 4. Johnston Cullen, farmer, Bush. 5. W. H. Crossman, farmer, Ferguson. 6. Calvin Meyers, laborer, Harris. 7. Edwin Wilson, laborer, Harris. 8. G. G. Matton, clerk, Patton. 9. Robert G. Hester, farmer, Harris. 10. Edward Holt, lumberman, Snow Shoe. 11. Samuel Bailey, farmer, Harris. 12. George Ince, farmer, Harris. 13. Emanuel Harper, farmer, Milk. 14. Simon Harper, gentleman, Potter. 15. John Hayes, carpenter, Gregg. 16. James S. Martin, laborer, Harris. 17. Jernomal Hazel, carpenter, Milk. 18. Jacob Craft, farmer, Burrhead. 19. William Beal, lumberman, Potter. 20. Charles Schroeder, student, Bellefonte. 21. Samuel Fletcher, farmer, Howard township. 22. Joseph Metcalfe, farmer, Walker. 23. Harvey Whitford, laborer, Snow Shoe. 24. S. M. Spangler, farmer, Potter. 25. Thomas Twigg, farmer, Bush. 26. J. H. Bates, farmer, Burrhead. 27. Frank Meyer, farmer, Ferguson. 28. Charles Wright, laborer, Ferguson. 29. William Bechtel, farmer, Liberty. 30. Jacob Woodring, farmer, Worth. 31. J. C. Peters, farmer, Union. 32. M. W. Cowdick, contractor, Bellefonte. 33. John McCloskey, justice, Curtin. 34. Michael Grier, farmer, Harris. 35. Thomas Cameron, teacher, Bush. 36. J. Oscar Lesaine, gentleman, Philadelphia. 37. Joseph H. Hoy, farmer, Ferguson. 38. Robert B. Larimer, printer, Bellefonte. 39. W. J. Krape, farmer, Harris. 40. Andrew J. Cook, clerk, Bellefonte. 41. George B. Hester, farmer, Howard. 42. Thomas W. Way, farmer, Half Moon. 43. William Way, farmer, Half Moon. 44. James Brady, laborer, Liberty. 45. Joseph H. Weaver, laborer, Harris. 46. James R. Spangler, farmer, Potter. 47. B. F. Beck, farmer, Walker. 48. T. F. Adams, gentleman, Millburg. 49. W. H. Strouse, miller, Milk. 50. Martin Fleck, farmer, Union. 51. W. H. Noll, carpenter, Spring. 52. J. A. Stull, merchant, Harris. 53. Michael Shaffer, farmer, Walker. 54. Henry Hoff, laborer, Half Moon. 55. Samuel Mackie, farmer, Spring. 56. John Bush, carpenter, Spring. 57. A. W. Reese, merchant, Worth. 58. James Ott, laborer, Potter. 59. Cyrus Broadhead, laborer, Philadelphia. 60. Andrew Ucker, merchant, Milk. 61. John Kesser, farmer, Boner. 62. John Gindler, farmer, Gregg. 63. George B. Hester, laborer, Milk. 64. John Bing, painter, Unionville. 65. Jas. M. Lucas, farmer, Boggs. 66. J. N. Hall, farmer, Harris township. 67. George A. Noll, farmer, Boggs. 68. Frank Grier, clerk, Bellefonte. 69. Joseph Ross, farmer, Spring. 70. Edward Hester, laborer, Unionville. 71. Thomas Frazer, farmer, Boner. 72. Joseph Thompson, jobber, Snow Shoe.

TRAVELERS JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

- 1. Thomas Twigg, farmer, Bush. 2. J. H. Bates, farmer, Burrhead. 3. Frank Meyer, farmer, Ferguson. 4. Charles Wright, laborer, Ferguson. 5. William Bechtel, farmer, Liberty. 6. Jacob Woodring, farmer, Worth. 7. J. C. Peters, farmer, Union. 8. M. W. Cowdick, contractor, Bellefonte. 9. John McCloskey, justice, Curtin. 10. Michael Grier, farmer, Harris. 11. Thomas Cameron, teacher, Bush. 12. J. Oscar Lesaine, gentleman, Philadelphia. 13. Joseph H. Hoy, farmer, Ferguson. 14. Robert B. Larimer, printer, Bellefonte. 15. W. J. Krape, farmer, Harris. 16. Andrew J. Cook, clerk, Bellefonte. 17. George B. Hester, farmer, Howard. 18. Thomas W. Way, farmer, Half Moon. 19. William Way, farmer, Half Moon. 20. James Brady, laborer, Liberty. 21. Joseph H. Weaver, laborer, Harris. 22. James R. Spangler, farmer, Potter. 23. B. F. Beck, farmer, Walker. 24. T. F. Adams, gentleman, Millburg. 25. W. H. Strouse, miller, Milk. 26. Martin Fleck, farmer, Union. 27. W. H. Noll, carpenter, Spring. 28. J. A. Stull, merchant, Harris. 29. Michael Shaffer, farmer, Walker. 30. Henry Hoff, laborer, Half Moon. 31. Samuel Mackie, farmer, Spring. 32. John Bush, carpenter, Spring. 33. A. W. Reese, merchant, Worth. 34. James Ott, laborer, Potter. 35. Cyrus Broadhead, laborer, Philadelphia. 36. Andrew Ucker, merchant, Milk. 37. John Kesser, farmer, Boner. 38. John Gindler, farmer, Gregg. 39. George B. Hester, laborer, Milk. 40. John Bing, painter, Unionville. 41. Jas. M. Lucas, farmer, Boggs. 42. J. N. Hall, farmer, Harris township. 43. George A. Noll, farmer, Boggs. 44. Frank Grier, clerk, Bellefonte. 45. Joseph Ross, farmer, Spring. 46. Edward Hester, laborer, Unionville. 47. Thomas Frazer, farmer, Boner. 48. Joseph Thompson, jobber, Snow Shoe.

TRAVELERS JURORS.—SECOND WEEK.

- 1. Christian Schick, blacksmith, Bellefonte. 2. J. F. Bishop, laborer, Bush. 3. M. D. Snyder, merchant, Ferguson. 4. J. N. Frothingham, landlord, Boggs. 5. John Harwood, miller, Philadelphia. 6. A. C. Hinton, farmer, Harris. 7. George Biddle, carpenter, Patton. 8. Edward Allison, factoryman, Potter. 9. Robert Robinson, Jr., laborer, Harris. 10. John Dale, farmer, Boner. 11. Henry Smith, saw maker, Spring. 12. John F. Gray, laborer, Patton. 13. John Hupp, butcher, Harris. 14. James Turner, farmer, Howard township. 15. J. Q. A. Kennedy, jeweler, Potter. 16. H. C. Hinton, farmer, Harris. 17. J. W. Adams, farmer, Millburg. 18. Owen Hancock, clerk, Philadelphia. 19. Reuben Cooper, farmer, Union. 20. Robert Robinson, Jr., laborer, Harris. 21. Henry Lee, carpenter, Patton. 22. W. L. Foster, teacher, Colleges. 23. W. W. Boyer, farmer, Harris. 24. J. C. Weaver, student, Bellefonte. 25. Samuel Kettle, farmer, Gregg. 26. Simon Small, blacksmith, Milk. 27. W. H. Smith, farmer, Harris. 28. William Lettler, laborer, Patton. 29. David McCool, clerk, Harris. 30. H. A. Mangle, shoemaker, Harris. 31. J. J. Mosser, farmer, Boggs. 32. Jacob Zimmerman, coachmaker, Harris. 33. J. Howard Lingle, machinist, Bellefonte. 34. Frank Fries, teacher, Potter. 35. J. M. Jamison, teacher, Penn. 36. J. A. Quigley, merchant, Liberty.

TRIAL LIST—FIRST WEEK.

- J. P. Geppart vs. Hessel & Teller. Adam Burges vs. Meyer & Mota. Michael Bonk vs. Joseph Ross. Dr. T. R. Hayes vs. Peroid Lytle. Geo. W. Jackson vs. Penna. R. R. Co. Webster Butler vs. Michael Coffey. L. W. Mason vs. Millheim Banking Co. Robert Brannon vs. J. Gray Meek. James S. Cross vs. George B. Hester, et al. R. L. Dart vs. O. O. Poor of Spring twp.

TRIAL LIST—SECOND WEEK.

- W. S. Williams vs. Mark J. Williams. David Harter vs. Mary R. Valentine et al. Weston Morris et al vs. Mary A. White et al. L. C. & S. C. R. R. Co. vs. J. Gray Meek. Kester & Erie vs. Samuel Lettler. Catherine Ford vs. George Dale. John G. Ford, trustee vs. Holt & McDowell. W. H. Smith vs. John C. Meek. Belle, W. & S. Gov. R. Co. vs. Penna. R. R. Co. Joseph Weaver vs. J. L. Sommerlyer. E. J. Walker vs. J. L. Sommerlyer. R. J. Pruner et al. vs. Christian Sherrar. Evan Thomas vs. Jonathan Kramer. Geo. O. Bryan vs. James O. Hays. John Shively vs. John T. Fowler. John Shively vs. John T. Fowler. The Hayden Company vs. Wm. F. Dunson & Co. J. H. Hester vs. James Dale's widow. William Wolf vs. Henry Garver et al. The Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Thos. McCullion et al. W. J. Hester vs. John H. Roy et al. One of Potts, vs. Wm. Allison, Jr. et al. Leonaehie Ins. Co. vs. J. H. Morrison, et al. Jacob Durd vs. James Resnik. C. H. Brookes vs. Andrew Hester. Aaron A. Cridler vs. Stanley Watson. Theodor Gordon et al. vs. Samuel Lyon. Thomas Herryman vs. John T. Fowler.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to be directed, there will be exposed at public sale in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, April 22, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of the defendant to-wit:

No. 6. All that certain messuage or lot of ground situate in North township, in the town of Port Matilda, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of lot of G. Weston, on north side of Philadelphia and Glade turnpike; thence along said turnpike in easterly direction 195 feet to line of John J. Thompson; thence in an easterly direction along line of said John J. Thompson to line of lot of G. Weston; thence along line of said lot of G. Weston in a southeast direction 150 feet to place of beginning—containing 5 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story factory, with engine and boiler, engine house and tank sheds, seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. G. Leary.

No. 7. All that certain tract of land situate in Union township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the west by land of Mealy; on the south-west by land of Hiram Woods; on the south by land owned by John W. Weston, on north side of Philadelphia and Glade turnpike, and on the east by land of Alexander Edmonson, dec'd—containing 90 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the east corner of the lot of James Trosen, 22 1/2 x 130 feet to a white oak; thence by land of Joseph Montgomery heirs N. 87 1/2 W., 28 feet to a black oak; thence S. 77 1/2 W., 17 1/2 feet to the east corner of the lot of Irvin, Thomas & Co., S. 61 1/2 W., 25 1/2 feet to a stone; thence N. 22 1/2 W., 82 1/2 feet to a post; thence by land of Jacob Baker, John Baker and Samuel Leathery, N. 61 1/2 W., 75 feet to a post; thence S. 33 1/2 W., containing 41 acres and 48 perches, net measure, be the same more or less (excepting 15 acres, net measure, sold and deeded to the State of Pa. by act of the Legislature, and to be 124 rods east from post at corner). Thereon erected a two-story frame house, barn and other outbuildings—seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Allison, Jr.

No. 9. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Marion township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the east corner of the lot of James Trosen, 22 1/2 x 130 feet to a white oak; thence N. 30 1/2 W., 92 feet to a stone; thence S. 52 1/2 E., 110 feet to a stone; thence S. 20 1/2 E., 127 feet to the corner of a post; thence S. 20 1/2 E., containing 72 acres and 77 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two-story log house, barn and other outbuildings.

No. 10. A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by the Mill race, on the south by the mill race, on the east by lot of David Persons, and on the west by an alley and lots—containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Allison, Jr.

No. 11. All those two certain lots of tenements or tracts of land situate in the township of Potter, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: The one thereof beginning at a post; thence N. 24 1/2 W., 10 1/2 feet to a stump; thence S. 74 1/2 E., 18 feet to a cucumber tree; thence N. 19 1/2 E., 25 feet to a post; thence by land of Wm. McMillin N. 24 1/2 W., 17 1/2 feet to place of beginning—containing 120 perches. The other thereof beginning at a chestnut stump; thence S. 74 1/2 E., 18 feet to a post; thence by land of Isaac Fisher N. 20 1/2 E., 4 feet to the place of beginning—containing 41 acres and 48 perches, net measure, be the same more or less (excepting 15 acres, net measure, sold and deeded to the State of Pa. by act of the Legislature, and to be 124 rods east from post at corner). Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Amos Lee.

No. 12. All those two tracts of unseated land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof surveyed in the name of Ester Koby, bounded on the north by a tract of land in the warranty name of Ed. Holland, by vacant land on the east, on the south by a tract of land in the warranty name of Casper Wadler, and on the west by a tract of land in the warranty name of Molly Wharton—containing 415 acres. Surveyed Aug. 14, 1794, and a warranty containing 415 acres and 48 perches, net measure, be the same more or less (excepting 15 acres, net measure, sold and deeded to the State of Pa. by act of the Legislature, and to be 124 rods east from post at corner). Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Woods, James Woods, Jr. and James Woods, Sr.

No. 13. All that certain messuage, tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post on Main street, in the town of Allison; thence north 50 1/2 feet, 6 perches to a post; thence north 40 1/2 feet, 27 1/2 perches to a post; thence by line of John Givon north 22 1/2 degrees, 20 perches to a post; thence by line of Wm. Boggs, S. 34 1/2 degrees, 34 perches to a post; thence by line of Isaac Hollister south 60 1/2 degrees, 20 perches to a post; thence north 60 1/2 degrees, 9 perches to the place of beginning—containing four acres and one hundred and ten perches, strict measure, be the same more or less (excepting 15 acres, net measure, sold and deeded to the State of Pa. by act of the Legislature, and to be 12