

# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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

TERMS—Cash in advance \$1.00

If not paid in advance \$1.50

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 or 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, &c., in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 15 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

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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 Civil Service Sampled.

The popular impression that the civil service in the departments in Washington says the *Washington Post*, is in greater reform than the civil service of the Federal Governments in the several States of the Union, is a delusion. Whatever may be the effects of the service here, they are no more numerous nor serious than the evils by which it is afflicted all over the Union. The public eye is constantly fixed on the departments, for they are the headquarters of the various branches of Government business. All that transpires here is known, at once, to all of our fifty-odd millions who read, or take any interest in public affairs. The officials in this city have the light of maximum publicity always turned on their work. But the Federal officers in the States enjoy comparative seclusion and far greater facilities for avoiding unpleasant criticism. If they satisfy the magnate or boss to whom they owe their official existence, they are seldom complained of.

It will be admitted, we suppose, that in the well ordered State of Michigan there is as little cause as in any State to complain of corruption or irregularities on the part of Federal officeholders. The service in Michigan may therefore be regarded as fairly representative of the service in all the States. Until a recent date—since Congress met—there was no complaint of Michigan officials. The Democratic press set up no howl, nor did the civil service reform league make any inculpatory allegations. It was reserved for such distinguished Republicans as the Hon. J. A. Hubbell and the Hon. J. C. Burrows to let the country know the true character of the Federal civil service in their State.

Mr. Hubbell shows how the men who are paid to attend to public work in Michigan perform their duties. He states, in a carefully revised interview, that "every special agent of the different departments of the Government, located in Michigan, was at the command of Tom Ferry, traveling all through the State, putting up conventions, and when impossible to control them, securing proxies by questionable methods." Mr. Hubbell charges that the collectors of customs at Detroit, who get ten or twelve thousand dollars a year from the Federal Treasury, is paid by two or three Canadian railroads, the corporations that bring in the foreign goods on which the collector is supposed to collect duties! And Mr. Hubbell further charges that "there was always money enough to keep Special Agent Gavitt, of the Treasury department, who is located at Detroit; Special Agent Van Alstine, Special Agent Spaulding and every official in the Government service in the State, down to postal agents, on the run whenever it was necessary for them to go and fix up a convention or determine whether or not a nominee for the legislature ought to be assisted."

Mr. Burrows says his defeat was caused by an official who, while drawing pay on the department roll in Washington, was employed in running a campaign paper in his district.

These are the statements of conspicuous Republican leaders. It is not necessary to comment on the utter rottenness of the public service that is thus condemned by such members of the party responsible for that service.

## Death of Miss Josephine C. Meeker.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Miss Josephine C. Meeker, daughter of the late N. C. Meeker, who was tortured and killed by the Ute Indians in the massacre of 1879, died here this morning, of pneumonia. She was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and was held in high esteem for her personal qualities. Miss Meeker and her mother were prisoners in the hands of the Ute Indians for some time and were finally rescued by General Adams.

## Expenses of the Senate.

The Democratic members of the next State Senate are not likely to be responsible for the organization of that body. The combined Republican factions constitute a majority of it and show no disposition as yet to divide over the matter of selecting officers. None the less the Democrats have a rare chance to put themselves and the Independents on the record with regard to some vicious practices which have long prevailed in the Senate, and which were emphatically condemned by the people in the late elections. It needs no demonstration to prove that if the Independents lead their votes to the retention of the Cochran and Delaney, who have in times past officiated in the Senate, they approve their practices and become responsible for their continuance.

It has been, from time to time, pointed out in these columns what waste and fraud attach to the service of the House by the employment of supernumeraries and the mysterious dispensation of "contingent" and "extra" funds. But, if possible, it is worse in the State Senate, where for fifty members are required nearly as many officers, and, in some instances, larger contingents than for the House with over four times as many members. According to the report of the Auditor General for the past year, the expenses of the State on account of the Senate were \$44,526.01, and for the year before \$114,119.05, making a total of \$158,645.06 for a single session of the Senate. As previously noted, Auditor General Lemon does not set forth in detail in his reports where the money goes and how the contingents and pay for minor officials are distributed around. Of the \$44,526.01 paid out during the past year some \$25,000 was owing to members on account of their salaries—the remainder must have gone to the minor officers and the multitude of mysterious purposes covered by contingents. Of the \$114,119.05 paid out for the previous year there was allowed \$8,792.20 for clerks and assistants; \$1,277.70 for speaker's clerk; \$8,713 for door keepers, sergeant-at-arms, etc.; \$6,811.70 for postmen and folders; \$2,910.60 for janitors; \$1,243 for pages; \$2,054.20 for firemen; \$1,283 for postmasters; \$1,385.50 for engineers. The irrepressible Delaney doubles up beautifully, drawing \$1,283 for "services as librarian" and \$1,200 additional for services during the recess, ending Dec. 31, 1881.—The impudence of this rogue is illustrated by the fact that though an officer of the Senate he takes double pay, charging one salary for his services "during the session," and an almost equal amount for his services during the recess. For the year 1880, in which there was no session of the Senate at all, the scamp drew \$1,500 "salary," while in the succeeding year, when there was a session, beside \$2,483 for services, he drew \$2,643 for postage and other alleged expenditures.

In 1881, when the Senate expenses ran up to \$114,119.05, being about two-thirds of the cost of the session, Chief Clerk Cochran drew \$7,500 for "contingent expenses" of the session, \$300 during the recess, \$200 for indexing the journal, and \$25 for taking care of the electric clock. There are \$1,435 paid to D. K. Burkholder and J. H. Leonard, of this city, for "forwarding documents to Senators."

To get a proper idea of what details make up these vast expenditures we need to turn back to Auditor General Schell's report of 1879, wherein they are more fully accounted for, and as the expenses of the two sessions, 1879-80 and 1880-81, aggregate nearly the same, it is a fair inference that they were on the same scale in their parts. In 1879 the pay of the fifty Senators, mileage and stationery and postage allowance amounted to \$81,585.40; but, besides Librarian Delaney, referred to before, the chief clerk got \$3,882.24, a journal clerk \$2,315, reading clerk \$2,339.80, two transcribing clerks \$1,233 and \$1,279, message clerk \$1,540, speaker's clerk \$1,208, sergeant-at-arms \$1,229, and two assistants each the same; postmaster \$1,229, two messengers \$927 and \$956, three doorkeepers \$933.60, \$976 and \$923.80; seven pasters and folders about \$950 each, three janitors about the same, two firemen, an engineer and two watchmen from \$925 to \$950 each, a chaplain \$125, and ten pages \$302 per session. The Senate, with fifty members, had within one of as many clerks as the House with two hundred members, and about two-thirds as many attaches, though having only one fourth the members.

Any reasonable man knows that the entire pasting and folding and forwarding of documents at Harrisburg, which have afforded place for about 25 men and cost the State some \$30,000, can be done by contract for, at the most, \$5,000; one postmaster would suffice for both Houses; the clerical force can be reduced one-third; the pages one-half; the "firemen" whose duty it is to lay hickory logs on the ornamental fire places, can be entirely dispensed with; two engineers can run the heating apparatus of the whole capitol, and the force of sergeants-at-arms and door keepers can be cut down fully one-half. The Democrats can lay down a program for the efficient offering of both Houses and provide ample salaries, which will save from \$50,000 to \$60,000, improve political morals, and not cripple the public service in the slightest.

Of the \$7,478.10 contingent fund drawn by Cochran in 1879—when there were three janitors for the Senate—we find that there were paid out \$2,472.25 alone for "cleaning the Senate chamber and committee rooms." This would pay fifty women 50 cents each for 100 nights' work, at the rates allowed in the reports. As the Senate has three janitors, and the chamber is not as big as our court room, will anybody believe that fifty scrub women are necessary to clean it and the committee rooms every night of a senatorial session? And this is a sample of the whole system!—*Evening Intelligencer.*

DETECTIVES McElfresh and McDevitt have been suspended from duty by the commissioners of the District of Columbia pending an investigation of charges made against them by a committee of citizens of Washington, D. C., in regard to their association with thieves in that city.

## WORDS THAT BURN.

There is a good deal of what the play bills call contemporaneous human interest about the letters which have just been made public through the *New York Herald*, by Stephen W. Dorsey, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and one of the defendants in a criminal action now on trial at Washington, and commonly known as the Star Route case.

The most important missives in the collection are those from General James A. Garfield and the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

A few excerpts from these letters throw considerable light on an interesting period in the political history of the United States.

Some passages constitute artistic sketches, depicting in black and white the characters of the authors.

A striking example is the suggestion which was made by General Garfield that the people of his peculiar religious faith should be induced to vote the Republican ticket although they were Democrats.

Just before the election in Indiana, which was deemed so important by reason of its bearing on the Presidential contest, Garfield wrote as follows: "From twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand voters of Indiana are members of the denomination of Disciples, and at least half of them are Democrats. A quiet but very earnest movement wholly outside the State committee has been organized, and is being vigorously and judiciously pushed, with the strongest probability that at least two thousand five hundred changes of vote in our favor will result."

What an outburst of indignation there would be if a Roman Catholic candidate for office were thus to countenance an appeal to voters for their support based solely on the fact that he and they were members of the same communion!

General Garfield's letters also reveal an intimacy with the Arkansas Senator which renders it difficult to believe that Mr. Dorsey would have been prosecuted with such "vigor and rigor" if Garfield had lived.

They were in constant and cordial communication all through the campaign. "Don't relax your grip anywhere," writes General Garfield, "I rely greatly on your calm equipoise, which has shown itself so often and so well hitherto." He sends for Senator Dorsey to come to Mentor for consultation. He asks his opinion as to allowing Everts to speak in Indiana. After the election in that State he writes from Mentor to the famous dispenser of "soap."

"I especially congratulate you on your masterful management of the campaign and the thoroughness with which you have watched all the details and incidents of the fight. Let me counsel you now to take rest and save yourself for the final struggle soon to come on. We shall need all our power during the last two weeks of the contest; but just now go to bed and sleep two or three days, and when you are sufficiently rested come here and make us a visit, or better still, come here and sleep."

"Come here and sleep!" And yet there are people who pretend to believe that James A. Garfield afterward wanted to send the friend thus addressed to sleep for months and years in a State prison or penitentiary.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## State Cashier Nutt Shot by N. L. Dukes.

The Murderer a Member-elect of the Pennsylvania Legislature—A Domestic Difficulty the Alleged Cause.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., December 24.—About 10 o'clock this morning at Jennings' Hotel, Captain A. C. Nutt, long a resident of Uniontown and well known as a lawyer a Republican politician, writer for the press, cashier of the National Bank of Fayette county and at present cashier of the Pennsylvania Treasury Department under State Treasurer Bailey, was shot and almost instantly killed by N. L. Dukes, a prominent lawyer of Uniontown and a member-elect of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Captain Nutt came home from Harrisburg yesterday, and expected to return to-morrow after paying his family a brief visit. This morning, in company with his nephew, Clark Breckenridge he went to the Jennings hotel to have an interview with Dukes about some trouble which he told Breckenridge he was having. He said that he held in his possession two infamous letters from Dukes and he wanted to see the latter. On going up to Dukes' room, on the second floor of the Jennings Hotel they found Dukes in; Nutt entered the room and Breckenridge remained out in the hall conversing with J. I. Feather, son-in-law of the proprietor. Captain Nutt had scarcely closed the door behind him when Feather and Breckenridge heard a sound within as though the men were engaged in a violent struggle. They also heard a cry of "Murder!" and rushed in when they found the two men locked in a desperate encounter.

They separated the combatants, and while Feather held Dukes back in a corner of the room and Nutt was standing resting against a mantelpiece some ten feet away, Dukes suddenly pulled a Smith & Wesson revolver out of his pocket and fired, the ball entering Nutt's face below the eye and passing upward into the brain. The victim fell to the floor and was never conscious afterward, dying in about ten minutes. Feather, fearing that the murderer was also preparing to shoot Breckenridge, made a terrific effort in order to get the revolver away from Dukes. When the latter saw that he had killed Nutt his muscles seemed to relax. He gave the revolver up and walked out of the hotel down a back street and to the Sheriff's residence, where he is now in custody. A Coroner's jury was impaneled and a verdict was rendered that A. C. Nutt came to his death by being shot with a pistol in the hands of N. L. Dukes.

The cause of the difficulty involves the character of Captain Nutt's daughter, between whom and Mr. Dukes an intimacy existed, and it is said the assault was made in vindication of her honor. Mr. Dukes has been admitted to bail and the full development of the unfortunate affair will of course appear on the trial.

## Important and Interesting.

CHICAGO, December 27.—An important and interesting conference took place here a few evenings ago but the facts were not known till this morning.

The leading Republican politicians and office-holders of the State were present for the purpose of discussing a Presidential candidate.

It was generally considered that the Democrats would nominate Mr. McDonald, of Indiana.

As names likely to come before the Republican Convention, Conkling, Blaine, Arthur, Windom, Grant, and Logan were actively considered. Robert Lincoln found many supporters but it was considered he would be stronger in a future campaign.

After a careful analysis it was decided that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont and James Wilson, of Iowa, would make the best heads for a presidential ticket that the Republicans could nominate.

## Pattison's Cabinet.

From the Pittsburgh Post, Dec.

First as to Mr. Cassidy. It is conceded he is well equipped for the legal duties of the place—no man in the State more so. Like the Governor he is a self-made man. On the score of personal integrity and freedom from entangling political alliances no objection is raised. He has been just such an active participant in politics as it is the duty of every good citizen to be, though a majority neglect this duty. He has never been a self-seeker and has always striven for decent politics based on party unity. As to Mr. Stenger, for Secretary of the Commonwealth, his qualities are of a high character. He is decisive and prompt in action, a well-read lawyer and politician; with that personal magnetism that smooths official duty.

## Constitutional Convention Reunion.

LANCASTER, Pa., December 28.—The annual reunion of the survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1872 took place in this city this evening, about forty of the members being present. Ex-Governor Curtin presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. A. G. Curtin; Secretary, George N. Carson, of Norristown; Treasurer, William E. Littleton, of Philadelphia. Altoona was chosen as the place for the next meeting. The reunion closed with a banquet at the Stevens House.

## Heavy Reduction of Navy Yard Force.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Secretary Chandler has ordered the commandants of the various navy yards to reduce by 30 per cent. the number of men employed under the appropriation for the maintenance of yards and docks. The class affected by this order is composed of watchmen, keepers of fire extinguishing apparatus and persons employed in live occupations. The reduction will not extend to skilled mechanics and workmen generally. The effect of the order will be a reduction of about seven thousand dollars in the monthly expenses of the yards, and this saving it is believed will allow the year's being kept open until March next, by which date it is expected that Congress will make a further appropriation for their maintenance.

## Bedford Springs (Chau) eg Hands.

Bedford Springs, the old resort where not many years ago politicians were in the habit of meeting to fix up slates and concoct schemes, has been purchased by G. W. Muller, the father of G. K. Muller, proprietor of the St. Cloud hotel. The property consists of fifteen hundred acres of arable land and the hotel, which has accommodations for four hundred and fifty guests. The purchase was made of the Anderson heirs, the price being two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Muller will endeavor to form a stock company to cultivate the ground and run the hotel, which will be improved and probably enlarged.

## The De Kalb Monument.

A TARDY RECOGNITION OF THE BARON'S SERVICES BY CONGRESS.

In October, 1780, Congress adopted a resolution providing that a monument be erected to the memory of the late major-general, the Baron DeKalb, in the city of Annapolis, Md., with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of the Baron DeKalb, knight of the Royal Order of Military Merit, brigadier of the armies of France and major-general in the service of the United States of America. Having served with honor and reputation for three years, he gave a last and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind and the cause of America in the action near Camden, in the State of South Carolina, on the sixteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and eighty, where, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware line against superior numbers, and animating them by his example to deeds of valor, he was pierced with many wounds, and on the nineteenth following expired, in the forty-eighth year of his age."

"The Congress of the United States of America, in gratitude to his zeal, service and merit, have erected this monument."

## Railroad Construction.

THE GIANTIC STRIDES MADE DURING THE YEAR JUST CLOSING.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The *Railway Age* publishes to day a table showing that the number of miles of main track laid during the year 1882 was 10,821 on 316 lines in 44 States and territories. Full returns will probably make the grand total 11,000 miles, which is 1,500 miles more than was constructed in 1881—the banner railroad building year up to that time. The number of miles constructed in the States mentioned below is as follows:—Iowa, 953; Texas, 817; New York, 752; Ohio, 555; Arkansas, 529; Indiana, 529; Colorado, 500; Dakota Territory, 480; Pennsylvania, 464; Minnesota, 444. Of the 316 roads noted, 140 are still uncompleted. The capital invested during the year is estimated at \$270,000,000, exclusive of the amounts expended in the preparation of the road beds on which tracks are not yet laid.

## The Ford Boys in Boston.

THEY DRAW THEIR REVOLVERS TO AVENGE AN INSULT AND STAMPEDE A LARGE AUDIENCE.

BOSTON, December 30.—During a lecture to night by the Ford Brothers, who killed Jesse James, in one of the small halls in the Horticultural building, an exciting scene occurred. There was a large audience present, and a man loudly expressed the opinion that the brothers were "no good." The Fords promptly drew their revolvers, and, brandishing them, leaped from the stage into the midst of the audience. The audience was stampeded immediately, and such was their haste that many sought egress through the windows, snatching the sashes to facilitate their exit. The hall is on the ground floor and the windows opened directly on the street. Policeman Robinson, who saw the people running from the hall, made his way into the building and seized both the brothers, who had assaulted several people with the butt ends of their revolvers. The officer proposed to take them to the police station, and they desired to be allowed to buckle on their revolvers, avowing they were in fear for their lives. The officer would not permit this, and started with them under arrest, but the proprietor of the show interfered, setting forth that his enterprise would be a financial failure if the Fords were not allowed to stay and finish according to the programme, and finally prevailed upon the officer to allow the performance to proceed, not, however, until the policeman had taken the names of seven persons who were assaulted and had exacted a guarantee that the Fords appear when wanted by the police.

## Condition of the National Soldiers' Homes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The report of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, laid before the House of Representatives yesterday, estimates the necessary appropriation for the next fiscal year at \$1,122,088. The managers estimate that there will be 500 more inmates than last year, and submit with the report a list of 13,000 names of inmates. There were 680 taken in during the past year, 200 more than in 1881. The managers recommend that all law requiring them to have anything to do with pensions be repealed, as their enforcement causes dissatisfaction among inmates of the homes. They also renew the recommendation made last year that worthy destitute soldiers, even though they cannot trace their file to an origin in the service, be admitted. They invite investigation of all affairs of the various homes.

## The Difference.

One of the forty or fifty residents of Clinton county, who at present reside in Iowa, sends the *Cent* and asks us for back subscriptions on a basis that we point out in these few lines the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties. We comply with his request most cheerfully and only regret that want of space prevents us from making an extended comparison.

The Republican party is in favor of centralization and imperialism, excessive and unequal taxation, protection of monopolies and capitalists only, extravagant public expenditures, the degradation of American labor, neglect of American citizens abroad, corruptions, pauperism in all the branches of government and jobbery in legislation.

The Democratic party is in favor of local self-government and the restriction of the national government within the constitutional provisions, reduced and equal taxation, control of monopolies to the extent that the rights of the people may be protected, economical public expenditures, the elevation of American citizens everywhere, honesty and efficiency in civil service, with immunity from political blackmail, the sovereignty of the people, a free ballot and an honest count, and integrity and purity in the halls of legislation.—*Clinton Democrat.*

GOVERNOR-ELECT PATTISON was interviewed by a correspondent of the *New York Herald* on the subject of his cabinet appointments the other day, but he would say nothing except that he thought it proper to withhold any announcement of his selections until after his inauguration and that his attorney-general could have no relations with corporations or any other interest that would interfere with an honest and efficient service to the State. Mr. Cassidy, the putative attorney-general in prospect, also said to the same correspondent that Governor Pattison was in a position to change his intended appointments at the latest moment. Mr. Cassidy announced himself as a candidate for United States senator and intimated that the one who opposed him for attorney general and yet proposed to support him for United States senator if he declined the cabinet place, are rather inconsistent. Perhaps, though, the report of the interview ought to be taken with a grain of allowance. Interviews in sensation newspapers are not always the gospel truth.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

"SKILL and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fable. Its grand success every where is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you something interfering with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort cures and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

## A Miracle in Oil City.

DOCTORS DUMFOURDED—DRUGGISTS AND THE PEOPLE WILD WITH EXCITEMENT

Miss Maggie Martin, of this city, has been ill and confined to her house for several years. Our best physicians failed to give her relief. She took *Pain-Ex* and, to the astonishment of all who knew her, she is now up and about again. Mr. Simmons, the Druggist, sold 181 bottles last week. He buys in gross lots. Mr. Corvill, too, sells it. Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's book—"His Oil Life" (gratis), or address Dr. H., at Osburn, O., for one.—*From the Oil City Herald, July 21st 1882.*

## Down! Down! Down!

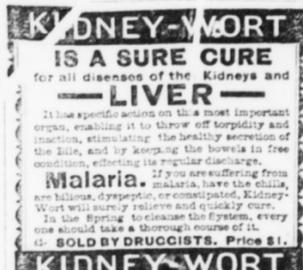
From this date until further notice, we have resolved to close our entire stock of heavy winter clothing in the line of overcoats, coats, pants and vests, boots and shoes, hats and caps, at cost in order to reduce the stock, and make room for spring goods, anybody in need of clothing, boots and shoes, will find it to their interest, to go to the Boston Clothing House lately opened in Reynolds' block, Bellefonte, Pa. n14t

## New Advertisement.



**ROYAL**  
BAKING POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. No adulteration. It is the ordinary kitchen staple in all competition with the multitude of low cost, light weight, cheap phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 126 Wall St., N. Y.



**KIDNEY-WORT**  
IS A SURE CURE  
for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Howard township, about three miles distant, a small black and white cow, with horns, red, with some white spots. She was small and of a good size. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. If not so done, she will be sold according to law.

## WANTED!

Two reliable men to sell orders for our Kidney-Wort in this and adjoining counties on a salary. We will give a monthly trial and advance money for the expenses of the auditors appointed by the court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of said estate among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, January 6, 1883, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county in the matter of the estate of James Grant, deceased. The auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of said estate among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, January 6, 1883, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

## The Atlantic Monthly

FOR 1883 WILL CONTAIN

Contributions in almost every number by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," etc.

"Michael Angelo, A Drama"

Which was left complete by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

And which will run through numbers of the magazine, begin with January.

"The Ancestral Footstep"

Outlines of an exceedingly interesting Romance, from the manuscript of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

"Daisy Miller, A Comedy"

By HENRY JAMES, JR.

A dramatization, with important alterations, of his very popular story "Daisy Miller."

Stories, essays, sketches and poems by John G. Whittier,

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Horace E. Scudder,

George P. Lathrop,

Harriet W. Preston,

and many others of the best American writers.

The *Atlantic Monthly* furnishes its readers in the course of a year as much reading as is contained in *Twenty Ordinary Volumes* of 300 pages each.

TERMS: \$4 a year in advance, postage free; 55 cents a number. With superb litho portrait of Langhorne, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, H. James, Emerson, \$5.00; with two portraits, \$6.00; with three, \$7.00; with four, \$8.00; with five \$9.00; with all six, \$10.00.

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