The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

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

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

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No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

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

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for an vertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK 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.

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LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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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.

Congressional Reforms Needed.

EX-SPEAKER RANDALL UPON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY—SOME WISE UTTERANCES ON THE TARIFF QUESTION—A HOPEFUL FUTURE.

Philadelphia Times Interview.

Referring to the November elections Mr. Randall said: "I believe the recent Democratic and reform successes mean a declaration by the people in favor of greatly reducing public expenses, both in general and local government. Such reductions are easily attainable and can be secured without friction to proper administration. Republican control has led to extravagance in every direction and the people believe, as I believe, that those now in power are not equal to the accomplishment of such a result.

"There are many questions vital to the prosperity of the country," Mr. Randall proceeded to say, "that must be met, and among the number no one is of more importance than the doing away with the internal revenue system. As for myself, I am in favor of an absolute and entire repeal of all such taxation.

ECONOMY THE THING.

"Now let me tell you why. In the first place, the government does not need the money. The surplus revenue from all sources last year was about $145,000,000—within one million of the amount raised under internal taxation laws—and surely, with economy, no difficulty can arise from such abrogation. Now for another reason: The internal taxes are offensive to the people as a mode of raising revenue in this country and have been submitted to only as a necessity resulting from the war. The Republicans made a mistake in not co-operating with the Democrats at the last session of Congress in securing the then proposed reduction of $70,000,000. Now the whole system must go.

"But that is not the end of this matter," continued the speaker, warming up visibly with his subject. This system maintains four thousand people in office, who are kept by the nation at a cost of $5,000,000 a year. With the repeal of the service this burden will also be removed from the public shoulders."

Mr. Randall then proceeded to show how the government could raise the revenue necessary to merit its obligations and expenses. One prolific source of revenue was in the form of custom duties on imports. He thought a thorough reform and simplification of the tariff laws was necessary and should be effected as speedily as possible.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

"Why," said the ex-speaker, with his well known energy, "these laws were enacted during war times and are not adapted to the existing conditions of our commerce and trade. I do not favor a tariff enacted upon the ground of protection simply for the sake of protection, because I doubt the existence of any constitutional warrant for any such construction, or the grant of any such power. It would manifestly be in the nature of class legislation, and to such legislation favoring one class at the expense of any other I have always been opposed. In my judgment the question of free trade will not arise practically in this country during our lives, so long as we continue to raise revenue by duties on imports, and therefore the discussion of that principle is an absolute waste of time. After our public debt is paid in full, our expenditures can hardly be much below $200,000,000, and if this is levied in a business like and intelligent manner it will afford adequate protection to every industrial interest in the United States. The assertion that the constitution permits the levying of duties in favor of protection 'for the sake of protection' is equally uncalled for and unnecessary. Both are alike desultory and not involved in any practical administrative policy. If brought to a test I believe neither would stand for a day. Protection for the sake of protection is prohibition, pure and simple, of importation, and if there be no importation there will be no duties collected and consequently no revenue, leaving the mercenary expenses of the government to be collected by direct taxes, for internal taxes would interfere with the protection principle, and when the people were generally asked to bear the burden of heavy taxation to sustain class legislation and the interests of a portion of our people at the expense of the great bulk of our population, there would be an emphatic and conclusive negative. So it is with free trade. There is now hardly a man in public life who advocates it pure and simple. Nobody wants direct taxation, although it would bring taxation so near and so constantly before the people that Congress would hesitate long before it voted the sums of money it now does if not for improper at least for questionable purposes."

"What other measures of reform are likely to be effected by the Democratic party and how will their return to power affect the business interests of the country?" was asked.

THE NEED OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

"The people are opposed to all subsidies and all kinds of jobbery," rejoined the ex-speaker. "Thorough reform in the civil service of the government is needed and the enactment of laws to prevent the enforced assessments on officials' salaries, whether such office holders are under Federal, state or municipal control and authority. I think I can assure the public that nothing will be done by the Democratic House which will in any degree disturb or even embarrass our present business relations add prosperity, whether such may relate to commerce, manufactures or agriculture. Our experience and the lessons of our defeats and long absence from power will save the people and our party from such dangers."

By easy transitions the congressman got around to the subject of the Republican defeat in this state on Tuesday. He regarded the result of the election as a complete and final overthrow of bossism. The leaders of all parties and factions, he said, would do well to fully understand this feature of the result. When the subject of the speakership of the House of Representatives was broached by the reporter, Mr. Randall good humoredly said: "No matter who is the speaker, the policy I have indicated will be executed as far as the Democrats in Congress can shape legislation. You can well understand," he said, in conclusion, "with such prospects ahead for the country and my party I am in the best of hope for the future."

Congressman Budd, of California.

James H. Budd, of San Joaquin, the political sailor, whom a lucky chance cast upon the Democratic billows and landed safaly in the haven of success, is a young man of thirty-two, genial, jovial, jolly and careless. The troubles of the world sit lightly upon him, and he never allows the labors of his attorney's office to interfere with a proper appreciative enjoyment of whatever pleasures may be cast in his way. He has a great fondness for variety entertainments, in which he has sometimes taken part. A circumstance which happened some time ago in Stockton will illustrate the liberal and happy-go-lucky qualities of the man.

A negro minstrel, who had been playing in a variety theater similar to that now in Sacramento, had fallen upon bad luck, was sick in bed with the rheumatism, and his purse was as flabby as his pulse was feverish. Jim Budd—as everybody in San Joaquin calls him—had been rather a constant attendant at the theater in question, and had become intimately acquainted with the sick performer. Hearing of his illness, the Congressman-elect went to see him. After the passage of the usual remarks of condolence, Budd asked: "Well, ——, how are you fixed?" "Oh, I'm all right," Jim, was the answer from the sufferer, who was probably too proud to let his condition be known. Causually remarking that he knew better, Budd went down into his pocket, pulled out a $20 piece, threw it on the bed and left the room without saying another word.

When the minstrel was able to rise he was still in sore straits. He desired to have a benefit by which he could raise money, but he was refused the theater unless he could pay for it in advance. Budd rented the theater for him, hired the orchestra, attended to the advertising, and got the Fire Department—of which he is a prominent member—interested in the matter. Not only that, but on the night of the variety entertainment at the benefit in question, Jim Budd blacked up and appeared on one end, with the beneficiary on the other. And that is the reason why the variety performers in this city worked for him on election day, and why the young minstrel whom he had so much benefited loudly proclaimed himself for Jim Budd first, last and all the time, even if there were not another ballot cast for him.

President Arthur Warned of a Storm.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The President has received a communication from Professor E. Stone Wiggins, LL. D., Astronomer of the Canadian Finance Department, under date of November 27, 1882, of which the following is a copy: "May it please your Excellency: On the 23d of September last I announced through the Canadian press that a great storm would occur in March next: that it would be felt in the Northern Pacific, would appear in the Gulf of Mexico on the night of the 9th and—being reflected by the Rocky Mountains—would cross this meridian from the West at noon of Sunday, March 11, 1882. No vessel, whatever her dimensions, will be safe out of harbor, and none of small tonage can hope to survive the tidal wave and fury of this tempest. As the wind will blow from the southeast the planetary force will be sufficient to submerge the lowlands of the American Coast, especially those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and washed by the Gulf stream, while the air-currents for several hundred miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountain range, owing to the great atmospheric pressure in those regions will spread universal destruction. The New England States will also suffer severely from the wind and floods. No point outside of harbor in the whole area of the Atlantic especially north of the Equator, will be a place of safety; for this will be pre-eminently the greatest storm that has visited this continent since the days of your illustrious first President. In view of this event, therefore, I take the great liberty of representing to your Excellency the advisability of ordering all United States ships into safe harbors not later than the 6th of March, till this storm be passed."

News From Washington.

HOW MARSHALL HENRY WILL MAKE HIS FIGHT IN CONGRESS—A COALITION IN NEBRASKA — AN INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is affirmed on the authority of the Attorney General that Marshal Henry was quite well aware that the conversation between the Attorney General and him published yesterday was not private. The Attorney General says Marshal Henry was summoned to his office to explain his official condnct, and it is absurd to say that what took place is to be regarded as a private conversation. Letters from the government counsel in the star route cases were addressed to the Attorney General, alleging that he and some of his deputies were constantly belittling and deriding the prosecution in the hearing of the jurors in the star route cases. When the President sends the notice of suspension of Marshal Henry to the Senate, with the nomination of his successor, the subject will be referred to the judiciary committee, when witnesses will be summoned and the matter gone into at length. It is said that Messrs. Merrick and Bliss will be among those who will appear before the judiciary committee, and it is suggested that the committee should hold open sessions.

DANGERS IN NEBRASKA.

A letter received here this evening from a republican member of the Nebraska legislature expresses the apprehension that a coalition will be formed between the Democrais and the anti-monopolists of the Legislature, and if this occurs, the writer says sadly that the combination will gobble up all the good things including the United States Senatorship, and the Republicans will be left out in the cold.

A NEW COURT OF APPEALS.

It is understood that a determined effort will be made when Congress re-assembles to have the House take up and pass Senator David Davis's bill, which provides for the establishment of an intermediate Court of Appeals. It will be remembered this bill passed the Senate last session, and only awaits the concurrence of the House. In this connection it is said that if the bill passes both houses the President will approve it.

The Star Route Men's Last Move.

AN EFFORT THROUGH THE NEWSPAPERS TO TURN PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THEIR FAVOR.

Special dispatch to the Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Star Route plunderers have long realized that they had a desperate struggle before them. If they had fancied for a moment that their escape on the first trial released them from their troubles the prompt annoucement of Attorney General Brewster and Colonel Bliss quickly undeceived them. The immediate preparations for a new trial and the vigorous measures against those through whom the miscarriage of justice came in the first encounter taught the conspirators that it was no child's play and that all the force which justice could command was to be arrayed against them.

Appreciating this truth the defendants have changed their tactics. Up to that time they had defied public sentiment. But now they began to realize that they must set every possible agency at work in their favor, and that they must change the current of opinion if possible. A month ago an eminent Republican who has excellent opportunities of knowing the inside movements in public affairs stated that the Star Route people would make a systematic effort to modify the overwhelming feeling against them throughout the country. He said that their game would be to procure the insertion in leading jonrnals of letters cunningly designed to excite suspicion against others and to create sympathy for themselves.

There are signs that this policy is being worked out. Several days ago the Cincinnati *Commercial* contained an extended letter which purported to give some facts connected with the Star Route cases which had never before been published. Under this cover it contained a violent assault on ex-Attorney General MacVeagh, ex Postmaster General James and others who had been active in beginning the prosecution. It was a tissue of fabrications from beginning to end. The *Commercial* has been one of the most conspicuous and outspoken opponents of the Star Route ring, and the appearance of this letter in its columns can probably be explained on the theory that it was wormed in under the above described policy. It is quite likely that a similar attempt will be made with other influential papers.

THE figures given by the treasurer of the United States in his report for the year 1882 are strong arguments in favor of the reduction of taxation. The total increase in net revenue of the government for the present year over 1881 is $42,742,957.71. This shows an increase from customs of $22,251,054.23; from internal revnue, $11,233,209,94; from sales of public lands, $2,581,277,20, and from miscellaneous sources $6,607,416. The net expenditures decrease from $260,712,887 to $257,981.440, a reduction of $2,731,447. Apparently the whole internal revenue system may be wiped out and still leave the government plenty of money to defray all necessary expenses. If civil service reform is to be practically established, there can be no reason why four thousand office holders should be retained at a cost of five millions of dollars per year for the purpose of collecting needless revenues, nor can the people be longer expected to bear the burdens of unnecessary taxation.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Gen. Butle in an Important Land Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Governor Ben. F. Butler to-day made an argument before the Secretary of the Interior in a case involving millions of dollars worth of property in the city of Chicago. Governor Butler appears as counsel for E. L. Merrifield, who attempted to locate a quantity of Parterfield scrip within the corporate limits of that city. His application was rejected by the commissioner of the general land office, and the case comes before the secretary upon appeal by Merrifield from that decision.

The Parties' Strength.

The assumption that this is not a Democratic state, between the vote for Beaver and that for Stewart added is more than the vote for Pattison, is not a fair assumption. If it is right to add the Stewart vote to the Beaver vote to determine the present strength of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, it is equally right to add the Aamstrong vote to the Pattison vote to determine the Democratic strength.

Let's see how it would look, put it that way:

REPUBLICAN STRENGTH.

Beaver vote	315,589
Stewart vote	43,743
Total	359,332

DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH.

Pattison vote	353,791
Armstrong vote	23,484
Total	373,275
Excess of Democratic strength	19,943

If we add the Pettitt or Prohibition vote (5,196) to the Republican strength, there is still left a Democratic excess of 14,747.

REPUBLICAN STRENGTH.

Hoyt vote	319 567
Prohibition vote	3,653
Total	323,220

DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH.

Dill vote	497,060
Mason vote	81,758
Total	578,818
Excess of Democratic strength	55,598

Then, how was it four years ago?

The fact of the matter is that the Democratic strength has been increasing year after year in Pennsylvania for a number of years past, and this year, for the first time, it was found impossible to divide it to any serious extent by Stalwart methods and, therefore, the Democrats won. This isn't any fine spun theory, but the simple truth.

And they will win again and again and for years to come, if the leadeas of the party don't make the mistake made by the Stalwarts, and assume themselves the bosses of instead the servants of the people.—*Union Leader.*

Shrewsbury's Midget.

A Shrewsbury, (Pa.) correspondent of the New York *Gazette* says:

"We have in our town what may be called a midget child. Three weeks ago Mrs. Winfield Flory gave birth to a child that weighs just one and one-half pounds. Its foot is one and a half inches long, and an ordinary finger ring will pass over its hand and arm to the shoulder. Its face and head are very small, and it has a full suit of hair. Its health is good, and it has all appearances of living to be a wonder in Shrewsbury."

*** "Winter finds out what summer lays by." Kidney-Wort cures in Winter and in Summer. There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly bene ted by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you cannot prepare the dry buy the liquid. It has the same effect.

An Unanswered Conundrum.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, passed through this city one day last week on his way to Washington. Being asked: "Providing there is a reorganization of the party, a healing of personal differences, do you believe there would then be a chance for success in 1884?

He replied:

"If the Republican party can select as its candidate a man who has not been identified with the quarrels which have existed in the party—one in whose ability and integrity the people have confidence—I am confident it will succeed."

"Do you know of such a man."

"It is too early now talk about candidates. Differences must first be settled.

The Independent.

The Independent needs only to be better known to add to its already large list of friends. It has been published for thirty-five years and has acquired a world wide reputation as the best religious and literary newspaper.

The Independent is not denominational Its creed and field are broader than any sect. As a Christian journal, its aim is to strengthen and extend Evangelical religion and to defend it against the attacks of Materialism, Atheism, and unbelief. It is free to approve or to criticise in any of the denominations whatever it believes is designed to advance or hinder the progress of the Gospel of Christ.

In civil and political affairs THE INDEPENDENT will contend for sound ideas and principles. It fought against slavery and the iniquitous system of the Oneida Community. It is now fighting against Mormonism. It believes in the reform of the civil service and tariff, in the purification of politics and in cheaper postage, and will maintain those principles which the highest ethics and best intelligence requires.

The Independent is designed to suit all tastes and wants. We provide weekly stories by the best magazine writers, poems by the leading poets of America and England (we first publisned in America Tennyson's last poem), and for others, who look especially for instruction, whether in religious, literary, educational, philosphical, or scientific articles, we furnish what no other periodical does or can. We pay large prices to obtain the most eminent writers. Besides the editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty two specialists, which include Biblical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Aarts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities Ministerial Register, Hymn Note, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions Sunday school, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, Selections, and Agriculture. 32 *Pages in all*

We will report in full Rev. Joseph Cook's celebrated Boston Monday Lecures, which will begin in January. Mr. Cook has just returned frem a two years' trip round the world, and his lectures this Winter will attract greater attention than ever.

Notice of Charter!

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania under the Act of Assembly, entitled to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company," the charter and object whereof is the place of mining and selling of coal, ores, and other minerals, and the manufacturing and selling of coke made from bituminous coal, the principal place of business whereof is to be in the county of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

WALLACE & KREBS,
Clearfield, Pa., Nov. 20, '82. 46-3t