The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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

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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.

DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST .-Of the many interesting fragments and relics brought to light by persevering antiquarians none can be more interesting than the following-to Christians, the most imposing judicial document ever recorded in human annals. It has thus been faithfully transcribed:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the Emperor Tiberius Casar, and 27th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem—Annas and Caiaphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God—Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting in the presidential chair of the practory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves, the great and notorious evidence of the people saying:
1. Jesus is a seducer.

2. He is seditious.
3. He is the enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the son of

5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel. 6. He entered into the temple follow-

ed by a multitude bearing palm branch es in their hands. Orders the first centurion, Quilius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of

Forbids any person whomsoever, either rich or poor to oppose the death of Jesus Christ.

The witnesses who signed the con-demnation of Jesus are:

1 Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.

Joannus Robani. Raphael Bobani. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The foregoing is engraved on a copper plate, on the reverse of which is written, "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique marble vase, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1810, and was discovered by the Commissioners of

Arts of the French army. At the expedition of Naples, it was enclosed in a box of ebony and preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians. The French translation was made by the Commissioners of Arts. The original is in the

Hebrew language.

In is a little early in the campaign to look for the ludicrous incidents that are certain to flow in the flood. tide of political excitement. But Geneaver kept the Commonwealth in a broad grin until Boss Cooper got him muzzled, and now, as if in re-for that indignity upon the truly good statesman, his home organ, the Bellefonte Republican, has entered the field as the champion political humanist field as the champion political humonist of the century. As an introductory to the curiosities in campaign literature that are to be expected the able editor of the home organ, under the inspiration of the conundrum, "Will Senator Wallace Show His Hand?" proceeds to weave a most thrilling tale of torpitude and duplicity, in which Messrs. Randall, Cassidy, Eckley B. Coxe and William L. Scott are to completely pulverize the aspirations of the Clearfield liam L. Scott are to completely pulverize the aspirations of the Clearfield county Democratic gladiator. By way of diversion from the cruel aspect of the blood-curdling narrative the campaign romancer introduces the great harmonizer, Hon. Samuel Josephs, massered in the company of a state of the country o querading in the character of a statesman spiring to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, and 'Squire Mc-Mullen as the heavy villian of the awaiting the opportunity to thrust Randall into the Presiforcibly thrust Randall into the Presi-dential office. A vein of comedy is reached in the closing paragraphs of the narrative, though it is well conceal-ed beneath a skillfully constructed gar-ment of intrigue. Then Senator Wal-lace is introduced as a co-conspirator with the Knights of Labor in a masked effort to vote the members of that or-ganization for General Beaver and to betray the whole Democratic party into the hands of the rapacious Philistines the hands of the rapacious Philistines who compose the opposition. It is a really meritorious effort at campaign humor, and except the remarkable utterance of General Beaver at Bristol has no parallel in improbability in contemporaneous literature of that class.— Phila, Times,

Frightful Figures.

THE RECORD OF A PROFLIGATE CONGRESS.

It is well to have the exact figures for the appropriations made at the first session of this profligate Congress, so that they cannot be successfully disputed. To be entirely on the safe side and to prevent controversy hereafter, we will take the statement made by Mr. Allison, Chairman of Appropriations in the Sen-ate, rather than our own summary, even ate, rather than our own summary, even when both rest on the same data. ter making a comparison between all the bills of 1881 with those of 1882, Mr. Allison sums up in these words: "Net increase of appropriations for 1881 over 1882, \$77,532,621,34." He declares his party guilty of wild extravagance, while he attempts to excuse these unprece-dented grants of the public money for questionable objects.

questionable objects.

No lame explanation, no weak invention, will satisfy the people who have been victimized by a plundering Congress. From the first hour to the last, one supreme purpose dominated the councils of the Republican party, led by Secor Robeson in the House of Representatives. That was to get the most money out of the Treasury, without regard to the nature of the appropriation.

The Democrats carried the House of Representatives in the tidal wave of 1874 by a majority of seventy, ousting a

1874 by a majority of seventy, ousting a Republican majority of one hundred. That revolution was mainly caused by the excesses of Grantism. The people rose up and rebuked the corruption of Grantism and the property of the excesses of the corruption of the corrupti rose up and rebused the corruption of Grant's first term. They compelled the Washington Ring, the Whiskey Ring, the Indian Ring, the Postal Ring, the Army Ring, the Navy Ring, the Land Ring, and the other organized Rings to suspend operations. They broke up much of the stealing that had been common in all the departments, and they forced the Republicans to abandon venal practices that had disgraced the Administration.

The Democrats came in pledged to retrenchment and reform, and kept faith with all their obligations. The record of the Forty-fourth Congress is an honorable witness of the fidelity and of honorable witness of the fidelity and of the zeal with which every pledge was redeemed. They reduced the appropriations many millions the first year, against the bitter opposition of a Republican Senate, and against the false cry that the reductions would cripple the public service. That good work was continued, though perhaps with less vigor than should have been exhibited. During the six years of Democratic ascendancy in the House, jobbery found no favor, and the lobby became impecunious. The old brokers in legislation withdrew from active business and gave up Washington as their headactive tusiness and gave up Washington as their head-quarters. The rules with which the Democrats began their career shut the lobbyists out and excluded the multi-tude of "riders" that were mounted on the appropriation bills prior to their

advent of power.

The Republicans obtained a narrow majority in the present House, which they have augmented by coalition with the Greenbackers, and by turning out ix Democrats who were fairly elected. The transition from one party to the other revived instantly the scenes, the

methods, and the lobby that were familiar before the tidal wave of 1874. This session of Congress has brought together the jobbers, the traders, the thieves, and the speculators, who were accustomed to flourish and to dictate legislation under Republican rule. The election of Keifer, and the leadership of Secor Robeson, announced to the coun-try that prodigality was to be the law, and that corruption was to be the ptice of this Congress. The result she that the announcement was true.

At the end of eight months this Con-gress disperses, leaving the foulest record in our legislative history, surpassing the worst days of Grantism in reckless ex-penditure, and defying public opinion by outrages that are likely to receive condign punishment at the ballot box Heedless of the lesson of 1874, the Re publican leaders exceeded their own worst extravagance, and neglected the duties which the people demanded at their hands. Senator Allison's reluctant concession of seventy eight millions excess over the last appropriation will stand in judgement against them at the fall election.—N. Y. Sun.

The Fight Againts Corruption.

the present campaign is to be a fight with money in it, but the money will be used on one side only. Even if both parties—and there are really but two parties to the struggle—were on an equal footing so far as financial resources are concerned, the men who are fighting for reform would be debarred by the nature of the contest from going into the mar-ket for votes and bidding against the Cameron machine. No reform can come through the success of a party, whether its pretentions, which wins poluting the ballot-box. That the party which secures the offices by corrupt means will make a corrupt use of them afterwards is a fact established by the history of ever country in which bribery has at any time been a potent factor in

The Democracy is neither surprised nor dismayed by the desperate program of the machine managers. When a vigorous fight against the Cameron corruptionists was decided upon it was expected that the machine would seek to pected that the machine would seek to maintain its power by the use of every species of political knavery attainable. Its triumps heretofore have been mainly achieved by bribery, illegal voting and false counting. So many of its adherents have been sent to the penitentiary for the two latter crimes that they are not hely to he included in as free. tiary for the two latter crimes that they are not likely to be indulged in as freely as heretofore, but bribery, being less easily detected, will be practiced by Cameron's henchmen to a greater extent than ever before known in the history of the state. It is taken for granted that every purchasable voter will be bought by the machine and will work and vote for the machine ticket. To these men the Democracy and others who desire reform in the politics of the commonwealth do not intend to make any frantic appeals. The wretch who any frantic appeals. The wretch who will make merchandise of the elective franchise is lost to all sense of honor and decency, and language addressed to his reasons is worse than wasted.

But in spite of the thousands of venal voters who are expected to sell them-selves to the Cameron machine, the overwhelming defeat of the ring cannot be doubted. A vast majority of the people of the Keystone state have sufficient honesty and patriotism to con-demn the faction whose main reliance in the present struggle is fraud—(and no in the present struggle is fraud—(and no intelligent man needs to be told that a purchased vote is morally and legally as fraudulent as a vote gained by false counting or one cast by a repeater. If a majority of the people are ready to sanction the use of money for corrupting the ballot then republican government in this state has practically caesed to exist. To indorse bribery as legitimate is to make the servants of the ed to exist. To indorse bribery as legitimate is to make the servants of the people their masters; is to give the party in power the right to perpetuate its rule by buying up the voters at each recurring election with themoney taken from them by taxation. We have too much faith in the integrity and intelligence of the people to helicate that with gence of the people to believe that, with their eyes open to the facts—and the facts will be so present before the campaign closes that every elector can un-destand them—they will deliberately vote to make themselves the perpetual chattels of the Cameron machine.

The True Way.

WHAT IS THE INTRREST OF THE WORKING MEN?

Mayor Powderley tells the readers of the North American Review, in the course of a very able article, that the Knights of Labor were organized to take the place of the labor unions, which had not answered all purposes as they should have done. But we should like to ask Mr. Powderly or any other equally sin-cere and intelligent friend of labor cere and intelligent friend of labor what they can hope to gain by any political action outside the Democratic party. That party has always supported the just demands and defended the legal rights of labor. That was the leading purpose of its formation. Under Jefferson, Jackson, and their successors, it fulfilled that mission until it was suit on the always required to the properties of the support of the su was split on the slavery question and a minority party came into federal power. But there is not a principle or a rule or a maxim laid down anywhere by Thom-as Jefferson which does not make for the protection of the plain common man against the cunning devices of legislation, by which combined capital and centralized power are always seek-ing to appropriate the earnings of labor. Let Mr. Powderly and his friends look all through this much talked of but little understood system of Jefferson, which is after all so simple and so easily summed up in a few great principles, and tell us whether the laboring man can ever make for himself a party or a platform better calculated for the protection of his rights than the Demo-

Let Mayor Powderly and those who honestly co-operate with him discounte-nance any separate political action of manual laborers, and instead advise the workingmen everywhere to organize Jefferson associations, and enforce Jef ferson's doctrine upon the party which he formed and vitalized to serve the common people. Such associations which, in the language of Senator Wallace, "shall reach into every election district, and there teach the gospel of individual right, local government and pure administration, are among the best that can be devised to produce that harmony of counsel which is necessary to cope with such a foe. Community of interests begets unity of opinion, and hence we must practice what we teach-such an organization of thinkers, speak. ers and writers striking everywhere at centralized power and corrupt rule, and acting with and for the masses, will speedily place us upon fighting equality with the party of the administration, and give us an even chance in the great struggle for popular rights. Unity and struggle for popular rights. Unity and successful progress can come to our organization only through closer following of Jefferson's own practice. We must err, if we err at all, on the side of the masses of the people. We must incur, as he did, the charge of sans culottism, rather than hear the taint of control of the same culottism. as he did, the charge of sans carrent, rather than bear the taint of aristocratic tandency and moneyed control. We tendency and moneyed control. We must denounce, as he did, every "contrivance for corruption," and strip our-selves of responsibility for a system that enables men so to manipulate franchises It is well for the people of Pennsylvania to understand at the outstart that the property of the resemble with the resem

Republican party. He was an avowed monarchist. He said in the constitutional convention; "All communities "divide themselves into the few and the 'many. The first are the rich and the 'well-born, the other the mass of the people. The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or de-termine right. Give therefore, to the "first class a distinct, permanent share in the government." No one will deny that this has been pretty effectually done. Just before the last presidential election General Garfield announced that the influence of Hamilton was waxing, while that of Jefferson was waning. The Federalist-Republicans waning. The Federalist-Republicans draw, as they always did, and as they poastfully avow, their inspiration from

It is to be remembered that when Pattison entered upon the duties of his office as controller he found official extravagance and municipal maladminis tration prevailing to a remarkable de-gree in Philadelphia. The permanent gree in Philadelphia. The permanent debt, the department expenses and tax rate were all increasing yearly. From the very outset Pattison turned the tide. Instead of an average yearly addition of 3,622,406 to the city debt there is now a steady reduction of \$1,246,737 per annum; the department expenses have gone down from \$8,184,961.20 to 16,883,326,92, a reduction per annum of \$1,301,634.28; and the tax levy is reduced from \$2.25 to \$1,90, a reduction of the annual burden on property of 35 cents on every \$100 of valuation. Mention these figures to your Republications Mention these figures to your Republi-can neighbor who thinks Pattison is "too young-"

Eloquent Figures.

The record which the Congress just adjourned has made is eloquent of extravagence. There was no thought of economy. The tax-payer was lost sight of. There were one hundred and fifty millions of surplus in the treasury and the Republican majority knew it and felt no restraint. Appropriations for all purposes were recklessly increased without any apparent regard for the common interest of the whole people. The sum total of appropriations for 1883 is \$284.243,097, or \$77.532,621 more than for 1882 and over \$101,000,000 more than for 1881. The statistics will speak for themselves. The appropriation for pensions is \$100,000,000, an excess over 1882 of \$31,717,694. The excess of the appropriation for rivers and harbors over that for 1882 is about \$7,196,075 appropriation for rivers and narroors over that for 1882 is about \$7,196,075. For post offices the excess is nearly \$4,-000,000, for the legislative, executive and judicial departments over \$2,360,-000, for sundry civil expenditure about \$2,500,000, for the army and navy each nearly a million, for miscellaneous matters \$23,066,938, for deficiencies \$4,565,-

Title of act	Appropria- tions for 1882.	Appropria- tions for 1883.	Increase, 1883 over 1882.
Pension	\$68,282,306	\$100,000,000	\$31,717,694
Military Acad Fortifica-	322,435	885,557	13,121
tions Cons. & dip-	575,000	380,000	
lomatic	1.192,435	1,256,655	64,220
Navy	14,566,037	14,816,176	250,139
Postoffice	40,957,432	44,643,900	3,686,498
Indian	4,587,866	5,229,374	641,507
Army	26,687,800	27,258,000	570,200
Legis'v Sundry	17,677,679	20,038,000	2,360,321
civil District	22,092,194	25,589,358	3,497,168
Col'bia River &	1,689,008	1,695,098	6,090
harbor General	11,547,800	18,743,875	7,196,075
defic'y	5,124,046	9.689.951	4,465,994
Agricul	335,500	9,689,951 427,280	91,780
Total reg.	015 005 540	080 100 005	51.405.600
Miss	215,637,542	270,103,225	54,465,683
Misc	1,072,933	24,139,871	23,066,938
Gr. total	\$216,710,476	\$294,243,096	\$77,727,621

The party which is responsible for this extravagunce has already begun to make voluminous explanations, in the vain hope of beclouding the matter and making fiction play the part of truth. But truth like murder "will out" and the people justly murmur at this out-rageous raid upon the treasury. The majority had the power to shape the re-cord of congress. It could have pre-vented this assault upon the treasury had it seen fit. It chose rather to per-mit the gratification of personal sizes mit the gratification of personal aims than to protect the interests of the public. There is no earthly excuse for instance for the increase of over seven millions in the appropriation for rivers and harbors, for there is an unexpended balance of four millions of last year's appropriation for that purpose. But it is useless for the people to murmur. They must act. Members of congress are public servants and when they fail in their duty their places should be filled by more competent and faithful. instance for the increase of over seven filled by more competent and faithfu filled by more compensation. The majority should be held responsible politically and the recreant members of the minority personally for the sins of this disreputable congress. Let the people prepare to record a just and memorable verdict at the ballot box.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Pattison's Prospects.

Chairman Cooper, of the Regular Re-publican State committee of Pennsyl-vania, figures out General Beaver's election in this manner. He estimates that, with a Labor ticket in the field, it will draw 70,000 votes from Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and 10,000 votes from Beaver. He allows 50,000 votes for Stewart, the Independent candidate for Governor. This would give Beaver 208,000 votes as against 262,000 for Pattison and assure Beaver's

But there are two probabilities that But there are two probabilities that seriously affect this calculation. It is absurd to suppose Stewart, who is one of the strongest and most popular candidates, will not receive more than fifty thousand this year. The feeling now against Cameronism is much stronger than it was last year, and it has had time to organize itself. Stewart's vote will not fall much below one hundred thousand votes may go above that figure.

ed. Beaver's vote will fall a good way below 300,000 and Stewart's double the below 300,000 and Stewart's double the 50,000 allowed him by Cooper. Looked at impartially, the prospect of Pattison's election is about as flattering as he could wish it to be, since the chances of a compromise between the Regular and Independent Republicans have van-

Must Colored Men be Republicans.

George T. Downing, of Newport, R. I. is one of the most intelligent colored men of the country. Recently he wrote to the Providence Journal a reply to some criticisms made by that paper some criticisms made by that paper upon the position of the colored voters with regard to the Republican party. Mr. Downing says that the Republican party owes fully as much to the colored people as the colored people owe to it, and that, as there is at issue between the two great parties the constitution in the two great parties no question in which the colored man is socially inter-ested, he is at liberty to join which ever ested, he is at liberty to join which ever one his present dircumstances show to be best disposed toward him, irrespective of any sentiment of gratitude for past favors. Mr. Downing maintains that whatever help was given to the negro by the Republican party was given for the party's own aggrandizement and profit, and not for any philanthropic desire to free the slaves. While there is a measure of truth in this latter assertion, it is not true in the degree assertion in the degree assertion.

for a time that element obtained the control, it was natural that to the wh party should be ascribed the credit. But the present leaders of the Republicans are so very different from those who controlled the organization that freed the slaves that to all intents and freed the slaves that to all intents and purposes the party to-day has no more claim to the gratitude of the colored men than the purchaser of an estate has to claim descent from the family that

ormerly owned it.
In this view of the case, Mr. Downing's

proposition—that the Republican owes as much to the colored peoe as they owe to it—understates the cts. It owes far more. Without the egro vote not one branch of the national Government would be under Re-publican control. The slim majorities in both Houses of Congress depend upon the colored voters so entirely that an even division of these voters between the two parties would have left a far arger balance on the Democratic side than now exists in favor of the Repub-licans. In the White House sits a Pres-ident elected by the faithful devotion of the colored people to a phantom benefactor whose real form was long ago benefactor whose real form was long ago laid in the grave with Lincoln, Greeley and Sumner. Mr. Downing may well ask what the present Republican party has done to deserve the continued allegiance of the colored voters. It will not do to sneer at this protest as merely a demand for more patronage. Even if this is the case it is an entirely legitimate demand, judging by the theory and the practice of the Republican leaders. President Arthur is called a "practical politician" because he knows how to distribute the Government patronage so as to secure a fair return in ronage so as to secure a fair return in votes for each appointment. The too-candid Mr. Flanigan, who expressed his candid Mr. Flanigan, who expressed his disgust at the thought of going to the Chicago Convention for any other reason except to get offices, has just received his reward. The German, the Irish and the Scandinavian voters all receive due recognition in the apportionment of foderal appointments; but the negro, more faithful and more courageous in holding to his allegiance than any of the other classes, is to a large extent t is not claimed that he is entitled to office because of his vote—quite the contrary. If the colored man is to be nyited into the Republican ranks at the polls on the score of gratitude to the party, he is entitled to a balancing of accounts, to see on which side the indebtedness lies; and if other Repub-licans habitually demand office as a re-payment for their votes, he certainly cannot be treated as a parish for simply

Democracy and Labor.

unnot be treated as a pariah for simply ollowing their example. There is one oint that the Republicon leaders would

o well not to overlook. The colored

voters can do without the Republican party; the Republican party cannot do without the colored voters.—Philadelphia

The "red-headed and hopeful" editor The "red headed and hopeful" editor of the Scranton Republican, was "redheaded and unworthy of himself or his reputation as a usually fair man," when in yesterday's issue he adopted the Lancaster Examiner's interpretation of a circular issued recently by Chairman Hensel.

The Examiner is one of the vilest partisan sheets in the country. Its col-

The Examiner is one of the vilest partisan sheets in the country. Its columns give daily evidence of the utter lack, on the part of its editors, of respect for truth, and of their willingness at all times to falsify the plainest and most notorious facts with the hope of reaping a partisan advantage.

Mr. Hensel has issued no circular any part of which can be construed to mean "that nice-Democrats are to get all the offices and that the workingmen are to

offices and that the workingmen are to be recognized by letting them do the working and voting." He entertains no such views of the rights and duties of the workingmen. On the contrary, as the files of the paper he edits amply attest, he has always been the ardent friend of the men who toil. He has counseled them at all times to their advantage. He has encouraged their every effort to improve their condition and in

effort to improve their condition and in-crease their rewards.

And, better yet, he is the wisely-chosen manager in the pending cam-paign, of a party which was born in the thousand votes may go above that figure.

The other probability is that if the laboring men put a ticket in the field it in the hands of the few; whose founder will draw upon the Republican resources nearly as much as it will upon the Democratic. What reason has Mr. Cooper to think that seventy thousand Democrats will vote the Labor ticket and only ten thousand Republicans? It Mr. Cooper bases the chances of Beaver's success upon such an estimate he is bound to be grievously disappointed. Beaver's vote will fall a good way zations the country has ever had. Democratic party has been the only constant and untiring advocate and defender of the people as against the "rich and well born." In Hamilton's servile fealty to the latter both the oldtime Federal party and the present day Republican party had their

> (The circular which Mr. Hensel sent out and which the Examinor and the Scranton Republican commented upon, urged the following points:
>
> "1. The importance of irreproachable

ocal nominations.

"2. The recognition of working men in the details of organization, local nominations, meetings, clubs, etc."—Wilkesbarre Union-Leader.

Воти Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable BOTH Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottle for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pill. or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkhim freely answers all letters of inquiry Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for "Guide to Health."

Six years of constant and most ex-cruciating pain from terrible sores, all over my body, pronounced cancer and incurable by all except Dr. Hartman. After I was reduced to the faintest ebb is a measure of truth in this latter assertion, it is not true in the degree asserted by Mr. Downing. The Republican party would never have freed the negro from slavery, and still less given him all civil rights, but for the flery enthusiasm and unselfish devotion of the abolition element of the party; and since long. I mrutant. Incurable by all except Dr. Hartman. After I was reduced to the faintest elbo fexistence Peruna saved my life and cured me. I am entirely well and doing my house work. I had paid the best and the worst physicians over thusiasm and unselfish devotion of the abolition element of the party; and since long.

Beaver or Pattison.

Vote for Beaver or Pattison, which ever you will, but you can buy the best Clothing Boots & Shoe's, for the least money, at the Boston Clothing House money, at the Boston Clothing House just opened in Reynolds' Block, opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefone, Pa., where the stock is the largest, the clothing the best equal in every respect to custom work, and prices fully 40 to 50 per cent, the lowest. We told you many times, and tell you again that we are closing out our entire stock of Spring and Summer goods, at cost and some below cost in order to make room for our large stock of Fall and Winter goods. our large stock of Fall and Winter goods, which will soon arrive at the Boston Clothing House Reynolds' Block Bellefonte, Pa. A word to the wise is suffi-

If you have the chills take PERUNA.
If you expect or fear them take PERUNA.

For the Campaign.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT FROM NOW UNTIL NOVEMBER 16TH FOR FORTY CENTS,

POSTAGE PREPAID. Persons desiring a fair discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign can seenre the same by subscribing now. It is important that every Democrat in the county be a regular reader of a good live Democratic paper and to thus favor the many who we know do not have this means of keeping themselves posted we make this offer. ORGANIZE CLUBS. All orders must be accompanied by the cash, none others noticed. Three cent postage stamps can be remitted.

New Advertisement.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri

Saturday, August 26, A. D. 1882,

No 2.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in all hat certain lot of ground situate in Gregg township lentre county, Pa, beginning at stones thence by and of J. B. Heckman, south 272, west 28–340 erches to stones, south 60% west 66 perches to post or Penns creek, thence along the right of way of the L. & S. C. R. R., north 55%, cast 28% to a hemlock tump and thence along a reserved road north 1339 exest 26-4 to post, north 29% west 5-2 to the place of beginning, containing 4 acress and 4 perches neat measure. Thereon erceted a dwelling house, pottery and ther out-buildings. Seized taken in execution and to sold as the property of Benjamin Breon.

No. 3.

No. 3.

A lot of ground situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa, bounded on the south by public road, on the west by lot of Owen Aston, on the north by land Henry Sanedy and on the east by an alley and land Mrs. Eve Rogers containing one acre more or less.

Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, stable and other other out-buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. D. Krebs.

No. 4

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Snow Shoe township and town of Snow Shoe, Centre county, Fennsylvania, and numbered as fot No. 476 and one half of lot No. 477 in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by Give street, east by Sixth street, south by an alley and west by the other half of lot No. 450 and Society partly finished and a small board stable Society partly finished and a small board stable Society, and No. 5

No. 5

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that plantation or tract of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa.: Adjoining on the north lands of Henry Brockerhoff and lands of Daniel Z. Kline, on the east by lands of J. and P. Barnhut and George Valentine, on the sonth by lands of John Curtin and Jacob D. Valentine, and on the west by lands late of the estate of H. N. McCallister, deceased—containing 402 acres and 2 perches, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank, barn and other out buildings, including a frame dwelling house for a tenant.

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., known as the Logan ore bank, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon erected several small cabins.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain property situate in Centre county, Pa., connected with and formerly the "Eagle county, Pa., connected with and formerly the "Eagle

Also, all the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement, tract or parcel of land situate in Boggs, Curtin and Howard townships—containing three thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres and one hundred and fifty-one acres and one hundred and hitteen perches, more or less, the same being known as the Curtin timber lands or Marsh Creek property. Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pa.: Fronting on Water and Centre street in said borough, known as the Black Horse property, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, composed of stone and trame.

Also, all the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., adjourning the Baptist church, inving thereon erected a one and a land to all that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Heliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the borough of Beliefonte, one of ground situate in the property of Wm. I, Cur.in.

No. 6.

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of land situate in the town to the course of land situate in the transmission of W. Hencey et al.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. I, Curin.

No. 6.

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of land situate in the township of Walker, Centre county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner of C. C. Henderson thence by the same north 43° west 19 7-16 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Snavely north 21½° east 42·10 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Falon south 43° east 216·10 perches to a stone, thence by the great road south 47° west 39·10 perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty perches, net, of land, it being the same lot or tract of land which Elisabeth W. Sharrar, by her indenture dated the 15th day of November A. D. 1865 for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and confirm unto Samuel M'Kee and the said Samuel M'Kee by his deed dated the 26th day of April A, D. 1977 did grant and convey the same to J. B. Kries, party hereito. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. A. Krebs.

No. 7.

All-the defendants right, title and interest as an heir of Wm. Butter, deceased, in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land zitnate in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa, bounded by land of Wm. Riddie on the south, John Walker on the west, Thomas Watson and Adam Walker; beginning at g dead pine stump, at Marsh Creek, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to white oak, thence north 50°, east 10° perches to

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

T. J. DUNKEL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Ang. 10, 1882.

COOK WANTED-A good cook, and one who can do general house work, get good wages by applying at the Butte House.

F. X. LEHMAN.