THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pubned every Thursday morning, at Bounty, Pa.

A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the

whole people.
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Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unsually reliable and prolitable medium for any ettising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts rogrammes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in host style and at the lowest possible rates.

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Letter From Colorado.

FORT COLLINS, Col., Oct. 8, 1883. J. C. HARPER, Esq. Dear Sir : - Think ing that you and perhaps some of the rest of the boys might be interested in reading a letter from your humble servant, I will proceed to address you from this point, having last written you from Omaha, where I only stopped for a short time. I did not like the appearance of ble opinion of any part of Nebraska that I saw. If I owned Centre county in Pa., or Larimer county in Colorado, I would not exchange either for all the state of Nebraska, that I have seen. People were wading mud two or three inches deep in Omaha, when I came through there, and when we passed over the plains in the western part of the state I noticed that the prairies were very bluffy, and there is no timber of any kind. In places there was nothing to be seen but bluffs and dried grass and prairie dogs. I saw one poor lonely coyote which looked as if it was half starved, also saw five antelope that I think had made up their minds to change pasture, as they were making on this subject. good time towards the northwest when I last saw them. I met H. A. McKee at Grand Island, Nebraska, and we journeyed together to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where we spent half a day in looking at the sights and listening to some of the citizens bragging about the wealth of the place, think they would be ready to dispute with the Bostonians as to which, Boston or Cheyenne, is the "hub of the universe." The inhabitants of Cheyenne claim to have a popu lation of 6.000, and say that they have thirteen men in the city who are millionaires. The principle business seems to be stock raising. Those who own cattle live in town and have their cattle herded on the plains by cow-boys. We saw thousands of cattle on the prairie as we passed along on the railroads There is no farming done in the neighborhood of Cheyenne, but when we came to Greeley, Col., we saw some pretty good farming country, but the this is done by conveying the water in ditches from the river and some small lakes or ponds and distributing it over the farms; they have a number of small streams of nice clear water running through different parts of the town. Greeley is a neat and substantially built town with a population of 3.000,

box on one side of which was painted a The Centre Democrat. box on one side of which was painted a large fish, the box was about two feet long by one foot wide, about two parts full of sawdust and the balance filled out with cigar stumps. The first case called for trial was "The State of Colorado vs. Richardson," who had been employed in a bank and was charged with imbezzlement. The first thing in order was the reading of the indictment, which was about as long as Hard man Philips' will, that was done before the jury was empaneled, after the reading of the indictment the jurors were called one by one and each one sworn on his voir dire, and as many questions fired at him as if he had been called to try the man for murder. When they had succeeded in finding twelve men who did not seem to have "either form ed or expressed an opinion with refer ence to that case" or any other, they were sworn, and the District Attorney proceeded to state what he was going to prove as soon as he was done speaking. The defendant's attorney proceeded to make a speech, in which he character. ized the prosecutrix (or complaining witness) as he called her, as "a con scienceless woman, who was as merciless es a wolf, as cruel as a tiger and as venomous as an adder, who was pursuing his client with the ferocity of a sluth hound or a wild Appachee." After he was through the District Attorney called the complaining witness, she was sworn and he proceeded with the examination until he ran against an ob jection interposed by defendant's attorney to the admission of some evidence After some sparring between the lawyers the proceedings came to a stand still; the state's attorney left the court room and went in search of Wharton on criminal law; the Judge put his heels over the front of his desk, scratch' that place, nor do I have a very favora- ed his head, and proceeded to examine the indictment; after he had scanned it pretty carefully he called the clerk and asked him when the bill was returned, He said it was returned last March. The Judge then called him up and they exchanged a few words and the clerk proceeded to make some note or entry on the paper. About that time the State's and several other authorities, whereupon the Jadge told the jury that they proceeded to read the authorities on a point that I think Judge Orvis would have disposed of in about two minutes-

And, now with reference to our con templated hunt. I fear we shall not get started to the mountains before the claim the Democrats of the house could middle of this week, as Mr. Kelly, who not yield without betrayal of their conis getting up the party, is not quite stituents and violation of the oath to done threshing his wheat, of which he support the constitution. Yet this is expects to have about sixteen hundred the "ultimatum" with which the senate bushels off forty acres. But that is has practically closed its sessions. The more than an average yield. Some of present gerrymander, notoriously fraudthe farmers say that the wheat in this ulent as it is, gives the Democrats of section this year will not average more Pennsylvania larger representation in than twenty bushels to the acre. This congress than is offered in the senate s not a very good place to raise corn, ultimatum. they say that from 25 to 40 bushels of For the state senate the present mashelled corn to the acre is considered a jority in that body claim thirty of the good crop for this state. There is a fine fifty members, when they cannot get crop of potatoes in this section this more than that number from the people year. One man told me that he will under an apportionment in which Lebhave five thousand bushels of potatoes. anon and Delaware counties are sepa-But from what little I have learned rate districts. The Democrats are willduring my short stay here, I think that | ing to concede them twenty eight of the there is more money made by raising fifty districts, and that is not enough. horses and cattle than there is in any Out of this dispute comes unmistakably other business that is carried on in this the fact that the senate majority would farmers have to irrigate their farm land part of the country. And now, as my letter is growing lengthy, I will close.

As it was growing somewhat monoton-

ous we left the court room. But enough

Respectfully yours,
AARON WILLIAMS.

Now For New York.

CONFERENCE OF LEADING DEMOCRATS-50 000 MAJORITY PREDICTED.

ALBANY, October 12 .- On invitation and is the county seat of Wells county. of the Democratic State Central Com-Fort Collins is 24 miles from Greeley mittee, representative Democrats and and is the county seat of Larimer editors of the Democratic press of the county. It is situated in one of the best State to the number of two hundred they cannot prevent the people from agricultural districts in the state. The and fifty persons, met the candidates State Agricultural College is located for State offices to-day. The object of the approaching November election; here. There are a number of good sub the meeting was for consultation as to and unless all signs fail the verdict will stantial buildings in the town; popula- the best means of organization. The tion about 3.000. The town is situate result in Onio, it was claimed, gave aswithin about six miles of the loot hills surances of Democratic victory in New People of Pennsylvania will bear much of the Rocky mountains. We can see York. A majority of 50,000 was pre. Longs Peak from here, it is said to be dicted. Chairmen of county commitcovered with snow all the year; it tees explained the prospects in their reaches an attitude of 14,000 feet. The counties. Victory depended to some atmosphere was very clear here yester degree upon local nominations. Ediday, and the view of the mountains was tors gave their experience. It was grand, but when we looked out this agreed the schemes of organization are morning it was raining and no moun- satisfactory. In the evening the Demtains to be seen. It ceased raining ocratic Phalanx serenaded the Govern about 10 o'clock and the clouds disap- or, candidates and members of the con. peared and in about an hour the streets ference. Governor Cleveland, in a were dried off, and McK. and I sallied speech, said: "We celebrate to night forth to see the sights. The district a victory in a most important field, and court was in session and we walked in a victory which gives us the earnest of Ameden, of Glen Falls, N. Y. Being in to see what was going on and how they a much greater yet to come. We look a locality in which the rattlesnakes do things out here. The court is held with pride and joy to the achievement were fearfully numerous, and having in what they call the Opera House. In of our brethren in a sister State, and previously given some thought to the reason Mr. Woife thinks he ought to be the back part of the hall were a lot of yield to them all the praise and admichairs and empty barrels piled out of ration which their gallantry and cour. the way, the floor was covered with saw- age claim. The first battle in the great dust to the depth of about three-fourths campaign of 1884 has been fought and was a spittoon made of pieces of a store follow."

The Issue in Pennsylvania.

It is too late to hope for any concesions in the Legislature on apportionment, and it now remains only to consider with which party rests the reproach of failure and the effect of this failure upon parties in the November election. If the Democrats of the House have given offense by needlessly protracting the session in a futile struggle to secure an apportionment, the Republicans of the senate have deeply wounded the public conscience in defiantly proclaiming an "ultimatum" and refusing to listen to any and all offers of adjustment. There are many voters in the state who will doubtless permit the cost of the extra session in dollars to outweigh all considerations of injury to the commonwealth in the refusal to give the people equal representation. But there are a greaf many more voters who will hold the expense as lightly as dust in the balance, compared with the question involved in this contest. For one hundred years and upward the principle of equal representation has been the very political breath of the nostrils of the people of Pennsylvania, and never before in the history of the state has that principle been so deeply wronged as in this refusal of the legis' lature to make an apportionment in accordance with the constitution.

By the failure to make an apportionment in this legislature no representative of Pennsylvania will sit in congress or the general assembly under a new apportionment until 1887. This amounts practically to a denial of the rights of equal representation. It extends the fraudulent gerrymander far beyond the term, and thus more deeply pollutes the source of political life in the commonwealth. In a popular state in which the representation is false and fraudulent every other political evil and inquity will rush to hasten its ruin.

Who, then, are responsible for this ondition of things? In the last election the state was nearly equally divided politically, the Democrats electing a large majority in the house, notwith standing the unjust manner in which attorney returned, armed with Wharton | districts are now formed. But, taking the average vote of the state, the Republicans in a fair apportionment would might go out and take a rest, and he be entitled at most to fifteen of the twenty-eight members. But the Democrats concede to the Republicans seventeen members and claim eleven. This liberal concession is met by the Republicans of the senate with a claim of nineteen members, or more than twothirds of the representation. To so flagrantly dishonest and impudent a

> accept nothing that did not promise business day of January, April, July them all the partisan advantages of the and October of each and every year, that existing gerrymander. In seeking what the balance in the hands of the state the constitution does not warrant they treasurer, from sources of general revehave betrayed how small is their confi | nue, apart from the amounts payable to dence in the popular judgment. It the sinking fund shall exceed \$500,000, they had more faith in their cause they such sum in excess thereof shall be car would not take refuge in the tricks and ried to account of the sinking fund artifices of gerrymander, but they would consent to an equal apportionment and plain that since Dec. 1, 1882, there has leave the result to the people. But, though they may defeat apportionment, taking a verdict upon their action in be yet more decisive than that which has just been pronounced in Ohio. The with patience, but they will not tamely submit to an insolent denial of their most sacred rights of representation .-Phila. Record.

Cured With Snake Venom.

A RATTLESNAKE'S FANGS DRAWN UPON TO BAFFLE A CASE OF LOCKJAW.

The last number of the Philadelphia Medical News contains a recital of a successful experiment with spake venom as a curative for tetanus by Dr. A. O. subject, Dr. Ameden resolved to make the test.

"Availing myself of the services of an experienced snake-catcher," he says, "I of an inch, and in front of the jurors won. Onio in the van, calls on us to soon obtained venom fresh from the people will agree with him .- Lancaster fangs of one of these reptiles; with this Intelligencer.

moistened the point of a hypodermic yringe and inserted it beneath the cut cle in the upper dorsal region near the spine. Symptoms of snake poisoning rapidly followed, with a decided amelioration of the tetanic spasms and rigidity, which entirely ceased at the end of ten hours, and the patient enjoyed a quiet sleep of six hours duration. Thirty hours after the insertion of the pois on, however, rigidity with slight spasms again came on. A second introduction of the venom was made as before, and no further trouble with tetanus was experienced, and the patient made a fairly rapid recovery. But extreme prostration followed the last introduction of the venom, which necessitated active alcoholic stimulation, as in all cases of accidental poisoning. There was no diffuse inflamation from the wounds, as frequently happens when persons are bitten in the limbs by these snakes, and no other results that would deter me from making a second experiment in mers who sat beside him. The colored the same manner. I am of the opinion that the second insertion of the venom was too much, and might have been withheld. I believe that this snake venom, which has been properly called crotaline,' can be used with comparative safety, and may yet prove to be a valuable remedial agent in tetanus, and possibly in some other spasmodic dis-

State Treasury Mismanagement.

According to the last monthly statement of the state treasurer there was at that time, October 1, in the general fund \$1,780 803,44 The balances in this fund have not been much less than that for some time. Since December 1, 1882, they have run as follows: December 1, 1882 \$1,450,724.15; January 1, 1883-\$1,333.492.42; February 1, 1883. \$1,738. 381,25; March 1, 1883, \$2,436,067,82; April 1, 1883, \$2.735.993.40; M·y 1 1883, \$2.674,290.02; June 1, 1883, \$2,. 587,003.88; July 1, 1883 \$1,986 280 11. August 1, 1883, \$2.599,406.68, The monthly balances in the sinking fund during the same time have been as follows: December 1, 1882, \$2 017,073, 91; January 1, 1883. \$2.071.893.59; Feb ruary 1, 1882 \$2,370,043,34; March 1, 1883, \$2.650.458.34; April 1, 1883, \$2, 638,961,34; May 1, 1883 \$2.762,829,77 Jane 1, 1883, \$2,796;041,39; July 1 1883, \$2 784,641,39; August 1, 1883, \$2,-253,201, 89. Thus it appears that almost continually the state treasury management has had four millions dollars within its manipulation; and this too, despite the plain directions of the constitution and the statu e.

The constitution of the common wealth says: "The moneys of the state, over and above the necessary reserve shall be used in the payment of the debt of the state, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the noneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything, except bonds of the United States or of this state. And yet there are to-day over two millions of the sinking fund moneys loaned out to the banks of the state upon no security whatever. The state treasurer and auditor general refuse to inform even senstors where these moneys are deposited, and it is absolutely certain that no security is given for them nor any profit to the

state earned by them. Further, the act of 1874 provides that whenever it shall appear on the first Now, from the figures above given it is never been less than \$800,000 and some times as much as \$2,000,000, which should be carried to the sinking fund account, though it has never been so transferred for reasons which, whatever they were, are contrary to the law.

All in all, about four million dollarssometimes as much as five and a baif million dollars-which the law directed to be invested in government securities, so that the state is protected from risk and its funds earn interest, have been carried along as loans to the banks favored by the state treasurer.

The Republicans propose to continue this system by electing Livsey. He is now cashier of the treasury and is largely responsible for its management. He is to be continued for the same purpose. Mr. Woife, who made the plucky single handed fight against the treasury ring of his party in 1881, says that "Livsey is simply the creature of Chris. Magee, and if elected, Magee will virtually be treas. urer of the commonwealth." For that beaten. in view of the stupendous figures we have quoted to show how shamefully the state treasury is mismanaged, we incline to think a majority of the

A True Gentleman.

A few years ago a young man fash-onably dressed took his seat at the taole of the Girard House, in Philadelphia. There was an air of self-conscious uperiority in the youth which attracted general attention. He read the menu with smothered disgust, gave his orders with a tone of lofty condescension, and when his neighbor civilly handed him the pepper box, stared at him for his presumption as though he had tendered him an insult. In short, a person of the blood could not have regarded a mob of serfs with more arrogant hauteur than did this lad the respectable travelers about him.

Presently a tall, powerfully built old man entered the room, and seated himself at one of the larger tables. He was plainly dressed, his language was markedly simple, he entered into conversation with his neighbor, who happened to be a poor tradesman, and oc asionally during his dinner exchanged ideas with a little lady of five sumservants spoke to him as an old friend. 'How is your Rheumatism, John?" said to one, and remembered that another had lately lost his son.

"Who is that old-fashioned gentleman?" asked a curious traveler of the

"Oh! that is Judge Jere Black, the greatest jurist in the country!" was the enthusiastic reply

"And the young aristocrat? He is surely somebody of note." "He is a drummer and sells fancy

Judge Jeremiah Black, who has just died, was noted and feared in public life for the m ssive force of his intel-lect. "Every blow kills!" said a list-ener to one of his arguments. On the other side, an old farmer neighbor wrote cf him, "We shall never have another man so pure, kindly and simple among us.

The boys who will make up our next generation could not find too much study in the massive nature of this old man with his powerful brain, his simple, direct manner, and his unfaltering, childlike faith in God. With his last breath he took his aged wife by the hand, and said "Lord take care of Mary," so he died.

A Remarkable Case.

DR. HARTMAN—Dear Sir: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from the various annoying and distressing diseases.

Harmless for the most frail woman, ous annoying and distressing diseases of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my teed for a long time, being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hopes of the most frail woman, weakest invilid or smallest child to use.

Almost dead or nearly dying for years, and give up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cared. being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do noth-ing for me. I had given up all hopes of ever being well. In this condition I began to fake your *Peruna*, and, I am most happy to say, in three months I was perfectly well—entirely cured with out any appliances or support of any kind.

Yours truly, Mrs. Henry Ellis, No. 500 Scott street, Milwaukee, W

New Advertiements.

PUBLIC SALE under Proceedings

same and containing 80 acres more or less and being the same premises whoth John Bock by deed dated the 29th day of June 1830 and recorded in .entre country, in Deed Book 'H' page 424 &c, grained and conveyed to Wim. A. Thomas and others with right of free ingress, egress and regress to dig, mine and carry away said ore and minerals.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Sancto commence at 2 o'clock, r. m., of said day.

Shekhri's Office,

Beliefonte, Sept. 19th, 1883.

PUBLIC SALE under Proceedings in Partition.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to No. January Term. 1881, wherean F it Force, and Robert Mitchell, executors of Ac., of James I. Lock and, doceased, Flaintiff, and Irene Stevens, Abedinger and, doceased, Flaintiff, and Irene Stevens, Abedings wite, and W. C. Bobton and Abeding and Abeding and the Abeding of the Court House in the borough of Bellebonte, on Saturday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1883, the following properties, to wit:

All that certain tract of iand situate in the township of Rash, county of Centre, and State of Penasylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: thence by John Electrans survey south 38-6, west 30 perches to a post; thence north \$14-9, east 410 perches to a post; thence north \$15-9, west 310 perches to the place of beginning, containing 280 acres and 17 perches Fire clan mines opened thereon and now being worked

All that certain messuage and fract of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, adjourned No. 12 above described, beginning at a white work, thence south 38-5, east 220 perches to a post; thence along Jacob Stout survey north \$3-9, west 332 perches to a post; thence along Jacob Stout survey north \$3-9, west 323 perches to a post; thence along Jacob Stout survey north \$3-9, west 323 perches to a post; thence along Jacob Stout survey north \$3-9, west 323 perches to be place of beginning. Containing 433 acres and 153 perches with the appurenances.

Terng of sale,—One-hand of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year therefore, with futtypet to be secured by bond and the balance in one year the sale a PUBLIC SALE under Proceedings

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THOS. J DUNKLE, Bellefonte, Sept. 18th, 1883. Sheriff

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE .-Letters of administration on the catate of Sa leans, (colored) late of Bellefonte, deceased, I been granted to the undersigned, all persons ted to said datate are requested to make payme those having claims against the estate are said to research them dute authorisated, for ALVIN BRADY.

The following traverse jurors have een drawn, summoned and returned for the special adjourned court to be held in Bellefonte on the 3d Monday of November next. A. D., 1883

List of Jurors.

eo Darley, Ferguson, A Woodward, Howard, Grove, Jr., Grege, In M Leethers, Corlin, & M. Oblithan W. C. Calvo Harter, N

Jurors for regular term of Quarter Sessions Court, beginning on the fourth Monday of November next, 1883, as

Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases

peculiar to women.

People drawn cut of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

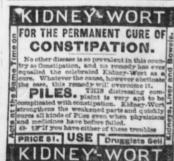
Inflamma ory and chronic, or suffering from scrotula!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspep sia indigestion and in fact almost all dis

Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known wo

New Advertisement.





UDITOR'S NOTICE.-In the