# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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whole people.

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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.

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Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WOKK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., 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.

cents a role of the control per line.
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Local Notices, in local columns, local per line.
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SPACE OCCUPIED.	Som S	6 щов	1 year
One inch (or 12 lines this type)	\$5	\$8	81
Two inches	1 1	10	
Three inches	10	10	10
Half column (or 10 inches)	20	35	5
One column (or 20 inches)	35	55	10

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#### PATTISON SPEAKS.

## Abuses Pointed out and Needed Reforms Indicated.

BOSS GOVERNMENT INIMICAL TO FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVICE—PROFUSE EXPENDITURE
NOT ONLY BURDENSOME BUT GENETATES
IN OFFICIALS A SPIRIT OF PROFLIGACY— OTHER POINTS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.—The re-ception tendered to the Democratic State candidates last night was a grand success. At least 700 invited guests, representing the Democracy in all parts of the State, congregated in the elegant rooms of the Commonwealth Club to do rooms of the Commonwealth Club to do honor so Pattison, Clark, Black, Africa and Elliott, all of whom were present and were greeted by an admiring throng. For two hours, commencing at 9 o'clock leading Democrats took part in the levee, interrupted only when Brinton Case arose and delivered an address of welcome.

At the conclusion of Mr. Case's speech Mr. Pattison took a commanding posi-tion in the main room of the suite allot-ted to the reception and made his open-ing speech of the campaign. He said: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I thank the Commonwealth Club for this

thank the Commonwealth Club for this tribute to the State candidates. I am glad to be present at a reception tendered by an association which, as I understand, had its origin in the desire to assist in placing the Democratic party in Philadelphia in accord with the popular demand for administrative reform and the purification of the public service. My engagements as a public official have made it impossible for me to embrace the many opportunities hitherto presented for meeting the people throughout the State. I do not mean to neglect the duties of one office for the purpose of being elevated to another. I can not resist a feeling of diffidence I can not resist a feeling of diffidence when I contemplate the importance of the responsible office for which I have the responsible office for which I have been named. The reflection which I have given to the subject has strengthened my conviction of the magnitude of the trust imposed upon the executive of the

Commonwealth.
The people, through their constitution have commanded that he "shall take care that the laws are faithfully execu-ted." This injunction carries with it a weight of meaning that grows in impor tance with attentive consideration. I means more than that the Governo shall be a mere automaton to sign his name to acts of legislation, nominate men to office and draw his yearly salary. The constitution invests him with the The constitution invests nim with the highest and gravest responsibilities. By his veto, if faithfully and firmly exercised, the Governor is a check upon hasty, extravagant and pernicious legislation. He has the right to require an account of their stewardship from the heads of all executive departments. The Treasurer, who is the custodian of the people's money; the Auditor General, who is the chief accounting officer of the Commonwealth, and the inspector of every draft drawn against the treasury; the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who has a general supervision of the corpo-rations of the State and her business rations of the State and her business and material interests; the Attorney-Genoral, the Superintendent of Public instruction, the Secretary of the Commonwealth—all are subject to the inquiry of the chief magistrate of the people charged with the faithful execution of the criminal law also is in his keep. of the criminal law also is in his keep ing. By the inordinate exercise of executive clemency the prison doors may be opened and transgressors of the law allowed to escape just punishment. It is a mistake to suppose that the favorable decision of the Pardon Board is conclusive upon the executive. The recom-mendations of that board are advisory only. By the fundamental law the final

only. By the fundamental law the final power to grant pardons is vested in the Governor, who alone is responsible for the exercise of this grave duty.

I take advantage of this opportunity to say that in my judgment the issues of the coming election are confined within the four corners of our State. Between Lake Erie and the Deleware and from the northern tier to the southern border is to be found the reason for every border is to be found the reason for every question legitimately entering into the contest. Any attempt to import issues is an effort to detract public attention from the real questions involvable the expression.

a public trust to be executed for the benefit of the whole people. When this conception of duty is lost sight of, or modified, the way is open for an imme-diate, certain and constant degeneracy of the public service. A merely me-chanical and regligent performance of official functions follows the obliteration of these standards of duty. This results from the long continuance in power of selfish political leaders, and is a most

erious evil in the public service.

No one can estimate the injury and loss the people suffer from this cause alone. There is a very widespread dis-content at what is forcibly called "Boss" government. This is not without reas-on. Popular discontent has generally good cause, for the people have no ad vantage in unnecessary agitation and disorder. The great evil of "Boss" gov-ernment is that the interest of the offi-cial is made inimical to faithful public cial is made inimical to faithful public service. His interest is not on the side of fidelity to the public weal, but on that hf abject obedience to the orders of the "machine," and he follows his interest. A wise economy may be enforced in the public expense. Profuse expenditure by government is not only burdensome itself but generates in officials a spirit of profligacy which permeates even private life. Extravagance meates even private life. Extravagance breeds extravagance. Every useless expenditure creates an excuse if it does cause a necessity for further waste. This is true in many ways, not always preceptible to the public, but which ecome apparent upon an investigation of systems. Peculation may be gross, but can be detected. Mere financial extravagance can be measured and corextravagance can be measured and cor-rected. The usual and ordinary leaks at last discover themselves, and can be stopped. But there is a profligacy that invites systems, that is wrapped up in statutes, that has the protection of law and the warrants of long usage. It is the growth of years, has been line upon line written into your legislation, represents the concentrated ingenuity of a success sion of public plunderers and extends from the highest department in the State to the lowest in the municipal. State to the lowest in the municipal. One manifestation of the abuse may be designated by the term "place-making." The numerous multiplications of offices, the creation of useless and extravagant boards, trusts and commissions, is a broad channel of waste through which the people are yearly despoiled of millions. A serviceable politician is out of a place and must be provided for. A Recorder's office is impolitician is out of a place and must be provided for. A Recorder's office is immediately created. A junta of leaders determine to pool their designs upon the treasury. A dependent Legislature inflicts a delinquent tax office upon the community. The spoils still being found insufficient, some vast public works are designed, as suggested, big enough to take in some of the needy of both parties. The abolition of unnecessary offices, the reduction of the number of public dependencies, the the narrowing of responsibility and economy in the public expense constitute an urgent and practicable reform. To lessen the the cost of government To lessen the the cost of government lightens the burdens of labor. The authors and abettors of the evils under which the people suffer are now on their trial in this Commonwealth. After a long stewardship they will be judged by deeds and not by declarations. Proby deeds and not by declarations. Pro-fessions are easily made, but the people have been fed on such dry husks so long that they have resolved to deter-mine who shall be their servants, not by what is promised for the future, but by what has been done in the past.

I again thank this organization for the kindness of this reception and the opportunity it has afforded me of say-

g these brief words."
During the delilvery of the address Mr. Pattison was frequently interrupt ed with applause, and at its conclusion the halls resounded with plaudits.

## WON'T GO BEAVER.

TOM MARSHALL ON CAMERON'S MARIONETTE

"Eloquent Tom Msrshall," as the Stalwart organs dubbed him the morn-ing after General Beaver declared that "God had called him" to be the Stal-wart candidate for Congressman-at-

lar ticket would mean the perpetuation of the Cameron power in the State. The Independent policy should be to extirpate the entire gang in the country as well as in the State. The roots if left will spring up in a new growth and flourish."

Beaver is as volatile as a child and cannot make two successive speeches without contradicting himself. Nor do I believe in his zincere convictions on any tubject. He went over to Cameron because he wanted to be Governor as everybody knows, and yet he came to me after my nomination and threw his arms about my neck. "God called you, Mr. Marshall,' he said. "God has is your duty as a Christian man to accept.' Bah!"

"This Independent feeling has been underestimated. It will be represented at the polls on election day by several hundred thousand votes. If it is nec-essary there will be thousand of Reessary there will be thousand of Republicans who will vote for Pattison direct. Why should they not? It is necessary to overthrow Cameron rule in this State that the Republican party may live. What matters it to us who is governor, so that he is an honest man? He appoints a few Sealers of Weights and Measures, a Secretary of State and an Attorney-General. Pattison will make good appointments and border is to be found the reason for every question legitimately entering into the contest. Any attempt to import issues is an effort to detract public attention from the real questions involved in the campaign.

This occasion would not justify me in making a lengthy speech. It may be fitting, however, that I briefly state one or two thoughts upon matters that impress me as important for present public consideration. One of the gravest evils in our political system is the low estimate of duty held by public functionaries. This arises from their failure to recognize this fundamental idea of our government; that, a public office is

State by bringing every Republican to the polls—how much stronger it is than the Democratic sentiment in the State." "Do not understand that the vote for

Stewart will represent all the Indepen-dent strength in the State. Many thousand Republicans opposed to the Camerons and their scandalous following will vote for Beaver from a mistak en impression that the party will be imperilled by his defeat. By his defeat we will be all the stronger next year, and the election of a few Democrats will be small cost to pay for the release we will thereby gain from this incubus that threatens to carry down the party the depths.

"Mr. Cameron has more control over General Beaver and the whole State ticket than I have over my own office. When Cameron puts down his foot and says this and that has to be done Quay & Co. have to get out of the way. I object to Cameron because he abusthe position he holds corruptly, and I know it. He gives away offices to control delegates, and if called upon I am pared to give names; as to the tick I believe he can pull it down when ever he pleases, and put it up whenever he pleases, and I further believe that it is a disgrace to the people of Pennsyl-vania that any one man should have such power. There are stronger and suca power. There are stronger and abler men in every county in the State than Cameron, and I don't know by what right, he should be a dictator." What do you think of the tariff

"The idea of the tariff being the issue between regular Republicans and the Independents is silly, and is a desperate endeavor to satisfy the selfish in-terests of the manufacturers. The question of tariff is not and should not be a political question, and the Republicans of the west and south are as anti-tariff in their ideas as the Democrats."

Then you rather blame the manufac-

turers?
"I think the manfacturers have set a bad example by importing labor on the occasion of strikes. If to import foreign iron is bad policy to import foreign labor is worse. I am opposed to all secret societies which take away the individuality and free will of man, and I am opposed to strikes. I am also op posed to the importing of laboring men, because it creates a permanent competition to free American labor. have known of three or four hundred glass workers being brought here, and subsequently I have known of them going to the poor house."

#### 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 \$47,911,-83, exclusive of interest and reduction

The Republican administration of Governor Curtin, even with all the enor mously increased expenditures of war and the highest inflation of values known in this age, increased the State expenditures to only \$1,531,486.78 in

In 1856 the Cameron machine In 1836 the Cameron machine en-trenched itself in the Republican citadel and for fifteen years it has been supreme in every channel of Republi-can power in the State. With it came reckless profligacy; the creation of of-fices for favorites; the lavish waste of public money to reward partison hence. public money to reward partisan bench men, 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,-281,059,44 over expenses when the party assumed power, and an increase of ty assumed power, and an increase of \$797,437,60 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 govern-ment for 1880, including its share for the Legislature, foots up the enormous amount of \$4,962,105,59.

wart candidate for Congressman-atLarge, has been giving his views of
General Beaver and the "Cameron
Gang" to reporters, from which we
copy the following extract:

"I will vote this year for Clark, the
Democratic candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, because he is the best
man named for the place,"

"I am opposed to Cameronism in all
its forms and the success of the regular ticket would mean the perpetuation.

"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. of machine legislation.

The people of Pennsylvania have late-

ly been carefully reading and consider-ing 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 \$1.85 tax rate, and an annual surplus of a million, and substantial improvements in every de-partment, and that is just the sort of an administration they want in Pennsylva-

John D. Patton, Democratic candidate for Congress against Harry White plants bimself on this manly platform: "In my opinion honest government, economically administered, is the popular demand of to-day. I am for that. If elected to Congress I will support all measures having that end in view. I will vote for the abolition of all unnecessary and oppressive taxation, believing that the revenues of the governessary and oppressive taxation, believing that the revenues of the government should be enough to meet its honest expensee and not so great as to invite the raids of the spoilsmen; that all unnecessary offices should be abolished; that the affairs of the government should be conducted with the stricted according and the propulate. ment should be conducted with the strictest economy and the people relieved from the burdens of taxation to support profligate expenditures. Believing this, I will certainly also vote to make future party assessment robbery impossible under any and every guise or form and thus give effect to the plain spirit, if not the letter, of existing laws."

Pattison at his desk, Philadelphia tax rate reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.85. Phipps still a fugitive and Star Route thief Dorsey still secretary of the Stalwart Republican National com-

#### A Genuine Civil Service Reform.

Chauncy Black's Essay on Jefferson

Mr. Jefferson's sovereign cure for all the ills of the State was the introduc the ills of the State was the introduc-tion of the most rigid economy; a fru-gal Government is seldom corrupt and never oppressive. He cut down the great military and naval establishments bequeathed by the Federalists as rapidly as the law permitted, and finally with the sid of Congress, reduced the army to about 3000 men, which were all that an honest Government had any use for. He reduced the diplomatic force to the He reduced the diplomatic force to the three Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid. He dismissed unnecessary of ficials as fast as investigation disclosed their existence. He directed Gallatin to simplify the Treasury statements and accounts so as to render them intelligible to the plainest citizen, and invited every aid in the work of reform. The whole system of internal taxation, including three-fourths of the whole civil list, was abolished at a blow, and the deficiency supplied by Jefferson's invariable expedient, economy. When he had exhausted his discretion he appeal ed to Congress for authority to make further reductions, and the curious spectacle was presented of an Executive petitioning the Legislature for permis petitioning the Legislature for permission to surrender power and to give up patronage. The result was the rapid decrease of the public debt, which the Federalists had regarded as a "national blessing," and the rise of a new question, new, indeed, in every part of the earth, "What should be done with the purplies," of the Government in tents. urplus?" Of this Government, in truth he people knew nothing but the bles sings; its burdens were imperceptible. This was "the system of Jefferson." It was faithfully continued under his lineal descendents, Madison and Monroe, and has never, for an instant of time, ceased to command the deliberate approval of the American people.

#### Tried and True.

The Philadelphia Press, disposed to be a little captious, remarks: "Men don't take a farm hand for his good looks. He must be able to tell what he can do; whether he understands what can do; whether he understands what is wanted of him and the like. How near the more, then, is it necessary for the applicant for the post of governor to give some sort of credentials? It is true that Mr. Pattison's last or present boss gives him a flattering character, &c."

him a flattering character, &c."

Sensible men won't generally take a
farm hand because he "can tell what he
can do.". They want him to show
what he can do. Mr. Pattison's record
speaks much more forcibly than he could
speak for himself. The record of a reduction of a million and a quarter dollars per year in the debt of Philadelphia
as much in the department expenses,
and the cutting down of the tax rate
from \$2.26 to \$1.90, speak much more from \$2.26 to \$1.90, speak much more forcibly for Pattison than he could speak in columns of public letters. He finds his "credentials" in the fact that over his "credentials" in the fact that over 30,000 Fhiladelphia Republicans voted for him after four year's experience with him as city controller. His "boss" is the best interest of the whole people. He has rendered them such service that they now call upon him to go up high-er; to do for the state what he has done for its chief city.

RESERVED

FOR THE

BEE-HIVE.

THE Monongabela Republican a radical paper, frankly says: "The Democracy have no occasion to falter in their sup-port of Mr. Pattison on account of his port of Mr. Pattison on account of his personal worth as a man and an officer, for he is upright, manly and honorable. In 1877 Robert Emory Pattison was nominated for city controller, of Philadelphia, and was elected by 1.962 majority. He was re-elected in 1880 by a majority of 13,593. Wherever he discovered irregularities he exposed them; wherever he found extravagances and unlawful expenditures he refused to al. unlawful expenditures he refused to al-low them. Many of the municipal re-forms from which Philadelphia now reaps advantage were the results of his suggestions. Possibly never before in the history of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania was a nomination ratified with such unanimity, as that of Mr. Pattison's. From every quarter of the State this is the unarrier error! tate this is the unvarying report.'

WHAT a set of numskulls we all are. The idea of us standing up and assert-ing that "protection" is not an issue in this campaign is so ridiculously ridiculous that it's too ridiculous for anything. To think of a parden board that To think of a pardon board that wouldn't "protect," Stalwart patriots like Kimble, Mouat or Phipps from the tures are mainly or wholly the creation martyrdom of prison life, or the noble of machine legislation. delphia from the noisome cells of Movadelphia from the noisome cells of Moyamensing, is just too horrible to think about. Yes, come to think about it, "protection" is the issue, and Beaver is for all the "protection" a board of pardons can give to the Stalwart thieves who feed and fatten on what they steal from the people and the public. Come forth, ye patriots and shout for "protection." tection.

## Still Ahead!

The Boston Clothing, Boot and Shoe house just opened in Bellefonte, is way ahead of all competition in prices, qual-ity and variety of stock. Have lately spent some time in the Eastern markets looking for bargains for our custo-mers, and wish to remark, that we have got them. Farmers and others wanting good, solid work boots, fine shoes for ladies and children, will do well to call at the Boston Clothing House before making fall purchases, as we have some making fall purchases, as we have some decided bargains in clothing. We have the largest and best stock, at prices that will astonish you.

\*\*"Do not grasp at the shawdow and lose the substance," Kidney-Wort is able to convert you from a shadow of your former self into the substance of established health. Said a sufferer from kidney trouble when asked to try Kid-ney-Wort for a remedy. "I'll try it, but it will be my last dose." It cured him and now he recommends it to all. If you have disordered kidneys don't fail to try it. to try it.

Don't stand round and wonder how the State is, and whether the Democrats of other counties or districts are working, but attend to matters around your oute the comthe com

#### St. Nicholas for October.

The last number of the present vol-ume, shows no diminution in the excel\* lence that has distinguished the previ-ous issues of the year, and is a better augury for the volume to come than are

pages of prospectus.

The frontispiece is faithful reproduction oga drawing by W. T. Smedley, and is called "When we were Boys."

and is called "When we were Boys."

The opening story is by Prof. H. H. Boyesen. It is a quaint Norwegian legend of "The Famine Among the Gnomes." beatifully illustrated by Birch. W. O. Stoddard contributes a short sketch of boy-life, with the odd title "Radishville," and Mr. Birch's "A Realized Hope." Maurice Thompson tells, an interesting way, of the Carolina Sap-sucker, and Charles Barnard has a capital paper descriptive of a New York Riding School, with six spirited pictures by Kelly. Frank R. Stockton contributes one of his characteristic fairy tales, entitled "The Sixters."

Frank R. Stockton contributes one of his characteristic fairy tales, entitled "The Sisters Three and the Kilmaree" and also writes the Very Little Folks' story, for which Addie Ledyard has drawn four pretty illustrations. "A Story of a very Naughty Girl; or, My Visit to Mary Jane," is a natural and amusing confession, from the pen of Lisbeth Hall. "The Captain of the Orient Bass-ball Nine" is a manly story for boys. for boys.
"Donald and Dorothy," Mrs. Dodge's

entertaining serial story, is brought to a happy conclusion.

Among the many other attractions,

Among the many other attractions, are a bright play for youg folks, by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz; a paper written and illustrated by D. C. Beard, entitled "What Can be made with a Handker-chief," in which he shows that great resources for home amusement lie concealed in the folds of those necessary luxuries; some more "Art and Artist Stories," beautiful pictures by F. H. Lungren; funny pictures by L. Honkier. gren; funny pictures by L. Hopkins, and a great deal else.

The experiment has been tried often enought to prove that a button hook is not a night key.

WHEN a person is unwell there must inaction of some internal organ.

Inaction of the stomach or lungs, Peruna cures. But when of the liver, or kidneys, Manalin does.

\*The surprising success of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for the several diseases peculiar to women forcibly illustrates the importance of her beneficent discovery and the fact that she knows how to make the most of it. -Dr.  $H_{nskell}$ . Haskell.

#### New Advertisement.

WANTED.-Boarding by a lady

## Application for Charter.

Notice is hereby given to all persons Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that application will be made to list Honor Join H. Orvis, A. L. J. of the 25th Judicial District, at chambers on Saturday the 30th day of September, A. D., 1882, for a charter incorporating "The Snow Stoe St. Andrew's Lodge of Free Gardeners" the charter and object whereof are to raise funds for the support of its members in case of schemes or disability and to assist in defraying the expenses attending upon the funerals of members and their wives and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the Act of Assembly suittied". An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain corporations. "Approved April 29, 1874 and the supplements thereto. Location and place of business, Snow Shoe, Centre Co. Location and place of business, Snow Shoe, Centre Co. ANM Her. Solicitor.

## Writ of Partition.

Writ of Partition.

To Mary Harrison and Jame W. Harrison her husband, and Martha Snyder and David Snyder, her husband, heirs and legal representatives of Michael Heats on late of Boggs township, deceased: non-resident within the County of Centre, Take notice that by virtue of a Writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre County and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of said Michael Heaton, deceased, in the township of Boggs and County of Centre, on Monday the 25d day of October, A. D. 1852, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of real estate of said drecased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same according to take, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Harrif's Office, Ballefonts.) T. J. DUNKEL.



