

CLARK'S LETTER

Democrats Insist on Tax Reduction.

ECONOMY THE WATCHWORD.

Vast Revenues Collected a Source of Peril.

BUT THEIR PROTEST IS IN VAIN.

Republicans Sneer at Economy, and Appropriations of Public Money Are Growing Vaster—Senator Frye's Indictment of His Party's Policies. How the Country May Acquire a Merchant Navy—Remove Tariff From Shipbuilding Materials—Philippine Outlook—Ratio of Representation—Eagan Whitewashed.

[Special Washington Letter.]
If it be true that imitation is the sincerest flattery, it must be particularly gratifying to our American imperialists to learn from the declarations of a member of the British ministry that the burning of houses, sacking of towns and other outrages perpetrated against the Boers are only imitations of our performances in the Philippines. Like teacher, like pupil! Fine exemplars truly of Christian civilization in the closing days of the nineteenth century!

Hon. James D. Richardson and the other minority members of the committee on ways and means do well to insist on a \$70,000,000 annual reduction of taxes instead of the \$40,000,000 cut suggested by the majority. "Economy in the public service that labor may be lightly burdened" was one of Jefferson's tenets, and it is a tenet of his followers today. "Lower taxes and more economical expenditures" is and should be the battlecry of Democrats everywhere. It is just as necessary to economize as it is to cut down taxes on the principle contained in old Ben Franklin's sage saying, "A penny saved is a penny earned."

The minority report very properly and tersely declares that "the vast revenues now collected and the expenditures now made by the government, if not remedied, must ultimately become a peril to our home and foreign enterprise and business. The pruning knife should be applied vigorously to both taxation and expenditures."

The minority, however, might as well have saved its breath and economized its ink, for extravagance will continue to be practiced all the same. There will be no economy in federal expenditures until Democrats once more control the machine.

Food For Reflection.

Nevertheless, the appropriation bills for this session of congress should afford much food for reflection to those palpitating patriots who in the melancholy days of November voted a new lease of power to the Republicans. There has been a vast deal of splendiferous talking done about our commerce growing by leaps and bounds. So do our appropriations. They grow after the fashion of Jonah's gourd vine. Economy and economists are sneered at. The cry is that "the people indorsed the administration in every respect," "the administration," I suppose, being intended to embrace congress. So they appropriate the public money in vast sums, ever growing vaster, because they were indorsed at the polls in November, don't you know.

An Outrageous Statement.

Hon. William P. Frye, senator from Maine and president of the senate, is one of the ablest of the Republican chieftains. His parts are solid rather than showy. He does not figure in the public press so much as some others, but he is universally regarded as a man of rare good sense. That he is a patriot no one will seriously question. Nevertheless it remains for him to formulate a most serious indictment of the Republican party and its policies. It was in his speech in favor of the Payne-Hanna or Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill, I really do not know which of those eminent Republicans attained what Milton denominates "the bad eminence" of fathering that outrageous measure. That really is not a question with which the general public is concerned. No matter who concocted it, it is here and is quite likely to become a law. I invite everybody not only to read Senator Frye's indictment, but to ponder it thoroughly. It is found in his exordium, which is as follows:

Mr. President—Our present condition as a great maritime nation is humiliating beyond expression. With thousands of miles of seaboard equipped with fine harbors, boundless forests, iron and coal enough to supply the world, skilled mechanics, enterprising shipbuilders, the largest exportations of any country in the world, millions amounting last year to \$440,000,000 and abundant capital we have permitted other countries—our commercial rivals, our inferiors in most of these regards—to seize upon the pathways of the oceans and hold them to our practical exclusion. Last year we carried under our flag and from Europe only 2 1/2 per cent of our exports and imports; and from the world a fraction over 9 per cent. We paid foreign nations, principally Great Britain and Germany, \$500,000 a day in gold for transporting our foreign commerce.

I fail to see how any one can be blind to the dangers of our position in this regard. Our short and decisive war with Spain compelled us to hunt the seas over for transports and colliers; to purchase or charter 40 ships from foreign nations. Suppose the war had lasted a year or had been with a more powerful nation and neutrality had been enforced, as it should be, we would have been in most serious straits. As it was, our predecessors paid heavy penalties in increased freight rates. Great Britain in her war with the Boers had transports enough; but even then rates were seriously advanced in the east. Suppose there should be a European war or a conflict between Great Britain and Germany, what would become of our enormous export trade? Who would be our carriers? Who would pay the war insurance

premiums on our cargoes even if carriers could be found? We should suffer almost as seriously as either of the combatants. Our farmers, manufacturers and wage earners would pay almost as much as a cost of the war as they.

From a purely commercial point of view in peaceful hours could anything be less helpful to us than the employment of agencies whose interests were entirely antagonistic to ours? How would they help us to find markets for our products? Could we expect them to be ambitious to extend our foreign trade?

Result of Republican Rule.
Now, be it remembered that for only two years since 1857 have the Democrats—even theoretically—had possession of all of the three lawmaking branches of the government at one time—the house, the senate and the presidency. Even then, from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1855, there were enough so-called Democratic senators acting with the Republicans to nullify all attempts to enact any genuine Democratic laws. So that it is not unfair to charge that all the evils complained of and so tersely stated by Senator Frye are the direct result of Republican legislation. To show more clearly how great are their sins of omission and commission in this regard it is only necessary to state that in the spring of 1861 we had the second largest merchant marine. Our ships floated on every sea, and our flag fluttered on mastsheads in every harbor of the world. Consequently the Republicans cannot escape condemnation at the bar of history for bringing us to the woeful plight over which Senator Frye utters his jeremiads.

After delivering the foregoing exordium Senator Frye says, "I have been trying for many years to find a remedy for this unfortunate condition."
Yet the remedy is as plain as the sun shining in his meridian glory, and it will be found in removing the tariff from every article that enters into the making of a ship. We have shipbuilders and sailors equal to any on the whole face of the world and if given a fair chance would soon not only restore but increase the glory of our merchant marine.

Take Off the Tariff.
Take off the tariff which has driven our flag from the high seas and abandoned that rich empire to our competitors in commerce, and at once from a thousand lips will issue the command:

Build me straight, O worthy master,
Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel,
That shall laugh at all disaster,
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle!

Take off the tariff on shipbuilding materials, which has made us feeble on the water than Turkey or Morocco, and in scores of shipyards this splendid scene will be witnessed every year:

When the master,
With a gesture of command,
Waved his hand,
And at the word
Loud and sudden there was heard
All around them and below
The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the shores and spurs,
And see! She stirs;
She starts; she moves; she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel,
And, spurning with her foot the ground,
With one exulting, joyous bound,
She leaps into the ocean's arms!

And, lo, from the assembled crowd
There rose a shout prolonged and loud,
That to the ocean seemed to say,
"Take her, O bridegroom, old and gray!
Take her to thy protecting arms,
With all her youth and all her charms!"
How beautiful she is! How fair
She lies within those arms that press
Her bosom with many a soft caress
Of tenderness and watchful care!
Rail forth into the sea, O ship!
Through wind and wave right onward steer!
The moisture-drops, the trembling lip,
Are not the signs of doubt or fear.

Most assuredly there is not much comfort for the American people in the following dispatch from San Francisco:

"It will be 15 to 20 years before the Philippines are on the same footing as the United States."
This statement is made by Captain C. E. Polk of Company L, Forty-third infantry, who arrived in this city today on the United States ship Kinlock. He is invalided home on account of wounds. Speaking of war in the Philippines, he said:

"I wish that the people of the United States could understand conditions that exist in the Philippine islands. It will take 15 or 20 years before those people are on the same peace basis as we are here in the United States. The conditions at present are such that the United States government cannot say to any one city or town in any of the islands, 'Come here; I will protect you' because of lack of troops.

"It will take 75,000 men to establish peace as it should be, and as long as the United States hesitates about sending this number there will be the same kind of warfare that is now being conducted. The truth of the matter is the Philippine people do not think Americans 'softer' than anything they have ever had to do with before. Of thousands of prisoners that have been taken during the war there are but few who are not at the present time on the line fighting.

"The volunteer regiments want to come home, and unless they are allowed this privilege none of them will re-enlist. So far as Senator Hale's bill is concerned, extending the time of the enlistment of volunteer regiments to three years, I can say that there is not an officer in the volunteer army in the Philippines that will be governed by it. They will all resign even if it is done as a matter of principle."

In perusing the foregoing the reader should remember that the words were not uttered by a candidate or spell-binder in the heat of a campaign for the purpose of winning votes for himself or his party, but by a brave soldier who proved his devotion to his flag and country by sacrificing his health in service in the Philippines. Certainly his words present a dismal prospect for the American people. Twenty years of war mean the shedding of much precious American blood, the wanton sacrifice of many valuable American lives and the expenditure of many hard earned American dollars.

Ratio For Representatives.

There is likely to be considerable of a fight over the bill to fix a ratio for a representative and to apportion to the representatives among the states under the new census. The present ratio is 173,000 and a few hundred. Mr. Chairman Hopkins of Illinois suggests raising the ratio to 200,000, which would leave the membership of the house at about what it is now, 357 representatives. Truth to tell, there isn't room

for many more unless the suggestion of Hon. Thomas B. Reed to remove the desks is acted on. Evidently Mr. Hopkins has decided in his own mind by the help of skillful statisticians that the ratio of 200,000 is the one which will give the Republicans the greatest advantage in the fractions of the ratio, for a major fraction gives a representative as well as an entire ratio, but while he is figuring he should remember that the ratio of 200,000 will work to lessen the present representation in certain rock ribbed Republican states, such as Maine and Ohio. Perhaps the Republicans of those states will make one grand kick, as no state likes to feel that it is falling to the rear. Maine started in with seven representatives in 1821. She now has four, and the Hopkins plan will reduce her to three. It will be interesting to see Hon. Charles E. Littlefield tackle Hopkins in a fight for his political life. Nous verrons.

Senator From Minnesota.
Governor Elect Alexander Monroe Dockery of Missouri has been visiting and resting in Washington, the scene of his labors for 16 years. He seems cheerful even if the country did go Republican, but his troubles are in the future, for Bryan's defeat will cause a dozen good men and true to solicit office from Dockery where one would have solicited favors at his hands had Bryan been elected.

Governor Lind of Minnesota did himself and his state proud by appointing that brilliant and courageous young statesman, Charles A. Towne, to the senate, vice Hon. Cushman K. Davis, deceased. Towne made as much reputation in a single term in the house as any other man ever did, not even excepting Bryan himself, who leaped into national fame during his first session.

Towne's manly, patriotic and self-negating course in declining the vice presidential nomination in order to help the good cause by harmonizing the fusion forces endeared him to the hearts of Democrats everywhere, who hail the new senator with delight. The pity is that he is in for only a few weeks instead of for the full term of six years.

Delaware Politics.
The probabilities are strongly in favor of the proposition that at last the senatorial ambitions of Hon. "Gas" Addicks of Delaware will be gratified. The legislature stands about one-third Democrats, one-third Republicans and one-third Addicks Republicans. There are two senators to elect, one for four years, the other for six. So it would appear to a mere looker on in Vienna that the Hon. "Gas" is master of the situation and has made his calling and election sure to a curule chair. The regular Republicans will have to combine either with him or with the Democrats. For years they have been denouncing the Hon. "Gas" as the foulest corruptionist unhung, as the personification of all villainy, and so forth and so on, but the chances are that they will eat their own words and swallow Addicks.

This complexion has Delaware come at last—Delaware, the home of the Bayards, Salsburgs, Claytons and McLanes! There will be no question about the right of the Hon. "Gas" to his seat, for according to Hon. Anthony Higgins he will hold it by right of purchase. Twice before he has been strong enough to defeat any election, though not strong enough to elect himself. Perhaps Hon. William Eaton Chandler of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, who made such a great show of virtue in the case of Senator William A. Clark of Montana, will be too busy frying his own fish to pester his head about the corruption of the Hon. "Gas" for "Gas" is a Republican, don't you know? And very much depends on whose ox is gored, don't you know? And the Hon. William Eaton Chandler may not be re-elected himself, don't you know? This is a strange world, my masters, don't you know? And according to Josh Billings the best place to have a bull on is the other fellow's back, don't you know?

General Charles Henry Grosvenor of Ohio, the sage of Athens, has long enjoyed the reputation of being the only major prophet now on earth, and it was confirmed to him by the fulfillment of his long range prediction fired into the world from London last summer to the effect that Utah would go Republican. Even Republicans poked fun at the venerable prophet, and the Democrats laughed loud and long, but he laughs best who laughs last. So the general is happy.

General Eagan has been completely whitewashed or, as he expresses it, "indicted" by the action of the president in first restoring him to duty as quartermaster general and then retiring him. Such things are not well calculated to promote good order and discipline in the army. Either Eagan was guilty and should have been punished or he was innocent and should have been acquitted. There should have been no farce in the court martial.

Champf Clark

California's Redwood Trees.
Some at least of the great redwood trees of California will be preserved, the state having recently come into possession of about 400 acres of redwood forest through the will of the late Colonel J. B. Armstrong of Cloverdale, Sonoma county. The tract is to be held as a public park.

His Treat.
"Ah!" he exclaimed, meeting her at the stage door. "You look sweet enough to eat."
"So kind of you to mention it, Mr. Jonney," she replied. "I do feel fit for a nice hot bird and a cold bottle."—Philadelphia Press.

SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS

Continued from 3rd col. first page.

tended northward, beyond the Chickasawhanna creek, Donegal township, Lancaster county, which was organized in 1722, had been principally settled by Irish, or Scotch immigrants.

Settlements were now made northward, and along the Susquehanna river. John Harris, a native of Yorkshire, England, had made an attempt, prior to 1725, to settle near the mouth of Conoy creek, not far from the present site of Bainbridge; but it seems he preferred to settle higher up the Susquehanna, near an Indian village called Peixtan, at or near the present site of Harrisburg. Harris was in a few years followed by others, principally emigrants direct from the north of Ireland, and some from Donegal township.

After 1745 settlements were extended up the west side of Susquehanna, by the more adventurous, as far as Mahanoy, or Penn's creek. Among these, Jacob Le Roy, or King, George Auchmuty, Abraham Sourkill, George Snabbie, George Gliwell, John McCahon, Edmund Matthews, John Young, Mark Curry, William Doran, John Simmons, George Aberheart, Daniel Braugh, Gotfried Fryer, Dennis Mucklehenny, George Linn, and others.

Westward, along the Juniata and Tuscarora valley, were Hagg, Bingham, Grey, Scott, Grimes, Patterson, Casner, Wilson, Sterret, Law, Kepler. About Lewistown, some from Conococheague, settled there. Among the most conspicuous, was Col. Buchanan. In Kishicoquillas valley, Millikens, Browns, McClays, McNitts, and in the southwest of Clifflin county, were the Brattons, Rosses, Hollidays, Junkines, Wilsons, Stackpoles—these settled here at 1765 or 1770. Still higher up the Juniata were the Moores, Hollidays, and on the Raystown branch, the Martins, Morrisons, Neffs, and others. On the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and through that region, prior to the Revolution, or immediately thereafter—among these were Fleming, McCormick, Reed, Long, Dunn, Hewes, Hamilton, Jones, Covenhoven, Salzburn, Manning, Sterret, Hall, Horn, Caldwell and others. Passing, it may be here remarked that the valley of the West Branch had been occasionally visited, eighty years ago, by Scotch-Irish rangers of the Kittatinny valley. Their excursions extended as far up at least as Big Island.

Passing by numerous other cases, of the Indian's friendship towards the first settlers, one is only given, Madame Fere, her sons and a son-in-law, left Europe in 1708, arrived at New York 1709, came to Pennsylvania about 1711 or 1712 and commenced a settlement on the Pequea, Chester county, (now Lancaster.) They were Huguenots—"It was on the evening of a Summer's day when the Huguenots reached the verge of a hill commanding a view of the valley of the Pequea; it was a woodland scene, a forest inhabited by wild beasts, for no indication of civilized man was very near; scattered along the Pequea, amidst the dark green hazel, could be discovered the Indian wigwams, the smoke issuing therefrom in its spiral form; no sound was heard but the songs of the birds; in silence they contemplated the beautiful prospect which nature presented to their view. Suddenly a number of Indians darted from the woods—the females shrieked—when an Indian advanced, and in broken English said to Madame Fere, "Indian no harm white—white good to Indian—go to Beaver—our chief come to Beaver." Few were the words of the Indian. They went with him to Beaver's cabin; and Beaver, with the humanity that distinguished the Indian of that period, gave up to the immigrants his wigwam. Next day he introduced them to Tawana, who lived on the great flats of Pequea.

Fly Bottled Over 50 Years.
This is not a fish story, although "flies" are connected with such: A remarkable circumstance marked the removal of the corner stone of Akron's first high school building a few days ago. Fifty-four years ago it was placed in position. When the hermetically sealed cap was removed out flew a big blue bottle fly. This may be true, but it sounds like an infernal lie.

Forests Cleared.
About the only extensive lumber operations in this county, yet to be worked, are three in the mountains on the south side of Penns valley. These are the 6200 acres in the "Kettle" section on which operations will soon begin; the Huyett tracts of several thousand acres, and the Linden Hall lumber company's operations—we might also include the Colver operations. All these as the parties interested inform the Centre Democrat, will be exhausted within the next fifteen years, when the pride and glory of old Centre in her forest wealth will have ended.

The Philadelphia Record Almanac, for 1901, is among the first out, and already on our table. It is a convenient library for immediate reference, and its contents of every-day use for business men, scholars, and the general public. It is of value upon every desk.

J. N. & S. KRUMHINE
Belleville and State College.
Centre County Banking Co.
Corner High and Spring Streets.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS; DISCOUNT NOTES.
J. M. SHUGGERT, Cashier.

Artesian Well Dug by Ants.
It is a notorious fact, says a correspondent, writing from Millen, Screven county, Georgia, that red ants will dig their holes until they strike water. Near the station in Millen, and about 50 feet from one of the main artesian wells, is a colony of big red ants that have been working in the same bed for over 50 years. One of the oldest citizens says they were there for that length of time to his certain knowledge, but he can't say how long they were there before that time. One can imagine the astonishment of the people of Millen when they saw one morning a bold flow of artesian water seven feet high coming from the red ant bed. The poor fellows dug to their own destruction. A very peculiar thing about it is that it has cut off the wells here. There is great excitement here. People for miles around are coming in hourly to see the wonderful well.—Savannah News.

Costly Logs.
On October 24 two logs of African mahogany were sold for the unprecedented amount of \$7,680. These logs formed one tree and were bought for the purpose of being cut into veneers for the decoration of the palatial residences of some of the merchant princes of the United States. The veneers are used in place of wall paper, and, being beautifully figured, give a superb effect. The prices realized for the two logs were respectively \$3 25 and \$1 95 per superficial foot which is a record for African mahogany logs in the rough state, as imported.

Faster Time.
Pennsylvania railroad officials are figuring on beating the record of the Empire State express, said to be the fastest train in the country, and the plan has been suggested to run a train from Chicago to New York as fast as the schedule maintained by the Empire on its comparatively short run. Limited does not nearly reach this schedule at its present rate of running but motive power men say that the train could be put through faster than it now runs. Some of them say that the entire trip, either east or west, can be made in seventeen hours and the record maintained.

World's Biggest Chain.
What is claimed to be the heaviest anchor chain ever made has been completed in Allegheny and sent to New York where it will be placed aboard an ocean liner. The chain is 200 feet long, was made by hand and is the work of Arthur Chilcote, of that city. Each link weighs forty pounds and is twelve and one-half inches in length. The iron in the links is two and one-quarter inches thick. The entire chain weighs over four tons. In its entirety it will stand a tension of 200,000 pounds, or 100 tons. One hundred horses could pull at it before it would "give."

Must Withdraw All Cigarettes.
An order came to all tobacco dealers in Iowa to at once ship out of the State their entire stock of cigarettes and cigarette papers. The order came from the American Tobacco Company, and is supposed to be due to the cigarette case decision of the Supreme Court of the United States recently, which upheld the Tennessee law, which prohibits the importation into that State of cigars and cigarettes not in original packages. Cabbage is an humble vegetable. Any one can get ahead of it.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY.
For some time the undersigned firm of J. N. & S. Krumhine, of Belleville and State College, Pa., have been engaged in introducing *The Stanton Seamless Warm-Air Furnace* in this section. The large number of sales made this season and the remarkable success attained in each case has not only interested the public, but induced other dealers in Belleville to attempt to handle the same system, and have advertised accordingly. The following will show that we have the exclusive agency in this territory:

MARTIN'S FERRY, OHIO, Dec. 7, 1900
THE STANTON SEAMLESS WARM-AIR FURNACE.
We have arranged with Messrs. J. N. & S. Krumhine, of Belleville and State College for the exclusive agency of our Warm Air Furnace in the following territory, viz: Centre county not including Philipsburg and immediate vicinity; Millin, Huntington, Clinton and the northern half of Hunt county.
Messrs. Krumhine have installed a large number of our furnaces and are having elegant success. They carry a large number in stock both at Belleville and Lemont, and are in position to serve their patrons promptly.
THE STANTON HEATER CO.,
Manufacturers,
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Imitation, by competitors, we regard as the highest compliment that can be paid. It demonstrates that *The Stanton Seamless Warm-Air Furnace* is the foremost on the market. It can only be supplied by us.
It is the most economical system on the market and will save coal bills. Investigate by inquiring of
J. N. & S. KRUMHINE
Belleville and State College.
Centre County Banking Co.
Corner High and Spring Streets.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS; DISCOUNT NOTES.
J. M. SHUGGERT, Cashier.

That Cough Hangs On

You have used all sorts of cough remedies but it does not yield; it is too deep seated. It may wear itself out in time, but it is more liable to produce la grippe, pneumonia or a serious throat affection. You need something that will give you strength and build up the body.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

will do this when everything else fails. There is no doubt about it. It nourishes, strengthens, builds up and makes the body strong and healthy, not only to throw off this hard cough, but to fortify the system against further attacks. If you are run down or emaciated you should certainly take this nourishing food medicine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
The annual election of officers for the Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Company of Centre Co. will be held at Kunkel's hotel, Centre Hall, Pa., on Monday, Jan. 16, 1901, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 p. m.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary.
FRED KURTZ, President.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN N. SPAYD, of Walker township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned.

A. H. SPAYD, Admr.,
Hubersburg.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of J. D. SHUGERT, deceased, late of Belleville borough, Centre county, Pa.
Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement.

J. M. SHUGERT, Executor.
KATE D. SHUGERT, Elr's Secretary.
Belleville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM D. STOVER, dec'd., late of Spring township.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement, to the undersigned.

Mrs. Ellen Stover, Administratrix.
H. H. Harsberger, Atty.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JEREMIAH HOY, deceased, late of Greig township, Centre county, Pa.
Letters testamentary upon said estate having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them for settlement.

J. C. OKENBURY, Exr.,
Penn Hill.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Orphans Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of Henry Brown, dec'd., late of Walker township.
The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Court of Centre County to make distribution of the funds in the hands of So-omon Peck, executor of the said estate, to and among the legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 11 East High street, Belleville, Pa., on Thursday the 27th day of Dec. A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

S. RAISE WOODRING, Auditor.

LEGAL NOTICE.
NOTICE TO SATISFY MORTGAGE.
Adam Decker to McCadda D. Watson.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County.

To McCadda D. Watson or her legal representatives.
Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, under the Act of Assembly in such case, to show cause why you should not satisfy a certain mortgage in the sum of \$318.00 recorded in Centre County, Penna., in Mortgage Book "E," page 77, and to appear at January Term of Court, 1901, and answer the petition, and show cause why said Mortgage should not be satisfied of record.

CYRUS BRUNGART, Sheriff.
Belleville, Pa., Dec. 6, 1900.

Valuable Real Estate at Private Sale.
The undersigned offers at private sale the Jacob DeWetter farm, one and one-half miles WEST of TUNNEYVILLE, PA., in Potter township, containing 139 ACRES, 81 PERCHES, of which 170 acres are in a high state of cultivation, the balance being well timbered, thereon erected a 2 story Frame Dwelling House, Stack Barn and all the necessary Outbuildings, Good Orchard, a never failing well, running water at both house and barn. The farm is situated within one and one-half miles from postoffice, stores and churches, and only one-fourth of a mile to the public school and is one of the most desirable farms in Pennsylvania for a home or profitable investment.
All communications with reference to this property will be promptly answered by
N. B. SPANGLER,
Belleville, Pa.