

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 \$2.00.

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

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

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

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

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

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

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programs, Posters, Commercial Printing, etc., in the best style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 25 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents one-half more.

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SPACE OCCUPIED.

Table with 2 columns: Description of space (e.g., One inch for 12 lines this type) and Price (\$).

THE MESSAGE.

Gov. Hoyt's Recommendations to the Legislature Epitomized.

HOYT MORALIZES OVER THE CHANGE OF PARTY POWER IN THE STATE—GOVERNOR CLEVELAND HANDS IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE—WINDOM'S CHANCE FOR SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, January 3.—The message of Governor Hoyt submitted to the Legislature yesterday afternoon, consists of nine columns of the average newspaper. After a few preliminary remarks the Governor refers to the finances of the State, which he finds in a highly satisfactory condition. He favors an equalization of taxation upon all classes of property, and is particularly impressive that corporations should pay their share of the burden of taxation.

In the distribution of the burdens between the State and local subdivisions, he says he is not aware of any relative injustice, and he cannot conceive how "horizontal equality" of taxation is to be secured except by details so minute, inquisitorial and vexatious as to be distasteful to the people, inefficient and out of all proportion to the results accomplished. It would be a dangerous departure from the habits and customs of the people to destroy the autonomy of the local government in the municipal subdivisions. There are no serious mischiefs in the system to correct and no violent remedies need be applied; adjustments and adaptation will be suggested, by experience, from time to time. He believed, however, there might be a division of the funds which come into the State treasury from the sinking fund to the general fund, except only the sums demanded for payment of interest and the constitutional requirement as to the principal together with such additional revenue as prudence and the contemplation of further moderate reduction of the debt might indicate. If such a course were pursued the State would be in a position to dispense with taxes derived from taverns, retailers, eating houses, billiard and other like licenses. The subject of public schools receives some attention. State normal schools, he thinks, should be self-sustaining. Of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, which will close by act of Assembly in 1885, the Governor says provision should be made for the children who will be wards of the State at that time. He can scarcely contemplate that they are to be dismissed without homes or help, as such a course would make the ending of the schools unworthy of the years of effort and expenditure which have been so grandly sustained without regret by the people. A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the industrial reformatory at Huntingdon; the penitentiaries at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the reform school at Morgantown, and the house of refuge at Philadelphia, all of which are spoken of as being in fine condition and as effective as could be desired. The State charity institutions are referred to at length. Though he does not desire to criticize the management of any institution, yet he admits that in no vast a scheme of charity there is a want of system and unity in the administration which needs legislative action. Above all, the legislature should decide upon some general appropriation to be made to them for maintenance. He comments that "as legislation suited to the civilization under which we live." A passing allusion is given to the State board of agriculture and the board of commissioners of the second geological survey for efficient work. He condemns what is generally known as the grave yard insurance business by saying it is not worthy of the name of insurance; that

it is without substance and may fall to pieces at any moment. Speaking of the National Guard, which he highly praises for its efficiency and its personnel, he says: "No legislation is required in reference to the subject. Its continuance seems desirable in all points of view. The organization, he says, is a body compact, harmonious and highly disciplined. A tribute is paid to the memory of William Penn. A resume of the work of the board of pardons is given. To the Legislature the Governor says: "You are the legislators of no mean empire. In population almost the equal in commerce, in manufactures and in wealth it far surpasses the England of Elizabeth. Pittsburg, our second city, contains to-day twice as many people as the London of Cecil and of Shakespeare, while Philadelphia has double the number of the London of Milton and of Cromwell. But it would become me to descend upon your duties or the possibilities within your reach. Yet I cannot withhold the utterance of a hope that it may be your good fortune to usher in that new epoch in our political development which I would fain believe has at last begun to dawn."

The Governor reviews the State finances as follows:

Four years ago our people had not emerged from the effects of the long and disastrous prostration of business; and their ability to respond to the demands of the Treasury to meet expenses, was seriously impaired. The financial officers of the State, at that time, found large failures in the sources of revenue confronting them. They wisely counted on the recuperative power of our industries, and effectively tided over the situation without the imposition of any added burden upon the taxpayers:

Table showing State debt and revenue at various dates. Columns include 'At that date State debt was', 'At this date the State is', 'Reduction of debt in four years', and 'From this total of State debt is to be deducted assets in sinking fund amounting to'.

The net State indebtedness December 1, 1882, is \$12,232,099.46. In 1879, during the administration of State Treasurer A. C. Noyes, there was refunded an outstanding debt of \$2,000,000, six per cent interest, by a loan of a like amount bearing four per cent interest, the premiums on which were \$30,002.83.

In 1882 during the administration of State Treasurer Samuel Butler, State loans of over \$10,000,000, bearing in the main six per cent interest were refunded by loans of \$9,450,000 bearing interest at three and one-half and four per cent, per annum. The premium on these loans amounted to \$449,562.00.

THE RESULT.

The result of these operations has been to reduce the annual interest which the State pays upon its interest bearing debt \$1,233,623.72 in 1878 to \$74,460 in 1882, an annual saving of \$359,163.72 on this account. There is at present, under the administration of State Treasurer S. M. Bailey in the Sinking fund, \$3,077,073.90 cash. As none of the State loans are at present reimbursable, the Treasurer has no lawful authority to apply this fund to reduction of the debt, except by going into the market and buying the bonds of the State at a premium, handsome, indeed, and creditable to the State, but embarrassing to a financial officer charged with accountability. These bonds at market rates now bear premiums about as follows:

Table showing bond selling prices: The three and one-half per cents are selling at \$106; The four per cents are selling at 117; The five per cents are selling at 110.

Before assuming such responsibility, the Treasurer is fairly justified in awaiting a Legislative command.

The skill and integrity which have worked these results are entitled to the highest approval of the people of the State. To vigilance and efficiency on the part of the State Treasurers, the Auditor General and Attorney General during these years, are due these hopeful figures, and recognition for high public trusts, honestly fulfilled, will be cheerfully awarded them.

OTHER POINTS.

The Governor devotes considerable to the public schools. After showing the annual expenditures of all kinds \$8,262,324, and the value of school property \$28,346,540 he says:

The number of school directors is 15,000; there are nearly 22,000 teachers, and the number of pupils enrolled is nine hundred and fifty thousand. To these extensive agencies, we may add the numerous academies, colleges and universities, which are supported by voluntary contributions and private patronage, in which other thousands of young men and women are making preparation for the various callings and professions of our social life.

Funeral of M. Gambetta.

300,000 SPECTATORS THROUGH THE ROUTE OF THE IMPOSING PROCESSION TO PERE LE CHAISE CEMETERY. PARIS, January 6.—The body of Gambetta was placed in the hearse at 10:20 A. M., amid the booming of cannon, the beating of drums and the sound of trumpets, the troops presenting arms. The procession started at half-past 10. It was headed by the relatives and friends of the deceased, the representatives of President Grevy, the Ministers, Generals (including General Gallifet), Senators, Deputies (including Dr. Clemenceau) and other members of the extreme left. M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Peyrat, Vice President of the Senate, headed the Senators and Deputies respectively.

The procession was nearly two miles long. The guard of honor preceding and flanking the catafalque was composed of the Republican Guard, with its band playing a funeral dirge. It is estimated that there were 200,000 persons in the procession, conspicuous among which were the Free Masons in complete uniform, the advocates and students of Paris. An English delegation from Boulogne was present.

As early as daybreak the aspect of the streets was animated. Flags draped with crepe were everywhere displayed, and troops were marching between the Esplanade des Invalides and the Palais Bourbon. The drapery on the statue of Strasbourg, in the Place de la Concorde, was particularly remarkable.

The deputations from the various departments were immense. They were massed in the Place des Invalides and along the Quai d'Orsay to the Petit Bourbon, an area of 25,000 metres. A dense mass of spectators, the majority of whom had been in position half the night, occupied the streets all the way to the cemetery. The remainder of the city was deserted.

The car used in the funeral cortege was one that was specially designed by M. Bastien Lepage, the painter. It moved on low black wheels streaked with silver. On it were placed the catafalque as it stood. Wreaths were deposited at the base of the catafalque, and at the four corners vases were affixed, in which were burning perfumes, shrouding the coffin in vapor. Several cars followed containing wreaths, the number of which was simply unexampled. The car was preceded in the procession by six horsemen in black and white uniforms. The car was drawn by six horses. The coffin was covered with black velvet, which was again partially hidden by tricolors draped with crepe, and two natural palms with wreaths of red immortelles. The platform of the car was literally covered with wreaths. Bearers carried batons, on which were also wreaths. The regimental flags of the escort were draped with crepe.

The passing of the procession and of the crowd around the coffin at the entrance of the cemetery ended at 3:30 o'clock. It is estimated that 300,000 persons were present.

Higbee's Report.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

HARRISBURG, January 3.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented to the Legislature yesterday, contains the following statistics: Number of school districts in the state, 3,215; number of schools, 19,183; number of graded schools, 7,812; number of school directors, 15,625; number of superintendents, 102; number of male teachers, 12,778; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$35.12; female teachers, \$28.89; average length of school terms, in months, 6.09; number of pupils, 945,315; average number of pupils, 611,317; cost of tuition, \$4,863,718.91; cost of building, purchasing and renting, \$1,229,232.03; cost of fuel, contingencies and interest paid, \$2,058,394.64; expenditures of all kinds, \$8,253,244.54; State appropriation, \$1,000,000; value of school property, \$28,311,560. As compared with the preceding year, the increase in number of districts is 7; schools, 348; graded schools, 555; decrease in number of male teachers, 308; increase in number of female teachers, 785; increase of salary of male teachers, per month, \$1.40; decrease of salary of female teachers, 14; increase of length of school term in months, 11; increase in number of pupils, 13,596; increase of average number of pupils, 12,260; increase of cost of tuition, \$146,701.11; increase in cost of building, purchasing and re-renting, \$22,220.90; increase of cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid, \$59,617.26; increase of value of school property, \$1,736,239. In Philadelphia, at the close of the school year, there were 102,185 pupils in the schools, and the average during the year was 91,894. For teachers, salaries amounted to \$1,033,038.39. There was expended for houses the sum of \$89,875.59; and for books, stationery, fuel and contingencies, \$370,387.84. The valuation for school property is placed at \$6,500,000 in Philadelphia.

Millions for Rebate.

AMOUNT OF TAX-PAID SPIRITS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS IN THE COUNTRY. A communication from the Secretary of the treasury, transmitting an estimate by the commissioner of internal revenue of the amount of money that would be required to refund the taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, distilled spirits and matches, collected on stock unconsumed, if the taxes on those commodities are repealed, was laid before the Senate the other day by the President. The commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, says:

"You will no doubt fully appreciate the difficulty of arriving at any accurate estimate of the amount of these articles in the hands of dealers, when I inform you that there are 392,502 dealers in manufactured tobacco, 1,328 rectifiers of distilled spirits, 4,241 wholesale dealers in distilled spirits, and 168,770 retail liquor dealers in the United States. Upon receipt of the Senate resolution I caused the collectors of internal revenue at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, to make an examination of the establishments of a number of retail liquor dealers in their respective divisions as to the quantity of tax-paid distilled spirits on hand. From the information received from these collectors and the facts already in this city, I am of the opinion that there are 25,000,000 gallons of tax-paid distilled spirits in the hands of the trade, the tax upon which is \$22,500,000. I would also estimate the amount of tax paid manufactured tobacco in the hands of dealers at 40,821,223 pounds, the tax on which is \$8,285,721, and the number of cigars and cigarettes at 782,524,107, the tax on which is \$1,204,242; tax on matches in hands of dealers, \$1,090,753; total amount of taxes to be refunded, \$35,080,716. It is proper to state that a considerable proportion of the articles above mentioned is now contained in broken packages. The amount so held I am not prepared to estimate."

The New York World invites Mr. Jno. Sherman, Mr. Kelley and the Republican party which holds this Congress in its hands to glance at the sum total of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland for 1881-2. Here it is in pounds sterling:

Table showing revenue in pounds sterling: Customs, £19,287,000; Excise, £27,240,000; Stamps, £12,200,000; Land and house tax, £7,725,000; Income tax, £9,945,000; Post Office, £7,000,000; Telegraphs, £1,630,000; Crown lands, £380,000; Suez Canal shares, £1,219,262; Miscellaneous, £416,019; Total, £85,822,019.

The equivalent of this sum in American dollars is \$416,238,862.85. This includes nearly two and a half millions paid out for the support of the Queen and royal family and over fifty millions of dollars annually paid out give England the strongest navy in the world. And yet the people of the United States during the last calendar year were taxed and made to pay out of their labor a gross sum, for Federal purposes alone, which came only twelve millions of dollars short of equalling the whole British revenue! Does any man in his senses fancy that the voters of the United States will long be patient under this cruel, unnecessary and wanton torture by taxation?

JEFFERSON DAVIS writes to a friend in St. Louis denying two stories recently circulated concerning himself. He says that he did not play poker at Prairie Du Chien in 1834, adding, "So far as I know the game did not exist then." Further, he denies that he eloped with General Zachary Taylor's daughter in 1835. He married Miss Taylor near Louisville, in the presence of her uncle, her aunt and several other members of the General's family. Moreover, hard feeling never existed between General Taylor and himself.

Important to Consumers.

The DEMOCRAT has frequently had occasion to refer to the excellent quality of goods handled and sold by Messrs. Sechler & Co., Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa., and does not to-day know of any one becoming dissatisfied with either the purchases made or the treatment received at the hands of the firm. With the opening of the New Year we find them better supplied than ever to meet satisfactorily the demands of so large a trade as theirs. In the matter of prices they are as popular as ever and assure us that no deviation will occur in the future from the line of policy so plainly marked out and rigidly adhered to in the past. Remember they sell and keep constantly in stock anything and everything edible, which they are willing to dispose of at a fair advance upon actual cash rates. Try them.

The Philadelphia Branch.

It is barely possible within the limits of a notice of this kind to enumerate the advantage possessed by this cloth-

ing house. Its success has been beyond question the wonder of Bellefonte business men, and the one great agent in bringing this about has been the principles advocated by Mr. Lewin and strictly complied with by his salesman and himself. Only one price is asked, and that in every case the lowest price. When they tell you an article is all wool you can depend upon its being as represented. New goods are being received daily and stock kept full and complete. No danger of sizes wanting. Read the attractive advertisement on the opposite page.

Down! Down! Down!

From this date until further notice, we have resolved to close out our entire stock of heavy winter clothing in the line of overcoats, coats, pants and vests, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and coats, 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 Key-nolds' block, Bellefonte, Pa. n14t

A Miracle in Oil City.

DOCTORS DUMFOUNDED—DRUGGISTS AND THE PEOPLE WILD WITH EXCITEMENT. Miss Maggie Martin, of this city, has been ill and confined to her house for several years. Her best physicians failed to give her relief. She took Peruna and, to the astonishment of all who knew her, she is now up and about again. Mr. Simmons, the Druggist, sold 184 bottles last week. He buys in gross lots. Mr. Cowell, too, sells it. Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's book—"Life of Life" (gratis), or address Dr. H., at Oil-burn, O., for one.—From the Oil City Derrick, July 21st 1882.

MIDDLE measures are often but middling measures. There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no half-way measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abolishes constipation and treats the system so gently and soothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its praises. It is prepared in both liquid and dry form.

New Advertisement.

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Includes an image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder and the text: 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.' The text describes the product's purity and quality.

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

Advertisement for KIDNEY-WORT. Text: 'KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has so effectively equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate, the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, soft weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 106 Wall-st., N. Y.'

Writ of Partition.

In the Orphans' Court of Centre Co., In the Estate of Solomon Derr, deceased, in partition to John A. Derr, Margaret Derr, Frank A. Derr, M. H. Mendenhall and J. G. Mendenhall, her husband, Frank A. Derr, Charles F. Derr, Minora, and John A. Derr, their guardian. Take notice that an Orphans' Court held at Bellefonte, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1882, a writ of Partition, was granted in the above estate, and that in pursuance of said writ an inquiry will be held on the premises in the writ described, on Friday the 19th day of January, A. D. 1883, when and where you can be present if you think proper. THOS. J. DUNKEL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Dec. 20, 1882. 10-11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been granted letters of administration upon the estate of Phoebe Quay, late of Centre township, Centre county, deceased, hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them at once, duly authenticated, for settlement. I. S. FRAIN, Administrator. Dec. 13, '82. (49-4t)

WANTED! Two reliable men to solicit orders for our Nursery Stock in this and adjoining counties, on a salary. We will give a month's trial (and advance money for the expense of the same), and, if successful, steady employment and good pay. Address, R. O. CHASE & CO., The Chase Nursery, Philadelphia, Pa. (Enclose stamp.)

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF SALES. BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levati 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, at Bellefonte, on Saturday, Jan. 20, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of the defendant, to wit:

All that certain message of land situate in the township of Spring county, and in the State of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at Sugar on line of land in warrant name of John McMillan, known as the said John McMillan, and other land in warrant name of Thomas Allison, north 54 1/2 east 199 perches, thence north 34 1/2 west 161 perches, thence south 54 1/2 west 90 perches, thence west 65 perches to Mankin Creek, thence by said Creek south 68 1/2 west 31 perches, thence by same north 68 1/2 west 17 perches, thence south 62 perches west 62 1/2 perches, thence south 20 perches, thence south 54 1/2 east 214 perches to place of beginning, containing 151 acres and 122 perches. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of F. H. Dale.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, also his life estate in and to all that certain message and lot of ground situate in the town of Hutersburg, of Walker township, Huntingdon county, containing 50 perches net of land on the north side of Malvern street, and on the west by the Treats alley, beginning at a corner in the middle of said alley, thence north 49 1/2 east 4 1/2 perches to corner, thence north 39 1/2 east 22 perches to the middle of said alley, to the place of beginning, it being part of a larger lot of land the title to which is held by the said defendant, and is known as vested in John H. Orr who, with Rachel his wife, by deed dated April 1, 1860, granted and confirmed by said defendant's carrier, to the said John H. Orr and wife, the same more fully as large as appear thereon, together with a dwelling house, stable and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Fred Stager, who surrenders Elizabeth Stager, dec'd.

All that certain message, tenement or tract of land situate in Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Christian Hevly, on the west by lands of Wesley Young, on the south by lands of John P. Deane, and on the east by lands of John P. Deane, McCloskey, dec'd., containing 40 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jos. T. McCloskey, dec'd.

All that certain parcel or tract of land situate lying and being in Centre county, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Jacob Yarnell, on the west by lands of Michael Hinton, on the north by lands now or late of J. J. Curtin & Co., and on the east by lands of J. J. Curtin & Co., containing one hundred acres more or less. Thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Williams, dec'd., and of Ac. of James Williams, dec'd., and David Williams, dec'd.

All that certain lot of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south east corner of Michael Ronke's place, on the north side of thirty feet front on High Street and one hundred and forty feet north to Pike Alley, being part of the old jail property purchased by said defendant from the Commissioners of Centre county, upon which a stone dwelling house is erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

All that certain tract of land situate in Marion and Walker townships, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north east corner of Michael Ronke's place, on the north side of thirty feet front on High Street and one hundred and forty feet north to Pike Alley, being part of the old jail property purchased by said defendant from the Commissioners of Centre county, upon which a stone dwelling house is erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

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 side of Henry Brock's and lands of Daniel Kites, on the east by lands of J. and F. Hart, and George Valentine, on the south by lands of John Curtin and Jacob D. Valentine, and on the west by lands late of the estate of H. H. Reynolds, 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.

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 mines. 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 "Hagle Iron Works," including all the lands in any way connected therewith, having thereon erected a furnace, dwelling house and other necessary buildings.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa., there will be exposed to public sale on THURSDAY, January 11, 1883, at one o'clock p. m., on the premises in Centre township, the following Real Estate, late of Henry Thiel, deceased, consisting of a certain tenement, message or tract of land bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Koehler, east and south by lands of Peter Robb and on the west by lands of Archibald Quay's estate, containing seventy-two acres more or less, thereon erected a log DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE and other out buildings. TERMS: One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year thereafter with interest and the balance in two years with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. By order of the Court. I. S. FRAIN, Adm'r.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Howard township, about December 25th, a small heifer, supposed to be one year old, color, red, with some white spots. Mark, one small slit on under side of right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. 40-2t MICHAEL CONFER.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT. You will like it, and so will your wife.