The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

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hole people. Payments made within three months will be con-dered in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearagesare aid, except at option of publishers. Papers going out of the county must be paid for in dvappe.

paid, except as options of the county must be paid for in Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance. Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge. Our extensive circulation makes this paper an un-usually reliable and prolitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities of Jobs WORK and are prepared to print all kilds of Bools, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commerceable rates. All advertisement for a less term than three months 20 cents per line each additional insertion. Special mither of more. Lither and a functional communs, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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Foreign advertisements must be paid for before in-section, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required. payments in advance will be required. POLITICAL NOTICES, IS cents per line each insertion Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Plain Facts.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE-TAXPAYERS CAN UNDERSTAND THIS ARGUMENT.

The Republican party came into power in this State in 1861, and the cost to the State government then was \$947,911.83, exclusive of interest and reduction of debt.

The Republican administration of Governor Curtin, even with all the enormously increased expenditures of in 1880 he was elected over a Republiwar and the highest inflation of values known in this age, increased the State expenditures to only \$1,531,486.67 in 1867.

In 1866 the Cameron machine entrenched itself in the Republican citadel and for fifteen years it has been supreme in every channel of Republican power in the State. With it came reckless profligacy; the creation of offices for favorites; the lavish waste of public money to reward partisan henchmen, and the absolute subordination of integrity and manhood to the cohesive power of public plunder.

In 1870, after three years of machine rule in the State, the annual expenditures in time of peace, had grown to \$2,228,870.27, being an increase of \$1,-281,058.44 over the expenses when the party assumed power, and an increase of \$797,436.60 over the expenditures under Gov. Curtin, with the extraordinary demands of war to meet.

But the profligacy of boss government was not content with the expenditures of 1870. The Auditor General's report shows that the cost of the State government for 1880, including its share for the Legislature, foots up to the enormous amount of 4,962,105.59 millions, being more than the entire cost of the government in 1860, when the Republican party first attained power.

This expenditure does not embrace either interest or principal of public debt. It is simply the regular annual expenditure of the State government.

There is a legitimate increase in schools and judiciary, made by the constitution, but that is little more than half a million, and the other expenditures are mainly or wholly the creation of machine legislation.

The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA. BELLEFONTE, PA. been exempt from similar operations, and as a consequence the total munici-pal and local indebtedness of the country, largely resulting from shiftlessness and peculation in the administration of city government, far outruns the aggre-gate of the national debt.

That Philadelphia was a notable illus tration of this teadency may be readily seen from the following figures, showing the total funded and floating debt at the begining of each year, and the cost of the departments for the entire year:

Cost of Tax Departments, Rate Total funded and floating Year. \$2,682,548.13 \$2.00 3,917,321,84 4,150,296,84 4,101,709,11 4,442,361,72 4,421,834,63 5,322,054,43 5,650,611,88 6,468,446,27 5,694,444,53 8,462,751,59

and floating .\$21,356,759,86 21,271,732,35 22,616,326,45 24,750,056,16 33,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 35,727,122,00 45,104,45,155,156,55 44,205,009,43 06,530,571,00 06,30,571,00 8,462,751.52 9,070,844.72 10,105,919.89 64,290,463.65 9,896,619,64 8,184,961,20

69,716,524.1773,574,146.92These figures show a regular and

These ingures show a regular and steady increase of the city debt, averag-ing \$3,622,406 per year for ten years preceding 1878. At the same time the tax rate had leaped up alarmingly, and the cost of the department had advanced from \$4,442,301.72 in 1867 to \$10,105,919. 'So in 1875. It is true there was a slight 80 in 1875. It is true there was a slight reduction in the department expenses from 1875 to 1877, but it will be noticed that there was an enormously greater increase of the city debt of \$9,283,710.17

within that period, so that the municipal authorities were only saving at the spiggot to let out at the bung. In 1877 Mr. Pattison was elected con-

troller, defeating the regular Republi-can nominee by a majority of 1,962, though the Republicans carried the city on the state ticket by an average ma jority of 5,871. Mr. Pattison was at that time a young and comparatively untried man with only a reputation for honesty and intelligence. But the public had confidence in him, and how well he just can of blameless private character record, by a majority of 13,593, th and though on the very same election day the Dem ocratic national ticket was in a minori-ty of 20,883 in Philadelphia. It must be remembered, too, that at this time there was no Committee of One Hun dred, nor any organized Indepenpent or Reform movement supporting Patti-

son. Now let us examine the results of his administration which have had this high approval. The year 1878 was the first which tested his methods of administration. Inclusive of that, and since then, the record runs thus: \$7,161,704.18 \$21 ...\$73,615,351.79 ... 71,835,101,35 ... 72,264,595,76 ... 70,032,430,47 ... 68,629,403,72

Against the former average yearly crease of \$3,622,406, Mr. Pattison's administration shows an average decreas of \$1,246,737-a difference in favor of the Pattison system, and to the advan-tage of the tax payers, of \$4,869,143 per annom, nearly \$5 a year in the pockets of every man, woman and child in the of every man, woman and child in the city of Philadelphia, for directly and indirectly every class of people feel the burden of increased city debu and expenses.

penses. But not only is the superior 'method of Pattison's administration illustrated by the decrease of the city, debto. The department expenses have gone down Geparament expenses have gone down from \$.184,961.20 to \$6.883 326.02, 'a reduction per annum of \$1,301.634.28; and the tax levy is reduced from \$2 25to \$1.90, a reduction of the annual bur-den on property of 35 cests on every \$100 of reduction is showed to be \$100 of valuation, a benefit to owner and renter, making real estate more valuable while at the same time it lightens the burdens of the poor and diminishes the expenses of the business man. Prior to Pattison's term one fifth of the city taxes were uncollected and went into the hands of the delinquent collector, where enormous expenses were added for the profit of speculating were added for the profession spectrating politicians, who at the same time allow-ed political friends entirely to escape their municipal obligations. The poor the people of Pennsylvania have tately been carefully reading and con-

million dollars a year, \$1,320,000 a day, \$55,000 an hour, and \$916 a minute. The present increase is estimated at \$1.200 a minute and \$20 a second.

The total working force of the Uni ted States is estimated at 15,000,000, of whom 7,050,000 are engaged in agricul-ture, 3,300,000 in professional and per-sonal service, 3,300,000 in manufacturing, mining and mechanical work, and

1,350,000 in trade and transportation. The great diversity of our country is shown in the various levels at which our people live: 15,053 live between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above see level, 24, 947 live between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, 26,400 live over 10,000 feet, 26,846 live between 9.000 and 10,000 feet, 4,989 live between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, 128,348 live between 3.000 and 4.000 feet, 166. 545 live between 4 000 and 5,000 feet, 271,321 live between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, 694,857 live between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, 1,876,885 live between 1,500 and 2,000 feet, 7,903,811 live between 1,500 and 1,500 feet, 9,152,003 live 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and 10, 775,250 live between 100 and 500 feet, and 19,025,617 live between 500 and 1, 000 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of all is 700 feet above sea level. Nearly half a million of our

people live a mile high and over. The average rainfall of the United States is 29 inches, or 25,000 barrels to the acre. Over 46,000,000 of our population have more than the average of rain, 22,000,000 having between 40 and 50 inches. In the regions having this large average rainfall the average popu-lation to the square mile is largest, while but few live where the average annual rainfall is less than 20 inches.

The Electoral Fraud of 1876-7.—The Late Gen. Garfield Said to Have Bitterly Repented of It.

A strange story comes to me from the leathbed of the late President Garfield. It is to the effect that while yet in his full senses, but convinced that he could not recover, he expressed not only regret, but deep contrition, for the part which he had borne in depriving President Tilden of the office to which he was elected in 1876. It will be remem-bered that Mr. Garfield was one of the 'visiting statesmen'' who thrust them-"visiting statesmen" who thrust them-selves into the canvass of the vote of Louisiana in that year, bringing out "evidence" of "bull dozing" in some of the rural parishes, and in particular that of the old colored woman whom Mr. Garfield examined, "not," he said "as a judge but as a lawyer,"

"as a judge but as a lawyer." It is now related that, feeling that he could not recover, that his death must take place within a few days, he talked with his attendants about his public career as well as his personal affairs. It is said, upon authority that I have no reason to doubt, that he showed himself sincerely penitent for the part which he took in the great fraud of 1876. He regarded that as the one great stain upon his public career, and he made ne reference to documents which he t sure would serve to mitigate the udgment of posterity upon him. He expressed the greatest apprehension that at no distant period an avenging Nemesis would visit upon his party and friends a terrible revenge for that wrong. Those who lastened to him were his personal and political friends; they regarded the words and emotions of Garfield as the effect of physical weakness and long suffering, and agreed to be silent regarding them. But in the quarrels that have arisen between the Scalwarts and the Half-Breeds they the Stalwarts and the man breeds they have been repeated, and are at length the subject of discussion in private circles. At no distant day some au-thorized publication on the subject may be expected.

The Naval Bill.

CUTTING DOWN THE APPROPRIATION MONITORS FROM \$1,000,000 to \$400,000.

WASHINGTON, July 29.-The Senate to day gave the naval bill a pair of black eyes by reducing from one million to four hundred thousand dollars the estiof the committee for finishing the monitors, and rejecting a proposition advocated by the committee to abolish the grade of commodore. In the first instance Messrs, Hale and Ingalls indulged in a sharp controversy regarding the completion of the monitors, the latter claiming that they had been found unfit for service, and grave doubts were entertained that they would float after being put in the water. It was shown in the debate that thus far about nine millions of dollars had been expended on these vessels, and Mr. Hale

the Jefferson Association of this city, speaks for itself and will be read with delight by all who hope for the restora-

tion of Jeffersonian principles : YORK, July 20.—My Dear Sir : Noth-ing could have given me greater pleasure than the receipt of your kind com-munication of the 12th inst., informing me of my uranimous election to hon-orary membership in the Jefferson Association of Harrisburg. I accept the compliment with a lively and grateful sense of its true value, and I shall endeavor to make my name worthy of its place on your roll by continuance in those humble but earnest efforts in the great cause you are organized to pro-mote which have doubtless procured and this unexpected honor. When the federalists in the closing

years of the last century had well nigh revolutionized the government established by the constitution, transcending its most important limitations and invading many of the fields of power expressly reserved from its operation, their dislodgement became necessary to the preservation of the Republic. like the present, was a most unequal struggle between power, patronage, money and monopoly on the one side and the masses of working people on the other. The latter must have gone down and all that they contended for must have been lost in one prodigious disaster but for the character of their

disaster but for the character of their organization and leadership. These were wisely adapted to the nature of the conflict. Jefferson, Madison, our own Gallatin, and their devoted com-patriots were not content with merely particles and the second the second second ounding the alarm. They called the ecople together in their primary capa-ity, and urged them to organize in lose and permanent associations like the popular committees of the revolu-tion, where they might take council one with another respecting the public dangers and the means of defence. These were the "Democratic Societies" which filled the federalists with terror by their hold agitations, and which it was once actually proposed to put down by the strong hand under a statute to be passed for the purpose. The first one established in Pennsylvania was ormed in Philadelphia in 1793, with David Rittenhouse president and a list of other officers, some of whose names re only less illustrious than his. The Democratic societies were, as Mr. Jeffer-son said, the "nurseries of the Republican principles of the constitution and with the widespread influence to them, v their discussions and publications and the "rousing of the people" frequent meetings in small bodies, wh where every man had a voice, was due, in no small degree, the great deliverance of 1800 and the defeat of the infamous scheme to exclude Mr. Jefferson from the office to which he had been elected.

Mr. Tilden was excluded in 1877. The Democratic societies of our day are called Jefferson Associations, not merely in veneration of the personal character of the great apostle of Amerian liberty, but to indicate our devo-tion to the body of political principles which is justly known by the name of im who formulated them in matchless simplicity and illustrated them practically and personally in those two administrations of the government which all men agree ushered in the "Golden age of the Republic." The name of Jefferson stands, not for a man only, but for a faith, not merely for the revered shade of the leader, whose fame is oncecrated wherever the language of reedom is known, but for doctrine as ertianly and as absolutely essential political salvation as any for which men

ver fought or died. But it is said that "Jefferson is dead." I think this is a mistake. Jefferson died in the body some hours before his great friend and antagonist, John Adams, but the last words of the latter "Jefferson still lives," and they rue. He lives in his deathless vere : were true. He lives in his deathless work in his teachings and in his influence, and when he ceases to live, the republic itself will have ceased to be. When Mr. Adams died the failure of federalism and the triumph of Democracy seemed both complete. But if any man imagined that these conditions have been reversed, and that the "strong government," for which the federalists have contended from Hamilton and Adams to Grant and Arthur, has finally displaced the Republican government of enumerated and limited owers, let him remember the federalist xultation which went before the mighty tall of 1880. The principles of Jeffer-son are dear to every honest Republican heart ; there never was a moment since

ting asunder and falling away into help-less fragments. The hour of our second deliverance from the Bourbon federalist the boss, the spoils system, the monop-olist and the corrupt ring, with the centralization in which all have their beginning and their being, draws near. To this most desirable end nothing can contribute more directly or more nowcontribute more directly or more pow-erfully than the establishment of Jef-ferson associations in every quarter. It is the method of Jefferson himself, and I hope to see the great party of the common people, defrauded in 1876, make itself ready for the final conflict before it, by the formation within its ranks of thousands of these democratic societies or Jefferson associations, which being closely affiliated and in intimate

correspondence with each other, would keep the democratic party democratic and put it in a posture to meet anothe electoral conspiracy like that of 1876-as our forefathers met that of 1800-1 Meanwhile I am, very truly yours, etc. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK. BENJ. M. NEAD, ESQ, Cor. Sec'y Jefferson Association.

A Disappointing Session.

The record of the present Congress is relied on by the Republican managers to insure their party a majority in the next House. Already the organs are tuning up to sound the praises of the Forty-seventh Congress, and many of them are raising such notes of exulta-tion as ought to be uttered only when every 'public duty has been fearlessly and honestly performed. It is not our purpose to deny to the majority any praise that it may fairly claim. We are disposed to make due allowance for all short comings, to duly consider all palliating circumstances, and to render charitable judgment. It is so much easier to promise than to The record of the present Congress is

is so much easier to promise than to perform that we never expect any collective body of wisdom to meet all the hopes that have been raised by the ut-This Congress was billed, so to speak, to do certain great and important things which it has signally failed to do, and which there will be no chance to do during the short session that will precede its dissolution on the 4th of March next. Among these weighty matters which had been discussed for years and which every member of Congress was supposed to understand when he came here eight months ago, was the atter prostration of our ocean-carrying trade and our almost total lack of any means of prosecuting even a defensive warfare. We are now in these respects very little, if any, better off than we should have been if Congress had never met. Not a simple new shire of one hind met. Not a single new ship of any kind

has been authorized, not a single gun for our detenseless harbors, not a dol-lar's worth of foreign trade has been ecured, either absolutely or prospect vely. These great duties have been hirked, and we still face the world as hopelessly impotent and contemptible military and naval power, except in our great numbers of patriotic citizens and

ur vast undeveloped resources. This Congress was pledged to reduce axation. Such reduction was demand-In the congress may have been been as a first congress of the reduction was demand-ed on all hands, and its necessity was conceded. It has shamefully failed to fulfill that pledge. It has obeyed the behests of its masters, the monopolists, and farmed out its work to a commis-sion that even a Republican Senator deama a fit theme for ridicule. The deems a fit theme for ridicule. The enormous excess of receipts is continu-ed under a system that no statesman has dared to defend. A tariff that con-fessedly and undeniably bears with cruel injustice on the toiling poor is left unreformed to carry on its grinding op-pression while Republican Congressmen will be going about asking the victims of this wrong to send them back again The anti-polygamy law, on which the high moral element of the Republican party is pluming itself, is likely to prove an utter failure. It was careleasly drawn and is now finding its most ardent admirers among those who were expected to feel the foree of its fangs. Some of the appropriations made in the bills just passed are eminently ju dicious, but there has been a wild break-neck race in the matter of public buildings that will entail a heavy waste of public funds. The revenues should have been reduced so that there would be no margin for extravagant en terprises. As a whole the session has been a

disappointing one. Those things that ought to have been done are left un-done, while much that has been accomplished is of more than doubtful utility. Ignorant indeed must be the constitu

amount disbursed to these Senators and amount disbursed to these Senators and Representatives to procure the land grant in question; that Newell, who was himself to have received \$75,00 for his services in aiding to procure the grant, says that only having received \$5,000 of the \$75,000 promised him for his services, and hearing that Parsons his services, and hearing that Parsons had been served in a like shabby manhad been served in a like shabby man-ner by the railroad company, wrote him and Newell exhibits the letter of reply from Parsons in which Parsons states that the railroad company was still de-fault in payment of the amount of his commission for bonds and money dis-bursed and other services rendered, and that the amount still due him was the amount still due him was \$20.000

The member of Congress giving the The member of Congress giving the foregoing information fays that after an inspection of the papers in Newell's possession he does not wonder that frantic efforts are being made to prevent the House judiciary committee from proceeding with the investigation of the alleged corruntion and briteries in corr lleged corruption and briberies in nection with the procurement of the land grants of the Texas Pacific.

It is evident that Congressman Robe-son's figure-head in the House, Speaker Keifer, is to be left at home in the next Congressional election in Ohio. A rival Congressional election in Onio. A rivat for his seat has sprung up in the person of Robert P. Kennedy who saw service during the war, and was made a Brevet Brigadier General and Collector of In-Brigadier General and Collector of In-Brigadier General and Collector of In-ternal Revenue for the Bellefontaine, O., district afterward. Kennedy is a shrewd young fellow, and has been fix-ing his cards for a Congressional deal for a long time. He has just shown his hand by carrying the entire delegation of his home county, thirty-two votes, against the Speaker, and is now openly committed to the fight. The district comprises Logan, Clark, Champaign, Pickaway and Madison counties, and was represented for many years by Con-gressman William Lawrence, the pres-ent First Comptroller of the Treasury. —*Phila. Record.*

Down! Down! Down!

From this date and until further nctice, we have resolved to sell out our entire stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, in order to make room for our heavy Fall stock which is room for our neavy ran stock which is already being manufactured for this branch. Remember the goods must and shall be closed out at any price and shall be closed out at any price and shall be closed out at any price without delay, and he who will not trade now shall never have another such an opportunity at the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Rey-nolds' block opposite Brockerhoff House Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. n27-4t

"How are you to-day?" Not very cell. Go for a bottle of PERUNA and be well. well.

DRUEGISTS and physicians recommend and prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound for all female complaints.

PERUNA cures every time-get some, be well-keep it on hand, and sin no more.

New Advertisement.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, Presi-tor of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial latrict, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton di Clearfield, and the Hon. J. G. Larimer and the on. J. K. Runkle, Associate Judges in Centre county, ving issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day May, 1882, to me directed, for holding a Court of yer, and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and narter Sessions of the Peace in Beilefonte, for the unity of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Mon-y of August next, being the 25th day of August 82, and to continue one week. Notice is hereby ven to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen d Constables of said county of Centre, that they be ten and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock the forenoon of said day, with their records, inqui-tions, examinations, and their own remembiancer, do those things which to their office appertains to se things which to t and those who are bo e against the prisoner em as shall be just. my hand, at Bellefonte, the 6th day e year of our Lord 1882, and the one

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 6th day f May, in the year of our Lord 1882, and the one undred and sixth year of the Independence of the United States. THOMAS J. DUNKEL, Sheriff.

THAT WONDERFUL BOOK. GUIDE TO SUCCESS WITH BUSINESS FORMS SOCIETY

lately been carefully reading and considering the record made by Controller Pattison in Philadelphia, and they have learned that his entry into the control ler's office dated the beginning of the practical reform that has changed the city from a \$2.25 tax rate and three millions annual increase of debt, with little or no improvements, to a \$1.95 tax rate, and annual surplus of a million, and substantial improvements in every department, and that is just the sort of an administration they want in Pennsylvania.

Figures Won't Lie.

The office of controller of the city of Philadelphia says the Lancaster Intelligencer, is the most important in the or-ganization of that municipality. The salary attaching to it is double that of mayor; its responsibilities are greater and accordingly as the incumbent of it is faithful, intelligent and honest, or careless, ignorant and dishonest, or expenses, the debt and the tax rate of Philadelphia will be diminished or in creased. The duties of the phone creased. The duties of the place are very much more than clerical, as the ringsters have been made to feel since Mr Pattison has been its incumbent, The controller is the check upon unlaw-ful expenditures and exorbitant bills. During the past twenty years nearly every city in the country has suffered from the license which its authorities have indulged in to contract floating and bonded debts for corrupt and ex-travagant purposes. Obligations have been piled upon each other until, dehave indulged in to contract floating and bonded debts for corrupt and ex-drawagant purposes. Obligations have been piled upon each other until, de-spite a coastantly increasing tax rate, property, each year found the munici-palities deeper in debt, their interest was the rate of nearly five hundred between the property of the people of the united twenty years nearly ten billion dollars, palities deeper in debt, their interest was the rate of nearly five hundred between the property of the people of the united twenty years nearly ten billion dollars, palities deeper in debt, their interest was the rate of nearly five hundred between the property of the people of the spite hundred twenty years nearly ten billion dollars, palities deeper in debt, their interest was the rate of nearly five hundred the tend to the tend tothe tend to th

over the days of ring rule. It was their reforms which suabled

the controller to say in his last annual report; "The burdens of the tax pay report: "The burdens of the tax pay ers are being lightened, increased en couragement is given for the employ ment of capital within its limits, and an auspicious beginning has been made in freeing the second city of the Unior in population, and the first in industria enterprise, from taxation for indebted

That is exactly the sort of relief that is needed at Harrisburg. The state ex-penses are increasing all the time. Plun dering goes on incessantly. There is jobbery in every department. The enormous revenues of the common-wealth which should have wiped out the state debt years 2g0 are the prey of netty anoilanen. From the nurchase petty spoilsmen. From the purchase of stationery up to the building of asylums and penitentiaries there is universal corruption. What is wanted at Harrisburg is exactly the kind of ad-ministration which Controller Pattison has given Philadelphia.

Interesting Census Facts.

To any one who knows how to dig them but the census reports present facts that are purious and interesting as well as instructive. In these respects the census of 1880 exceeds any of its redecessors. The assessed value of the property of

the assessed value of the property of the people of the United States in 1860 was \$12,084,560,005, or half the calcu-lated value. The assessed value in 1870 was \$14,178,986,732, or half the calcu-

debate that ensued that the proposi-tion was fayorably considered by cer-tain Republicans, and when a vote was reached the ayes were thirty-three and the noes nineteen, Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin; Chilcott, of Colorado; Davis, of Illinois; Hawley, of Connecticut Ingalls, of Kansas; McDill, of Iowa and Sherman, of Ohio, were recorded with the Democratic phalanx in the affirmative.

The next amendment which voked discussion was the one providing for the abolition of the grade of com-modore. Senator Logan and Cerro Gordo Williams locked horns at once, the latter pleading eloquently for the retention of the "name so dear to every citizen of the United States." Mr. ogan attempted to prevent such action by pooh-poohing contemptuously the assertions made by the Kentucky states. man, but his efforts were futile, as the result showed. There was a decided majority against the amendment and the commodores are safe.

the commodores are safe. The action of the senate was very distasteful to Secretary Chandler and his chum, Bobeson, both of whom have worked assidulously to prevail upon the senators to retain the legislative and monitor appropriation features of the bill. Their solicitation militated against the bill. the bill.

Black on Jefferson.

ABLE LETTER FROM THE DEMOGRATIC TO THE JEFFERSON ASSOCIATION OF THIS

the adoption of the constitution, when, stated that three millions more would be required to complete them. It was evident from the tone of the int was evident from the tone of tone

their places among the nations of the

earth upon Jefferson's immortal decla

were entombed with the dust of

good right hand which traced the

ency that can be induced to approve the record of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress.- Washington Post. tion of a vast majority of the people. Jefferson is not dead. He will be dead Jefferson is not dead. He will be dead only when we ourselves or our less for-tunate children are dead in political slavery, that is to say, when the inde-pendent Commonwealths which took

Newell's Charges.

BONDS AND MONEY GIVEN TO FOUR SENA TORS AND THIRTY MEMBERS. cial dispatch to The Times.

WASHINGTON, July 27

earth upon Jefferson's immortal decla-ration, and were again rescued by him from a worse peril in 1800, shall have been crushed in the coils of a corrupt centralization, and the last vestige of local self-government shall have been A member of the House, to whom the documentary evidence in Newell's possession relating to the alleged stu-pendous corruption fund used in proswept away. But until then let no honest Democrat listen to the shallow and pitiful taunt that Thomas Jefferson curing the passage of the bill through Congress making the land grant to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company has is dead. The words can have no mean-ing, unless it be implied that the princi-ples of home rule and pure government been submitted for inspection, makes some interesting statements. He says that among these papers is a transcript from the books of the railroad company showing that one million of their bonds were paid to thirty members of the House and two hundred thousand dol-lars of their bonds and airty two thous which he so nobly maintained in life claration of Independence and the golden truths of his first inaugural. goiden trains of his first inaugural. And if that be true, or seemingly true in the eyes of the complacent federalist gloating over needless mil-lions snatched from the hands of patient labor and distributed among lars of their bonds and sixty-two thous and dollars in money to four members of the Senate. He says that this transcript gives the names of the four Sen ators and thirty Representatives and the amount paid each; that three of these four Senators and four only of the thirty Representatives are still in Con-

patient labor and disfluted among favored classes enjoying undue privi-leges, or lavished on objects not dis-tinctly defined by the Constitution, then it is high time for the resurrection. The sober judgment of the people is again invoked upon a situation far graver than that of 1800, when Jeffer-son fought in the flesh. Can any rea-sonable man doubt the result? The buge aggregation of special interests. tiocity defined by the Constitution, then it is high time for the resurction. The sober judgment of the people is again invoked upon a situation far graver than that of 1800, when Jeffer son fought in the flesh. Can any rea-sonable man doubt the result? The huge aggregation of special interests, artificially fostered by our later legist, tion, combined under the name of the republican party, and administering the government of the benefit of the few in utter disregard of the rights and needs of the oruelly plundered and heavily Lurdened many, is visibly rot

where, A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. A G E N T S WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of EEAL value and attractions solls better than any other, apply for terms to H, B. SCAMMELL & OO, Philadelphia, Pa. 30-6m

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the orphans' Court of Centre connty, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, in College township, on

Tuesday, the 15th of August next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following desbribed real estate, ate the property of John C. Bricker, deceased :

All that certain tract or piece of land This to be considered and the process of the second secon

80 ACRES and 26 PERCHES.

90 ACRES and 26 PERCHES, more less. Thereon eracted good PRAME HOUSE and particular and an eracted and good PRAME HOUSE more less. This good PRAME HOUSE which are there and the second of the probard of choice fruit trees. This hand is it in high the second the second second and the whole. Thus or State.—One-third of purchase money cash offer, and the remaining one-third in one year there show an unally, and at the deat the principal to be paid to the heirs of John C. Bricker, deceased. The second first particular is an eracted to paid the percent of the secured by a mortgage on the percent of the secured by a mortgage on the percent of the secured by a mortgage of the second the second the second the second the second the term of the second the

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