

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

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

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Belleville, 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 arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

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

Any person procuring us ten cash 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, etc., 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 MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	\$5 00	\$12 00	\$20 00	\$35 00
Two inches.....	10 00	24 00	40 00	65 00
Three inches.....	15 00	36 00	60 00	100 00
Quarter column (or 5 inches).....	12 00	28 00	45 00	75 00
Half column (or 10 inches).....	24 00	56 00	90 00	150 00
One column (or 20 inches).....	48 00	112 00	180 00	300 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.

The War in Egypt.

England's war in Egypt is now in full tide. The primary cause of this war originates from the extravagance of the father of the present Khedive, or Viceroy who succeeded in saddling the country with an enormous debt. The greater portion of the obligations of this debt, with the accruing interest attached, is held by the nobility of England and France. When the Egyptians tired of their expensive ruler, they deposed him and put his son in his place, the English creditors and their French allies got possession of the management of the Egyptian finances to secure the payment of their claims. Arabi Bey, representing the native political element of the country, rebelled against this summary disposal of the resources of the land. England sent a fleet and bombarded Alexandria for the purpose of subduing the rebellion and restoring the power of collecting the revenue of Egypt to the English and French officials empowered to receive it. This is the history of the case, as we understand it. Alexandria, originally a city founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. has been given over to destruction, first by the British gun, and completed by the fire of the retreating rebels, is now in the possession of England. Arabi Bey and his army escaped to continue the war elsewhere.

The Parentage and Youth of the Democratic Candidate—A Friendly View.

The nominee of the Democrats for Governor of Pennsylvania was, when I last saw him, a little boy, aged probably nine years. His father was a poor Methodist preacher, of a large handsome presence, looking something like the late Chief Justice Chase. His sincerity and beauty attracted a Miss Woodford, of Somerset county, Maryland, who came of an old Colonial family there, members of which sat in the Maryland Legislature in the time of Charles II. Almost the only strangers of address and experience to travel on the Eastern Shore of Maryland have been these itinerant old men of Wesley's order, and they frequently get the pick of the wives, if not in worldly goods, in virtue and sense. My parents and the Pattisons being both from the same region of Maryland, the mother frequently brought these children to our mother to spend part of the day while she visited or went on a journey. She probably kept but one servant, and had to cut the cloth of life close to the pattern. I never thought in those days that in the leanish-legged, self-willed urchin playing around the floor was a Governor of Pennsylvania. His best endowment was the unvarying refinement of manner and character his father carried through life, and the Maryland spirit his mother possessed. These old Colonial families look to public honors as better than riches, and would rather be people of consideration than of vulgar opulence.

Little Bobby Pattison went to the Philadelphia public schools—the same Grammar school and High school "Gath" had been through eight or ten years earlier—and then his father had the toleration, born of gentlemanly instincts, to let the boy enter the law office of a good Roman Catholic, Lewis C. Cassidy. He obtained the very responsible place of controller, or watchdog of the city treasury, and there it was astonishing how one man, educated in honor and the fear of God, could be distinguished in a peculating and thriving age. He positively did not know how to steal, though he had been always poor. This made him eminent in Philadelphia politics, and very unfashionable. But it pleased the tax-payers, who hardly knew what was theirs until they sat on it. And, finally, at the age of thirty-two, this little boy, born at the old town of Snow Hill, which is older than Annapolis, verifies the text I once heard his father preach a sermon from: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things; low I will make thee ruler over many." His mother made no mistake when she married the black-eyed Methodist preacher.—Gath in Cincinnati Engineer.

FOR nervous debility take PERUNA.

Manœuvring for Position.

The correspondence that has lately passed between the Republican Bosses and the Independents exhibits every phase of superb political strategy. Both sides have been manœuvring for position. Both know that there is a vital point of disagreement between them that the Independents can't accept and that the Independents can't surrender; that after diplomacy shall have played its part a death-struggle must follow; and both are seeking to manœuvre each other into as vulnerable a position as possible for the desperate final attack.

The strategy of the Bosses was as well conceived and as brilliantly executed as their unfortunate position admitted. If they had been dealing with the loose Independents of the past, they would have captured the whole Independent army, bag and baggage; but the strategy that has manœuvred the Independents into the fatal embrace of the Bosses many times during the decade, has each year created bolder and more aggressive Independents, and the Boss strategists were, for the first time, confronted with Independent strategists who know a hawk from a hand-saw.

When Bosses Cameron, Quay and Cooper threw out their strategy to capture John Stewart, they missed their man, and the superb strategy with which he manœuvred on the field, was immensely supported by the unspiked and unspikable McMichael battery that commands the key of the Boss position.

The strategic Bosses offered the Independents everything that the Independents don't want, and reserved the one thing that they not only want but must have. The offer was couched in the faultless employment of words to conceal ideas and purposes; but Independent Stewart cut abruptly across lots to get at just what the Bosses don't want to surrender and what they can't afford to refuse. Boss Cameron's strategy thinly disguises his one purpose to make Beaver Governor to perpetuate the power of Cameron and the machine; Independent Stewart's strategy disguises nothing; declares in favor of a Republican ticket that shall be the honest choice of honest Republicans, and sinks all personal ambition on the altar of honest Republican unity. This strikes the Bosses in the one penetrable point of the Boss armor, and Stewart can be content, as the machine must surrender Beaver and the spoils system or it must die on the field.

Cunning as was the Boss strategy, it has been surpassed by the more direct and no less wise strategy of the Independents. The Bosses greatly surpass the Independents in skillful political strategy, as strategy has been their study and practice for years; but it required no great skill for an Independent leader like John Stewart to go right down to bed-rock truth and counter on the Bosses by cutting squarely through their platitudes and uncovering the one vital point in the Bosses' line that the Republican people are ready to attack. And when Stewart had done his part with consummate generalship, to meet one of the cunning expedients which often confront politicians, Colonel McMichael put in a supplement to the Independent strategy, telling all that was forbidden to be told in political diplomacy. McMichael's letter, telling the truth for the truth's sake, and refusing to subordinate the right to any considerations of expediency, is the feature of the strategic movements for position that will be ever fresh in the public mind. Grant, the commander, had to manœuvre at times, but Sheridan, the lieutenant, could strike from the Valley to Appomattox.

The strategy of the disputing Bosses and Independents is now practically ended, and the results of their manœuvres for position are visible to all. They have ended just where they started and just where both knew from the beginning they must end. Cameron won't abdicate his Boss domination and he can't surrender Beaver; the Independents won't assent to Cameron's arrogant and despotic leadership, and they can't accept Beaver, Cameron's chosen candidate for Governor. Cameron meant it all from the start; the Independents knew his irrevocable purpose when they organized revolution, and now both sides have exhausted strategy and manœuvres for position, and the shock of battle must come. Whether Stewart or Pattison shall win, it will be equally a fatal defeat for the Bosses, and as one of them must win, the victory will be for the right.—Phila. Times.

A National Improvement.

In the River and Harbor bill one of the heaviest appropriations is for beginning the work of digging the Hennepin Canal, in Illinois. The design of the canal is to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi River. The canal will be sixty-five miles long, and wholly within the territory of Illinois. When this improvement is made its advocates boast that ocean-going vessels can be loaded with freight at Chicago, pass through the canal, thence down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence to Liverpool without breaking cargo. It is this consideration which has doubtless provoked so much zealous opposition to the canal from Representatives in the West who never before were known to balk at the most wasteful and useless appropriations for rivers and harbors.

This Hennepin Canal, the appropriation for which met with fierce opposition in the Senate on Thursday, has at least the appearance of being a work of national character, differing in this respect from most of the jobs in the River and Harbor bill. But the demand for this appropriation serves to mark the great change which has been wrought in the policy and character of the Government within the last fifty years. In the early history of public improvements the people of Pennsylvania, at their own expense, constructed works of far greater national and commercial importance than the Hennepin Canal. At vast expenditure, in a period of comparative poverty, they opened a great line of transportation from east to west, lifting section boats over the Allegheny Mountains by stationary engines and a series of inclined planes and dropping them into the canal at Johnstown, whence they were floated to Pittsburgh, enterprise and engineering skill was finished, along with others of great mag-

nitude, the debt of the State was upward of \$40,000,000. New York, at the same time, constructed mighty works of internal improvement which were of far more commercial importance than four-fifths of the alleged improvements in this River and Harbor bill. Virginia and Maryland, too, vied with their sister States to the North in making similar improvements for promoting the internal commerce of the country. When these States were thus assuming heavy burdens of debt and taxation, some of which have not yet been removed, they did not dream of appealing to the National Government for assistance. Had they done so they would have been referred by the Democratic administrators of the Government to the constitutional restrictions and to the poverty of the National Treasury. But the constitutional limitations have been long since pettifogged, and a surplus of one hundred and fifty millions in the Treasury, drained from the life-blood of industry, affords a constant temptation to every species of jobbery that can be devised under pretence of improving the commerce of the country.

The position of the States and of the General Government toward each other has completely changed. Fortunately the States undertook the works of public improvement, which were designed in greater or less degree to promote the commerce of the whole country. The public works of Pennsylvania, like the proposed Hennepin Canal, were wholly within the limits of the State, but the States on the east and west and north and south participated more or less in their commercial advantages. Now the States come to the National Treasury with their ladles, lustily begging for pap. Notwithstanding the boasted commercial importance of the Hennepin Canal, neither public nor private enterprise in Illinois can be induced to dig it, though the expense is estimated at only three or four million dollars. If a ring of speculators in politics and business in Virginia wish to increase their facilities of transporting coal in that State, an appropriation from the Treasury is sought and obtained with the pretence of promoting internal commerce. Lumber companies in Michigan and Wisconsin have found appropriations in the River and Harbor bill very convenient to enable them to float their lumber to market. There is scarcely a stream or inlet from Maine around to Oregon that is not fretted with an improvement for the alleged benefit of commerce, though many of them in certain seasons will never be able to float a negro's dug-out with the utmost amount of appropriation. Democratic Representatives in Congress, who boast of their devotion to State rights and strict construction, find themselves incapable of withstanding the seductions of a river and harbor job. Mc Lane of Maryland, and Reagan of Texas, strict constructionists both, had the audacity to defend this most enormous of all river and harbor jobs, as in harmony with the Constitution and the practice of the fathers, when they knew they were falsifying the truth of political history and perverting the principles of Democracy.

Sure of Democratic Success.

WHAT CHANCEY F. BLACK SAYS OF PATTISON AND THE TICKET.

York Dispatch to the Times.

Monday evening a large number of citizens assembled in Centre Square and headed by the Spring Garden band, marched to the home of Chancey F. Black and tendered him a serenade in honor of his nomination. Mr. Black acknowledged the honor by saying: "You expect on this occasion no speech from me concerning the general issue of the campaign. The time for that has not yet arrived. I will suggest but a single idea. The battle now to be fought is not one for mere partisan victory; its object is the reform of the state government in all its departments and clean hands only must be put to the work. The nomination of the gallant Pattison, the stainless young leader who stands at the head of the reform column in Philadelphia, means precisely that and nothing else. Like the Black Knight of old, who came to restore the rightful sovereign to his own, this bold tribune of the people will be found thundering at the gates of the ring citadel, battle-axe in hand, and when he makes his lodgment within the black flag of the bosses will be displaced by the purest political banner that ever floated on any breeze. Our Republican friends have no reason to complain of us. If we do not give them what we promise—an absolutely pure and honest government—they have the power to turn us out, and all decent citizens will help them to do it. But there is little danger of that. They tried Pattison once and instead of finding reason to part with him they discovered many powerful reasons for adding thousands of Republican votes to his previous majority, and the rest of the ticket, leaving out the present speaker, is fully up to the standard. The beginning of reform in this state was the adoption of the new constitution, which despite the most tremendous exertions of the ring, received something like 150,000 majority. In the convention which framed that beneficent instrument Clark and Elliot were tall figures and laborers. Every line of it is dear to them. They are actuated by its spirit, and their influence will of necessity be exerted to complete the reforms which they so auspiciously began. We can have no quarrel with good citizens who have hitherto chosen to carry a party name different from ours. To such we shall address our appeals in the next four months, with the most abundant confidence that they will be received in the spirit in which they are made. We admit that when united they have a majority, but the present struggle for the deliverance of the commonwealth from evils universally acknowledged and universally deplored is an occasion which, like pestilence of war drives all true men together for the public safety. Our Republican neighbors who are tax-payers and not tax-eaters are as earnest in their desires for an economical government as we are; and thousands will avail themselves of this opportunity for a radical change which, under the peculiar circumstances, we alone of the three great parties in the field are able to offer them."

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, proprietor of the Pennsylvania agricultural works, an earnest Republican, being called for, announced his attention to support Mr. Black for lieutenant governor, and he thought every Republican in the county should do the same.

Mr. Geo. Small, one of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, said his residence was Baltimore, but if he was a Pennsylvania he also would support Mr. Black.

Col. Levi Maish, District Attorney E. D. Ziegler, and Hon. Jere S. Black followed with short speeches which were enthusiastically received.

The park surrounding the house was beautifully illuminated, and the serenaders invited in and tendered the hospitalities of Mr. Black's house.

The Reduction of Taxes.

THE REPUBLICAN SHAM BILL TO AMEND THE REVENUE AND TARIFF CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the World.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Republicans and the taxes, this is the political topic at this moment. "The stone which the builders rejected the same is become the head of the corner." A Republican House caucus, many weeks ago, decided that there should be no reduction of taxation during this session. The people were heard from and it was discovered that the vials of wrath were about to be poured upon the head of the dominant political party. Then another House Republican caucus decided to reduce internal revenue taxes where reduction would do least good, and a bill was passed to that effect. A Republican Senate caucus met and in still greater alarm resolved to add to this Internal Revenue bill some tariff provisions, and thus yesterday the subject of taxation was thrust upon the Senate for discussion which is warmly welcomed by Democrats. The issue is joined. It is not an issue between protection and free trade, not for or against a tariff for revenue only, not for or against an internal revenue tax system, it is not an argumentative contest between methods of imports or methods of direct taxes, it is none of these things, but it is a taxation issue. Shall there be or shall there not be a reduction of taxation? Shall the reduction be such as to relieve the people? The millions or the half dozen? The legitimate purpose of a reduction of taxation should be to lift the burdens from those who feel the burdens, not with conspicuous partiality to lessen the taxes of those who grow rich just in proportion as they are paying taxes and to whom taxes, therefore, are not a burden. Shall the reduction be limited to two or three articles, a monopolist reduction, or shall it be broad, philosophic, democratic, extending to articles where it will be quickly and gratefully felt by the many? This is the issue which the debate in the Senate yesterday and to-day has flung upon the thought of the country and upon the Congress for action. The elaborate and effective speech of Mr. Bayard to-day was broad enough and still sufficiently attentive to details to give the Republicans much uneasiness and to indicate the scope the debate will take on the Democratic side of the Senate. It was noticeable, at the close of Senator Bayard's speech, that Mr. Morrill, who has charge of this bill, rose and was immediately approached by such politicians as John Sherman and Mr. Allison, and thereupon for some reason, he abandoned the floor. This seems to corroborate the report that the Republican Senators have agreed generally not to discuss this bill, but to try to pass it. As the bill is a caucus measure this statement is not unworthy of belief. But it will not be possible for the Republican side of the Chamber to sit in silence under such speeches as Mr. Bayard made to-day, or such as Mr. Beck and others will make hereafter. Mr. Bayard closed his speech with a happy and forcible allusion to a fundamental law of taxation. He said, substantially, that while our Constitution and laws sanction the taxing of private property for public purposes, neither the Constitution of the United States nor the Constitution of any State in this Union, nor the Constitution of any civilized State, written or unwritten, authorize the taking of public property for private purposes. Moneys gained by taxation become public property, and this terse argument of the Senator was aimed at flagrant and alarming evils in our public expenditures.

These two days have named the towering issue in the elections of this year and the Democratic motto "taxation, its judicious reductions," a reduction which will not too much cripple the revenues—a reduction which will afford real relief to the masses. Upon this question, so far as I can learn, the Democrats of the Senate are substantially a unit, and in their arguments and action will be harmonious. They will consistently vote against the sham reductions and in favor of the real reductions. The discussion thus unexpectedly begun will not improbably extend to our entire taxation systems, tariff and internal, and, it being warm at present, the Democratic Senators express their willingness to remain here until it is cooler for the purpose of arguing this question of taxation with the Republican party. No Republican suggestion has been made either branch of Congress looking to a genuine diminution of taxes. The Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate have made suggestions only to have them defeated. The votes in the Senate on the various phrases of the taxation question, as they arise, will be analogous to the Committee votes, and the Republican votes will be in harmony with the Republican caucus action.

The Republicans are frightened and floundering. Their caucus decided not to reduce taxation, and this edict was obeyed. The tariff Commission bill passed and the House determined not to reduce internal revenue taxation. The note of alarm was sounded and the House caucus decreed that some monopolies should be relieved, and on June 27 the House passed this fraudulent Internal Revenue bill, having on June 24, three days before, resolved that Congress should adjourn July 10. How much in earnest the governing party must have been! What curious haste!

For weakness of any kind take PERUNA.

WHAT the early Republicans of the Charles Sumner school used to rave about as "plantation manners" were outdone in the House of Representatives last week by the present leader of the Republicans, Mr. Robeson, if we are to accept a statement by the usually well-informed Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican. Commenting upon Robeson's attack on Whittorne this correspondent says:

"Nobody knew at the time how near we came to having bloodshed on the floor of the House last week. Robeson now says that he should have shot Whittorne had he struck him. 'I should have killed him if he had hit me,' he is reported as saying to Joe Blackburn. Everybody expected to see Whittorne strike Robeson, as he strode towards him and charged him with lying. Had the space over which he was obliged to walk to reach Robeson been shorter, he might not have been able to control his passion. Robeson was armed. He went to the House prepared to defend himself. He knew Whittorne's passionate nature and he knew that he should kindle the passion. What would have happened had Robeson shot Whittorne down there in the area before the whole House we can only conjecture, but there would have been more than one exchange of shots."

This statement has been copied into more than one Republican newspaper with apparent approval, and no friend of Robeson has yet contradicted the charge made in it that he went into a deliberate body intending to provoke a member of that body to a demonstration which would give him an excuse for drawing and using a deadly weapon within the area of the House. A member of Congress who goes into his place "prepared to defend himself" with a deadly weapon against the possible or probable consequences of a speech which he intends to make, commits an act of treason to the fundamental principles of free government.—New York World.

ONE of the most extraordinary sacramental services ever held in Kentucky was that in which thirty-three convicts in the Penitentiary were baptized by immersion. The "Mountain Evangelist," Barnes, had been preaching to the prisoners with such effect that these thirty-three professed conversion. They preferred to testify their faith and repentance by being baptized by immersion. There being no law of Kentucky against baptizing convicts in this way, the consent of the Penitentiary authorities was granted. The whole company was sent to the river in wagons, as there was no suitable baptistry in the prison. Each wagon was furnished with an armed guard, ready to put rifle-bullets into any of the convicts who should manifest a desire to get away. But there was no effort to escape. The convicts all behaved admirably. They were marched down to the river one by one, and as each reached the brink he was then led into the water, immersed and then led out again and seen safely into the wagon.

"ANDY" CURTIN is one of those men who never beat about the bush, but "talk right out in meetin'," saying just what they mean and meaning precisely what they say. The other afternoon in Philadelphia he remarked to an interviewer, "I am unreservedly for Pattison, because I am a Democrat, and because the convention which nominated him was a thoroughly independent one. There was no bossism there. The young and better element of the party nominated him." "Andy" can do excellent work "on the stump," when the time for "putting in the big ticks" arrives, and we trust he will give all the time to that service he can possibly spare from his personal and official duties.

How the debauched and demoralizing spoils system works may be inferred from the following genuine advertisements, taken from a recent issue of the Washington Republican, the organ of the spoilsman's administration:

\$100.—A Lady with good indorsements will give \$100 for a good, permanent position in one of the departments. Address G. G., Republican Office.

WILL give Fifty Dollars cash and 25 per cent. of salary as long as retained to any person procuring me a position under the government. Address "Money," Republican Office.

The offices of the government have become a matter of commerce all around. The friendless must pay the hangers-on to get appointments, then they must be robbed by assessments, and then they must obey the orders of boss leaders or be dismissed. Is it surprising that the country is in defiant revolt to force civil service reform?—Phila. Times.

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.

Down! Down! Down!

From this date and until further notice, we have resolved to sell out our 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 at the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' block opposite Brockerhoff House Allegheny street, Belleville, Pa. 27-4t

ONE of the sons of the Siamese twins who recently graduated from North Carolina school for mutes, is deaf and dumb. He would have been better off if he had born a twin, like his father.

New Advertisements.

READ! MARK!! LEARN!!

A fine enclosed

PICNIC GROUND

WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE SWINGS, CROQUET GROUND, QUOITS, PARLOR, AND A FINE SPRING OF PURE WATER WITH PLENTY OF SHADE.

Music and Lunches can be secured at moderate rates. Carriages and Tickets for the "Cave," Societies, Clubs, Lodges and all respectable parties can address, for particulars and terms, GEO. E. NASH, Manager, Spring Mills House, Spring Mills, Pa.

27-3m

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.

The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and Children, and their unequalled skirt Suspenders for Ladies. None should be without them; our leading physicians recommend them and are loud in their praise. These goods are manufactured by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county, and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation, in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency for this county. We advise some lady who is in need of employment to send to the Company her name and address and mention this paper. Address Queen City Suspender Company, No. 179, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 27-1 t

WALNUT LEAF HAIR RESTORER.

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and, as its name indicates, is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from the dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen out. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. SMITH, KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia and C. N. CHITTENDEN, New York. 4-27-ly.

Executors' Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises hereinafter described on

Tuesday, the 25th of July, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following described real estate, late of Jacob Bower, dec'd., to wit:

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Greene township, Clinton county, and in Miles township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, along the public road leading from Sugar Valley to Brush Valley, four miles from Loganville borough and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stone; thence north one-half (84) degrees west one hundred and twenty (120) degrees east seventy-five (75) perches to stone; thence by land now or late of Jacob Bower north one (1) degree east seventy-two (72) perches to stone; thence north twenty-four (24) degrees east one hundred and twenty-three (123) perches to stone; thence by land lately supposed to be vacated north eighty-five and one-half (85 1/2) degrees west one hundred and twenty (120) perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, forty-five acres of which lay in Clinton county, Pa., on which are erected buildings and improvements, and fifty-five acres of which lay in Centre county, Pa. The improvements are a good two-story dwelling house, a frame barn, a wagon shed and other outbuildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation. About thirty acres of the property is woodland well set with young timber. There is one fine apple orchard in good bearing order, as well as a choice variety of cherry, peach and other fruit trees. On the premises is a well of good water convenient to the dwelling. The crops growing upon the premises will be reserved, unless otherwise announced on day of sale. It will be made known on day of sale how the property will be sold, whether a tract or by the acre.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash; balance in one and two years with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage on the property. JACOB S. TYSON, DEVINE JONES, Executors.

Burchfield's New Grocery.

NEW CENTRE COUNTY BANK BUILDING.

Groceries! Groceries!

THE NEW STORE in the Centre County Bank Building, Highest, Belleville, 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

MONDAY, May 1,

AND ALL GOODS CONSEQUENTLY NEW AND 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.