

The CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1 00 per annum.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. Orange Noble the Candidate for State Treasurer.

The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer met at Williamsport, on Wednesday, of last week, under the call of Hon. A. H. Dill, Chairman of the State Committee.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: There are no off years in Democratic hopes and Democratic exertions. Profoundly appreciating the honor of the call which you have extended to me, I am not insensible to the responsibilities which its acceptance involves."

Seventh—That no monopolies of exclusive right in the forces of nature, in grants of eminent domain, in the diffusion of information among the people by telegraph and associations for furnishing dispatches to the press, or grant of privileges affecting the daily business of the citizen can or ought rightfully to exist under our form of government.

the elect custodian of the State funds. It may be the forerunner of political contests culminating in the near future in the long waited for national verdict, which fraud cannot reverse and force cannot overturn.

The usual committees on resolutions, credentials and organization were then appointed and a recess was then taken until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE PLATFORM.

The report from the committee on resolutions was then read and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, declare: First—For the preservation of the constitution of the United States; home rule, freedom of election; for resistance to revolutionary changes, tending to consolidation or empire; against the election of any person to the presidency the third time; against the presence of troops at the polls; against the appropriation of public moneys for any purpose but the support of the government; and class legislation, which depletes labor to build up monopoly.

Second—That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, in all forms, and coalition with repudiators merit the condemnation of honest people. The refusal of a Republican administration to accede to the Democratic demand for a further reduction in the rate of interest on the national debt subjects the government to a needless expense of half a million dollars annually.

Third—In view of the exposure of extensive frauds in the postal and treasury department under the last federal administration, the people demand prompt and unflinching prosecution of the thieves; their successful operations prove that there will be no real reform in the management of the departments of the federal government, without a sweeping change therein. Sincere civil service reform will begin with a return to the Jeffersonian tests for office holders of honesty, capability and faithfulness to the constitution.

Fourth—That in the administration of the government of Pennsylvania the Republican party has encouraged, practiced and shielded spoliation of the State treasury and misuse of the public funds, bribery of legislators, undue favor to corporations and monopolies, an unnecessarily high rate of interest on the State loans, a shameless prostitution of the pardoning power, a system of wholesale waste and peculation in the ordinary expenditures of the government, and an harassing and plundering exercise of municipal franchises and abuse of local trusts.

Fifth—That the arrogant, corrupt and personal domination controlling the Republican party in this State, and suppressing honesty and independence in that organization, dictated the policy, the platform and the candidate of its last State convention. In view of these facts we hereby reaffirm the following resolution of the Democratic State convention of 1879: "That the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debase the legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million of dollars, which its liability has never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls."

Sixth—That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, regardless of the State's honor and its interests, pledges itself to the just application of the public moneys to the public service; to economy in governmental expenditures, that the people may be lightly burdened and the purity of the administration preserved; to the abolition of all useless offices and the lopping off of all superfluous officials; to the lowest practicable rate of interest on State loans, without regard for the advantage of syndicates or speculators; to sleepless vigilance against the growth and exactions of monopolies; to watchful guard of the public interests against the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law governing all else within the borders of the State; to a vigorous collection of all the taxes lawfully laid upon corporation chartered or doing business in Pennsylvania; and to investigation into, correction of and punishment for the frauds and wastes which have for years permeated various departments of the State government under Republican control.

Seventh—That no monopolies of exclusive right in the forces of nature, in grants of eminent domain, in the diffusion of information among the people by telegraph and associations for furnishing dispatches to the press, or grant of privileges affecting the daily business of the citizen can or ought rightfully to exist under our form of government.

Eighth—That the delegated power of congress to regulate commerce among the States and the reserved power of the state to regulate the same within their borders should be forthwith exercised to prevent unjust discrimination by common carriers against individuals and localities, and all provisions of the constitution of Pennsylvania relative to the exercise and abuse of corporate franchise and duties of common carriers to the public should be enforced without delay by appropriate legislation.

Ninth—That all governmental power should be used in restraint of monopolies and not in aid of them and simple and speedy remedies should be provided by legislative enactment by which any citizen injured in his business may, in the state and federal courts, by one process of law, have quick, certain and adequate redress for corporate wrongs.

Tenth—That vested rights must be protected and respected, and great corporations warring between themselves to the injury of the public interest and their own shareholders must be regulated and controlled by wise and effective laws.

Eleventh—That franchises properly of the people shall be granted and exercised solely for the public benefit, and subject to immediate and absolute forfeiture by due process of law when used for oppression or extortion, or when otherwise abused. No corporation can be above the people or the law. We thus reaffirm the ancient doctrines of the Democratic party, and most cordially invite our fellow citizens of whatever party to join with us in carrying out the principles and policy we hereby announce, and to the advocacy of which we pledge ourselves until the right shall prevail.

Twelfth—That all good citizens, regardless of party affiliations, sincerely mourn the death of President Garfield, and that we, as representatives of more than four hundred thousand Democratic voters, express their individual and collective grief at the calamity which has befallen the republic, their sorrow and sympathy with the domestic affliction of the President's stricken household, and their execration of the assassin and of the murderer's foul crime.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Nominations for State Treasurer were then made as follows:

By Colonel Duff, of Pittsburg, Col. P. N. Guthrie. By H. D. Tate, of Bedford, Edward F. Kerr. By Mr. Davis N. Crawford, Orange Noble, of Erie. By Dr. A. Patton, P. S. Newmyer, of Fayette. By John T. Lanahan, J. K. Bogert, of Luzerne. By Hon. R. E. James, Hon. J. M. Hackett, of Northampton. By D. F. Dener, John S. Davis, of Philadelphia. By F. E. Bower, Colonel D. C. Disinger, of Northumberland. By B. Heidrick, H. B. Plumer, of Venango. By John Weist, Hon. J. H. Ross, of York.

A RECESS AFTER TWO BALLOTS. Two ballots were taken without a choice, and at 6.30 P. M., a recess was taken until 8.30.

EVENING SESSION. The convention re-assembled a few minutes after 8 o'clock and resumed balloting. The following names have been withdrawn: Newmyer after the first ballot, Hackett after the third, Ross after the fourth and Disinger after the fifth. At 11 o'clock the convention had taken eight ballots.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

The following is the vote in detail:

Table with columns for County, Noble, and Duff. Rows list counties from Adams to York.

NOBLE RECEIVES THE NOMINATION.

On the ninth ballot quite a number of changes were made in rapid succession and when the vote was announced it stood as follows: Noble, 140; Davis, 94; Plumer, 4; Dill, 3. Mr. Heidrick moved to make the nomination unanimous and it was carried. The chair then declared Mr. Noble the nominee.

A RESOLUTION BY MR. LAW.

Mr. Law offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in Orange Noble, this day nominated for State Treasurer on the platform adopted by this convention, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; one who, if elected, will keep the public money safely, make known his place of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection and preserve the commonwealth from any repetition of the systematic embezzlements of interest and other spoiliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republican treasury ring, who will neither seek nor take any emoluments of the office other than the lawful salary, and who will exert his influence to prevent, expose and punish the plundering system of purchasing State supplies which has long prevailed in Harrisburg to the shame of the commonwealth.

After the adoption of the closing resolution names were then handed in for members on the State central committee. The report of the committee on rules came up for action, Mr. James of Northampton in the chair, and a lengthy discussion followed. The rules were finally withdrawn by Hensel, their mover, after a tumultuous scene during which Hensel resumed the chair. The election of a chairman of the State central committee was proceeded with, resulting in the selection of Mr. J. K. Bogert, of Luzerne.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

Dick Turpin in New England.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.—As Mr. Frank M. Andrew, of Boston, was driving on Tuesday with his family between Glenn House and Glenn Station, N. H., and ahead of the regular coach which contained several passengers, a large man, wearing a veil, stopped the team and compelled Mr. Andrew to deliver up \$300 and his watch. He then let the team go and advanced upon the stage. The driver tried to run him down, and after firing his pistol several times, the man was knocked down by the horses. A passenger fired at him and he retreated to the woods. Two other men are said to have been concealed at the side of the road during the robbery.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. Fourth Quarter.

Lesson 2.—The Tabernacle. Ex. 40: 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Then a cloud covered the tent of the congregation, and the glory of the Lord filled the Tabernacle.—Ex. 40: 34.

Central Truth:—God delights to dwell in the midst of his ransomed people. So enthusiastic were the people in their gifts and work that the elaborate preparations for the tabernacle were soon completed. In less than six months all its parts were finished. It was now ready to be set up, and in this lesson we have the divine directions for doing this, and for consecrating its priests.

The very first question likely to occur to either teacher or scholar relates to the purpose of the tabernacle. What was it for? It was intended to be God's dwelling place among his ransomed people; his earthly house or home; his royal residence and palace of beauty; the place where he would show himself in his holiness and love. He would be seen of them not on his side of mercy only, for that was only a part of his character. He would be known as holy also, a being to be approached by sinners indeed, but only through atonement for their sin. Of such a God the tabernacle was to be the earthly home. "Let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them." "I will set my tabernacle among you, and my soul shall not abhor you; and I will walk among you, and will be your God, and ye shall be my people." It was called the "tabernacle of the congregation," or "tent of meeting," not, of course, such a meeting place as one of our sanctuaries, but a place at which, and not within which, God would meet with Israel. Only the priests could enter the holy place, and only the high priest the holiest place of all. Within the tabernacle God received his people only through their anointed representatives.

It is hardly needful that we should here say much of the structure itself. Approaching it on the eastern side, one comes to a space, seventy-five feet broad and one hundred and fifty long, enclosed by costly hangings. Passing within, we are in the outer court. The tabernacle is now a little distance before us, a structure forty-five feet by fifteen, and the holy of holies, fifteen feet square. Thus there are three parts—the outer court, into which the people may enter; the holy place, entered only by their representatives the priests; and the holy of holies, a secret place where God's face is only light, and into which only the high priest once a year may come alone. In the outer court is the brazen altar and the laver; in the holy place, the table with the shew-bread, the golden candlestick, and the altar of incense; and in the holy of holies, the ark of the testimony surmounted by the mercy seat, above which rise, with outspread wings, and bending toward the centre, the two cherubim.

Now, the most interesting question in all the lesson relates to the meaning of all this. To this question it is easy to give a general answer. As a whole, it symbolized the majesty, purity, holiness and grace of God, and the way of access to his face and favor. As a type, no doubt, it pointed to Christ and his Church. But it is not so easy to speak with confidence of the meaning of every part.

Let us enter the holy of holies, for here our lesson takes us first. Here, within the veil, is the ark of the testimony, within which are the two tables of the law, and upon which are the mercy seat and the bending cherubim. This is the secret chamber of God; it is the symbol of heaven itself. The table of the law testify to his own rectitude, and to the righteousness he ever requires of his people. At the mercy seat, as, once every year, the high priest enters to sprinkle the blood of the appointed propitiation, God accepts the offered atonement for the people's sins. Thus mercy and rectitude go together. The former rests upon the latter. The law can never be abrogated, and yet, approached through the atoning blood, God is able to forgive; mercy is his delight. The cherubim may symbolize adoring intelligences, or the waiting messengers of God's holy and gracious will.

The table, the candlestick and the altar of incense are in the holy place. There are those who interpret all these as symbolizing what passes from us to God, not what passes from him to us. In this view, the shew-bread would represent our offerings to God, particularly the fruits of grace produced in the heart and life, and the candlestick would symbolize the spiritual light, shed abroad by the believer, and the Church as fed by the oil of the Divine Spirit. But, in another view, the table, with its loaves, signifies the heavenly food with which God gladdens and sustains his people, and points to Christ, the Bread of Life; and the candlestick the never-sundering guardianship of God, and the divine knowledge with which, by the Spirit, he cheers and sanctifies his redeemed. The incense from the altar would signify both the ascending progress of God's people and the fragrance of the believer's consecrated life.

The two objects in the court of the tabernacle were the altar for sacrifices, and the laver for the ablutions of the priests. The principal sacrifices were the sin-offering for atonement, and the burnt offering, which emphasized self-dedication and praise. That these, with the washings at the laver, were without the tabernacle and in the court, is most significant. Does it not impressively remind us of what are, and ever were, the very first steps into the new life, and toward the heavenly rest?

Our first approach to God are through some offering in atonement for sin, self-dedication to God, and that moral cleansing which God offers through the Divine Spirit. Thus the sinful soul starts on its heavenward way. By the altar and laver we enter the divine paths. Through these we make our way to the holy place, or Church on earth, and thence, at least, into the holy of holies, or heaven above.

The remainder of the lesson relates to the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priestly office, by which the

preparations for the services of the tabernacle was made complete.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. 1. The Old Testament way of life and the New Testament way are not two ways, but one. The study of the one helps us to understand the other. The Bible is thus seen to be a unit. In every part it is from God.

2. Nevertheless ours is the fuller revelation and the clearer light: for us to mistake the way will be to be without excuse.

3. Our meeting place with God is wherever the heart desires and seeks him; yet God is pleased to honor his own sanctuary; to despise his ordinances which centre there is to trample his wisdom under foot.

4. The one central truth of our religion is that of salvation through the blood of Christ; never to be forgotten, never to be obscured.

5. God's way to the holy of holies above is the one sure way. To turn from it to any other is proud defiance. To choose it with all the heart is to be safe here and blest forever.

New Advertisements.

Car Works FOR SALE.

Bellefonte Car Works WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AT THE OFFICE OF THE WORKS—AT—BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A, AT 2 P. M., On Thursday, 27th October, 1881.

These works are in full and successful operation, and will be so on the day of sale.

Terms of Payment: Ten per cent. at time of sale; twenty per cent. on November 27, 1881, and ten per cent. each 27th of October for 7 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, on deferred payments, payable annually.

For full particulars apply to MILLER TIFFIN, Gen'l Manager, Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA, Centre Co., ss: I, WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county, do hereby certify that an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 22d day of August, A. D. 1881, before the Honorable the Judges of the said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the 4th Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of the said deceased should not be sold.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS., Woman can sympathize with Woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will cure every form of Female Complaint, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements, and the consequent general weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

THE GREAT BEE HIVE STORES.

Strictly One Price.

GRAND CLEARING SALE

SUMMER GOODS

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

We are bound to sell the above goods regardless of price, as we must have the room for Fall Goods.

Special Bargains

In Dress Goods, Cambric and Lawns.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In White Goods, Table Linens, and Napkins.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Boots and Shoes, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Corsets, Ribbons, and Ties.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Laces, Lace Ties, and Fans.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Gents' Shirts, Collars and Ties.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Gents' Hats, Straw Hats at a Great Reduction.

Leave your measure for a Summer Suit. We will make you one to order, good goods and best make, at such a low price that it will pay you to get one for next Summer.

We manufacture the

Bee Hive Overall, the best in market. Warranted not to rip.

Call early and secure some of the above bargains for the next thirty days.

Yours, respectfully, Bauland & Newman,

Originators of the One Price System, BELLEFONTE, PA.