A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid except at option of publishers.

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.

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

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

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

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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 sue-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

Local Norless, in local columns, 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).

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before in-section, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly psyments in advance will be required. Pourrical Norters, 'Scents per line each insertion Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. Business Norters in the editorial columns, 15 cents with a such insertion.

Prodigal Stewart's Return.

Senator Stewart has gathered himself back into the Stalwart fold again and the shepherds on the Pennsylvania hills are rejoicing with exceeding joy. There is nothing too sweet that they cannot say of the man whom they so bitterly assailed last year. Having consented to an interview, the character of the opinions he would express being thoroughly understood, he proceeds to deliver himself after the manner of a school master who imagines he has secured discipline by whaling two or three of the biggest boys. He forgets, however, that these same boys, though apparently humble and contrite now, and forgiving enough to bring him fragrant nosegays and boxes of ripe cherries, may be laughing in their sleeves all the while and thinking of the days to come when they will pounce upon him again and flatten him out for all time.

Senator Stewart in crawling back to the Stalwart camp, takes occasion to criticise Governor Pattison in a way which makes Senator Stewart very ridiculous, especially since it is only a short time ago that he was leading in a crusade against political bosses and in the alleged interests of the people. He says of Pattison that it is his misfortune that he has been siding more with the people than his party since his installment into office, and that in consequence his party is greatly disappointed in him. That we may not misrepresent Senator Stewart we quote from the interview :

"Then Governor Pattison has Jone nothing to strengthen his party.'

"No, sir. He has weakened it. I do not think it has been his purpose to strengthen it. He seer us not to have thought much of party, but to have been a law unto him .self."

Exactly. And ' his is what the great prophet and d' sender of the "people's interests" las year declares now to be weakness! In other words because Governor Pattison has been doing the .hings which Senator Stewart ananced in interviews and from the tump last fall an honest Executive ought to do, Senator Stewart has now the brazen effrontery to denounce as bad for the party.
What change is this that has come

over the virtuous Stewart? Why does he so quickly forget his own utterances and teachings of last year? Why does he condemn Governor Pattison for cater. ing to the interests of the people more than party?

Involuntarily Senator Stewart pays a high compliment to Governor Pattison. He elevates him in the thought of the masses who control the Democratic party. He shows him to be the sincere and honest Executive he promised to be-a servant of the people and not the obedient instrument of the party. Senator Stewart knows what befalls a Re publican office-holder who dares to disobey party commands. He knows what humiliations have been endured in the past by those Republicans who have for a moment betrayed the party for the sake of the people. Strange words th # 3 of Senator Stewart. Strange because coming from such a hot reformer as he has professed to be. But like Ephraim of old he appears to be irrevocably joined to his Republican idols .- Union Leader.

The Internal Taxes.

The New York Sun, in an argument for the abolition of the internal revenue system, says it is "odious because it authorizes Government inquiry into the business of private citizens and direct interference therewith, and because it maintains at the public expense an immense army of politicians and election eering agents." For these reasons the Sun concludes that it must be closed out. In the same issue from which we office.-

have just quoted, the Sun discusses the tariff thus :

It requires an average impost of at least forty per cent. upon all the importations of the country in order to produce the needful sum; and when you are compelled to impose duties of forty per cent., what use is there in talking of free trade? Is it not talk about a thing which is impossible? Is it not talk of the same nature as discussion concerning goats' wool?

If the internal revenue were abolish ed there would be no other way of raising the income now derived from that source but to make a proportional increase of the duties on imports, for we do not suppose that direct taxation on an income tax would be imposed by any Congress or either party. In that case we should have an average impost of fifty to sixty per cent., whereat Judge Kelley and his school of political economists would greatly rejoice, for high protection would be insured as an inevitable necessity.

The tax on liquors is a tax on luxu ries, and is, therefore, Democratic.

The tax on liquors is some slight compensation for the increased expenses of government, occasioned by the use of liquors, and is, therefore, a step towards equity.

All taxes are, to some extent, interferences with the business affairs of citizens. The internal revenue is no more open to this objection than the tariff taxes. An income tax-the most righteous tax ever collected-would be a still more annoying interference with private business.

As to the "army of politicians and electioneering agents," there is no need to maintain them. The internal revenues taxes should be collected by the sale of stamps from the Treasury just as the proprietary medicine and match stamps have heretofore been sold. All the collectors can be mustered out. There might be occasion for a few additional special agents to co-operate with the United States marshals, but the "army"

could be reduced to very small numbers. The country will not consent to the abolition of the taxes on liquors until the public debt is either paid off or made a permanency.

As the trade dollar is a "topic upper most" in the public mind any thing re ferring to the unpopular sr, bject is of interest. There are 35,250 360 of the se dollars in existence, bar ring the few which have slunk away into cracks and crevices or have gotte' a themselves out of reach, and for pur poses of trade may be held to be nor rexistent. Some of these dollars are b 1 circulation in China; exactly how rany no one has any that he must go. Even such an advancme ans of knoving, but not over a mil lion of dollar s, leaving probably thirty four million s in the United States. The Republica', party has dealt most shamefully wit', the laboring classes in the matter of this trade dollar. It has sub ected the poor to what are to them great losses by a fraud perpetrated under the stamp of the Government upon a coin which is a fraud. It was made a legal tender by the Republican Congressmen and speculators, and then demonetized in the interest of speculation. The hope of ultimate redemption still exists, and when the trade dollar has again been bought in by speculators it will be again put out to run its fraudulent course and deceive more men and subjecting still more to loss. Thus the great party of finance and good faith has kept its obligation to bankers and brokers and bondholders, which was right, to by eak it to the poor and humble, which was a burning

How the People Can Get Even.

"Not guilty," say the jury. Not guilty of what?

Of a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Bah! Where was the need of a conspiracy when Brady could say to Dorsey "Let me have \$20,000," and could say to Vaile or Peck, "Let me have \$10, 000?" The money was handed over immediately, and no questions asked.

They all understood each other. How was Indiana carried in 1880? By money.

How much? Over \$250,000.

Where did it come from? The Star-route gang. Where did they get it?

Stole it out of the National Treasury. How did it get into the Treasury? Collected by taxation of the people

and placed there to pay the legitimate expenses of the government.

Then the people were robbed? They were. Will any of the stolen money be re-

overed? Not one dollar.

But won't the thieves be punished? No; a jury say they are "not guilty." How are the people to get even? By smashing the Republican machine

next year and placing honest men in -Louisville Courier Journal.

Thomas Jefferson at Home.

My recollection of Mr. Jefferson, says an old gentleman of Virginia, is vivid, as I knew him well, and often visited at Monticello. He was the handsomest man I ever saw, as straight as an arrow, very dignified and courteous in his manners to all. A superb rider, he exercised himself on horseback till the last year of his life. The University of Virginia was his pet scheme, and he was very proud of it as being his own achievement. At its first session I entered as a student, and Mr. Jefferson was always pleased to longer. have us students at his table. Upon these occasions we were generally seated around the table, when Mr. Jefferson would enter and walk straight to an adjoining side table specially prepared for him, and upon which were placed two lighted candles and a small vial hy his plate. He would then say : 'My daughter, I perceive there are several young gentlemen at the table, but I do not see well enough to distinguish who they are, so you must tel1 me their names." Whereupon his daughter would lead him up to each young gentleman, who would in turn rise, when Mr. Jefferson would shake hands and pass a pleasant word with him. At the close of the repast, as his own hand was too trembling, his daughter would pour from the little vial into a tumbler a few drops of medicine to produce slumber in case he should be wakeful, and then he would take up the tumbler and a candle, make a stately bow to the assemblage, and retire to his bedroom. He always had company at his house, and observed the French hours for meals.

THE return to the Republican party of the "harmony" announced by John Stewart and Sens tor Mitchell, says the Launcaster Intelligencer, is not only ac companied by the most violent exhibitions of Republican partisanship at Harrisburg, but promises in Philadelphia to threaten a serious reaction against the Reform policy which had made some headway there by the solid support of the Philadelphia Democrats aided by a considerable element of the Independent Republicans. The first manifestation of it is in the opposition to the re-election of John Huggard as president of the board of guardians of the poor. Though a Democrat, he was not elected as such, nor has he, in any degree, administered the duties of his office as a partisan. On the contrary he is acknowledged on all hands to be as eminently fair as he is intelligent, honest and efficient. But simply because he is a Democrat, and the opposition have a majority, they have resolved ed Republican journal as the Bulletin declares the opposition to be as unwise as it is unprincipled. But the reunited party of Quay and Stewart will "let no

Senator Jones in Ireland.

GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION AT HIS NATIVE TOWN OF BALBRIGGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The cable etter to the Times to-day contains the following in regard to the European trip of Senator Jones: "Senator Jones, of Florida, is the hero of the day in Ireland. His pro-Irish speeches in the United States had a large circulation throughout England and Ireland. The warm reception accorded him in London by the Irish parlis mentary party, upon his arrival there, served but to make his friends in Ireland, where he was born, give him an ovation. When the distinguished Floridian reached Balbriggan, the place of his birth, he found almost the entire population turned out to receive him, and, although the Senator has few relatives at present living in his native town and the principal object of his trip was to visit the family graves in Balrothery churchyard, he found the streets arched with evergreens in his honor, the buildings festooned with ribbons and flowers and the populace turned out in holiday attire. He was received at the station by a large delegation of the townsmen and presented with an address by the town commissioners. In the evening Senator Jones was banqueted and told that his native townsmen felt that they were in duty bound to do all konor to an Irishman who, in the great American Republic, by his splendid success had shown the world how thoroughly capable Irishmen were to embody and represent the principles of self-government. On the following day, Thursday last, Senator Jones went to Dublin on his way back to Liverpool. He was made the recipient at the Irish capital of another demonstration. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy traveled in a special train from Monaghan in order to be present at the Dublin demonstration. Mr. Parnell, in the course of a brief address upon this occasion, described Senator Jones as a strong link between the Irish and American peoples and as a living demonstration of the thorough capacity

of the Irish people under favorable circumstances for self-government."

The Star Route Trials.

WHAT IT COST TO PROSECUTE AND DEFEND

Washington, June 14. The first Star route trial began one year ago Thursday of last week. It lasted three months and one day. The second trial began December 4, 1882. It ended to-day. Therefore it has lasted six and a half months. From the date of the beginning of the preparation the Government has been engaged quite two years Further proceedings, civil and criminal, already begun, are likely to last as much

The trial just closed, to say nothing of the one before it, which was of remarkable duration, is said to be the longest jury trial on record. It is also one of the most expensive, The cost to the government and the defendants have been very heavy. The array of legal ability, as to numbers at least, has been great. On one side of the govern. ment, besides, at times, the full force of the Department of Justice, with the Attorney General at the head, three special attorneys and frequently more with a corps of expert detectives, post office agents, inspectors, and other servants, have been employed. Indeed, the whole machinery of the government has been at the command of the prosecution, and frequently in use.

The amounts paid to special attorneys are given below. To this gross sum should be added the cost of securing the attendance of witnesses. Generally they were from a great distance, and their number was about one hundred. Under this head for both trials the cost will be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars. The total cost to the Government, since the prose cution began to the present time, will not fall below half a million of dollars, To the defendants the expense has been very great. It has been borne principally by two or three of them. Seven lawyers, generally high-priced, have been employed, and other ex penses have been borne. Though the cost to the defendants has not been as great as to the Government, it has come near enough to it to cause a heavy and constant draft on the pockets with

something in them. The following are the payments made by the Government to special attorneys to the dates specified. The statement will throw light on the general question

of the cost of this trial

| November 10, 1881 | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| January 14, 1882 | |
| April 13, 1882 | |
| May 3, 1882 | |
| May 31, 1882 | |
| October 14, 1882 | 6,224 30 |
| October 20, 1882 | 5,000 00 |
| November 16, 1882 | 5,193 00 |
| January 24, 1883 | 4,471 35 |
| March 22, 1883 | 5,700 00 |
| | |
| Total | \$46,208 18 |
| BREWSTER. | |
| November 10, 1881 | \$2,500.00 |
| January 4, 1882 | 2.500 00 |
| | |
| Total | \$5,000.00 |
| 0908. | |
| December 23, 1881 | \$1,600 TR |
| February 4, 1882 | |
| | |
| Total | \$6,949.18 |
| GIRROY | |
| February 6, 1882 | \$5,000,00 |
| KED. | man and the second |
| March 13, 1882 | \$ 1,000.00 |
| June 14, 1882 | |
| June 16, 1882 | |
| August 22, 1882 | 233 98 |
| September 18, 1882 | |
| December 15, 1882 | 7,000 00 |
| December 18, 1882 | 342 12 |
| March 22, 1883 | 5,000 00 |
| May 25, 1883 | 5,427 09 |
| May so, tooo, | |
| Total | \$07 ST2 48 |
| MERRICK. | |
| June 12, 1882 | € 5 000 00 |
| December 15, 1882 | 15 000 00 |
| March 5, 1883 | * ton 00 |
| April 23, 1883 | 5,000,00 |
| April 20, 1885 | D,(XX) (X) |
| Total | \$22,000,00 |
| Allan A. Pinkerton | £ 1 947 99 |
| Allan A. Pinkerton. | 1 600 99 |
| Allah A. Finkerton | 1,002 04 |
| Total | \$2,946 68 |
| Grand total | \$125,976 46 |
| | |

To the above payments others are to be added, which will considerably in crease the aggregate paid to the government lawyers.

Judge Black Discouraged.

In a letter addressed to the Constitution club of New York, in reply to an invitation to be present at its christening in a new hall a few day since. Judge Black said :

"The constitution-what is it? The self imposed restraint of a free demo-cracy upon its own political action, whereby the power of the government is limited and the equal rights of all the people are protected. Shall it be obeyed? On such a question what argument can you or I or anybody make To a patriot the duty of defending it is too plain to be enforced by words, and the greedy monopolist or the scurvy politician drivels like an idiot when he tries to give reasons for violating it. Nevertheless it is constantly disregarded Nevertheless it is constantly disregarded by those who swear to observe it. The interests of a class are stronger than the rights of the people. Stafford, the Minister of Charles L, impudently declared that the little finger of the king was heavier than the loins of the law. Monopoly is king in this country and needs beheading more than the most perfidious of English monarchs. excessive and lawless taxation of land and labor is more intolerable than any thing the civilized world has seen since the outbreak of the first French revolu

"What is the remedy? Not enforce ment of the constitution and laws, which command what is right and pro hibit what is wrong, for that cannot be effected without officers that are faithful. As it is, our governors do not govern, and legislators laugh in your face when you tell them of their oaths. Shall we turn them out and fill their places with true men? That is easier places with true men? That is easier

said than done. Monopoly has methods of debauching party leaders, cheating voters and deceiving the very elect, which perpetually defeat our hopes of honest government. If the power of the corporations increases a little more, they can put their worst reseal into the they can put their worst rascal into the highest office as easily as Caligula's horse was elected consul by the people

of Rome.
"You will infer from this that I am somewhat discouraged, and it is true that very recent events here in Pennsylvania have much disappointed me But that is no reason why you should despair. You have what we have not, despair. You have what we have not, an organization to make your grievances known, and I hope that from your meeting the truth will go forth to rescue and rouse up like the sound of a trumpet."

THE New York World, in speaking editorially of the Star route trials, after looking over the circumstances attending the tedious and disgusting farce, but lately closed, concludes its remarks in a way that is not calculated to spread a smile over the visage of the average Stalwart. It says:

Can such men be brought to justice under a Republican Administration?

No honest man will deny that such crimes ought to be punished; that to allow official thieves to escape who rob the people of millions is to sap the foundations of Government and make the whole structure rotten and unsafe. No honest Republican will contend that such robberies have not been frequent Has a single robber out of the whole gang been convicted and punished?

Look at a few of the leading official crimes outside of the infamous war con tracts as they occur to the memory.

Reconstruction, with its horde of car pet bag theires, plundering the helpless Southern States by the aid of the bayonet of millions of dollars.

The Boss-Sheperd Ring frauds in the District of Columbia.

The safe burglary iniquity.
The whisky frauds reaching to the White House.
The Freedman's Bureau and Freed

man's Bank swindle.
The Belnap impeachment.

The Beinap impeanment.
The Robeson navy frauds.
The Sanborn frauds.
The Indian Bureau frauds.
The Pacific Mail subsidy corruptions
and other Congressional scandals.

The Black Friday rascality. The theft of the Presidency in 1876.

The Indian bribery in 1880. Has any one of the thieves and cor ruptionists in these and a hundred other robberies and frauds been punished? Is there one single Government

But the men who committed and the men who abetted these crimes have men who abetted these crimes have been rewarded with positions of honor and trust, while ex-Secretary Bristow, who brought Babcock to grief, has been killed politically forever! This is the Republican record. To

maintain its consistency. Dorsey and Brady should be taken to the heart of the Republican Administration. Of those who caused their indictment, Garfield has already fallen by the hand a Republican assassin and James and of a Republican assassin and James and MacVeagh have been consigned by a Republican President to political obli-

13-3m

List of Jurors-August Term.

L. R. Lingle, laborer, Boggs township. W. L. Furst, justice, Patton township. D. Z. Kline, gentleman, Bellefonte. Jacob Flack, forgeman, Bellefonte. Jacob Dunkel, farmer, Walker township. R. G. Brett, farmer, Ferguson township. Jacob Shultz, laborer, Boggs township. C. C. Eckert, laborer, Boggs township. Edward Peck, laborer, Walker township I. V. Gray, merchant, Philipsburg. Irvin Reber, laborer, Howard. Abraham Weber, merchant, Howard. Jno. C. Stover, farmer, Haines township Jno. C. Slover, farmer, Haines township. Bichard M Cord, lumbermsn, Rush twp. J. F. Weaver, farmer, Boggs township. J. S. Sanford, agent, Philipsburg. J. R. Bumgardner, clerk, Liberty twp. James Noll, farmer, Boggs township. John Musser, farmer, Patton township. Saml. Wiser, ir., tinner, Millheim.

John Musser, farmer, Patton township.
Sami. Wiser, jr., tinner, Millheim.
Alex. Miller, farmer, Spring township.
Jacob Jacobs, clerk, Snow Shoe.
Michael Ulrich, sadder, Millheim.
John Delaney, laborer, Snow Shoe.
J. P. Fraizer, farmer, Benner township.
I. M. Mover, bleckmith, Farguer two

J. M. Moyer, blacksmith, Ferguson twp. Henry Harman, laborer, Spring twp. A. Sternberg, clerk, Bellefonte. H. A. Knarr, farmer, Benner township. Jas. R. Smith, clerk, Ferguson township Isaac Gray, farmer, Patton township. Chas. M'Laughlin, farmer, Boggs twp. James Dolan, laborer, Bellefonte. Thomas Vaughn, teamster, Rush twp.

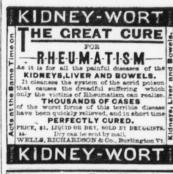
A. Hunter, farmer, Halfmoon twp. ink Detwiler, farmer, Haines twp. S. Gray, farmer, Ferguson township. H. H. Griffith, axe maker, Spring twp Wm. Woodring, farmer, Worth twp. Chas. H. Brumgard, farmer, Miles twp. John D. Bower, student, Haines twp. John Boileau, clerk, Milesburg. John C. Miller, bookseller, Bellefonte.

John Ward, carpenter, Halfmoon twp. Aus. Atherton, gentleman, Philipsburg Daniel Wian, farmer, Spring township Henry A. Snyder, justice, Liberty twp. Sol. Schmidt, butcher, Philipsburg. GRAND JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM.

Thos. S. Winslow, laborer, Liberty twp Wm. Irvin, farmer, Marion township. David Robb, laborer, Liberty township. A. C. Bowes, farmer, Liberty township. Jacob Alters, laborer, Millhe Michael Corman, farmer, Walker twp. W. H. Taylor, farmer, Benner twp. Jos. B. Hall, blacksmith, Howard. F. P. Musser, clerk, Millheim.
Andrew Hall, farmer, Union township Andrew Hall, farmer, Union township.
Wm. Kline, teamster, Boggs township.
Chas. Moore, teacher, Harris township.
Andrew Heaton, farmer, Boggs twp.
Robert Kinkade, farmer, Philipaburg.
A. J. Brown, merchant, Bellefonte.
Wm. Quick, farmer, Snow Shoe.
John H. DeLong, teacher, Miles twp.
Henry Iddings, farmer, Union township.
B. V. Fink, farmer, Taylor township.
Abraham Stine, farmer, Spring twp.
M. McLaughlin, axe maker, Milesburg,
Michael Dolan, tobacconist, Bellefonte.
B. I. Laport, wagon maker, Philipsburg,
Fred. Houser, farmer, Benner township.

New Advertisements.

Absolutely Pure.



Williams & Brother

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WALL PAPER, PAINTS, &c., &c.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING-WORKMAN

SHIP-THE BEST, PRICES-THE LOWEST PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH,

Corner High and Water Street

We take this method of informing everybody. let, That we have in stock the largest and finest diection of Wall Paper outside of Philadelphia or ew York, viz. Solid Golds, Embessed Bronzes, Micas lats, Safins, Blacks and Browns. Beautiful Borders

ant variety.
That we have just received from New York Fred
is New Book of Ceiling Designs, we can furnish
mt up as fine and elaborate Ceiling Decorations as

and see our line of Gools before ordering claewhere.

4th, We have in our employ first-class Paper-Hangers and Painters, and are prepared to take jobs of Painting, Graining, Sign-Writing and Paper-Hanging, large or small, and complete the work with neatness and dispatch.

Trade from the country solicited.

13-3m WILLIAMS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

Legal Notice.

TO John Grub, his heirs, executors, TO John Grub, his heirs, executors, administrators or assegns. You are hereby notified that on the 25d day of April A. D. 1883, Solomon B. Trice, of Boward township, presented his petition to the Court of Common Piess of Centre County, setting forth that he is the owner of a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Howard twp, Centre Co., containing 150 acres more or less; that a portion of said tract is subject to the lien of an unsatisfied mortgage given by William Riddle (new deceased) a formation of the control of the county in Mortgage Book 187 yand, Astal November 22d, 1832, and recorded January, the hospital of the pression of the control of the county in Mortgage Book 187 yand his part of the pression of 1833, 23d on April 184, 1833 in the pression of 1833, 23d on April 184, 1834 in Centre County in Mortgage Book 187 yand presemption of payment exists as to said mortgage by lapse of time, and petitioner believes the same give being assigned by said John Grub to any one- that the said John Grub to any one- that the said John Grub as for, as nettitioner on assertables and John Grub as for, as nettitioner on assertables. prior to August Term, requiring you the said John Grub, your executors, administrators, or assigns to appear at said August Term and answer said petition and show cause why said mortgage given by Wm. Rid-dle to John Grub as aforesaid, should not be satisfied of record. Witness my hand this 10th day of July, A. D. 1883,

THOMAS J. DUNKEL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, July 10, 1883. 27-4

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of entre county, there will be exposed to Public Sale a the premises in the borough of Millheim on

Friday, August 17, 1882, 1 o'clock p.m., the following described real the property of John Keen deceased. No. 1. Consists of a valuable tract of

FARM LAND

thate in the township of Penn, two miles west of ne borough of Millheim on each side of the Old Fort and Mifflinburg turnpike, containing TWO HUNDRED & TWELVE ACRES.

TWO HUNDRED & TWELLVE ACRES, neat measure, survey thereof to be made before day of sale. Upon this tract there are **THIRTY** acres of White Pine, Chestnut and Oak timber—a Two Story Frame Dwelling House built only two years ago with good barn and other cett buildings, there is a large good barn and other cett buildings, there is a large ground acressed of the company of the property of the proper

MILLHEIM BANK BUILDING. No. 3. Being a lot of ground in the borough of Milli heim, containing in breadth along Main street forty-nine and one half feet. Thereon erected a largo

HOUSE and SHOP.

Nos. 4 & 5 Consist of TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS. TEN A ORES OF BUILDING LOTS, in the berough of Millheim, one half thereof being in the western part of said borough and the other half in the eastern part, both being specially adapted for building purposs. Poression of these several tracts to be given on or before April 1, 1884.

TERMS OF SALE—Five per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down; the hird fin one year thereafter with interest and the cone third fin one year thereafter with interest and the remaining one third at the death of Mary Keen, which ow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid to her annually. Said two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

27-64.

Trustree.

DARDON NOTICE. - Notice is hereby given that application for the pardon of n Chambers, now confined in the Western penite a y,w il be made to the Board of Pardons at the in August 1883. D. F. FORTNEY, Solicitor.