

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..... \$1.50
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 arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

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

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

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

We have the most ample 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, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 10 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.

One inch (or 12 lines this type)..... 75
Two inches..... 1.25
Three inches..... 1.75
Quarter column (or 3 inches)..... 1.25
Half column (or 6 inches)..... 2.50
One column (or 12 inches)..... 5.00

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

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

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

An Important Legal Opinion in Favor of the State.

Some time since "The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association" made application to Common Pleas Court, No. 4, of Philadelphia, for a change of name to "The Fidelity Mutual Life Association." The court made the change asked for, the proceedings being under the act of 1869, which authorize Courts of Common Pleas to change the names as they are authorized to change the charters of corporations. The Insurance Commissioner hearing of the change, petitioned the court to revoke the decree it had made in the premises for the reason that the change had been made without the knowledge or consent of the commissioner, and was a name that he had refused to grant the company, holding that under the act of 1876, he was the sole judge as to the propriety of names adopted, and for the further reason that the act of 1869 was repealed by the act of 1876. The latter act repealing all laws authorizing the change of charters of Insurance companies. The question was argued some time ago before the entire bench, the State being represented by the Attorney General and Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., of special counsel who took the above ground. The Fidelity Company being represented by Hon. Wayne MacVagh, who argued that the legislature itself had raised a distinction between acts amending charters and their amending titles, and that therefore the repeal of the act of 1876, which directed the repeal of act authorizing the amendment of charters, did not repeal the act of 1869, as it was a law relating to the amendment of titles only, and that a title was not a part of a charter. The opinion of the court was delivered on the first instant, by President Judge Thayer, and was to the effect that the position taken by the Commissioner was the correct one throughout, and that the decree had been inadvertently made, and should be revoked. The opinion, which was an exhaustive one, sets at rest some important questions relative to the administration of the duties of the Insurance Commissioner that have heretofore been mooted.

Another Blast From Bayne.

HIS OPINION OF STALWARTISM AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill being resumed in the House yesterday, Messrs. Hiscock, Blackburn and Willis took part in the discussion. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, also made a speech in favor of civil service reform and argued in advocacy of restricting the power of the President in the removal of capable and efficient officials. He criticized the present Administration, declaring that it was as unlike that of President Garfield as the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren were unlike those of Washington and Jefferson. Garfield believed in the reign of law; the present executive in a personal government. Gen. Arthur had violated his promise to stand by the civil service plank of the Republican platform. He had removed faithful and competent officers without cause, not only violating his promise, but the constitution and the laws. The Executive and those upon whom he called for advice had undertaken the herculean task of stalwartism; the Republican party, and that, too, when the very name of Stalwart had become a reproach. The bullet of Guitau had made a mark on the forehead of Stalwartism that could never be effaced. No action was taken on the bill.

Ex-Governor Curtin on Pattison's Nomination.

Special Despatch to the World.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, when shown the item in a New York paper this morning in which he is quoted as deprecating the nomination of Pattison for Governor of his State declared it to be a mistake and unjust to the candidate as well as to himself. He believes the nomination of Pattison to be in harmony with the general wish of the party, and that Pattison will receive a full party vote, with large Republican accessions, which will insure his election.

Democratic State Convention.

PATTISON, BLACK, AFRICA, CLARK AND ELLIOTT.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 3d of June, was undoubtedly one of the most able and respectable and effective political bodies that ever convened at the State Capitol. Perfect harmony prevailed in all its deliberations—but one sentiment seemed to influence all, and that was to redeem the state from the misrule, extravagances, tyranny and speculation which has marked its government and legislation for many years through ring rule, in the control of Boss corruptionists. Is it any wonder therefore, that the ticket thus given to the people, composed entirely of aggressive reformers whose personal records is guarantee of economy and reform, is received with such evident marks of favor by the Democrats and disappointment to the ringsters.

The Convention at 1 o'clock was called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and after roll call Malcom Hay, of Pittsburgh, was made temporary Chairman. He wasted no time in speech, but proceeded to the business of the convention. The usual committee were appointed, on credentials, organization, and resolutions, and then took a recess until 3 o'clock. In the meantime the committee on organization agreed on George M. Dallas as permanent chairman. The committee on credentials made an amicable disposition of all contests, and the committee on resolutions or platform was prepared to report. These reports were accepted by the convention, and Mr. Dallas unanimously elected as Permanent President. He assumed the chair with brief remarks. The platform was then reported by W. U. Hensel, chairman of the committee, and were adopted unanimously as follows:

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, holding fast to the faith that all power not delegated by the Constitution is reserved to the States and the people; upholding the sanctity of personal liberty, the security of private property, and the right of local self-government; demanding honesty and economy in the administration of government, and the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature and the courts of the Commonwealth; declaring against monopolies and in sympathy with labor seeking its protection, and in favor of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania at all times, do solemnly protest against evils which the policy and practices of the Republican party and the insolence of its long possession of office have thus brought upon the country; therefore,

First—We do protest against what is called the boss system, and also the plundering of officeholders by assessments of money for political purposes. Public offices are the property of no party, but are open to every citizen who is honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution, qualifications which Jefferson declared were requisites for office.

Second—We protest against the spoils system. It is a prostitution of the offices of the people so that they become the mere perquisites of the politicians.

Third—We denounce all repudiation, State and Federal, because it is dishonest and destructive of that public morality upon which are founded the existence and perpetuity of our free institutions. It should be made odious, and the political party that aids it and abets it with office deserves public condemnation.

Fourth—We denounce spoliation of the State Treasury and immunity by pardon of those convicted of crimes, whose acts were flagrant subversions of official trusts and wrongs done the people.

Fifth—We believe the Republican party, as now organized and controlled, is based on fraud, force, and corruption, and there can be no hope of true reform except by the force of the ballot box excluding it from place and power.

Sixth—The Democratic party demands of the Legislature an honest, just, and true apportionment.

Seventh—Upon these declarations we invite the co-operation of all honest citizens who with us desire the reestablishment of honest government.

The sub-committee on rules submitted the following rules for the government of the party, which were adopted:

The State Central Committee shall consist of one member from each county, and in addition any county that is entitled to more than one state senator shall have an additional member for each additional senator—the members of the committee to be appointed in such manner as the local regulations of the respective county organizations may determine.

The committee shall meet annually in the city of Harrisburg on the third Monday of January at such place as may be designated by the chairman of the State Central Committee and shall at this annual meeting elect a chairman and permanent secretary (from within or without its own membership), and a state executive committee, (from within or without its membership), and transact such other business as the committee may determine. It may at this or at a subsequent meeting fix the time for the state convention and arrange therefore.

Members of the committee unable to attend may, for any meeting, deputize substitutes to act pro tem. for them, but they must be voters in the county and senatorial districts which their principals represent.

The chairman of the State Central Committee, its permanent secretary and seven Democrats (from within or without the State Central Committee and no two to be elected from the same county), to be elected annually at the January meeting, and the committee shall constitute the state executive committee to conduct the state campaign subject to the control of the State Committee and the officers of the State Central Committee shall be the officers of the executive committee.

The representation in the state convention shall consist of representative delegates, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts. Provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

These rules may be amended, altered or abrogated at any time upon the recommendation of the State Central Committee, or a state convention, and by the approval of the subsequent state convention.

Schedule—These rules shall take effect on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1883.

The following nominations for Governor, with eulogistic speeches, were then made: Gen. A. A. Coffroth nominated James H. Hopkins, of Allegheny; Thos. May Pierce named Eckley B. Cox, of Luzerne; Senator Gordon named Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia; Harman Yerkes named Gen. W. H. H. Davis, of Montgomery county; Joseph Hemphill nominated Robert Monaghan, of Chester county; T. C. Hipple named John G. Hall, of Elk county; T. A. Purdy named Simon P. Woolverton, of Northumberland county; E. P. Smith nominated W. M. Nelson, of Wayne county.

It required six ballots to make the nomination, and they were in detail as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Hopkins.....	87	88	90	96	101	119
Cox.....	27	33	37	44	40	...
Pattison.....	61	65	70	71	81	120
Davis.....	10	9	4	2
Monaghan.....	21	19	14	6	5	...
Hall.....	14	11	10	8
Woolverton.....	20	13	9	5	4	...
Nelson.....	10	10	8	6

The steady gain made, ballot after ballot, by Hopkins and Pattison encouraged their followers and effectually prevented the anticipated break to Cox. As soon as Cox fell behind in the fifth ballot, he was withdrawn. Mr. Hall was withdrawn after the fourth ballot, and his friends voted for Pattison. It was now evident that the nomination rested between Pattison and Hopkins, and that no dark horses were in the race. While this correspondingly excited the friends of each, a solid satisfaction prevailed throughout that a nomination worthy of the great party and the needed reform in public affairs was assured. The sixth ballot closed by a close vote in favor of Pattison amid great enthusiasm, which was intensified when Malcom Hay the particular friend of Mr. Hopkins arose and moved to make the nomination unanimous in a short but telling speech as follows:

I had hoped the convention would have been able in this stage of the proceedings to have settled upon a most fit and excellent candidate from my section of the state, but I am doomed to disappointment. The delegates have shown a fair and manly spirit throughout and the treatment of Mr. Hopkins' candidacy by those in favor of him was most honorable. [Applause.] I congratulate the Democrats and all the people of the state on the grand nomination made. [Cheers.] He will be elected because he deserves it. The state government has become so corrupt that we are ashamed to show our faces abroad. There is need of a thorough reform throughout, and who is so well qualified to undertake the work as the man who has just been nominated? He who did so much in the way of reform in Philadelphia, where one-fifth of our population resides. We of the west pledge ourselves to do our utmost to secure his election. [Cheers.] I desire further to move that this nomination be made unanimous. [Prolonged cheers.]

At this point W. M. Singler, of the Philadelphia Record, who had been active in opposition to Mr. Pattison, arose and seconded the demand for a unanimous nomination, which, amid the bostorous applause of the entire convention, was adopted, and at 9 o'clock the convention adjourned until next morning to name the four remaining candidates to complete the ticket.

Thursday morning Chairman Dallas called the Convention to order at 10:15—nominations for Lieutenant Governor being now in order, Chauncey F. Black, of York, and George H. Irwin were placed in nomination in eulogistic speeches of their respective friends.

A ballot was then taken, and when the name of Eckley B. Cox was reached the applause was very great when he arose and said:

"Through a misapprehension of my motives I appear here for the first time in my life to say that from this time to the end of the campaign there shall be no doubt where my duty lies and the manner in which I shall meet it. I propose to take my coat off and fight for the ticket, and I propose to do all that in me lies for the gallant gentleman whom you have named at the head of your ticket. I know what I can do, I know what I ought to do, and I propose to do all that I can do to make Pennsylvania a representative State, a Democratic State, not Democratic in name of party merely, but a state where the party will be represented in congress, in the senate, in the halls of the legislature, and where it does not take 2,000 Democrats to have as much voice as 1,000 Republicans."

Mr. Cox having resumed his seat, the ballot was concluded and resulted as follows:

Black.....	175
Irwin.....	74

The nomination was made unanimous, and a committee raised to bring Mr. Black into the hall for a speech when the regular order of business was concluded.

A number of candidates for Supreme Judge were now named by their respective friends, viz:

Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, Oliver P. Bechtol, of Schuylkill, James R. Ludlow, of Philadelphia, Judge Arcus, McDermott, of Mercer, Ebert Harvey, of Lehigh, Judge James Braden, of Butler, Judge Cummin, of Lycoming, Christopher Huydeck, of Venango, and Elliot, of Tioga. The nominations were closed and a ballot ordered and resulted as follows:

Clark.....	51
Ludlow.....	54
Bechtol.....	24
Elliot.....	20
Braden.....	20
McDermott.....	13
Cummin.....	13
Huydeck.....	22

The second ballot was here delayed to permit the committee to introduce the candidate nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Chauncey F. Black, who was presented to the Convention in a neat speech by chairman Bogart and spoke briefly as follows:

"My nomination is a tribute to the noble Democracy of York, with whom I have the good fortune to be at home. I will only say that I shall carry myself in the struggle before us and in office, if I shall be elected, so as to reflect no shade of dishonor upon them or to make any occasion for you to regret that you have listened to their generous appeal. The skies are bright with every sign of political promise. Let the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania do their duty, and I pledge you that your candidates will be faithful to their trust after the election. We have only to observe the solemn pledges of our platform to remove from the state the bitter reproach which has so long rested upon it, and to confirm the Democratic party in power for an indefinite period by the simple contrast between an honest and dishonest government. Inasmuch as the party represented here has the grasp of no boss on its throat, and no autocratic ring of spoilsmen to consult, we can safely undertake the reforms demanded by the people with the absolute assurance of the sympathy and support of the masses."

Mr. Black then introduced the Hon. James Hopkins who was received in a perfect ovation of applause. He spoke in eulogy of the candidates nominated, and that they would have his cordial, earnest and most persistent support. He spoke for an active campaign for victory and reform, victory first and reform that would justify the victory.

A second ballot for Judge was now in order, but after the roll was called changes were rapidly made to Clark, and one by one all the other candidates were withdrawn, and Mr. Clark nomination was then made by acclamation.

The Hon. J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, was then nominated on motion of Mr. Brown, of Erie, for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congressman at large. Several gentlemen named declined, among whom were Malcom Hay, of Pittsburgh, H. U. Hensyl, of Lancaster, Gen. Coulter, of Westmoreland. The candidates before the Convention were Messrs. Elliot, of Tioga, Stenger, of Franklin, Johnson, of Cambria, Gilpin, and Breslin, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Elliot.....	139
Stenger.....	64
Johnson.....	8
Gilpin.....	3
Breslin.....	21

The nomination of Mr. Elliot was made unanimous, when he was called to the front and made an excellent speech.

Mr. Stenger then responding to the call of the Convention made a ringing speech, in which he declared that he wanted no office, and urged that now as the lines were drawn against an unscrupulous enemy, every Democrat should do his whole duty to defeat the party now nearly destroyed in this State. He was satisfied that when Robert E. Pattison entered the executive department, there would be written over the door after him, "No thieves need apply."

Don Cameron in Despair.

Special Despatch to the World.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The conference between Senator Cameron and his lieutenants which was held in this city yesterday formed an interesting topic among politicians to-day. It is generally conceded that Cameron stiffened up the weakening backs of his stalwart coadjutors and told them the fight must be waged with more vigor. It is also believed that he acknowledged that his defeat was inevitable, but that appearances must indicate nothing of the sort. The attitude of James M. Manes, the Gas Trust boss, was considered somewhat at length, it is said, and his defection was considered a very serious feature of the situation. There is no doubt that a determined effort at compromise, or the calling of a new convention, will be made by the committee next Wednesday.

REVELATION suggests the idea that from woman comes the power to "bruise the serpent's head." The words take a new meaning to-day since this is precisely what Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies do for the physically debilitated patient. Her Vegetable Compound reaches the ultimate sources of the evil. Its action is gentle and noiseless, but is more powerful than the club of Hercules.—Bazar.

My children had sore throat. PERUNA cured them. M. P. Lenhart, Irwin Station, Pa.

The Tariff Commission—Organized and Ready for Business.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The tariff commission created under the act of Congress approved May 15, 1882, having been convened by the secretary of the treasury to meet in Washington, July 6, 1882, assembled in the large parlor of the Ebbitt house at 12 o'clock to-day. As early as 11 o'clock members of the commission began to arrive, and after being introduced to each other gathered in groups and spent the intervening time in casual conversation concerning the magnitude and character of their prospective labors. At 12 o'clock the gentlemen comprising the full commission were in their seats. The president, Mr. Flayes, then arose and delivered the opening address, which was listened to with close attention.

He said the commission has no other functions than those provided by law, and that the objective point of its labors is the establishment of a judicious tariff or a revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all. No special industry can have undue advantage, and the relations of the industries to each other, no less than the special necessities of each, must be considered. A radical or subversive change in the present general economical policy of the country is virtually interdicted, and a judicious not a revolutionary tariff, a revision not a destruction of existing tariff laws, is declared to be the object to which the labors of the commission should conduce. We may also find a solution of many questions of opposite individual or sectional interests, and may avoid many difficulties by remembering, while not unmindful of justice to existing interests, that protective duties should be imposed or withheld, not for the benefit of individuals or special industries, but for the good of the nation.

Without having perfected a permanent organization the commissioners at 2:30 took a recess and proceeded in a body to pay their respects to the president. From the executive mansion they went to the treasury department and called upon Secretary Folger. After the members of the commission had paid their respects to the president and the secretary of the treasury, and had duly qualified before the latter, they returned to the Ebbitt house. When they had reassembled the doors were closed and admittance was denied to all, save those directly connected with the commission. No business of importance was transacted, however, and at 4:30 o'clock the commission adjourned without having done more than informally discuss the order of business to be pursued. The commission will reassemble to-morrow.

Brewster's Opportunity.

The attention of Attorney General Brewster, says the Harrisburg Patriot, having been officially called to the Hon. Jay Hubbell's violation of the act of congress forbidding the assessment of officers of the United States government for political purposes it is reasonable to expect that the department of justice will proceed to vindicate the outraged law by bringing an indictment in the proper court against the audacious offender. The offense charged against Mr. Hubbell is of a most serious and odious character, and if the Attorney General should pass it over without an effort to enforce the law in the matter he will subject himself to a just suspicion that he is willing to shield the offender for reasons of a political character. When Brewster was notified of the charge against an alleged violation of the election laws he made haste to employ special counsel to assist the United States district attorney in securing a conviction. Nay, he was so zealous of good works in the interest of free and honest elections that he issued a pronouncement against the perpetrators of election fraud in which he allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. The crime with which Mr. Hubbell is charged is even more flagitious than that so fiercely denounced and so sternly punished by the attorney general in the case of the alleged South Carolina ballot-stuffers. It is doubly wicked because it first blackmails the officers and employees of the government and then seeks to corrupt elections and degrade the ballot. It will not do to plead in extenuation that Mr. Hubbell has simply followed a precedent long established. There are customs which are "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and this is one of them. General N. M. Curtis of the New York custom house preferred to follow the custom of his predecessors rather than to respect the inhibition of the act of congress. He discovered to his sorrow that custom does not always make law, but that the law is strong enough not only to regulate customs but to control the behavior of those who sit in receipt of them. Mr. Brewster's duty in the Hubbell matter is plain. If he should show a disposition to evade responsibility he will only bring contempt and odium upon himself and the administration of which he is a member.

Government Official Appropriates Public Land.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—About ten years ago E. G. Matthews, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at Denver, Col., was granted authority to erect a small building on lots owned by the Government for use as an office. He erected three buildings and leased them as stores. He has been receiving rent for them at the rate of about \$200 a month ever since, amounting in all to about \$20,000. The matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Folger a few months ago and he at once instituted an investigation. The result is that Matthews will be dispossessed of the property and the rental will hereafter be paid into the United States Treasury. Mr. Matthews is said to be a step brother of Schuyler Colfax and is now a private citizen at Denver.

Marshall Says Brown Will Not Accept.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, in an interview to-day, said his friend and nephew, Major A. M. Brown, had been tendered the place of Rawle for Supreme Judge by E. H. Neven, the Surveyor of the Port of

Philadelphia, but he had not considered the proposition for a moment, and would in no case accept. If Brown would take the place he (Marshall) would work and vote against him. Both he and Brown consider Cameron's ticket whipped now, and therefore the statement that Brown would accept to save the ticket if he believed it in peril is ridiculous and untrue.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S LETTERS.—President Arthur, it is stated, receives 600 letters every day. Allowing him to give each letter one minute's time, ten presidential hours of the twenty-four are accounted for. A famous Englishman of a century ago, who suffered from the same kind of inundation, used pleasantly to say that one-third of the letters he received were answered, that another third answered themselves, and that the other third got no answer of any kind. It is to be supposed that the President follows the precedent of the Englishman, who borrowed his practice from a royal philosopher of the classic times.

The first Napoleon had an amazing memory for figures. He remembered the respective produce of all taxes through every year of his administration, and could repeat them even to the centimes. Running over an account of expenditures, he noted the ratios of a battalion charged on a certain day at Besancon. "That battalion was not there," said he. The Minister, knowing that the Emperor had been out of France at the time, submitted that he thought it must have been there. It turned out that Napoleon was right, and that a fraud had been committed. The peculator was dismissed, and the anecdote went through the army inspiring a wholesome alarm.

The unwisdom of extravagant land grants to corporations is nowhere more forcibly illustrated than in the present controversy between the Government and the Northern Pacific railroad. This company was originally granted 57,820,000 acres conditionally. Of this area 27,800,000 acres have been earned according to contract. The estimated value of the land now is \$138,840,000, fully enough to construct the road and leave a surplus of \$33,000,000. It is this surplus the Government is after, but will fail to get.

Down! Down! Down!

From this date and until further notice, we have resolved to sell out your entire stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, in order to make room for our heavy Fall stock which is already being manufactured for this branch. Remember the goods must and shall be closed out at any price without delay, and he who will not trade now shall never have another such an opportunity as the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' block opposite Bockertoff House Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. n274t

HAD Chronic Cough and Constipation; could get no help. PERUNA cured me. Mrs. S. F. Williams, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Burchfield's New Grocery.

NEW CENTRE COUNTY BANK BUILDING.

Groceries! Groceries!

THE new Store in the Centre County Bank building, Highest, Bellefonte, Pa.,

IS NOW OPEN

—AND—

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 AN

FRESH.

The patronage of all desiring fair treatment is solicited.

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.