

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper Published in Centre County.

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

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.50. If not paid in advance, \$2.00.

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 arrears 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 complete facilities for job work and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line. Local notices, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with columns: SPACE OCCUPIED, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, YEARLY. Rows include One inch (or 12 lines this type), Two inches, Three inches, Quarter column (or 5 inches), Half column (or 10 inches), One column (or 20 inches).

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Notices inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Independence, North and South.

The Washington Post remarking upon an article in the New York Times speaking of the fight between the Cameron and Anti-Cameron factions of Pennsylvania, in the nature of a 'protest' against a system of politics which derives its life-blood from the spoils system of disposing of public offices, and it must perforce take in the civil service reform movement, says: 'The general truth of this statement will not be disputed. The Independent movement in Pennsylvania undoubtedly means a change, and professedly a change for the better. It could hardly succeed in developing anything worse than the system now in vogue, though in time it might deteriorate into the same corrupt methods. But our New York contemporary discovers "another significant thing." It is this—"that the current of this movement which, is breaking into new channels, is destined to find the present National Administration in its way wherever it appears." In other words, we are told by this staunch exponent of Republican politics, that every movement which the party may make to throw off the yoke of bossism to break up the nest of spoilsmen in which the creatures of bossism are hatched, and to introduce reforms into the civil service whereby the distribution of patronage may be lifted to a higher and cleaner level, will find the Arthur Administration an obstacle and block to its advancement.

This being the case, by what terms shall we designate the action of the Administration in Virginia or the schemes which it is coddling to smash the solid fabric of the Southern Democracy? All this has been done or is being done in the name of progress, of liberty, of an unhampered ballot, of a purer civil service, of political emancipation. Yet while the Administration, on the one hand, is thus posing in the attitude of an aider and abettor of revolt, upon the other it pronounces revolt to be reasonable—something to be starved into penance or crushed outright.

Wherefore is it not obvious that either the Independent movements in the South are not what they profess to be in the North—protests against bad systems and efforts for a regenerated civil service—or else that the Administration is playing a double part? Or in any case, not only a double, but a dangerous part? In its despair of stopping the crevasses which have broken through the party lines at the North, it may have turned its eyes Southward for possible compensation in political revolutions there; but so long as it opposes reform in one section and boasts itself the special champion of reform in another, it cannot retain that confidence in the Republican masses, which alone conveys the assurance of harmony, support and success.

The deeper truth, besides, is sinking into the hearts of many of the wiser and more observant leaders of the Republican party; that whereas rebellion against the despotism of the machine in the North is based upon justice and plausible with promise, the uprising which is sought to be instituted against "Bossism" in the South has neither the element of justice nor the savor of a hope.

The Independent Platform.

AN EXPANSION OF THE REGULAR PLATFORM WITH A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The republicans of Pennsylvania, who will not surrender their political rights, and who maintain the exercise of their own conscience and judgment concerning public affairs, having assembled in state convention, make the following declaration of principles and purposes: First. We declare our attachment to the principles of the republican party—freedom, union, nationality, equal rights before the law, maintenance of the public faith, protection to home industry, and we demand that the record which has been so nobly made shall be wisely and fearlessly perpetuated.

Second. We declare that the nomination and election of James A. Garfield to the presidency signified to us the triumph of a true reform in the civil service, and of an enlarged liberty of action for the masses of the republican party in the nomination of their candidates and the conduct of their party affairs; and we deplore the overwhelming evidence presented to us in Pennsylvania that the calamity of his assassination has been followed by the overthrow of these reforms in the hands of his successor.

Third. We denounce the system which makes "patronage" and "spoils" out of the public offices; we denounce this practice of giving them to political managers for use in advancing personal political ends; we denounce the removal of faithful and competent officers in the absence of a public reason; we denounce the practice of levying assessments and demanding contributions for the party use from public officers; we denounce severally and collectively the evils and corruptions which accompany the conduct of the government as a "spoils system," and which are inseparable from such a method of administration; and we denounce the system of "boss rule" and "machine" control which when tamely endured makes leaders into autocrats and reduces the mass of citizenship into political bondage.

Fourth. We declare our purpose to take up the work which fell when Garfield fell; we demand in place of the "spoils system" the reformation of civil service by law, so that the appointed places therein may be freely open to all fit and meritorious citizens, and removal shall be only for good and sufficient public cause; we demand instead of the prostitution of the public service to private uses, its recognition as a high and honorable trust, to be administered for the people's benefit, with efficiency, economy and integrity; we demand, instead of the insolence, the proscription and tyranny of "bossism" and "machine" rule, the free and conscientious exercise of private judgment in political affairs, and the faithful discharge, by those who assume representative trusts, of the expressed will of the people.

Fifth. We declare in favor of the following party reform:

- 1. That delegates to State conventions shall be chosen by the people in the manner in which candidates for the general assembly are nominated.
2. That representation in the State convention shall be by counties and shall be apportioned according to their Republican vote.
3. That State conventions shall not be held without at least sixty days' notice, nor earlier than the second Wednesday in July, except in presidential years.
4. That the Republicans who voted for the Republican candidate for president at the presidential election next preceding shall be entitled to join in the choice of delegates to State and National conventions.

A resolution was inserted in the platform calling upon the legislature to submit to a popular vote the proposed amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the Commonwealth.

Stewart's Speech.

WHAT THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR SAID TO THE CONVENTION.

The following is the speech of Senator John Stewart accepting the independent Republican nomination for Governor: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: For this distinguished mark of your confidence I was and am unprepared. Appreciating fully the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me, I yet could wish that your choice had fallen upon one worthier and more able than I to lead your cause to victory. There are grave personal reasons why I should be exempted from active political warfare, at least for a season, and yet I am entirely willing to subordinate this to your expressed preference. I accept the nomination this day tendered me in the same spirit in which it has been offered. My heart is so much in this cause that I could not embarrass the movement by any declination of mine. What is this movement? I know that it is not what our adversaries have said it was. It is not a conspiracy. What has been done here has not been done under cover of darkness or disguise, but in open day, for public examination, for public consideration, for public ends and for public approval. We are bound together by no other bond than the common public good. No secret oath shall stain the virtue of our enterprise. Nor is it a rebellion. If it were this is the last place on earth in which it should have been inaugurated. Philadelphia never organizes rebellions. She has inaugurated revolution. You know the difference. This may be rebellion, but it is with a difference added—it is revolution which you have inaugurated here to-day, and where on earth could you find a more proper birthplace than Philadelphia? Here, where the thirteen colonies proclaimed their independence and by their representatives pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to make it good. If a revolution, for what ends, for what high purposes? Nothing less than the redemption of a great political organization, the Republican party! That would seem to imply that that organization had fallen from its high estate. It had a high estate. We all understand that. No political organization ever wrote its inscription so high on the temple of

The Members of the Tariff Commission.

Secretary Folger states that the members of the tariff commission published are substantially correct. It therefore becomes interesting to know who the commissioners are. Mr. Wheeler is a protectionist of moderate stripe. J. A. Ambler, of Ohio, is an ex member of congress whose predilections are in favor of protection, because his people have a local interest on account of the production of hemp in lower Ohio and northern Kentucky. He will fight just to the death. John L. Hayes, of Boston, is the mouth piece of the wool manufacturers' association of the United States, which occasionally has a tilt with the wool growers' association, represented on the commission by A. M. Garland, of Illinois. Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pennsylvania, needs no introduction to the people of the State. Robert P. Porter, of Washington, is a learned and experienced statistician. He will be the schoolmaster and lawyer of the committee representing no special industry, but bringing a broad, comprehensive and unbiased mind to bear upon the investigation. Alexander Mitchell is considered the most prominent man of Wisconsin. He is a strong minded Scotchman who has come up from a poor boy to be president of the largest bank in Milwaukee, president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and president of the Milwaukee board of trade, and is worth at least six million dollars. He is a Democrat and the tendency of his mind is rather toward low duties. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, as former chairman of the ways and means committee, was known as a very able man. Phelps is advanced in years, and it is difficult to say just what his opinions are in regard to the tariff, except that he is in the line of revenue reform. Taken all together the tendency of the commission is towards protection.

human liberty as the Republican party; no political organization ever held in its hands such trophies of its conquests as the Republican party. It restored you universal liberty, equal and exact justice to all, and established credit and redeemed pledges. These are its trophies, and, like the Roman matron of old, the Republican party of old says "These are my jewels." The past, at least, my friends, is secure, and what concerns us is the future. Has the Republican party fallen from its high estate? We are entering upon a State campaign. Upon what high principle is this noble party asked to run in this campaign? What principles is the Republican party expected to espouse and to advocate? Ask the people who assembled at Harrisburg two weeks ago who assumed to be the representative of this party. Are there not great questions pressing for settlement? Are there not great issues presented? Has not the Republican party deep and intense and thorough convictions upon the great questions? How were they met at Harrisburg? Did these convictions find expression there? If they did, it is too late to be jeered at and mocked. No, my friends, the Republican party as organized at Harrisburg, un mindful of its glorious past, un mindful of its divine power, would send that noble party upon a mission not of principle but of spoils. With higher aims and nobler purposes, we would have that organization disenthralled and redeemed. It is to-day in the State of Pennsylvania in political vassalage and bondage. The honest convictions of the Republican voters in Pennsylvania have not found expression in any political convention in Pennsylvania for a decade. Ask for your great leader, and find him in the midst of slaves in Philistia bondage. From the control of these taskmasters we would deliver you. I speak the sentiments of this convention. I but re-echo those sentiments upon which you asked me as your candidate to stand. They tell us that this movement imperils the life of the Republican party. May the day be late when fate overtakes the Republican party, but speaking for myself, the Republican party was in peril before you came to its relief. The effort here today is to reinvigorate it. Give it a new lease of life and power and success will attend your efforts. But again, speaking for myself, if I should be mistaken in this, if that party must die, I would rather see its last years signalized by heroic efforts to redeem itself than to die in an ignominious mission for spoils. Permit me, as I feel that my strength is almost exhausted, to repeat an acknowledgement of the kindness with which you have treated me this evening, and to repeat again my acceptance of the nomination you have this day given me.

Lieutenant Danenhower and Companions Warmly Received.

AN AFFECTING MEETING BETWEEN THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS PARENTS. NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Celtic, with four survivors of the Jeannette expedition, Lieutenant Danenhower, Dr. Newton Newcomb, Charles Fox Ling and Jack Cole, was signalled this morning, and a steamer with their friends went down the bay to meet her. The meeting between Lieutenant Danenhower and his parents was very affecting. After congratulations the lieutenant conducted his weeping parents to his cabin where he introduced them to his fellow passengers. The party remained aboard the Celtic listening to the recital of the dreadful sufferings in the far north and the sorrowful tale of the fate of Commander DeLong and his men until the steamer reached her dock when Lieut. Danenhower was surrounded by congratulatory friends who had gathered in anticipation of his coming to give him a hearty welcome. For an hour he was engaged in shaking hands and answering personal inquiries. While this was going on on the upper deck a far different scene was presented in a small cabin below. There, with his arms pinned behind him, was poor Jack Cole, boatswain of the Jeannette. His brother Thomas and his son John were soon with him and the unfortunate man immediately recognized them, affectionately greeting both, but immediately after speaking to his son his mind again wandered and he seemed to be far away struggling with the bitter fate that threatened him. He will be sent to an asylum. Danenhower is confident that proper treatment will restore him in a few months. It was necessary to bind him as the slightest thing made him frantic. Danenhower was not prepared to talk about the voyage. "There will be a thorough searching examination," said he, "and then the people can see how the matter stands. So far as suffering is concerned we did suffer terribly. Some say I will lose the sight of both eyes. I hope not. The left one is almost entirely blind but the other seems all right at present." In answer to questions as to his views on Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Danenhower earnestly said: "Please say for me that I never used the language in the sense ascribed to me, derogatory of Melville. Say that I consider him a brave man and an honorable gentleman, who suffered with us. The attack on him was unjust and cowardly, especially in his absence. He did all in his power and did that well. I regret exceedingly that anything touching his fair name should have been said, for it was undeserved. It was unjust both to him and myself. Wait until the examination comes; wait till Melville comes home and has a chance to speak." Dr. Newton Newcomb, who accompanied the expedition as naturalist, was very indignant over the treatment of Melville, and termed it cowardly, mean and deserving the highest censure. Lieutenant Danenhower said of the lost crew that possibly small portions of their boat might be found, but that was all.

DRUGGISTS say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

HAD very sore eyes, almost blind, PERRINA cured me. A. Bender, S. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

For three years my son was sore all over. PERRINA cured him. J. NEUBENHAWANDER, S. S. Pittsburg.

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New way to make silk.

It is announced that a German chemist has invented a process, which is to be woolen and cotton goods what electroplating is to common metals and stucco is to brick and mortar. The modus operandi is as follows: Silk waste, ravelings and similar valueless refuse are placed in a clear solution of caustic soda or potash, by which they are rapidly dissolved. The solution is then diluted by the addition of distilled water—more or less, as the "plating" is to be heavy or light. The cotton or linen fabrics are then placed in a bath of this liquid, in which they are said rapidly to become coated with the silk, when they are taken out and dried. The process is repeated a number of times, the bath being diluted each time. Finally the goods are left for two hours in a bath of sulphuric acid, in which they are kept in constant motion, after which they are thoroughly rinsed with water, pressed, hot, beaten and stretched, to bring out the luster and gloss, just in the same way as all silk goods are said to be treated. By this process it is claimed that not only cotton and woolen, but what is apparently much more likely—drill, lustreless, low priced silks can be treated with a solution of better and more lustrous silk, and be rendered scarcely distinguishable from the best goods. The precipitated silk is said to adhere firmly not only to silk so treated, but also to cotton and linen.

Extension of National Bank Charters.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate Finance Committee, now considering the bill passed by the House regarding the extension of national bank charters has practically decided that the House requirement of ninety days notice for the retirement of national bank circulation shall be stricken out of the bill and a new provision inserted in lieu of it which proposes to allow deposits of currency for the purpose of releasing security bonds and retiring circulation to a maximum amount not exceeding, say, \$3,000,000 per month; the release of the bonds to be made in all cases in the exact order of the reception of the deposits by the respective banks, within the proposed maximum.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS does not enjoy protracted sessions of the Senate when dinner is waiting. The other day, says an onlooker at the Capitol, when dinner hour was close at hand and no end was visible of the dull oratory of his fellow-statedemen, the Acting Vice-President became very uneasy. He fidgeted about in his chair as if seated on nettles, and endeavored, by expressive looks, to induce someone to move on an adjournment. These tactics proving of no avail, and seeing a certain Senator rise to begin a speech which was certain to be two hours long and exceptionally dull, he grasped opportunity by the forelock, exclaimed: "There being no further business before the Senate, a motion to adjourn is in order;" the Senator from—has the floor and moves to adjourn. All those in favor of that motion will say, 'Aye;' those opposed will say 'No.' The ayes have it and the Senate stands adjourned; and before the would-be orator could recover from his bewilderment, the portly Senator from Illinois was half-way to the cloak room.

Lunatics at Large!

A strong argument is made by an exchange for the incarceration of lunatics, people who are out of their heads. But the real difficulty is to tell where to commence, and where to leave off; many people are in insane asylums, who are not half so insane as many who are outside. People who are perfectly sane, and conduct themselves like sane people are all calling at the GREAT BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE, the cheapest place on earth to buy Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc., just opened in Reynold's Block opposite Brokerhoff House Allegheny street Bellefonte, Pa. But persons paying out their money for clothing, boots, shoes etc., and not calling at the Boston Clothing House, Bellefonte, are out of their heads, and they ought to be taken care of at once, by which many lives may be saved. 21-2t

New Advertisements.

TO Mrs. Terricene Kimpfort, Ida Kimpfort, Ella Kimpfort, Lottie Kimpfort, Cass Kimpfort, George Kimpfort, Emma Kimpfort, Ralph Kimpfort, Mary Kimpfort and Franklin Kimpfort, heirs and legal representatives of John Kimpfort, late of Harrisburg, deceased. Take notice that, by virtue of a Writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre County and to be directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of John Kimpfort, deceased, in the township of Harris, and county of Centre, on Friday, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper. T. J. DUNKEL, sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., May 10th, 1892.

Subpœna in Divorce.

GEORGE S. WEAVER, vs. The Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 125, April Term, 1892. RUFUS WEAVER, vs. The Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 125, April Term, 1892. THE undersigned, a Commissioner appointed by the Court, to take testimony in the above case, will attend to his appointment at the residence of the defendant, on FRIDAY, 15th day of JUNE, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all parties interested may attend. A. A. DALE, Commissioner.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE vendors of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, grocers, etc., in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1892, as follows, to-wit:

Table with columns: NAME, BUSINESS, CLASS, AMT. Lists various merchants and their respective business types and amounts.

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.

Table with columns: NAME, POST OFFICE, CLASS, AMT. Lists names of applicants for tavern licenses.

APPLICANTS FOR SALOON LICENSE.

Table with columns: NAME, POST OFFICE, CLASS, AMT. Lists names of applicants for saloon licenses.

Burchfield's New Grocery.

NEW CENTRE COUNTY BANK BUILDING. Groceries! Groceries!

THE new Store in the Centre County Bank building, High-st., Bellefonte, Pa.

IS NOW OPEN

—AND—

STOCK FULL.

The goods on sale are the best the market affords, and sold at prices to suit all customers.

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY,

GLASS WARE,

CANNED FRUITS,

AND EVERY THING ELSE USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST CLASS STORE.

REMEMBER THE STORE IS A NEW ONE OPEN ED ON

Monday, May 1,

AND ALL GOODS CONSEQUENTLY NEW AND FRESH.

The patronage of all desiring fair treatment is solicited.

—FOR quotations call and you will be convinced that a revolution has been effected in prices of all goods offered for sale.

W. E. BURCHFIELD.