

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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

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

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.
Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.
Any person procuring ten or more subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.
We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, 10 cents per line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.
Local notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.
A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	PER LINE.	PER MONTH.	PER YEAR.
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	\$2 25	\$12 00	\$120 00
Two inches.....	1 12 1/2	6 00	60 00
Three inches.....	75	4 50	45 00
Quarter column (or 3 inches).....	37 1/2	2 25	22 50
Half column (or 6 inches).....	18 75	1 12 1/2	11 25
One column (or 12 inches).....	9 37 1/2	56 25	56 25

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contract, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.
PUBLICATION NOTICE: 5 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
BUSINESS NOTICES: in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Wise Counsel.

Horatio Seymour is one of the Democratic sages to whom the party can always safely turn for words of wise counsel unselfishly given. In a late interview with a *World* correspondent he gives utterance to some views, more specifically on New York politics, which may with great fitness be applied in the main to the condition and the prospects of the party throughout the country. The entire self-abnegation which inspires him may be inferred from his declaration that the party made a mistake in nominating him, and not Judge Church, for President in 1867, and that he accepted the nomination against his own better judgment only because "men will do the thing which they know they ought not to do."

To Mr. Seymour and the millions like him whose loyalty and patriotism have kept the Democratic organization intact, Democracy is a living faith. He says:

"We Democrats love our party. It is a sort of a religion to us in the rural districts and we have always tried to keep it pure and honored. When I have been a candidate for office I have had strangers grasp me by the hand with tears in their eyes—not for my own sake, but because I was the representative of the principles to which their lives were dedicated. I feel assured that the Democratic party has it in its power to regain its supremacy in the State and in the country. It may be said that its organization is bad, and so it is. But the Republican party is in a much worse state, and that party is without the power to rehabilitate itself. It can take no step backward. It is impelled forward by its own weight to dissolution. Its tendencies, unhappily, are all towards centralization, and the machinery of our government has grown so enormous and complex in its hands that it has got beyond control. The officials go in and out of office, but the lobby are in for life, and dominate all. The Republican party has been unable or unwilling to prevent this and it must give way.

"Under these circumstances the Democratic party has the opportunity to win a great victory by standing up for constitutional methods of government. By its past traditions and history it is committed to this popular line of policy, which the Republicans cannot adopt if they would. It is ours simply to be guided by the marvelous wisdom which originally distributed jurisdiction between different local departments, and which had been lost sight of in the tumults of war and in the extraordinary measures arising therefrom. The Democratic party is in the position to make that issue. The disposition of the people, which had its origin in self reliance growing out of the conditions of the first settlements, instead of growing weaker on the point of local self-government grows stronger. The masses prefer to keep political affairs under their own eyes, and have no sympathy with centralization. The growth of intercourse between the different sections and the increase of agricultural and commercial interests have created a conservative, intelligent interest, which will rebuke all purposes and passions that threaten peace and harmony. I have no doubt of the success of the Democratic party and of the enduring triumph of its principles."

Mr. Seymour sees promise of this in the increasing tendency of the Democracy toward harmony, while the Republicans tend more and more to disintegration. The factional disputes which have weakened the Democracy have been mostly personal quarrels, and Mr. Seymour says, "it is a wise maxim that young men should not take up old men's quarrels. We have but a few more years to remain here at best, and our likes and dislikes are of comparatively little consequence. The young men have their own battles to fight and their own honors to win, and it is not worth their while to trouble themselves about us. Let them go to the front and enter the list for themselves."

All of this is eminently true of our State, and such sentiments have been making their way very rapidly in the past two years. There is no power now which can array the Democracy of Pennsylvania in two factional bodies and make their strife the chief interest attaching to a State Convention. The day for that is past.—*Saturday Democrat.*

LADIES, if you would be forever relieved from the physical disabilities that, in thousands of cases, depress the spirits and absolutely fetter all the energies of womanhood, you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Star Routers on Trial.

The Jury Impaneled Without Delay.—A Court that Will Sit all Night, if Necessary, to Close the Cases by July 4.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day had been set down for the beginning of the trial in the Star Route cases, and notwithstanding the disagreeable weather there was a full attendance in the Criminal Court room. Most of the defendants and all of their counsel were present.

District Attorney Corkhill notified the Court of the Government's readiness to proceed, and Judge Wylie inquired if they were ready to proceed to the selection of a jury.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave, on behalf of his clients, the two Dorseys, to withdraw their pleas of not guilty and enter a motion to quash on the ground that the Grand Jury was not selected in accordance with section 2 of the act of June, 1879.

This motion was denied, and the defence announced their readiness to call the jury.

Some discussion ensued as to the number of preemptory challenges to be allowed the defence, the prosecution contending that they should be confined to four such challenges and the defence claiming the right to challenge four jurors for each defendant. The Court decided in favor of the claim of the defendants' counsel.

Ten jurors only had been obtained when the regular panel was exhausted, and the Court directed the Marshal to call four talesmen, and from these the two additional jurors were obtained. The following compose the jury chosen to try the case: William Dickson, foreman; Matthew McNeely, John B. McCarthy, Edwin J. McLean, William K. Brown (colored), Edwin D. Doniphan, Henry A. Olcott, William Holmead, Thomas Martin (colored), George W. Cox, E. T. Murray and Zachariah To-briner.

Mr. Merrick asked the Court to caution the jury against having intercourse with any parties relative to these cases. He also desired them to abstain from reading the newspapers, and he criticised severely the attacks made by local newspapers upon the prosecution. Undue influences, he said, had been brought to bear by these parties which he would make the ground for further action.

Judge Wylie said that perhaps he should consider it his duty to bring these newspaper attacks to the attention of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Totten said the defendants might claim the same privilege. If anybody had been vilified it was the defence, and he made a bitter attack upon what he called the lying newspaper correspondents who had been sent here from day to day.

Mr. Wilson said he would now present his motion to compel the prosecution to make a severance and elect which cases they would proceed with—those against the public officers or those against citizens.

This motion had already been passed upon, and was now again overruled by the Court.

In answer to an inquiry from the prosecution Judge Wylie said they should have the opening argument, and it was arranged that Mr. Bliss should give an explanation at length to the jury of the particulars of the cases, and should state what the Government expected to prove. This argument will probably be delivered to-morrow. The Court also added that the defence would be allowed but one opening argument, by one of their counsel.

"It is my intention to bring these cases to a close before July 4," said Judge Wylie, "even if we have to sit up all night and on Saturday to do it; still he thought the usual Court hours would suffice."

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Lobby.

That grand old man, Horatio Seymour, eloquently emphasizes the point we have been striving to impress upon our readers, that a simple transfer of the government officers from dishonest to honest men, will not bring the country the relief it needs. What is wanted is a change of methods, as well as of men. Mr. Seymour says of the Republicans: "Their tendency has been to centralize its power at the general capital and to swell the bulk of legislation transacted there until it has not only gone beyond their control, but beyond the comprehension of anybody but the life members of the lobby." That is the important fact. Republicans may be as pure, personally, as Cæsar's wife; yet so long as their ideas are what they are, so long as the laws they enact are what they are, so long as the general system of legislation and administration to which by the past of their party they are committed is what it is, the results must necessarily be official demoralization and the destruction of the people's rights. Republican methods at tract and sustain the lobby, which, as Mr. Seymour significantly puts it, is a continuing body, and therefore practically the controller of that government by plundering which it feeds. All the vile frauds that stain the Republican escutcheon—all the Credit Mobilier, and Whisky Ring, and Babcock and Belknap steals originated in the lobby. But for the lobby they could not have been carried through; and because there was a lobby they would have been consummated, no matter how honest, personally, the Congressmen and other officials it used had been elected. The only way to get rid of corrupt laws and corruption in office is to get rid of the lobby. The only way to get rid of the lobby is to return to the simple and constitutional principles and practices of the Democracy.

It is a matter of history that while the Congress was Democratic there was no lobby. Democratic methods destroyed it. Since the Congress is Republican again, the lobby is back, if anything, in stronger force and more insolent than ever.—*Union Leader.*

The Stalwart Moon in a Bloody Phase.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Poor Don Cameron. During the past few weeks troubles have crowded about him as thick as leaves in a lambroso. First he has a political family quarrel on his hands which augurs badly for the future. Then

an ulcerated tooth drove him so nearly wild that he was drawn into making even wilder threats to the business interests of Pennsylvania, and now John Logan, another one of the bosses, confronts him with threatening mind and angry words which promise to add to the burden of his woes. It comes about in this wise: The compulsory retirement clause in the army appropriation bill is particularly distasteful to the friends of General Sherman, who claim that his eminent services fairly entitle him to be made an exception. Don is a member of the senate military committee, and as he is a nephew of Sherman's by marriage all his influence has been thrown in the doctory general's favor. A couple of weeks ago the military committee held a meeting at Cameron's house. During the discussion which ensued Cameron opposed the bill. Crossing over to the latter's seat and shaking his head like an angry bull, Logan exclaimed, "I thought you were a man of your word; I'll never allow you in future to make an agreement in committee only to break it in open session. I shall fight Sherman with all the energy of my soul." The bill will come up again as unfinished business and a large-sized row will probably ensue before the matter shall be finally settled. Don is reported to have said that he did not intend to have Sherman retired; to which Logan replied that he (Cameron) might boss the small fry politicians of Pennsylvania, but that sort of thing was played out in Washington; that Sherman had long since passed the age fixed in the bill and ought to be on the retired list now. It is very probable, however, that Cameron will carry his point and have an exception made in Sherman's favor. He has a great many friends on the Democratic side who will lend him their aid and support. The southern Democrats, particularly Butler and Hampton, dislike Phil. Sheridan intensely, and as he would be made commander-in-chief of the army in the event of Sherman's retirement, it is safe to assume that enough votes from that party will be cast in Sherman's favor to make his enforced retirement impossible.

Pennsylvania is still at the front. This time it is "Rah" Fisher and Senator Mitchell who are keeping the old State prominently before the public. Fisher is a member of the Republican Congressional committee. You know, of course, that all the Republican officeholders, even the little pages of the House and Senate, have already been assessed for certain purposes. Just prior to the Philadelphia convention Fisher called on Mitchell for the latter's assessment, which Fisher says Mitchell promised to pay on his return. When Fisher called the other day Mitchell again urged delay. Fisher reminded him of his promise. "What promise?" asked the independent Senator. "If you say I promised you anything you say what is untrue," Fisher retorted in kind by saying: "If you say you did not promise you say what is untrue." And now the atmosphere which the two happen to breathe in common is observed to exhibit a coolness which amounts almost to frigidity.

Honesty—Economy—Reform—A Fair Apportionment.

There is one thing that we think the Democratic State Convention ought to do without fail. It ought to adopt a resolution strongly and solemnly pledging the party, if placed in power in this State, to make a fair and honest apportionment in fixing Congressional and Legislative districts. The "gerrymandering" that is practiced here and elsewhere, and by both parties, is infamous and intolerable, and if persisted in will some day lead to dissensions and disorders that may assume the proportions of civil war. The evil must be cured, in the interests of honest government and domestic tranquility, and the remedial work ought to be commenced at once.

When the Democracy lifted up the banner of "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform" in 1876, and carried it forward to a victory out of which they were "gerrymandered," they were as earnestly for Reform as Tilden and Hendricks. They are for Reform now, and now is the time to declare for it in terms that will bear no two interpretations.

There are many things connected with our public affairs that need to be reformed, but none worse than the abominable, dishonest and dangerous practice of "gerrymandering" representative districts. To "gerrymander" is to cut the throat of popular government. The man who would thus stifle the public voice would steal the public money if he got a chance—and he would do his best to find the chance.

If we should secure the Governor and the Legislature, the temptation to retaliate the outrages perpetrated by the Republicans would be very great. Let us put Satan behind us at the outset. Let us put it on record too plainly to be wiped out, that if successful we will constitute all representative districts as to enable the voters of this Commonwealth to give a fair and honest expression of public opinion at the polls. Let us so apportion this State that our apportionment of it will be held up as a model worthy to be copied by every other State in the Union.

What Pennsylvanian who is worthy to be called a son of this grand old State would not hail with applause and point with pride to such a work as this? The mousing owls of politics—the stifiers of public sentiment—the sneak thieves of office—the plunderers of the public treasury—will oppose this and other reforms and all Reform. But the honest public mind is in a state to receive with approval an unequivocal declaration for an HONEST APPOINTMENT, and we call upon the Democratic State Convention to give adequate expression to this public sentiment. An omission to do so will be a serious blunder.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

"Ah!" he exclaimed, as he pressed her tenderly against his rest at parting, "shall I hold you in these arms again to-morrow and paint our future with the bright pigments of imagination?" "No," she said, calmly, "not to-morrow. To-morrow's wash-day."

Some men, when they go to church, never think of the frescoing on the ceiling of the edifice until the collection plate is being passed around.

Independents.

When a new sect or party arises it is of course able to give reasons for its birth and existence satisfactory to those who join its organization. It failed in this it could have no membership among intelligent and conscientious people. It follows, therefore, that the independent republican party which has sprung up in this state within the last year must have some reasonable excuse for existing or it could not muster the numbers that have flocked to its standard. The chief *raison d'être* of the new organization, by its founders and exponents, is the "purification" of the republican party. This object can be effected only by republicans avowing their purpose to remain republicans and claiming in fact to be better republicans than those who control the old and corrupt organization of the party. The inventors and promoters of the independent republican movement were wise enough to perceive and comprehend this fact and therefore nominated a ticket for state officers composed of the most ardent, uncompromising and aggressive republicans in the state. The political character of that ticket is not to all parties that the new movement looks for no assistance from the democrats, but on the contrary declines and repels it. It is also declarative of a policy which is intended ultimately to defeat the democracy after the republican party shall have been relieved of the incubus of "bossism." Republican independence means that the barnacles are to be scraped off the republican ship so that in 1884 the old hulk may be the more seaworthy. Of course the present stalwart crew dislike the process and the piratical bosses oppose it furiously, but it is nevertheless a plan to enable all on board to make successful voyage two years hence.

The republican party can well afford to lose the election this year if defeat will reunite it in 1884. If the overthrow of Cameronism and "bossism" this year will restore harmony and unity to the party in the presidential canvass the independent leaders will have accomplished their double purpose of purifying the party and controlling its organization. It is well that democrats should at the outset fully understand the scope and purpose of the independent republican movement. It should be clear to them that republican independence simply means a more ferocious enemy to democracy in the future; that if Stewart should receive more votes than Beaver, the management of the republican party would inevitably pass into the hands of able men whose leadership would be a far greater obstacle to democratic success than that of Don Cameron. The republican rank and file, once manumitted from Cameronian slavery, would eagerly follow such wool-dyed, ingrained and demoralized republican leaders as John Stewart. Hence it is apparent enough that the true policy of democrats is not to meddle in any way, least of all by their votes, in the struggle that is now going on between the independent republicans and the adherents of Cameron for future mastery in the republican party. Democrats have no interest in the quarrel except to hope that it will serve to place their own party in power.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A New Danger.

An alarming account is given by a San Francisco journal of the prevalence of leprosy. One physician alone makes the declaration that he knows personally 164 lepers and their whereabouts in San Francisco. The horrible disease, too, is spreading, and many white persons as well as Chinese are infected with it. One instance is given of a white man who contracted the disease from having his clothes washed by a Chinese laundryman. In another case a respectable citizen found himself suffering from some disease for which he could not account, even after his physician had diagnosed it. He was suffering from leprosy, communicated to him by a leprosy coolie. Now his three daughters, who were beautiful, healthy girls, have developed leprosy symptoms, and are lepers as surely as their father. A physician who has studied the disease says that it is dangerous to assume that it can only be contracted by actual contact. The very atmosphere in which a leper moves is contaminated. It can be caught by using a chair or room which has been occupied by one afflicted with the disease, or by using a drinking vessel or anything that has been touched by a leper. The street cars are a prolific source of the contagion. Lepers are employed in the cheap cigar and cigarette shops, and scores of instances of the disease are known to have arisen from smoking the articles made by their plague-stricken fingers. California is in imminent danger of becoming as notorious for its leprosy as the Sandwich Islands, and now that hundreds of Chinese are leaving the Pacific Coast and coming to the Eastern cities the alarm fact is apparent that they must carry this horrible plague with them. To increase the apprehension it is stated that the health authorities of San Francisco are afraid to meddle with the lepers, and instead of hunting them out and sending them back to China, are confining them in a pest house, they are permitted to roam at will, and are, indeed, encouraged not to leave the city. The horrors of the disease and the imminent danger of its spread throughout the length and breadth of the country are well calculated to excite alarm.

What is Money?

Viscount Sherbrooke, in the Nineteenth Century

The value of a commodity limits its quantity. Anything which can be obtained in a limited quantity, with a certain ascertainable amount of labor, and which is divisible, will serve the purpose of money. Furs have been employed in some countries as money, cattle in others—as in the "Iliad," in the estimation of the respective value of the shields of Diomedes and Glaucus, the one worth nine oxen, the other a hundred oxen—bricks of tea in Tartary, cowries in Africa, rock salt in Abyssinia. Other African tribes calculate in *naucles*, a money of the mind, which has no substance corresponding to it, but the value contained in which has been sufficiently ingrained in their minds to answer the purpose of a measure of

value. Bullion is chosen because it complies with these two conditions, difficulty of acquisition and divisibility, better than any known substance. Is it not strange that we should turn this servant into our master and elevate that which is a mere medium for avoiding the inconveniences of barter into an indispensable necessary of life, hardly secondary to food and clothing? If by some convulsion of nature the precious metals, gold and silver, were utterly destroyed, the world would be impoverished by the loss of a commodity on the discovery and manufacture of which much labor and time has been expended, but the only result would be that we should have recourse to some other contrivance. The main business of life would go on as before, and the only difference would probably be that we should be obliged to have recourse to a paper currency, based on whatever might be found, after careful consideration, to be the most convenient or least inconvenient standard value. The question would be, as it is now, a question of remedying the inconvenience of barter by providing some means of fixing prices. That would be all.

Undertaker Casanave's Failure.

ONE OF THE MEN WHO COUNTED LOUISIANA'S VOTE FOR HAYES RUINED BY REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

Reports from New Orleans announce that "G. Casanave, undertaker, is advertised to be sold out by the sheriff." G. Casanave was the unlucky member of the Louisiana Returning Board which counted Tilden out and Hayes in, as while his associates, Wells, Anderson and Kenner, obtained offices in the New Orleans Custom House his reward was merely a \$1,400 storekeepership for his brother. The expenses of the defense of the Returning Board, indicted in the Circuit Court at New Orleans for perjury and fraud, were \$5,000, and as his associates were insolvent, Casanave's property was levied on to meet the judgment rendered for the fee. On the 7th of August, 1879, he wrote to Mr. Hayes declaring that he was a poor man; that, unlike the others, he had received no office from the Administration, and that if he were now sold out he would be ruined, adding: "I called on Mr. Sherman yesterday, and he proffered me a contribution of \$100, the only relief he could offer me, which I was compelled to decline out of respect for the great Finance Minister of our Government." On this letter Casanave obtained \$500 at the White House and between Mr. Hayes, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Shellbarger obtained \$1,250 more on the 16th, making up the sum needed to stay execution for a while longer. Casanave, who is a colored man, succeeded to his father's business in 1867.

Danenhower at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Lieutenant John W. Danenhower, accompanied by his father and Long Sing, the Chinese steward, paid an official visit to the Navy Department this morning, reporting his return home and presenting a detailed account of his expenditures for audit. He also brought the log book of the *Jessamine*, Capt. DeLong's broken rifle, another gun belonging to his party (supposed to belong to Collins) and certain other articles found in caches by Engineer Melville in his search for DeLong. These articles, together with several geological specimens, were turned over to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Secretary Chandler received him cordially and told him to take a good long rest, adding that when he had recovered from the fatigue of his long journey he would like him to make a detailed report of all that had occurred in his travels from the time he separated from Engineer Melville till his arrival in Washington.

A Senator Charged with Perjury.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—An action has been instituted against State Senator Roberts of Titusville, charging him with perjury in taking his oath as Senator. The information is laid by Patrick Boyle, of Richburg, N. Y., who claims that the Senator obtained his nomination by improper means and consequently could not legally have taken the oath. The hearing has been fixed for June 13. Boyle, who makes the information, is editor of the *Oil Echo*, and is under indictment in McKean county for libel, Senator Roberts being the prosecutor.

Dr. Franklin Staples, of Winona, Minn., who has been carefully studying the characteristics of that fatal malarial, diptheria, classifies it as undoubtedly contagious and infectious. He thinks that the strictest sanitary regulations, rigidly enforced, are the only means adequate to prevent its spread in communities where it has made its appearance. Filth, whether from dirty rooms, soiled clothing, defective drains and cesspools, ill-ventilated rooms, poisonous inodorous gases, etc., he regards as conditions which invite the disease. To guard against contamination it is necessary "that the apartments set apart for the patient should be divested of all furniture, carpets, curtains and fabrics of any kind not absolutely required; that discharges from the nose, mouth and bowels should be carefully collected and destroyed, and that all personal clothing, bed linen, etc., should be thoroughly disinfected before being sent to the general wash. In case of death, all clothing and unimportant articles should be burnt, the body should be immediately disinfected and put into its coffin, which should be kept permanently closed. There should be no public funeral." He suggests chlorine gas and thorough ventilation to disinfect the rooms, and says that nothing short of these precautions will avail to prevent the spread of the infection.

As Gen. Beaver announces that he will speak in every county of this Commonwealth before the election, urging his claims for the chief magistracy, a somewhat inquisitive Yankee, with the assurance and boldness, approves of the Gen's course, but adds, "what are you going to talk on, General? Will you mention boss rule and disapprove of it? Will you tell of the star route thieves and denounce them? Will you de-

nounce the pardon of the riot bribers? Will you disapprove of Arthur's policy of putting out Garfield's appointees and filling the places with Stalwarts and brass medal men? Will you talk about the 150 millions of unnecessary taxations? Will you talk about your party in Congress shuffling off the tariff question? You cannot refer to the "bloody shirt," or stir up the old war issues, unless you take back your declarations of a few months ago, when you declared that such issues are dead ones and should not be used to influence the passions and cement the sectional feelings as in the early days of the republic, after Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant. Perhaps the General will talk reform, and nothing else. A very good topic, and popular, provided he denounces the rule of one man, and exposes the corrupt acts of the Arthur administration.—*Sun and Banner.*

Murder in Bellefonte!

The most murderous attack on high prices of clothing, boots and shoes, in this section by the opening of the great Boston Clothing House, in Reynolds' block, opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa., is looked upon, as one of the greatest crimes ever known, by all the clothiers for 50 miles around, but the community at large, especially those in need of clothing, boots and shoes, enjoy such an offense very much, and to these we wish to say, go at once to the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block, Bellefonte, Pa., and convince yourselves that there is no cheaper and better place in the world to buy Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. 23-24.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The army appropriation bill was taken up and the clause relating to compulsory retirement of officers was further considered. A motion to exempt General Sherman from the operation of the clause was amended and also except General Sheridan, but after some discussion, the whole clause was tabled and the appropriation bill passed.

HAD barber's itch for six years. PERUNA cured me. JOHN RYAN, 799 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

MY SON had a terrible skin disease of head and face. PERUNA cured him. MRS. E. YETTER, PITTSBURG.

New Advertisements.

TO Mrs. Terricene Kimport, Ida Kimport, Ellen Kimport, Louisa Kimport, Cass Kimport, George Kimport, Lucius Kimport, Ralph Kimport, Mary Kimport and Franklin Kimport, heirs and legal representatives of John Kimport, late of Harris township, deceased.

Take notice that, by virtue of a Writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre County and so directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of John Kimport, deceased, in the township of Harris, and county of Centre, on Friday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper. T. J. DUNKEL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., May 10th, 1882. 18-20.

Burchfield's New Grocery.

NEW CENTRE COUNTY BANK BUILDING.

Groceries! Groceries!

THE new Store in the Centre County Bank building, High-st., Bellefonte, Pa.

IS NOW OPEN

STOCK FULL.

The goods on sale are the best the market affords,

and sold at prices to suit all customers.

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY,

GLASS WARE,

CANNED FRUITS,

AND EVERY THING ELSE USUALLY KEPT IN

A FIRST CLASS STORE.

REMEMBER THE STORE IS A NEW ONE OPEN

ED ON

Monday, May 1,

AND ALL GOODS CONSEQUENTLY NEW AND

FRESH.

The patronage of all desiring fair treatment is solicited.

22-For quotations call and you will be convinced

that a revolution has been effected in prices of all goods offered for sale.

W. E. BURCHFIELD.