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

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

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

Any person procuring ten 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 ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the best style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a term of 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 15 cents per line. LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with columns for Space Occupied (One inch, Two inches, Three inches, Half column, One column) and rates for 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months.

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

POLITICAL NOTICES, 5 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Butler and Democracy.

The following interesting extracts are taken from a recent speech made by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the Democratic Governor-elect, of Massachusetts:

"We have the eyes of the people turned—in the whole nation and in the State—to the Democratic party. For now more than a quarter of a century, so far as this State is concerned, the administration has been in the hands of one party. For more than a score of years has the administration of the general government been in the hands of the same party. But, for more than 70 years, with a few exceptions, up to the time of the war, the administration of the government had been in the hands of the Democratic party; and in and by that party, and from its statesmanship, its love of country, its desire for the nation's progress, came all the extension of our territory until the sun

NOW RISES AND SETS

upon the land of the United States. We had first, under Jefferson, the question of the Mississippi river, Louisiana and the great West, extending far up the Missouri, and all its territories. That was opposed by the opposition party of that day as a ruinous give up the country. Who now would give up the Mississippi river, the Missouri and the West to any power on earth? Next followed the little peninsula of Florida, acquired by the Democratic party. Next followed the empire State of Texas, that State more than one-third larger in territory than the republic of France, and, in this day, in this hour, developing, by the richness of its soil and the beauty of its climate, into an empire of itself, destined to be divided into four States of this Union, each greater in territory, and in the next decade in population, than the territory of New England. What next? Texas was acquired as early as 1844 and 1845. It gave rise to the war with Mexico, where the conquering armies of the republic, under the men of the Democratic administration, planted the glorious stars and stripes over the City of Mexico, and over all that splendid dominion north of Central America. Did we acquire anything by that conquest? No, but we acquired the right to buy and pay for, honestly and fairly, the great empire of the Pacific coast, Arizona and New Mexico, and that territory which lies between Oregon and Central America. These are the acquisitions of the Democratic party. These are the results of its statesmanship, the outgrowth of its principles; these are the jewels to which we point. By the changing of opinions upon the question which unfortunately brought war upon the country, the Democratic party was

PUT INTO THE MINORITY,

and for 20 odd years there has been no opportunity for Democratic statesmen or Democratic statesmanship to assert themselves in the government of the country. It may be—it is not now the time to discuss it—it may have been the grievous fault of the Democracy, but grievously have we answered it, and the fact that to the Democratic soldiers we owe the unity, strength, power and glory of the country is an answer to it. [Applause.] And now the Republican party, composed of good, true and honest men in the mass—for the mass of men are always honest and patriotic, to whatever party they may owe their allegiance—having conducted through its administration the war of the Union, and having settled, with more or less wisdom, as the case may be, all the questions arising out of the war, now attempts to hold the country by virtue of an organization begun in a sentiment of freedom and equal rights, and ending in almost a confederated corruption. When the country finds itself in this condition, where should it turn for relief, where should it look for sympathy, where should it look for reform, where should it look for economy, where should it look for honesty of administration, where should it look for all the qualities which brought this country from an infant republic to a great nation, but to the Democratic party. [Great applause.] And if they turn to us is the Democratic party equal to the task? It becomes our duty to teach the people that the sons are as the father, equal to anything that conduces to the glory, honor and perpetuity of free institutions. [Applause.] Let us then justify, so far as we may, the confidence that the people have begun to repose in us. Whether in the councils of the State, let us so conduct ourselves that every man shall say

"WELCOME THE DAY"

when the Democratic party resumed the power, which its principles demand they should have, which its statesmen show they know how to use, and that power which never has been exercised except for the good of man, and the equality of all men before all." For myself, returning to you, and each of you, again and again, thanks for your kindness, for your support, for your confidence, I earnestly pray Almighty God to give me that discernment and wisdom and sagacity which shall lead me, in any sphere of duty to which I am called, to do all that man may do to justify the confidence, the kindness, the love and affection shown to me by the people of Massachusetts in the late demonstration which we have met to celebrate. [Prolonged applause.]

Grant and Porter.

In no other act of Gen. Grant's life has he shown so much moral courage as was manifested about a year ago, in his declaration that Gen. Fitz John Porter had been unjustly convicted and that, consequently, the stigma borne by that brave, proud and sensitive man for twenty years was entirely undeserved. In expressing this conclusion Gen. Grant was compelled to confess that he had been guilty of great wrong toward Gen. Porter; that, for fifteen years, during which he had been General of the army and President of the United States, he had persistently turned a deaf ear to Porter's appeals for a chance to vindicate himself; that, during all those years Porter had borne the torture of a cruel disgrace which might have been removed, had the General or the President been willing to permit the injured man to present the facts in his possession. But this self-humiliation was not all the sacrifice that Gen. Grant made in declaring that Porter was innocent. The most intimate personal and political friends of Gen. Grant were the chief opponents of Porter's demand for justice. For instance, Gen. Logan had, but a few months before that time, made a three days' speech in the Senate calculated to arouse all the old bitterness against Porter that had raged when he, a brave, loyal and gallant officer as ever drew a sword, was deliberately sacrificed by a sentence more cruel than death, in order to shield incompetency and gratify malice. Many other close friends of Gen. Grant were as intensely hostile as Gen. Logan to the claim of Porter. To confess so deep and irreparable a wrong on his own part, and to take ground against the friends with whose views and feelings in the matter he had been in hearty accord, was a braver act than leading a charge. But Grant is not the man to turn back, or to falter or quibble when he has determined on a course of action. It is not surprising, therefore, that he has taken occasion for a careful presentation of his views on the Porter case in the North American Review. In this article the grounds of Grant's conclusion that Porter was unjustly convicted are clearly set forth. There ought to be manliness enough in Congress to pass a bill without a dissenting voice, providing for such slight reparation as is possible for the unexampled wrongs which Porter has born for twenty years. We are glad to be able to say of General Grant that, in leaving politics, he seems to have left behind those offensive habits that gave just cause for frequent and severe censure. And the farther he gets away from the Stalwarts the more his old-time self asserts itself. The true friends of General Grant will commend his magazine article on Porter as sincerely as they were compelled to condemn his utterances in relation to General Hancock in the summer of 1880.—Washington Post.

Tables Turned.

Nearly all the Democrats who were "fired out" of their seats in the present Congress are coming back to the next, each with "blood in his eyes." During last session, when the Republicans were having a hard time to get a quorum with which to unseat Dibble and Tillman, Paul of Virginia, Readjuster, came to their aid, and Dibble was unseated. Now Dibble is re-elected by a large majority and Paul is on the ragged edge, his claims to a re-election being likely to be contested. In view of this change of situation Dibble, the other day, sent Paul the following telegram:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9. Hon. JOHN PAUL, Harrisburg, Va.: I have been re-elected by 5,000 majority. Hope to meet you in Washington this winter and return compliment.

DIBBLE.

Tillman, the other South Carolina Democrat unseated, is also returned, and Smalls, his colored rival for the seat, is omitted. He will doubtless remind the other side of his prophetic speech made just before the final vote on his case, in which he said: "I go, but I return again, and to a Democratic House." Finley, of Florida, who was unseated, returns this time, having carried his grievance to the polls and beaten Bisbee, Republican, who was given the contested seat last election. Chalmers, whose seat was given to Lynch, colored, returns, though in different garb, and Lynch remains at home.

How the Defeated Candidates Take It.

General Beaver discusses the election freely and philosophically with his neighbors and exhibits his usual good cheer. He was undoubtedly disappointed in his defeat, as he was one of the few who hoped against hope to the last; but he says that he is satisfied with the result; that he did his duty to the best of his ability, and that none could do more. He highly complimented Pattison as a patriotic and worthy man. He says that he will now devote himself exclusively to his profession. Senator Stewart being asked what he thought of the probable character of the democratic administration said: "Since we are to have a democratic administration it is a source of great satisfaction to know that the head of it is a gentleman of unexceptional private character, of broad and liberal views, and with the least possible taint of Bourbonism." He also said that the independent organization would be kept up; that he was not disappointed in the size of his vote, and that he would forget politics and practice law.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, of Atlanta.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Johnston, a grocer of Marietta street, is a remarkable specimen of physical manhood, being six feet, four inches high, and though fifty-five years old, as strong and active as most men at thirty. As the father of a family he presents a truly remarkable record. He has been married only once, and his wife is now living and in excellent health. They have had twenty-two children, the youngest of whom is a baby now. Of the twenty-two all except one are now living, and are all well formed and healthy.

Melville's Bravery.

A HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER FROM CAPTAIN DE LONG'S JOURNAL.

Before the Jeannette Board of Inquiry to-day Chief Engineer Melville continued his story of the Jeannette's position in the ice. Chief Engineer Melville's testimony will occupy all this week and probably longer. His testimony will then be discussed and revised, a labor which will consume several days more. After Mr. Melville is discharged as a witness the two sailors, Noros and Ninderman, will be called and asked for their narrative of the cruise. After the sailors have told their story the court will take a recess till the return of those who were sent to Siberia to bring the bodies of Lieutenant Delong and his companions to this country. The members of this second expedition will then be examined to see if they came upon any information which sheds light upon the calamities of the De Long party, after which the court will make up its report.

The Following Extract from Captain De Long's Journal, now in the custody of the Navy Department, speaks of Chief Engineer Melville's very modest account to day of his sledge trip to Henrietta Island:

"The island is a desolate rock, surrounded by a snow cap, which feeds several discharging glaciers on its east face. Donkeys nesting on the face of the rock are the only signs of game. A little moss, some grass and a handful of rock were brought back as trophies. The cliffs are inaccessible because of their steepness. The ice between the ship and the island is something frightful; road digging, ferrying and its attendant loading and unloading, arm-breaking hauls and panic-stricken dogs made their journey a terribly severe one. Near the island the ice was all alive and Melville left his boat and supplies, and carrying only one day's provisions and his instruments, at the peril of his life went through the terrible mass, actually dragging the dogs which from fear refused to follow their human leader. If his persistence in landing upon this island in spite of the superhuman difficulties he encountered is reckoned a brave and meritorious action it will not be from any failure on my part to make it known."

A Strange Story.

A FATHER RETURNS AFTER AN ABSENCE OF NEARLY TWENTY YEARS.

TORONTO, November 17.—About eighteen years ago there lived in the Scotch Block, nine miles from Hamilton, a farmer named Andrew Porteous. His wife left him and ran off with another man, having first stripped his house of all effects of value. She went away with a young man who was engaged to one of the handsomest girls in the township of Ancaster. A well-to-do farmer, named Moffat, allowed his daughter to go and keep house for Porteous, with the result that in the course of time the young housekeeper bore a daughter to Porteous. Nothing was heard of him for years. At last he heard that his wife was dead and he returned to Canada, intending to make Mary Moffat his wife and atone for the wrong he had done her. He came as far as Hamilton during the great Central fair, went into Davy White's hotel on John street, met an old neighbor and learned from him that the mother of his child was married and living in Caledonia. He felt so bad at the news that he never went to see them, but packed up and left again.

Melville's Bravery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19.—The following is an extract from a letter received on Saturday by a gentleman connected with the State department from an attaché of the Chinese legation here under the administration of Chin Lan Pin. It is thought to be particularly significant in connection with the recent vigorous protest of the American minister at the court of the emperor of China touching the violations by the Chinese of the rights of American merchants and shipping at Shanghai: "It is rumored here that the legation of China in the United States will be ordered home shortly in consequence of the passage of the recent Chinese bill, and that in place of a minister you are to have simply a consul. I was very anxious to visit the United States again but the coming attitude of my country will not permit me to do so. The passage of that bill has produced a very unfavorable impression here and the outlook for the shipping interests of the United States is anything but satisfactory. I trust that a better understanding of the mutual interests of both countries may soon be reached." The letter from which the foregoing extract was made was written from Hong Kong under date of September 5th last. Its author's position in the diplomatic service of China is such as to enable him to be intelligently informed upon the subject on which he writes.

Death of a Noble Woman.

THE LADY WHO FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS WAS THE WIFE OF ASA PACKER.

MAUCH CHUNK, November 17. Mrs. S. M. B. Packer, relict of the late Asa Packer, the well known projector of the Lehigh Valley railroad and the founder of Lehigh University, died at the family mansion, in Mauch Chunk at 1:47 o'clock this morning, after an illness of a fortnight's duration. Mrs. Packer was born at Springville, now Dimmick's Four Corners, Susquehanna county, Pa., March 12, 1807, and was married to Judge Packer, January 23d, 1828. Three of Mrs. Packer's children survive her, viz: Robert A. Packer, superintendent of Pennsylvania and New York division of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and Miss Mary Packer. Mrs. Lucy P. Linderman, the eldest daughter preceded both Judge and Mrs. Asa Packer to the grave. Her surviving children were all present at her death bed. Judge and Mrs. Packer celebrated their golden wedding January 23, 1878, and it was one of the greatest social events that ever occurred in the Lehigh Valley. One of the provisions of the will of Judge Packer, who died in 1879 was as follows: "My purpose is that she (Mrs. Packer) shall have whatever she wishes out of my estate, and all other provisions hereof are subordinate to this one." Mrs. Packer was greatly devoted to her husband and shared all his trials and successes. They had lived in Mauch Chunk since 1834. Mrs. Packer was known through a wide circle for her unobtrusive charities and good works. Recently she had caused to be erected a large chapel and Sunday school room in connection with the Episcopal Church in the town. The funeral took place from the late residence in Mauch Chunk, on Monday, 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. She was buried beside her husband in the family plot in Mauch Chunk Cemetery, on a rugged bluff overlooking the town.

Pattison's Principles.

HE DOES NOT WANT HIS INAUGURATION TO COST THE STATE A DOLLAR.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—In a letter to the State Fencibles battalion, which tendered its services as escort upon the occasion of the gubernatorial inauguration, Robert E. Pattison has declined the offer. He says: "There is no reason that I can see why the mere taking of an oath by the citizen called by the people to execute a public trust should be made the occasion for a scene of pageantry and demonstration. I am determined that so far as I can control the matter, my inauguration as governor shall not cost the people of Pennsylvania one dollar."

The Massey-Wise Contest.

FRAUDS THAT WILL EVIDENTLY UNSEAT THE MAHONE CANDIDATE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Hon. John E. Massey arrived here from his home in Albemarle yesterday, and registered at the St. James hotel. In reply to the question, "Are you going to claim your seat in congress?" he answered, "Yes, sir, that I am, and you can say so in your paper." Mr. Massey declared that so far as he was individually concerned it might be that he would prefer to make no contest but that he regarded it as a public duty to "expose the frauds of the 7th of November, especially in view of the fact that most of the sympathy enlisted in behalf of Mahone in the North has been on account of his pretensions about securing 'a free ballot and a fair count' in Virginia. How Mahone has in this respect kept his pledge to the North, Mr. Massey feels called upon to demonstrate, and the evidence already in his possession, with what is promised will, he believes, enable him to show that the most unblushing frauds ever used to defeat the will of any people were employed in this State by Mahone on the 7th of November."

The Opposition to Pope.

Special Dispatch to The Times.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—A very pretty fight is anticipated the coming session over the confirmation of Gen. Pope to major generalship. The Fitz John Porter case will figure largely in this. There will be a vigorous effort made to reinstate Fitz John Porter as a sort of condition precedent to Pope's confirmation. The connection between the two is apparent. A very bitter partisan feeling was engendered in the Senate by the debate on the Fitz John Porter case. The latter's friends now claim that justice shall be done before the man who had been the means of doing the injustice shall be rewarded.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, of Atlanta.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Johnston, a grocer of Marietta street, is a remarkable specimen of physical manhood, being six feet, four inches high, and though fifty-five years old, as strong and active as most men at thirty. As the father of a family he presents a truly remarkable record. He has been married only once, and his wife is now living and in excellent health. They have had twenty-two children, the youngest of whom is a baby now. Of the twenty-two all except one are now living, and are all well formed and healthy.

A Troublesome Time Anticipated.

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A Strange Sight in Alabama.

We have often heard of fish being raised from the clouds but have never seen an eye-witness of the phenomenon until last week. S. P. Thompson, one of our leading prairie planters, assures us that on the twelfth of October last, he saw three fish of the perch variety fall into his front yard during a shower of rain. Mr. T. gathered up the fish, which were still alive, notwithstanding their long and rapid journey through space toward the centre of gravity, and after satisfying himself that they were only ordinary perch, placed them in an adjacent stream, where they swam off as lively as if terranean streams and not celestial vapors were their natural element. Mr. Thompson says that he is not a natural philosopher enough to explain this strange occurrence, but that he is absolutely certain that the fish did fall from the clouds.

The Principles of Jefferson and Jackson.

Interview with Gov. B. F. Butler.

"What can the Democrats do to be successful in the next presidential election?" "Carry out the principles of Jefferson and Jackson; enact whenever they have an opportunity, a judicious tariff; bring down every kind of taxation to the lowest possible point consistent with defraying the most economical expenditure of the public money; take in hand the monopolies which are raising the price of provisions and the necessities of life; leave all local questions of government to the several states, and show, by their moderation, economy and statesmanship, that they are fitted to govern, and the people will give them the government as long a series of years as they gave it to their fathers."

New Railroad Signal.

A DEVICE WITH WIRES ON TRIAL BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A new automatic signal system is to be the subject of experiment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Tyrone, where large numbers of coal trains are run. The device is a wire stretched on poles between danger signals, which at the entrance of trains upon the section mark danger, and passing from the sections do the same, while every switch connection instantly drops danger at the switch and at both ends. The current is created by the engine's heavy weight driving a pin into a socket and letting the battery set. The signal are boxes of white, inside of which play red curtains skillfully responding to the engine on the pegs. No accident is possible except by the falling of the battery or the falling of the wire, and the latter instantly signals danger. The cost of putting this new system into operation on a double track line is estimated at \$500 per mile. It requires no men, the engine and battery doing the work automatically.

The Remarkable Improvements Begun in the October American Agriculturist are continued in the November number—New Cover, New Type, New Engravings, New Artists, and additions to the Editorial force—making the November number of this Journal, now in its forty-third year, far superior to any previous issues. The cover page is unquestionably the handsomest cover which ever appeared on an American periodical. (Hereafter there is to be a New Cover for each month, appropriate to the season.) There is an unusually large number of Original Engravings in this issue of the paper. The frontispiece comprises a number of designs combined in one, and entitled "Thanksgiving is Coming." A second full-page illustration represents a magnificent Retriever Dog, carrying a rabbit in its mouth. Among the writers and articles are the following: F. D. Curtis, Permanent Meadows; Dr. D. D. Stude, of Harvard University, Giving Medicine to Animals; Prof. N. S. Townsend, of Ohio University, Wheat Ruined by Rain; Col. M. C. Weld, "Ennobling" Grade Stock; H. E. Alvord, Potato Experiment; E. E. Rexford, A Grape Trellis; Prof. A. J. Cook, Bee Matters; D. Z. Evans, Jr., Breeding for eggs; Fred Grundy, A New Tree Planter; Orange Judd, Markets and Crops; Dr. Geo. Thurber, Plants and Flowers, Treatment of the Grape-vine, etc.; Miss Agnes Carr, A Thanksgiving Dinner; Mrs. I. B. Roberts, Silk Worms; Mrs. F. E. Russell, Woman's Dress; Laura A. Beatty, Household Economies, etc., etc. Among the other prominent articles are: Thanksgiving is Coming, with a fine full page engraving; The Grapevine in November, fully illustrated; Underdraining (three cuts); A Maryland Corn House (two engravings); Mixture of Grasses; Is the Pig a Nuisance? Protect the Manure; High Farming Does Pay; The Canada Fleabane; Timely Suggestion on Cider Making; Notes from the Pines; Wheat Speculations; Bark-lice, Bag-worm, and other Injurious Insects; Selection of a Farm; The Ice Harvest; The Root Harvest; Seasonable Garden Notes; and Sundry Humbugs, etc., etc. The Household and Youtbs' Departments are full of valuable reading matter, and neat and instructive engravings.

The Sudden Cold Snap comforted the people to think of more comfortable clothing. The Boston Clothing House just opened in Reynolds' Block, opposite Brockerhoff house Bellefonte Pa., has supplied hundreds with warm garments already and still the assortment is large. There is money to be saved by buying at headquarters. People from a distance can afford to trade at this large clothing house, because the margin of profit saved will more than compensate for the traveling expenses. Parties visiting Bellefonte, during court weeks are requested to stop in at the great Boston Clothing House the cheapest place in the world for clothing boots & shoes. Look for the sign, Boston Clothing House. 46-3w

"Troubles often come from whence we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of disease. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

New Advertisement.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, Nov. 25, A. D. 1892, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 5. All that certain message tenement or lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte and lot, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at post near the railroad track thence along High street north 75° west 174 ft. to post thence by lot of E. P. Williams' heirs north 22° 40' west 172 ft. to post; thence by an alley north 82° east 17 ft. to post; thence by lot of Hamt and Blanchard, north 11° east 67 ft. to post; thence by lot of same south 52° east 105 ft. to post; thence south 17° east 120 ft. to the place of beginning—being the same message tenement and lot of ground which the said William G. Williams by indenture bearing even date herewith conveyed to the said R. B. Williams. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, a story and a half store room, stable, shop and other out-buildings. Said, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. B. Williams.

J. J. DUNNELL, Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Khy, late of Wallow township deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make the same known without delay.

MARY EBY, ZION, Pa., Administratrix.

For Benefit of Relief Fund of Gregg Post, No. 95 G. A. R.

COMING!

REYNOLD'S HALL.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday Nov. 25 & 30, Dec. 1 & 2.

THE GREAT MILITARY ALLEGORY

ENTITLED THE GERMAN VOLUNTEER

Vivid Realisms! Terrifying Scenes!

WILLIAM D. SAPHAR, THE GREAT DUTCH COMEBIAN.

In his original characters of Dietrich and Kathrina.

Introducing Songs, Recitations, Musical Solos, assisted by

35 Ladies & Gentlemen.

Exciting Tableaux! Realistic Effects!

The following are some of the thrilling situations: Death of Col. St. Clare, The Burning House, The Avenger's Oath, Capture and Escape of the Hero, Capture of Dietrich while on Picket, Capture of Horace St. Clare. "This time you go to Belle Isle."

BATTLE SCENE.

Escape of Dietrich, the mysterious Dutch Woman, The Hero in Prison, Dietrich, disguised as a woman, visits the Hero, The Irishman's Devotion to Horace, Escape of Horace, pursued by bloodhounds, Fight on the Long Bridge, Horace tumbles into the stream, Rescued by Dietrich, Morton, the Rebel Chief, shot by Dietrich.

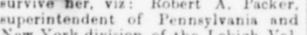
Graphic Incidents of the LATE WAR.

Admission..... 25 Reserved Seats..... 50

Reserved Seats at BREW'S STORE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, SEE GREAT HILLS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, cheap or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whenever the cause, however obstinate, in this case, this remedy will ever cure it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint with constipation is very apt to be strengthened by the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. Sold only in cans. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. IF YOU HAVE EITHER OF THESE TROUBLES GET IT. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. DRUGGISTS SELL.

KIDNEY-WORT

GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Cough, Colic, Catarrh of Chest, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Price 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Ask your Druggist for it.

TRADE-MARK. GUENTHER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 25 CENTS. Free. Address A. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

You will like it, and so will your wife.