The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE PA

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

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

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid except at option of publishers.

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

Any person procuring 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, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest 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 a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

Local notices in one of our columns, 10 cents per line.

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Three inches.....	10	15	20
Quarter column (or 9 inches).....	12	20	30
Half column (or 18 inches).....	20	35	50
One column (or 36 inches).....	35	55	100

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except our regularly contract. When half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES 5 cents per line for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

The Rascals Shown Up.

PLAIN FACTS WHICH VOTERS SHOULD READ BEFORE THE ELECTION.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MILTON, PA., October 17.—There was a large turnout of the Democracy of this section at this place this evening to hear Messrs. Gordon and Taggart discuss the issues of the campaign in this State. Both of them defended the course of Gov. Pattison in calling the extra session to apportion the State in obedience to the command of the Constitution, and handled the Republican obstructionists without gloves. Their remarks were frequently applauded. Mr. Gordon devoted his effort entirely to the elucidation of the Legislative situation, in which he clearly showed that the Democrats are right and the Republicans wrong. He said:

SENATOR GORDON'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS: When I was asked to speak at this meeting I was requested by the State Chairman to devote my remarks principally to the subject of the apportionment contest and the extra session of the Legislature. I mean to strictly comply with that request, and though the subject may not be an interesting one for a popular speech, yet it is a most important one for the people to be informed about. I fear the subject is not as generally understood as it ought to be. As briefly as possible let me review this question.

This is the first campaign within my knowledge when the voters of the State have been brought face to face with the question whether their Constitution or a decree of a party caucus is the stronger. It has been no unusual thing for constitutional principles or questions of construction to be involved in political contests. In such instances fairly debatable propositions upon which thoughtful men differed have been submitted for decision to the people. In all such cases, however, the support of the Constitution and obedience to it have been admitted as uncontested duties—the discussions has proceeded upon other lines. Now, however, the naked issue before the people is whether they will justify a party that deliberately, and for partisan purposes, disobeys the mandate and resists the execution of the Constitution. I purpose showing that stripped of all masques and deceptions this is the simple and important issue before the people. For the purpose of an orderly presentation of this subject I shall first discuss the constitutional command, then the constitutional obligation resting upon the Legislature for obedience to that command, then the deliberate manner in which the Stalwart Republicans have refused to discharge their obligations, and last the reason for this disobedience and its result to the people. I shall embrace what I have to say within these five prominent thoughts:

First as to the command. That there may be no question raised as to the accuracy of any words or statement of mine upon this subject I shall go to the fountain head and read the exact language of the fundamental law. The Constitution adopted by the people in 1874, in the 18th section of the 24 article contains this direction to the Legislature: "The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution and immediately after each United States decennial census *shall* apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections." This 18th section, it will be observed, is a clear, direct and unconditional command that the Legislature shall do a specific thing. It contains no qualification, it leaves nothing to the discretion of the General Assembly and is couched in the most direct, positive and mandatory terms.

Now as to the obligation resting upon the Legislature to obey this vital command of the Constitution. There is first the obligation which arises from the duties of citizenship. In the absence of any more specific sanction the duty which devolves upon all citizens to obey and maintain the laws of the land would make it an imperative obligation that legislators should observe in letter and spirit the command of the Constitution. Those charged with authority and entrusted with power by the people are the last who should falter in a faithful obedience to the law. They are trustees, whose duties are clearly defined and solemnly enjoined by the written instrument from which they derive their powers and which creates the trust they are appointed to execute. By ordinary honor and common fidelity then they are pledged to obedience. But the people for wise purposes have seen fit to impose upon their representatives higher and more solemn obligations than the usual incentives to duty that inspire honorable men and good citizens. To the obligations of patriotism has been superadded the most solemn claim of religion. The people have imposed holy vows upon their servants to obey, support and defend the Constitution. Every member of the Legislature before he entered upon his office took and subscribed an oath of which the following is a part: "I solemnly swear that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity." Thus every legislator stands before the people pledged by oath as honor to obey, support and defend a particular instrument, the commands of which are all plainly written, publicly known and made unmistakably clear. To such a point, therefore, is this issue brought. We have a most important and fundamental command imposing upon Legislators a duty which they have specifically sworn to fulfil—to wit, the duty to pass apportionment laws. We find that duty unfulfilled and that command unobeyed. I now propose to show that the disobedience of the Constitution by the Stalwart Republicans has been wilful, deliberate and for partisan purposes. I purpose showing that they never intended to obey it at this session, that they have resisted every attempt to secure its obedience and that unless their lawless conduct is condemned by the people the Constitution and lawful Government of this Commonwealth will suffer a most serious and alarming shock.

The propriety and wisdom of the call for the extra session of the Legislature I do not mean to discuss. The Governor of the Commonwealth found the organic law of the State twice neglected and disobeyed by the General Assembly. He had in a message communicated early in the regular session called the attention of the Legislature to the neglected duty, and urged upon them its performance. Disregarding his admonition, however, the Legislature again adjourned its session without obeying the command of the fundamental law. Himself sworn to obey and defend the Constitution, and to "take care" that the laws were "faithfully executed," he refused to become a party to the Legislative disobedience and promptly recalled the General Assembly to perform its oath bound duty. That act of the Executive needs no defense or justification at anybody's hands. It stands out as the brave and faithful act of a Governor who would not suffer a deliberate defiance of the Constitution to pass his views unchallenged, and who exhausted all the power given him by the law to recall to the performance of a neglected duty the defaulting representatives of the people. That prompt and heroic performance of his duty by the Executive needs no apologist. It commends itself to the approving judgement of all thoughtful men and lovers of the constitution. It is a completed act. It was fully consumated the moment the Legislature met in extra session. From that moment the Executive and his acts ceased to be a factor in the effort to have the Constitution obeyed. The responsibility then attached to the members of the Legislature. Let us see how they have met that responsibility.

When the extra session began the Democratic House of Representatives, with reasonable promptness, passed a Senatorial and Representative and a Congressional Apportionment bill, in accordance with their duty as commanded by the Constitution, and sent them to the Senate for concurrence. Unfairness was never charged upon those bills. Though the Republicans would not agree to them, no living man, either out or in the Legislature, ever said those bills were unjust or unfair. They all fully recognized the numerical superiority of the Republican party in this State and strictly conformed to the constitutional rules. The bills all gave the Republicans an adequate, decisive and certain majority of Senators, Representatives and Congressmen. The Democrats did not seek to pass partisan bills. They frankly admitted they were in the minority and only demanded a representation approximating a recognition of their numbers. In every instance the Democratic bills gave a decisive majority in both Houses and in Congress to the Republicans. Those bills the Republicans of the Senate amended by striking out the provisions passed by the House and inserting a scheme of apportionment privately concocted in a caucus of the Republican Senators. The glaring injustice of that scheme I shall refer to hereafter. The House refused to concur in the amendments made to their bills by the Senate, the Senate refused to recede and each body appointed committees of conference to endeavor to reconcile the differences. In those committees the Democrats offered to the Republicans numerous plans of adjustment, all of which made large concessions to the latter. These offers were all rejected. The Republicans attempted no adjustment. They evidently sought none. They offered no propositions at any time in the least differing from the Senate amendments. They adhered this to the Senatorial caucus scheme, voted against all propositions made by the Democrats looking to a reconciliation, and the conference committees reported to their respective Houses their inability to agree and were discharged. Thus was the first stage in the dead lock reached. The Democrats of the House and Senate believing, however, that further efforts should be made to obey the law, sought by various methods to have other committees composed of new members appointed to take the differences into consideration. For this purpose the House has repeatedly, at least six times, appointed new committees of conference and earnestly and respectfully requested the Senate to do the same. All of these requests the Senate refused. The Republicans of that body announced that they would not again meet the House of Representatives for the purpose of adjusting the existing differences and would not confer with the House upon the subject at all. It was here that the Republican "ultimatum" was given to the day. The Republican Senators said they would pass no bill except it contained the amendments they had agreed upon in caucus; that unless the House accepted these amendments no law at all should be passed; that this was their ultimatum or final decision, and that they would not consider, discuss or accept any bill framed by the Democratic House and would not meet that body for the purpose of enacting any such legislation and passed resolutions for the adjournment of the Assembly. Regardless of the indignity thus placed upon them the House again and again with almost humiliating obsequiousness in order that the Constitution might be obeyed, besought and implored the Senate to appoint committees to talk over with them the points of difference.

Upon this plain statement of the undisputed facts of the extra session comment ought to be unnecessary. It makes up a history of shame; a chapter of dishonor; the record of a political crime I have not in this statement sought to do more than recall events known and acknowledged of all men. Do they not disclose an unprecedented and most deliberate and wicked purpose upon the part of certain of the representatives of the people to defeat the execution of the supreme law they have sworn to support, obey and defend? The facts alone as stated show that from the beginning there was no purpose on the part of the managers of the Republican party to permit the passage of the apportionment laws; that they have steadily defeated every movement that promised to open the way for the passage of such laws.

It have hertofore not sought to refer to the particulars of the various apportionment bills presented. It is not a question now of the relative merits of different bills. It is only a question whether any bills at all shall be passed. In brief, however, let me refer to one or two facts. First, I wish to say that the dispute over the Congressional bill is a mere deception. The objective point with the Stalwart Republicans is the Legislature. They care nothing about Congressmen; but to deceive the people they have tried to confine the discussion to the Congressional bills. Senator Cameron's term expires in March 1885. He will come up for re-election in the Legislature of that year. If apportionment laws can now be defeated his re-election will be determined by a Legislature chosen under the present apportionment which suits him very well, as it has twice already put him in the United States Senate. If a new and lawful apportionment should be passed, as the Constitution commands, his chances of re-election would be very slim. Now, what is the bill offered by the Republicans—the "ultimatum" as it is called? Let me refer to the Senatorial caucus scheme as a sample merely. The basis for calculations I take is the Garfield-Hancock vote in 1880, and this Mr. Niles, the Republican candidate for Auditor General, took in his speech and it had his approval. The State Senate is composed of fifty members. The Republicans offer us 18 of these districts and take 32 for themselves. Garfield had 37,000 of majority in Pennsylvania. Over 34,000 of this majority came from Philadelphia and Allegheny alone. These two counties give about the whole Republican majority and leave the rest the of State evenly divided politically. Now those two counties get 12 Senators—of which the Republicans take 10—and gives us but 2, one of which is very doubtful. Now fair men would say that the remaining 38 Senators should be evenly divided between the parties, but instead of this the Republicans take 22 and give us 16—thus taking altogether 32 out 50 Senators. The 76,000 Democrats of Philadelphia are given only 2 Senators and the 97,000 Republicans 6. In Allegheny the 35,000 Republicans take all the 4 Senators and the 42,000 Democrats get none. I say here any one discussing a scheme that works such results? The Democrats asks but 20 out of 50. The Republicans offer only 17 and one doubtful.

In the House the injustice is still greater. But outside of any conflict as to the number of districts is the fact that no laws at all are passed and the Constitution is unobeyed. I do not ask the people to say that either the Democrats or Republicans are right in their bills. It is probable that both are wrong. What I do ask is that they shall condemn the Republican party for the deliberate plot it has entered into to prevent any laws at all from being passed. A plot that is a subversion of the constitutional construction of the Legislature and a defiance of the fundamental law. I ask them also to say that those who have stood out for the law, for the Constitution, for the rights of the people, shall receive their approval. If you wish Legislators to be honest and obey the law approve those who have done so. If you wish to teach disobedience to the Constitution as a virtue then say "God speed" to those who are now disobeying the organic law. If you do the latter, however, you need not complain if in the future you find other parts of your laws defied and other commands disobeyed. The people must first respect the Constitution themselves if they wish other to, and support those who support it. If they do not do this let them not complain of the result.

Disenchantment.

REPUBLICANS CARE LESS FOR THE NEGRO THAN THEY DID.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The negro is likely to be disenchanted by the way the Republican leaders, whom he has been accustomed to regard as his natural friends and protectors, speak and act concerning the decision of the United States Court declaring the Civil Rights law unconstitutional. The negro will naturally expect to see these leaders tear their garments if they do not rent their flesh over the decision. At the very least they will expect them to prepare a new issue having for its object what has failed with the law's unconstitutionality. But he will be disappointed. The Republican leaders are going to do no such thing. The reason is, the negro is not the voting factor he once was. The game is not as great as it was. Of late no state has been carried by the colored vote. No state is held by the colored vote. Why, therefore, should the Republican leaders fire up about the court's decision? Individuals will begin at once an agitation for an amendment to the Constitution securing what the law has failed to secure. But the Republican party will take no interest in it.

"We will get the work done through a constitutional amendment," said an enthusiastic individual to Senator Ben Harrison. "Not at once," responded the Senator. "It took an army with bayonets to open the Constitution for the war amendments. The prospect now is not assuring to a sensible man, as it seems to me, for the success of your plea."

So far as can be ascertained, the Republicans, neither in or out of the administration, are greatly exercised. The negro has lost his political value to such an extent that he seems to have few friends in that quarter.

Washington is the abiding place of a great number of educated and intelligent negroes, many of whom rank well with their white fellow citizens in their understanding of the breadth and force of the decision. It was wholly unexpected by them, and at present they can only declare how cast down they are.

There are those among the Republican leaders who talk of firing the hearts of the people again about the negro, and the thing will be attempted. But that powder is wet, and no explosion will take place.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Colored citizens are mighty in ignant over the civil rights decision of the Supreme Court, and have called a meeting Saturday night, the 20th, for the purpose, as they say, of denouncing the most infamous decision affecting the rights of the American citizen yet made.

A Change Needed in the Treasury Department.

Equal representation and Republican boss rule are opposites in the pending election. The Democracy favoring the former and the Republican combination the latter. The Doylestown *Democrat* intimates, also, that the jobbers in the Treasury must go. They have made spoil of the people's money until the taxpayers have determined that it must cease. The only way this can be done is to elect Joseph Powell State Treasurer. For many years the public money has been distributed among certain banks, without paying to the State one penny for the use of it, while they trade upon it, and make large profit. By this means private banking institutions make several hundred thousand dollars a year off the taxpayers. This profit the banks have in hand to use in corrupting the ballot-box. The election of Mr. Powell will change this system. The Republican party has set its face like steel against equal representation. The Republican Senate has been in session nine months and opposes all apportionment but the most unjust gerrymander. While the constitution makes it obligatory on the Legislature to apportion the State at the first session after the census shall have been taken, the Republican party utterly refuse to discharge the constitutional duty. They stand as obstructionists, and violate their oath of office. On their shoulders rest all the responsibility, and it is a fearful one. It is justly said that the subject of representation goes down to the very foundation of our government. The constitution intends that apportionments shall be just; that each party shall have a representation according to its strength, and whenever this is not the case you do violence to our form of government. What Democrats contend for this year is equally important to Republicans. Equal representation was the key note of the Revolution. The Senate stands in the attitude of hostility to this cherished American principle. The people will not sustain them.

AN extraordinary story comes form Faxon, a little village about four miles from New Haven of a little vexatious enforcement of obsolete Sunday laws. It appears that the officers of this town, where former attempts have been made to enforce the old laws, announced some weeks ago that they intended to punish people who took Sunday drives for pleasure. Just outside the village stand a number of hickory trees. Last Sunday the ground was covered with nuts, and the officials, reasoning that persons driving past would stop to pick them up, stationed two farmers there—as they claimed—to arrest every one who stopped. They marched all the prisoners off to a barn yard, and kept them there to the number of twenty all day long, a drizzling rain falling a part of the time. Six of the prisoners were ladies, and one of them, an old lady, contracted a cold. In the evening all were brought before a justice of the peace, and those who were fortunate enough to be able to give a bond were told to appear next day; the others were held. The farmers who engaged in this Sunday sport are said to be well-to-do. It was an out-cropping of latent Puritanism.

Another Washington Anniversary.

A celebration is contemplated by the people of Ligonier borough, Westmoreland county, Pa., of the engagement in which General George Washington ran the greatest risk of losing his life, as he expressed it to William Findley, a member of Congress from that district when he was President. The battle took place when he was in command of the Virginia contingent and had accompanied Forbes in November, 1658, at which time he was a colonel in the Province of Virginia. The account of this engagement is given in Sparks' "Life and Writings o Washington," but the exact location of the battle field has to this time remained unknown. It is the object of those agitating this matter to first definitely locate the battle field, and, upon the celebration of the coming anniversary, to take steps for raising a fund to permanently mark the spot with a monument. It is more than probable that the spot will be found near old Fort Ligonier, of which but little remains to mark the historic spot. —*N. Y. Telegram.*

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 of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my bed 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 ever being well. In this condition I began to take 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, Wis.
41-2t

New Advertisements.

Trial List

For first week of November Term, 1883, commencing 4th Monday (26th day) of November, A. D., 1883:

1. D. H. Parker, vs. Koerner & Harbaugh, 146, Nov. T., 1882.
2. C. M. Osborne & Co., vs. John Harper et al., 417, April T., 1883.
3. Thos. Dean, vs. John R. Seller, 420, April T., 1883.
4. W. L. Thompson, vs. Williamson Colyer, 84, Aug. T., 1882.
5. John F. Potter, vs. Fred Houser, 395, Aug. T., 1883.
6. C. M. Osborne & Co., vs. Gemmel Bros., 419, Aug. T., 1883.
7. Alfred Bechdel, vs. Penna. R. R. Co., 418, Aug. T., 1883.
8. Alfred Bechdel, vs. Penna. R. R. Co., 420, Aug. T., 1883.
9. A. Baum use of, vs. James Potter, 432, Aug. T., 1883.
10. I. J. Gronoble, vs. Geo. C. Breon, 434, Aug. T., 1883.

SECOND WEEK.

Trial List for adjourned Aug. Term, 1883, commencing the 2nd Monday (11th day) of November, A. D., 1883:

1. Snow Shoe Land Ass'n, vs. Mary White et al., 117, Jan. T., 1871.
2. Bald Eagle & Iron Co. vs. B. & S. R. R. Co., et al., 184, Jan. T., 1872.
3. John I. Thomson, vs. Samuel Christ, et al., 199, Jan. T. 1875.
4. Henry Crookey, et al., vs. H. Merriman, et al., 50, Jan. T., 1879.
5. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co., vs. J. F. Shanahan, 85, Jan. T., 1882.
6. H. Merriman, Exrs., et al., vs. W. F. Reynolds, et al., 190, Apr. T., 1882.
7. David Seibert, et ux., vs Jas. A. Beaver, et al., 85, Apr. T. 1883.
8. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co., vs. E. Graham & Son, 424, Aug. T., 1883.
9. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co., vs. Geo. G. Hastings, 425, Aug. T. 1883.
10. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co., vs. E. T. Tuten, 426, Aug. T. 1883.
11. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co., vs E. T. Tuten, 427, Aug. T. 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. 141 of Aug. Term, 1882, wherein George Valentine is plaintiff and John Irwin, et al. are defendants and to me directed will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1883, the following property to wit:

All that certain messuage or tenement or tract of land situate in Walker twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in the Fishing Creek Road, thence by land of James J. Irwin, north 32°, west 30¼ 6-10 perches, to stones; thence by lands of Leonard Lauch, and others south 58°, west 16 perches to pine old corner; thence south 32°, west 125½ perches to a post in the Fishing Creek Road; thence north 58°, east 182 perches, to the place of beginning and containing 53¼ acres and 85 perches and allowances to be the same more or less, with the appurtenances.

All the iron ore and minerals in, on and upon all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Marion twp., Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jonathan Royer on the north and Ardelight, Langdon & Co., on the south and containing two acres, with right of free ingress, egress and regress to dig mines and carry away said iron ore and minerals.

All the iron ore and minerals in, on and upon the undivided one fourth part of all that certain tract of land situate in Marion twp., aforesaid bounded on the east by lands formerly of Nathiel Beck, on the west by same and containing 80 acres more or less and being the same premises which John Beck by deed dated the 29th day of June 18— and recorded in Centre county, in Deed Book "H" page 424 &c., granted and conveyed to Wm. 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.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bellefonte Sept. 19th 1883. } THOS. J. DUNKLE, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE under Proceedings in Partition.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to No. 79, January Term, 1881, wherein F. H. Forcey and Robert Mitchell, executors of &c., of James T. Leonard, deceased, Plaintiff, and Irene Stevens, Abednego Stevens, Thomas W. Graffius and Jane Graffius, his wife, and W. C. Robins and Athenia Robins, his wife, are Defendants, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, after having given due and legal notice, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 13th day of October, A. D., 1883, the following properties to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Ross, county of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak thence by residue of Jacob Stout survey south 7-5°, west 310 perches to a post thence by John Eberman survey south 38-5°, east 230 perches to a post, thence north 51-5°, east 410 perches to a post; thence north 5°, west 345 perches to the place of beginning, containing 800 acres and 17 perches. Five dwellings opened thereon and now being worked.

All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, adjoining No. "1" above described, beginning at a white oak, thence south 5-5°, east 230 perches to a piece; thence by Jacob Deutler survey south 57-5°, west 320 perches to a post; thence along Jacob Stout survey north 38-5°, west 248 perches to a post; thence by Jacob Rudisil survey north 51-5°, east 320 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 433 acres and 153 perches with the appurtenances.

Terms of sale.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock in afternoon of said day.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bellefonte, Sept 19th, 1883. THOS. J DUNKLE, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Williams, (colored) late of Bellefonte, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

ALVIN BRADY,
37-6t. Administrator.

List of Jurors.

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

Geo Darley, Ferguson,	H Ewing Ferguson,
J A Woodward, Howard,	A J Swartz, Spring,
J Grove, Jr., Gregg,	Isaac Smith, Gregg,
Wm M Lechere, Curtin,	Calvin Harter, Marion,
S A McQuistian, B'f'e,	W Wilson, Half Moon,
Adolph Loeb, Bellefonte,	Reuben Stamp, Potter,
J Ferguson, Philipsburg,	Robert Ray, Bellefonte,
Wm Hutton, Rush,	D H Canon, Worth,
Cyrus Lose, Gregg,	Fred Weidner, Harris,
Isaac Reish, Spring,	H H Osman, Worth,
Andrew Gregg, Potter,	S Frankenberger, Penn,
Jos Cedar, Bellefonte,	A Krumrine, Potter,
Wm S Rankin, Bellefonte,	Wm Riddle Philipsburg,
W H Phillips, Haines,	John O'Neil, Rush,
Thos Gray, Half Moon,	Conrad Singer, Curtin,
W H Freeman, Snow Shoe,	A V Carpenter, Philipsb'g,
J A Stover, Liberty,	J B Mattern, Patton,
David Burrell, Gregg,	M Gleim, Snow Shoe,

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

GRAND JURORS.

Constans Curtin, Boggs,	G W Fleck, Boggs,
W Heckman, Gregg,	E Hecklan, Howard,
J A Crider, Boggs,	John Roseman, Gregg,
J P Turner, Huston,	J C Peters, Union,
P A Sellers, Patton,	J Wells Evans, Gregg,
F H Seberman, Potter,	J H Runkel Potter,
Ellis Shaffer, Miles,	F Hosterman, Gregg,
J Henderson, Huston,	S F Fidler, Harris,
G W F Gray, Patton,	G F Jones, Worth,
James Morrison, Worth,	W F Cullen, Rush,
W S Musser, Millheim,	Peter Green, Rush,
W Harper, Bellefonte,	S Homan, Walker,

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

J R Blowers, Rush,	Daniel Harter, Miles,
D S Gentzel, Penn,	W D Kiser, Harris,
W Weiner, Walker,	F Harvey, Boggs,
H O Bower, Haines,	J Woodring, Worth,
J Gardrick, Walker,	W Davis P Hilpsburg,
Henry Swab, Harris,	G S Keller, College,
J S Homan, Haines,	Michael Shires, Potter,
S Dunlap, Ferguson,	Wm Hedger Spring,
John Delaney, Walker,	J Leathers, Howard,
David Confer, Liberty,	C T Gerhart, Bellefonte,
Henry Kling, Penn,	Albert Hall, Ferguson,
J R Leathers, Howard,	J Z Long, Marion,
Fillmore Craig, Huston,	W J Thompson, Potter,
J Cumbleton, Rush,	W Wilson, Philipsburg,
J W Runkle, Haines,	H Brown, Millheim,
W Vanvalin, Unionville,	J B Heckman, Gregg,
E T Tuten, Bellefonte,	W Heaney, Potter,
Shuman Lyon, Spring,	J E McCartney, Bellefonte,
Jacob McCool, Gregg,	W Patterson, College,
G B Crawford, Gregg,	J Henderson, Benner,
Geo Rhoades, Marion,	P B Waddle, Patton,
J Feightel, Philipsburg,	H H Montgomery, B'f'e,
W Lowman, Snow Shoe,	C Way, Half Moon,
D Haines, Bellefonte,	John Bailey, Ferguson,

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

G W Leyman, Boggs,	S Scarlett, Taylor,
W G Heimrich, Philipsb'g,	T Watson, Boggs,
H Barthomew, Walker,	C B Custard, Philipsburg,
J Schofield, Bellefonte,	H Heisler, Bellefonte,
S G Guttelius, Millheim,	J M Gilliland, Potter,
Henry Heaton, Boggs,	M Bechdel, Liberty,
Wm Grove, College,	S Martin, Walker,
M L Emerick, Potter,	C B Childs, Philipsburg,
Joseph Fox, Bellefonte,	J C Steer, Union,
H J Coons, Haines,	J Hoy, Jr., Miles,
W H Close, Benner,	R Foster, College,
J B Alexander, Union,	J A Whitehill, Boggs,
W Zimmerman, Burnside,	J Fortney Ferguson,
J R Wolf, Miles,	Robert Long, Walker,
G Coppenhaver, Taylor,	R J Craig, Ferguson,
David Kline, Liberty,	Cyrus Strickland, Bellef'e,
J C P Jones, Miesburg,	J Snyder, Miles,
Wesley Treasler, College,	H M Caton, Rush.

(*Continued.*)

CHAPTER II.

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Patients
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 cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all disease frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

39-4t.

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 CO., Wall st., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

☞ IF you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the final account of W. H. Corman, assignee of John W. Shull. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 25, January Term, 1880. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest at his office in the borough of Bellefonte on Thursday the 15th day of November, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend. H. A. McKEE
39-3t. Auditor.