

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

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

TERMS—Cash in advance. \$1.00 per annum. If not paid in advance, \$1.25 per annum.

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

Advertisements made within three months will be considered in advance.

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

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

Any person procuring ten or more 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 best style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

Local notices, 10 cents per line, 10 cents per line.

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

SPACE OCCUPIED.

One inch (or 12 lines this type)..... \$5.00

Two inches..... 10.00

Three inches..... 15.00

Quarter column (or 15 lines)..... 12.50

Half column (or 30 lines)..... 25.00

One column (or 60 lines)..... 50.00

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

Political notices—20 cents per line each insertion.

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

"Third Term and Empire."

THE BUG-A-BOO OF IMPERIALISM SET IN MOTION AGAIN.

When General Grant got the announcement made that he had withdrawn from politics he did not accompany the advertisement, as Mr. Conkling did, with a notice of an engagement in another pursuit. He simply retired on his laurels. Now, the Old Guard that will not die and does not know how to surrender, is unwilling to have the general put on the shelf, and Grant has long since been convinced that the shelf is a bad place for his merits.

A movement is organized to bring Grant out next year as a full-fledged candidate for the Presidency. The managers think the "third term clamor," as they call it, has died out. They claim that new conditions have arisen since 1880 and that the prejudices against Grantism have also ceased to exist. One argument used to promote the new scheme is the support that Grant gave to Garfield in the dark hours of the campaign, when Blaine had lost his own State and the outlook everywhere was dismal and forbidding. It is alleged that the great railroad and manufacturing corporations, the banks, the rings, the speculators, the jobbers, the contractors, the shoddy princes, and the adventurers that swarmed about the White House from 1870 to 1877, will rally and put forth all their power to elect Grant. They believe in a strong Government and in one-man rule, such as was audaciously exercised in 1876 when the Presidency was stolen, backed by force and threats of civil war.

Overgrown wealth, acquired by combinations of which the people are uniformly the victims, longs for titular distinctions, which shall separate it as a class from the toilers and the common taxpayers. The possessors of this wealth are ready for an empire, and they would pay liberally to bring it about. They have long sped, in pomp, in parade, and in meretricious display, the vanities and the vices of that which fell in France when the first gun that Germany fired overthrew its gilded rottenness.

That experience, with all its stern instruction, is not heeded by men who have no faith in free institutions. They saw under Grant a profligacy in public and in private life, and a desire for show such as had been witnessed under Louis Napoleon, with a more resolute will in the former than in the latter to carry out any plan he might adopt, in utter defiance of the popular will.

Hence their confidence that Grant would not only protect at every hazard their moneyed interests, but that he would also gratify their selfish ambition in other respects. They are greatly encouraged also by the centralizing policy of the Republican leaders, whose legislation all tends to the destruction of State boundaries and of State autonomy, and to the building up of gigantic monopolies.—New York Sun.

Postage Reduction.

THE SENATE ADOPTED THE AMENDMENT GRANTING TWO CENT POSTAGE.

Washington, January 21.—In the senate debate yesterday on the postoffice appropriation bill the amendment changing the date when the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two cents shall take effect from January 1, 1884, to July 1, 1883, was adopted. Senator Sherman, in a speech cautioning the senate against too great haste in view of the probable loss \$9,000,000 of revenue, strongly urged the adoption of a government telegraph in connection with the postal system. He said he would not suggest that it would as-

sume control of existing telegraph lines. The government could duplicate the existing lines for from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, yet a tax of \$10,000,000 a year was now levied upon the people for telegraph messages; so that by an expenditure of not more than \$25,000,000 the government could confer immense benefits upon the people, save them a large sum yearly, and at the same time increase its own revenues. Senator Edmonds, in continuing the debate, said what the United States needed now more than anything else was the construction of the postal telegraph at first between the great cities and intermediate points and extended gradually until every postoffice in the country should have or be within immediate reach of a postal telegraph. This ought to be done, and it would be done within a very few years, and he hoped to move in the matter at the next session of congress if no one else did sooner. But he begged the stock operators in New York not to suppose that he for one was in favor of the United States buying out any telegraph company. He wished the government to build its own postal telegraph and manage it in his own way; leaving those engaged in the same business as a private pursuit to continue it as such. When the United States provided for the carriage of merchandise by the postal service, it was not thought necessary to buy out the express companies, neither should the transmission of intelligence by telegraph involve the purchase of the existing telegraph lines. Electricity was just as much a part of the forces of nature, and of the resources of the world for the transmission of intelligence as a locomotive or a post horse, and it was too late to say that this agency was not as much as any other at the command of the post-office department under the constitution.

SOME partisan criticism says the Philadelphia Record, has been made of the declaration in Governor Patison's inaugural that the last Legislature in a long session made no effort to apportion the state into Congressional and Legislative districts. It is said that the Congressional apportionment could not have been made before Congress determined the number of members to which each state is entitled. But that is no reason why the apportionment of State Senators and members of the House was not made, as the Constitution directs. Congress has nothing to do with the Legislative apportionment. The true cause of the failure is that the Republicans in the Legislature could not agree upon a bill. A Legislative Apportionment bill was reported from the House committee, but it was so hideous a fraud upon the rights of representation that the liberal Republican members joined with the Democrats in indefinitely postponing its consideration. One of the curious features of that scheme of gerrymander was the carving up of the county of York, with its 4000 Democratic majority, in such a fashion as to give the Republicans two of its four members. While thus proposing to mutilate York county, Republican counties with equal population were left intact.

It is now asserted that Governor Hoyt should have assembled the last Legislature in extra session after Congress passed the apportionment bill. But that would not have mended the matter. In the regular session irreconcilable difference were developed which put any acceptable apportionment out of the question, and the expense of an extra session would have been incurred for nothing. There are, however, no birds in last year's nest. The people of Pennsylvania got along remarkably well in last year's election, even under the old gerrymandering apportionment of 1874, and the business of the present Legislature is to make an apportionment which will give fair and equal representation in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, without regard to what a condemned Legislature might or might not have done.

THERE are three Democrats remaining in this Congress whose seats are contested. They would have been thrown out along with others early in the first session if there had been a shadow of ground for doing it. They have been permitted to sit this long only because nothing approaching a case had been made out against them. But something must be done for the Republicans who are contesting their seats. They must have just what they set out to get—a pull at the treasury. Therefore the Republican members of the committee on elections have determined to report in favor of turning out Frost of Missouri, Richardson of South Carolina, and Manning of Mississippi, all Democrats, and of giving their seats to their Republican contestants. Thus the Democrats who have justly held these seats will draw pay up to the date of their displacement, and the Republicans who are admitted to them will draw pay for the entire term, (\$10,000 apiece), although they may fill the seats only a few weeks. A political outrage will be committed on purpose to give a pecuniary recompense to party friends.—Carlisle Volunteer.

Republicans and the Tariff Bill.

THEIR PLAN OF ACTION TO SUPPRESS DEBATE AND FORCE A VOTE. Special Dispatch to the World.

Washington January 19.—The plan of action laid down by the Republican caucus to-day for the management of the Tariff bill in the House next week is the nearest legitimate approach that can be made to a suppression of debate and a forced vote on it. To limit the general debate to four hours and to consider the amendments under the five-minute rule is to surround modifications of the bill with all possible difficulties. But even if this plan shall be carried out, it is doubtful whether there will be time for both the House and the Senate to pass the bill before the adjournment. If the Republicans really wish to relieve the business interests of suspense, as they pretend to wish, why do they not scale down in their bill the revenue by \$100,000,000? Then it would be passed with all the speed desirable. Mr. Carson, the Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, has done a clerical work which will make easy an intelligent consideration of every clause of the bill. The present rate of duty, the rate proposed by the Tariff Commission and the rate proposed by the committee are printed in parallel columns. This will relieve the indolent and ignorant of the excuse that they have not had an opportunity to consider the bill. A fool can see at a glance whether or not he is voting for a reduction of the revenue.

From the report of the Auditor General just issued, it appears that the entire amount of money in his control is \$16,426,650.11. We learn, however, that of this sum more than nine millions are represented by a new loan to redeem an equal amount of maturing indebtedness. Among the principal items of expense incurred by the commonwealth were \$142,395.25 for support of the national guard; \$683,654.35 to charitable institutions; \$366,579.87 to support soldiers' orphans; \$1,083,524.08 to aid in supporting the common schools of the State; \$481,605.02 for the payment of the judiciary, and nearly two hundred thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the State Legislature. The tax on capital stock was the greatest single source of revenue, \$1,675,388.80, the collateral inheritance tax yielded \$475,852.02, for sign licenses, \$493,863.32, bank stock, \$350,171.56, and personal property, \$437,776.61.

Of course the Republican legislators who have not allowed the Democrats a ghost of a chance the last twenty-five years to have their just representation, or anything like it, are now asking Democrats to be fair and just and honorable. It is rather "cheeky," we must confess, for such men to talk about honor, equity and justice in that connection. We trust, however, that the Democrats will endeavor to apportion the several districts for Congress, Senate and Legislature so as to meet the wishes of all fair persons. The changed sentiment of the people makes it poor business, indeed, for parties to build up their hopes on certain self-made districts. In the past several parties in our own county and district have been woefully disappointed, after making districts to suit themselves. They made them so strong, so one-sided politically, that they fell through taking the machinery down in the first contest. Let the Democrats use business tact in the matter, not allow all sense of right to be discounted in their anxiety to make a sure thing. At the rate the Democracy is gaining strength, the strongholds of Republicanism will soon return men opposed to radical misrule.—Harrisburg Banner.

THE theory of the persons who call themselves "educators" is, that if it be granted that to know something is important; to know everything is more important; and therefore the State having undertaken to furnish children with a common education has committed itself to the task of also furnishing them a higher education. This theory is made strong in so far as it relates to the agency of the State. The State proceeds upon the benevolent idea that without its material aid many poor children might not be able to attain the rudiments of knowledge. It therefore takes upon itself the task of teaching them to read and write, and to give them a knowledge of arithmetic and geography sufficient for a groundwork of ordinary intelligence. Having done so much, it has placed the higher knowledge within the reach of those who desire to attain to it. It can carry an equal and impartial benevolence no farther. What remains to be done is the proper work of private hands. The money of the State appropriated to the dissemination of a higher education, except in so far as it is used for the training of teachers for the common schools, is spent for the benefit of a few. The great mass of children are unable to avail themselves of it. When the money so spent is needed to furnish seats and improve the quality of training in the primary schools it is a distinct misappropriation and an abuse of the largess of the State.—Philadelphia Record.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Belleville Record, January.

A NEW YEAR.

From different standpoints prospect it.

First, The child: "I shall please papa and mamma and give up my playthings to sister. I'll not cry or be naughty, but be good, and say: 'Now I lay me down to sleep.'"

Secondly, The youth: "When I am twenty-one it will be just glorious; these hard lessons will be done, people will respect me because I am man, but here comes Walter to go coasting."

Thirdly, The young man: "New Year's again! It has been the best year of my life. I am glad that the Saviour came to me nearly a year ago. Now may I through the coming days lead a pure and blameless life, restrain passion and appetite. Good bye, old habits."

Fourthly, The middle-aged man: "Old Year, you've been a friend. But we must part. Still, I am soon to be with you. Wife, we can drive out to-day and take something for each of Kent's children. Poor Kent! He was a schoolmate of mine. But he has had a hard time of it. He drinks and his children have to beg bread. Say, wife, if Kent will stop drinking I'll give him work. Business promises well this year and he is a good mechanic if he can only stop drinking. We'll help him!"

Fifthly, The old man: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

But we must refer to the standpoint of an anxious mother, whose words came to me a few days ago. Here are her exact words: "All that can give lasting happiness is what we do in the fear and service of God. I think so much about S—; I feel so anxious; I wish he would give his heart to God. It would give such joy and comfort."

COMMITTEEMEN.

Every committee chairman should use effort to get his committee together once a month at least. Where the committees are small an arrangement might be made to take tea together and thus, around the table, promote the line of work committed to you. Fellowship aids.

The religious interest of members of the Association has never been more general than it is now. The devotional committee has systematized their work and the proper member submits the following list of subjects and leaders:

Sunday, January 21, The terrible fate of those who hear and reject the Gospel, Matt. xi, 20-24, Charles F. Cook; Friday, January 26, God's Love, I John, ii, Walter Bayard; Sunday, January 28, The harvest of the world sure, Rev. xiv, 13-20, and Gal. vi, 7-9, W. I. Fleming; Friday, February 2, Do you know Him? John viii, 17, and II Tim. i, 12, Francis Speer; Sunday, February 4, Monthly meeting, Rev. John Hewitt; Friday, February 9, The Christian's Hope, I Peter i, 3-5, and Heb. vi, 19-20, Thomas Orison; Sunday, February 11, The General Judgment, Rev. xx, 11-13, General Secretary; Friday, February 16, Ye must be born again, John iii, 1-13, Q. A. Daniels.

Preparation! Preparation!

"I am a stranger stopping at the Bush House. This morning an invitation was handed me by one of your members to attend the church services and your meeting this afternoon. I wish to thank you for your notice of me, and I believe God will bless you for all effort to save men." The above is the sense of what a gentleman arose and stated in a recent meeting. Several have spoken likewise during the past three months.

The printed report of the late State convention held at Williamsport may be had by any one at the rooms. It contains the excellent paper on "How can a General Secretary be secured in places of ten thousand inhabitants and less," by one of our best workers. Its information concerning Y. M. C. A. work is valuable. Among the lists of State officers are James A. Beaver and J. W. Gephart of our Association.

We congratulate our Lancaster brethren on the spirit of support they receive from the people. \$7125 is a big sum for a Thanksgiving offering.

The eight o'clock meeting at the rooms on New Year's morning, was very impressive, and every attendant has something to work for during the year.

One gentleman, who is a teacher in the Presbyterian Sunday-school, subscribed for the Y. M. C. A. Watchman for each young man in his class. We commend his thoughtfulness.

One of our youngest members recently led a meeting which was refreshing to those present that this note from the Y. M. C. A. Watchman recalls his "preparation." It is not expected that every young man can rise and speak to edification without due preparation. Those who speak freely and at ease are those who have prepared themselves. The fault with many in our meetings is, they do not speak to edification and hence do not offer a word. Their inability to speak they think to be a natural lack and hence do not offer. Their inability is simply owing to their neglect of preparation."

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, 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, Belleville, Pa. n14t

Influence of the Soil on Health.

The influence of the soil upon the health of the living upon it, is brought out very plainly during the prevalence of epidemic diseases. That malarial diseases (like intermittent fevers) originate from the soil, is already accepted; and recent investigations show pretty conclusively that the germs of Cholera, Abdominal Typhus, Yellow Fever, and the plague are in some way connected with the soil, which is daily corroborated by letters from all parts of the country stating the marvelous effect *Peruna* has on those diseases, and in their convalescent state. John E. Courtney, of Corry, Pa., says: "I am still getting better thanks to your *Peruna* and *Manila*." See page 24 "Hills of Life." 2t

"Men condemn in others what they practice themselves." Those who practice the use of Kidney Wort never condemn its use by others, but commend it to all affected with piles, dyspepsia, constipation and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of kidneys, liver or bowels.

New Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 106 Wall-st, N. Y.

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. G. CHASE & CO., The Chase Nurseries, Philadelphia, Pa. (Enclose stamp.) 50-51

FARMERS' INSTITUTE
A FREE LECTURE COURSE ON FARM TOPICS.

A course of lectures will be delivered at the Pennsylvania State College, including:

Tuesday, January 30, 1883, and ending Friday afternoon on February 2.

The lectures will embrace a wide range of subjects of special importance to agriculturists, and opportunity will be given, as far as time will permit, for questions and discussions in connection with them. They will be open to all, free of charge, and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

A few rooms in the College can be supplied at a charge of \$2.00 for each room, this charge including rent, fuel, and use of such furniture as is furnished to students, viz: bedstead, mattress, table, washstand and chair. Other articles, such as light, bedclothing, towels, &c., will need to be furnished by the occupant for themselves.

Table board can be had at the hotel or with private families in the village, the usual charge by the latter being \$3.00 per week. A few by early application, can procure board in the College Club, at their usual rate of about \$2.00 a week.

Persons attending the lectures will have opportunity to attend recitations and other college exercises, thus acquiring a complete knowledge of the character of the instruction, and the facilities here offered for obtaining a "liberal and practical education."

1. By President ATENSON, Two Lectures: Industrial Education, and Political Economy for Farmers.
 2. By Prof. McKee, One Lecture: Book-Keeping for Farmers.
 3. By Prof. JORDON, Fifteen Lectures: Agricultural Chemistry, 4; Fertilizers, 3; Stock Breeding, 2; Cattle Feeding, 3; Dairying, 3.
 4. By Prof. BUCKLEY, Eight Lectures: Botany, 3; Fruit Growing, 3; Vegetable Gardening, 1; Entomology, 1.
 5. By Prof. GORDON, Three Lectures: Farm Mechanisms, 2; Meteorology, 1.
 6. By Prof. HARRISON, One Lecture: Roads: Their Construction, Maintenance, and Drainage.
 7. By Prof. EYING, One Lecture: The Anatomy of the Domestic Animals.
 8. By Prof. BELL, Two Lectures: Drinkable Waters, and Adulteration of Foods.
- Persons proposing to attend the course will promote their convenience and ours, by notifying us in advance. Communications on this subject may be addressed to:
- Prof. McKee,
State College,
Centre Co., Pa.
- v 5 n 2 f

New Advertisements.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Winter term begins January 5 1883.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful, healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following Courses of study:

1. A Full Classical Course of Four Years.
2. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years.
3. The following SPECIAL COURSES of two years each, following the first two years of the Scientific Course: (a) AGRICULTURE, (b) NATURAL HISTORY, (c) CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture.
2. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry.
3. A Classical and Scientific Preparatory Course.

Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidental very low. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal.

For Catalogue, or other information, address:

JOHN W. ATHERTON, President,
STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA.

12-31

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST NO ONE NEED SUFFER!

A sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, an Indian remedy, called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box insured the worst chronic case of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing, medicine. Lotions, ointments and suppositories do more harm than good. Williams' Ointment absorbs the tumors, cleans the intense itching, particularly at night after setting warm in bed, so that you can sleep in comfort and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Callahan of Cleveland has to say about Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment: "I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found any which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00.

HENRY & Co., Proprietors,
62 Vesey St., New York.

12-31

J. I. FREDERICKS,

Repairer of Sewing Machines,

BELLEVILLE, PA.

Residence one mile east of Belleville, on the Jacksonville road, with Mr. Christian Uhl, on terms of D. E. Kline, Esq.

Old Machines Remodeled to the latest style, with Drawers, &c., when required.

All work guaranteed. 21-

MONEY TO Loan at 6 per Ct.

By the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on improved farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000, not exceeding one-third of the present value of the property. Any portion of the principal can be paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the company to permit the principal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid, apply to:

CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law,
107 North Second Street, Reading, Pa.

or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co's. Appraiser,
-4t Belleville, Pa.

REST

Not life is sweeping by, and dark death is knocking at your door, something bright and soothing is needed to conquer time. Get a work in your own town. No outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and men and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want to know at which you can make great pay, all the one write for particulars to H. HARRIS & Co., Portland, Maine. 4-47-ly.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

Get two Weekly Newspapers for the Price of One.

And the Best Inland Daily at Reduced Rates.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY PATRIOT is \$1.00 per annum cash in advance. Hereafter the WEEKLY PATRIOT and the New York Weekly Sun will be sent to the same address, one year or \$1.50 cash in advance, or the WEEKLY PATRIOT and the Philadelphia Weekly Times for \$2.00 cash in advance.

To any person getting up a club of ten or more subscribers to the WEEKLY PATRIOT at \$1.00 per copy per annum, one copy will be sent free. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and men and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want to know at which you can make great pay, all the one write for particulars to H. HARRIS & Co., Portland, Maine. 4-47-ly.

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