

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 arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

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

Any person procuring as 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, Programs, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the best 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, in local columns, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: SPACE OCCUPIED, PER LINE, PER ANNUM. Includes rates for one inch, two inches, three inches, and one column.

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

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

Republican Hypocrisy.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

"Assume a virtue if you have it not."

It is a startling but gratifying piece of intelligence which is gleaned from the editorial columns of the New York Tribune that "the republican party appeals to the people this year in behalf of a free ballot and an honest count."

What singular change could have come over the spirit of republican dreams that this year the party should make such an appeal? Has the hoary sinner at last repented of his damning crimes and resolved to turn from his evil ways?

Have the returning board perjurers of 1876 been washed of their leprosy in the Jordan of Political Purity, and have the inventors of the Florida tissue ballot of 1876 and the Mare Island "tape-worm" ticket of 1880 come to the confessional or the mourners' bench?

Have the republican managers who purchased the electoral votes of Indiana and New York for Garfield and Arthur with the stolen Star route money and the shameful titlings of officeholders, salaries, obtained absolution for their hideous crimes against free suffrage who in 1880 organized and directed the terrorism by which the employes in the large manufactories were coerced into casting a ballot they loathed, wrought out their salvation by doing works meet for repentance? If not, then the time is rather short for a party reeking with the pollution of the most infamous crimes against the ballot box to get itself sufficiently purified to make a presentable appearance as the champion of a free ballot and a fair count at the approaching elections.

The designation of "this year" as the time for the seizure of the republican party with this spasm of virtue is rather significant. It implies that in former years the party was not troubled with any affection of that character. It is tantamount to an admission that heretofore republicans did not concern themselves to secure free and fair elections. The cunning editor was too cautious to declare, in the language of the ordinary party platform, that the republican party reasserts its constant devotion to "a free ballot and fair count." He prudently refrained from any attempt to illustrate the sincerity of the republican appeal of "this year" for an honest and untrammelled ballot, by referring to the history of that party's relations to the conduct of past elections. Was there present in his mind the recollection of the historic fact that in 1864 a Massachusetts regiment voted a half dozen times for the republican ticket in the state of Indiana? Did he chance to remember that the chief republican city, Philadelphia, was absolutely given over for a dozen years to the control of repeaters and return-forgers and that the first effort to rescue that great municipality from republican villainy, which resulted in the conviction of Brown the "twenty timer," was thwarted by a republican president who pardoned the criminal? Or had he in remembrance the gigantic fraud of 1876 by which the people were swindled out of their choice for president, or to come down to a later date, had he just perused the pages of the Congressional Record in which appears the blarest proof that United States marshals unlawfully appointed for polls outside of metropolitan districts in South Carolina in 1880 intimidated both white and black democrats and in numerous instances led an infuriated mob to defeat a fair expression of the popular will, and in which may be found the speech of Greenbacker Jones of Texas exposing the chicanery of the election committee in giving the seat of Finley to Blaise for the Second district

of Florida and the clear and conclusive argument of Mills of Texas showing up the Alabama republican tissue ballot fraud, and the arbitrary exclusion of democratic votes by the same committee in order to seat Lowe instead of Wheeler for the Eighth Alabama district? Something must have admonished the writer of the article in the Tribune that it would be imprudent to date the republican desire for "a free ballot and a fair count" further back than "this year." No matter from what source the admonition comes neither its wisdom nor propriety can be successfully disputed.

Political Assessments.

The New York Herald calls it "robbing the cradle," and says: How terribly in earnest the party in power has become in its efforts to "save the Union" may be imagined by the report published yesterday that even the little pages of Co. gross had been assessed ten dollars each in order to help the glorious work along. It has been said that the great Napoleon so exhausted the fighting stock of France that when raising troops for his later campaigns he spared neither the cradle nor the grave, and the party of moral ideas seems to be in the same condition. It has assessed everybody else that it could force to the point of payment; if now it has been compelled to pick the pockets of small boys it ought to see that the time has come to drop campaigns that are fought with money and try one fight at least on principle.

Principle, indeed! How can a party expect to win a fight with weapons to which they are strangers, the use of which they do not know? The republican party feel their own impotency in a struggle fought on principle, and hence the recourse to mercenaries—"civil service reform" placarded on the foreheads of the leaders, while the messengers bear to the desks of small officials the political demand of "your money or your life." Senator Van Wyck offered the following in the United States Senate on Monday, which was promptly objected to by Senator Plumb, and had to lie over for a day under the rule, but which we hope will be pushed to adoption or rejection, so that the country and the poor assessed officials may know who these highway-men are:

Whereas printed circulars are being sent to officers, clerks, and employes in the United States service stating, among other things:

"Under the circumstances in which the country finds itself placed the committee believes that you will esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make to its fund a contribution, which it is hoped may not be less than— The committee is authorized to state that such voluntary contributions from persons employed in the service of the United States will not be objected to in any official quarter."

"Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check or draft or postal money order, payable," &c.; and

Whereas Congress in the year 1876 enacted that no such contributions should be solicited or collected by one officer from another, substantially denouncing the practice of such assessments and contributions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment be directed to make full investigation and report whether such notices are served upon persons in the naval and military as well as the civil service; what amount would be realized by this assessment of 2 per cent. on the annual salary of "persons in the United States service;" what additional legislation is necessary to protect persons employed in the service of the United States from such assessments or contributions.

Whether the payment by any person in the United States service on the demand in such printed notice will not be substantially a violation of the statute referred to.

Also, by what authority the printed notice alleges that such assessments "will not be objected to in any official quarter."

What is a Newspaper?

A newspaper is a business enterprise and may be conducted on business principles. Men are constantly asking favors of newspapers which means a sacrifice of space representing money, who would never dream of asking lawyers to take their pay in thanks. The dead-head is disappearing from other departments of business life, and the newspaper dead-head, distinguished though he be, must follow. Newspapers, being business enterprises, must live in a business way. If the public does not support the best newspapers, it must expect to see the worst newspapers thrive. The journal is a product rather than a force. It will not reflect, but represent the age it lives in. It is true, and especially true of our own country, that newspapers, in the hands of men having convictions and believing they could with this modern lever, help to move the world, have accomplished great things. Without them the great movements of the past century for the furtherance of personal, religious and political liberty would have traveled at a snail's pace. But this was possible only because they had the support of the best men and women of the community. The newspaper can lead, but the leadership implies a following. As a rule newspapers are what they make them. The responsibility of the subscriber is as great in its way as that of the editor. The surest way of keeping the standards of journalism high, and of raising them, is for that portion of the public who know the necessity of a dignified and able press to withhold its support altogether from newspapers which cater to depraved tastes and are reckless of the truth, and give it to newspapers which can safely be taken into the family, and are not only decent but just.

I was reduced to the verge of the grave with Leucorrhoea Uterine Catarrh and Amenorrhoea. PERUNA cured. Mrs. A. W. JOCKSON, Pittsburg, Pa.

Thoroughly Reconstructed.

An Ex-Confederate's Plea for a Closer and Better Union.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Among the memorial orations delivered last Tuesday was one by Rev. Dallas Tucker, of Virginia, delivered in Worcester, Ohio. Mr. Tucker is a grandson of the late George M. Dallas, of this city, at one time Vice President of the United States, and a nephew of Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, member of the House from the Sixth Virginia District. Dallas Tucker was a supporter of the Confederacy, in Richmond, during the war, and had a brother killed in the rebel army. This oration, coming from such a man and delivered in Central Ohio, is a valuable index of the present loyalty of some of the best Southerners and ex-Confederates. The spirit of the speech is well exemplified in the following passage:

"I must not hide from you, fellow-citizens, what some present already know, that in the orderings of Divine Providence, my lot was cast on that side against which these men, whom we are assembled to honor, victoriously fought. But not for this reason, nor for any other, do I the less heartily unite with these memorial services. Our German forefathers had a queer old legend connected with the terrific battle of Chalons, fought in the fifth century between the Romans and Visigoths. The bloody encounter was over and the field of conflict was strewn with countless bodies of brave men wounded and dead. But for three days after—so the tale ran—the spirits of the dead kept up the conflict in the air above. We have no such legend and hold no such belief concerning the late civil strife. Thank God, we may do believe, that the brave men who fought, then, on both sides, are now, so far as they are together, living in peace and brotherly love. Patriots of all sections, let us think of them thus forever all perfectly reconciled, and as we stand beside these mute and quiet sepulchres, with their immortally sacred remains, let us forever what, if any bitterness and wrath, and resentment may still linger in one direction for the other. The war, made memorable by the brave men who fought it, is over. The results are accepted. The fruits are gathered. Once more the land is united under one unresisted and acknowledged government, stronger than ever before. Oh, brothers of the North and South, let us regard that as mistaken, if not guilty zeal that would fight in those even that war over again, or kindle aught of the flames of bitterness natural to such an internecine struggle; and let us seek, brothers of a common country, to cement these American States and Territories, already bound together by Government, Constitution and interests, into a closer, more indissoluble and irresistible union by the silken cords of mutual esteem, confidence, forbearance and love."

Fighting Fire in a Coal Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 9.—A dense smoke was discovered in the Stanton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, near this city, late yesterday afternoon. It was soon learned that the mine was on fire, a stove in the fire box's shanty at the foot of the shaft having set fire to the timber. At midnight the flames raged with great violence, and preparations were at once made to flood the mine. One hundred men are now engaged in fighting the fire. Canvas doors are placed at the foot of the shaft to keep the air from the flames. At the time the fire was first seen a large number of miners were in the shaft. They were compelled to travel through the abandoned workings in order to make their escape. This is the third time this mine has been on fire, and it is known as an extremely troublesome colliery.

Land Surveying Fees.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE DECIDED AGAINST THE COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, June 8. In 1873 patents were issued by the Interior Department to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for over seven hundred thousand acres of land in Minnesota, the cost of surveying which was something over \$25,000. At the time these patents were issued the fact was overlooked that a prior act had provided that the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying lands must be paid by the railroad company before the patent was issued. The costs in this case not having been demanded of the company by the government before patenting, the company afterwards refused to pay them.

Secretary Teller has just decided that said expenses must be paid by the railroad company and has directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to certify no further lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company until such fees are paid—not only on any lands the patent for which may be hereafter asked, but also on those heretofore patented to that company.

The New Silk Industry.

The greatest incentive to engage in silk culture is the knowledge that there is a home market for \$15,000,000 worth of floss, which American manufacturers are obliged to import from foreign lands. The other consideration is, that silk culture furnishes women and children in the rural districts, with a congenial occupation that does not require constant attention, and so will not interfere with household duties.

In view of these facts the Women's Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia was organized two years ago, for the purpose of calling the attention of the women of the country to the opportunity given them to establish a new industry, both suitable and profitable; and also to give the necessary instructions to all desiring to engage in silk culture.

The success of this pioneer association is remarkable; there has been aroused a wide spread interest in the cultivation of cocoons, that must go on increasing until the aim of the association is fulfilled. This fact was most forcibly presented at the last exhibition of the association, at which the display of cocoons was very fine and interesting. The chief feature of the exhibition was the display of specimen cocoons by the twenty-six contestants for the Strawberry & Clothier premiums. The first one of which, by the way, was carried off by Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, (mother of the late Bayard Taylor,) who is over 82 years of age, and a sufferer from paralysis.

The association announces that through the liberality of Messrs. Strawberry & Clothier the well known dry goods merchants of Philadelphia, it is again enabled to offer to the silk culturists the sum of five hundred dollars in ten premiums, as follows: First premium, \$100; second premium, \$75; third premium, \$65; fourth premium, \$50; fifth premium, \$50; sixth premium, \$45; seventh premium, \$40; eighth premium, \$30; ninth premium, \$25; tenth premium, \$10. For these premiums any resident of the United States may contest. From the ten largest amounts of cocoons, one pound will be taken, without selection, and the test of reeling applied; the quantity and quality will be the conditions for premium. Application for competition must be endorsed and the amount of this year's cocoons raised by the culturist, testified to by some responsible person. Stock must be sent not later than December 1, 1882.

Anyone with sufficient land to grow a few mulberry trees can add the rearing of silk worms to the daily care and find it a source of pleasure and profit. The work occupies but a small portion of the year, and a child can attend to the daily gathering of leaves and feeding the worms. If a supply of mulberry leaves cannot be had, an osage orange hedge will answer every purpose. The osage orange leaf is admirable food for the silk worms, from which they spin splendid silk.

A very interesting event of national interest, connected with this subject of silk culture, has just occurred in Philadelphia. The Women's Silk Culture Association selected silk from twenty-six families living in fourteen states; had it spun on a "Yankee" reel, made into a web of twenty-eight thousand threads of silk, and woven as a brocade on a Jacquard loom, requiring three thousand six hundred needles to form the original and striking design. This is the first brocade ever woven in America of American silk; and probably the heaviest in texture of any brocade ever woven. It is known as the Garfield dress, as it is the intention of the association to present this magnificent fabric to Mrs. James A. Garfield.

Value of Punctuality. One cannot begin too early in life to discipline himself to habits of the most exacting punctuality in keeping every engagement and the performance of every service, be it little or great. Great men in all ages have been noted for punctuality. They believe an act to be well done must be done promptly. Napoleon used to insist on absolute promptness with his marshals, saying: "You may ask anything of me but time."

Washington was punctilious in exacting promptness from all his officers. On one occasion, when visiting Boston, the column was ordered to move at six o'clock in the morning. Washington was present before the time, but the marshal of the day, supposing that the hour was too early to start, was tardy in appearing. Washington looked at his watch nervously, waited a moment or two after six, and then ordered the column to move. Some time after the marshal rode furiously to the front, making many apologies for the delay. Washington replied, pleasantly: "It is our custom to ask, not if the leader, but if the hour has come."

John Quincy Adams, in his long service in Congress was never known to be late. One day the clock struck, and a member said to the Speaker: "It's time to call the house to order." "No," said the Speaker, "Mr. Adams is not in his seat yet."

At this moment Mr. Adams appeared. He was punctual; but the clock was three minutes fast.

The New York Globe a publication devoted to the interests of the colored race, says, that "Pennsylvania's colored population of 85,535, is as completely ignored by the politicians as if it did not contain 30,000 colored voters, while the colored population of New York, numbering about 65,000 souls, with a voting force of 25,000, enters no more into the calculation of politicians here than if it was a disfranchised element."

It is pretty much the same way all through the North. Even in Massachusetts the colored brother is of insignificant consequence in the distribution of offices. Where he is presumed to be most intelligent, most influential, most nearly on a social level with the whites, most unrestricted in the exercise of all the rights of citizenship, his color is quite as much discriminated against and he is made to feel as keenly the degrading sense of his inferiority as even at the South. His lack of self-esteem accounts for this in part. In the Southern States where his vote is needed to break up a Democratic party, he is put into the field and made to do what his political owners dictate, and being a factor of considerable potentiality in politics, contrives, occasionally, to get a comfortable share in the division of plunder. It is to the interest of the Republican party that he should. There are localities, also, where he is able to name his terms, and the Republican party, in pursuance of its Southern programme, is usually willing to accept them. At the North his experience is of an entirely different character. It is only where the Republicans most need his services that he is permitted to become an active element of their party organization. They are sure of his vote in New York and Pennsylvania, therefore in those States he is but a passive element, educated in humiliation, content to sleep in the sun, and only taught to feel that he owes a debt of gratitude to his Republican masters, of which he dares not question the justice nor repudiate a dollar. It is not altogether his own fault that as the Globe suggests, he is virtually "disfranchised," but having the same liberty of action and latitude of expression as any other man he can gradually work his neck out of the yoke if he will.

I HAD Chronic Catarrh for years. PERUNA cured it. I. STRASBURGER, Pittsburg, Pa.

GENERAL NEWS.

Garibaldi left two grandsons, the children of his daughter Theresia, who bear the names of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown.

It is over a month since the murder of Lord Cavendish and the police of Dublin are as much in the dark about it as ever. The unsolved mysteries of crime are multiplying at a fearful rate.

The New York papers have discovered that President Arthur's appointments in the Empire State number twenty-four Stalwarts and one Half-breed. How lonesome that Half-breed must feel.—Phila. Times.

William S. Johnson was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hallett yesterday at Boston on the charge of fraudulently obtaining a pension. He was held in \$3,000 bail for trial in the District Court.

The Superintendent of the New York Assay Office will send \$5,000,000 in gold bars to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage early next week. The value of the gold bars left in the vaults at New York will be \$30,000,000.

Queen Victoria, on the 20th inst., will have reigned forty-five years. She stands fourth in the list of English Sovereigns. George III. reigned sixty years; Henry III, fifty-six years, and Edward III, fifty years.

Among the gifts presented to Miss Annie Foster, daughter of Governor Foster, of Ohio, upon the occasion of her marriage last Thursday, was one from Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by the sentiment, "May you be the queen of marriage—a perfect wife."

Cotton will be a poor crop in the South, but oats in South Carolina and Georgia are an immense yield, and the entire Western winter wheat belt is, according to all reports, ahead of anything known for the past five years.

Many of the Russian Jews who have lately arrived in this country, especially of the well-to-do class, are settling at Vineland, N. J. There are capitalists among them, and they add immediately to the solid wealth and prosperity of the town.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The House Committee on Judiciary this morning authorized Representative Humphrey, of Wisconsin, to report to the House a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcies and to have it made a special order of an early day in December.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—Senator Hill arrived from Eureka Springs this afternoon. He was met at the depot by an immense throng of people. There was no demonstration, owing to the Senator's critical condition. He was placed in a carriage and conveyed to his home. As the carriage passed through the crowd, heads were uncovered as a mark of respect.

In the redistricting for Congressional purposes by the Illinois Republicans Hon. Wm. R. Morrison's district was changed so as to give the Republicans an apparent majority therein. They will hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress on July 11, at East St. Louis. Mr. Morrison, however, is very confident of succeeding himself, as he has so often before.

The Galveston News says: Circulars have been received here from Washington looking to a Mahone movement in Texas. Questions are asked relative to what counties are likely to go Republican, and where the spending of money would do the most good. These circulars are addressed to leading Republicans who are supposed to be interested in the election of Jones for Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Special Indian Agent Townsend, who has been engaged in bringing a party of thirty-one Sac and Fox Indian children to the East to be educated at the Indian schools, arrived in this city this morning with four of the children. The rest of the party was left at Carlisle yesterday, and the four children now in this city will be forwarded to Hampton tomorrow evening.

COHOES, N. Y., June 8.—Five children, three girls and two boys, sons and daughters of John Lockwood, of Cos Cob, Connecticut, are reported to have been killed last evening while walking on the track of the New York and New Haven railroad, near that village. They heard a train approaching and crossed over to the adjoining track, when they were run over and crushed to death by a train which came upon them from the opposite direction.

Dr. S. B. Crocheron, an old resident of Natchitoches, La., has in his possession one of the three original copper coins struck off and submitted to Gen. George Washington for his approval as a national currency. On one side is a wreath surrounding the words "one cent," and around the border "Unity of States," bearing the date "1783." On the reverse side is a medallion head of Washington, with the words "Washington and Independence." The coin is the genuine and original then stamped. Its adoption was rejected by Washington with the remark that "this was the people's country and not Washington's."

Dare Ingersoll Accept.

A New Yorker has sent Bob Ingersoll a gentlemanly challenge to talk on religion with him at the Five Points, the worst hole in New York, and proposes that the discussion be free and that the verdict be left to the auditors. In his challenge the New Yorker closes as follows: I say to Mr. Ingersoll that the questions are vital to you as well as to me. If I am in error, I represent a large host of deluded wanderers. Come and lead us to light. If you are in fault you represent even a much larger class, and I believe truth will lead you to become a follower of Jesus of Nazareth. Certainly agitation of these great themes can only be feared by the one in the wrong. I desire, as a missionary among the outcasts, to bring your mind to consider and to accept the truth, whatever it may be, which alone is able to save the drunkard, the courtesan, and the thieves in and out of Wall street, in all business circles.

Be assured, Col. Ingersoll, I am yours truly and fervently hoping you will let your light shine in Baxter street.

HENRY KIMBALL.

Murder in Bellefonte!

The most murderous attack on high prices of clothing, boots and shoes, in this section by the opening of the great Boston Clothing House, in Reynolds' block, opposite Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa., is looked upon, as one of the greatest crimes ever known, by all the clothiers for 50 miles around, but the community at large, especially those in need of clothing, boots and shoes, enjoy such an offense very much and, to these we wish to say, go at once to the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block, Bellefonte, Pa., and convince yourselves that there is no cheaper and better place in the world to buy Men's, Boy's and Children's clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c.

23-2t.

LADIES, if you would be forever redeemed from the physical disabilities that, in thousands of cases, depress the spirits and absolutely fetter all the energies of womanhood, you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ABRAHAM SELLERS, one of the oldest conductors in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, was run over at Columbia on Tuesday and instantly killed.

New Advertisements.

TO Mrs. Terrienne Kimport, Ida Kimport, Ellis Kimport, Leslie Kimport, Cass Kimport, George Kimport, Emma Kimport, Ralph Kimport, Mary Kimport and Franklin Kimport, heirs and legal representatives, of John Kimport, late of Harris township, deceased.

Take notice that, by virtue of a Writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans Court of Centre County and to us directed, an account will be held at the late residence of John Kimport, deceased, to the township of Harris, and county of Centre, on Friday, the 16th day of June, A. D. 1882, 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 spilling 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.

Sherriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., May 10th, 1882. 19-6w.

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

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.

18-3m