

Philadelphia Branch.

Don't Forget
—THE—
Philadelphia Branch
IS A
ONE-PRICED STORE.



Is again to the fore with an extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter Clothing,

and respectfully invites the public to call and examine our elegant Suits and Over Coats, for

Men, Youth, Boys, and Children's wear manufactured for our trade of the best material, and in all styles to please.

Our stock of Men's suits in Cutaways, Sacks, Prince Alberts, Double Breasted Coats, Reversible, Chen-chilla and Beaver Overcoats are Superior, and Invite Attention.

And now just look here, Men and Boys, are you going to freeze this Winter, or not? Why, of course you're not. You must have Winter Clothing, and what you want is the Best in the Market for the Lowest Price. You have got your money honestly, and of course you want the most for it. WE WANT JUST SUCH BUSINESS, and therefore invite your visit to the PHILADELPHIA BRANCH. Our business relations with the People of Centre County in the past have been pleasant and satisfactory, and in offering our Thanks for the Liberal custom heretofore given us, we renew the pledge upon which we started out—FAIR AND JUST DEALING TO ALL.

REMEMBER THE
FINEST AND
CHEAPEST
CLOTHING,

IS AT THE PHILADELPHIA
BRANCH ON ALLEGHENY STREET

LEWIN & CO., Proprietors
Bellefonte, Pa.

Rail Road.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R.— Time Table in effect Nov. 19, '83.	
WESTWARD.	Exp. Mail.
AM.	PM.
Leave Lock Haven.....	4 45 4 00
Flemington.....	4 48 4 04
Mill Hall.....	4 52 4 07
Beech Creek.....	5 01 4 21
Eagleville.....	5 04 4 26
Howard.....	5 13 4 36
Mount Eagle.....	5 18 4 43
Curtin.....	5 22 4 48
Milesburg.....	5 30 4 55
Bellefonte.....	5 40 5 05
Milesburg.....	5 50 5 15
Snow Shoe Int.....	5 53 5 19
Unionville.....	6 02 5 28
Julian.....	6 12 5 38
Martha.....	6 22 5 48
Port Matilda.....	6 29 5 56
Hannab.....	6 37 6 14
Fowler.....	6 39 6 16
Bald Eagle.....	6 49 6 19
Vail.....	6 53 6 24
Arrive at Tyrone.....	7 05 6 35

EASTWARD.	
PM.	AM.
Leave Tyrone.....	7 30 8 30
East Tyrone.....	7 37 8 37
Vail.....	7 40 8 40
Bald Eagle.....	8 45 8 45
Fowler.....	7 54 8 56
Hannab.....	7 57 8 59
Port Matilda.....	8 05 9 09
Martha.....	8 18 9 17
Julian.....	8 23 9 26
Unionville.....	8 33 9 37
Snow Shoe Int.....	8 42 9 47
Milesburg.....	8 45 9 50
Bellefonte.....	8 55 10 00
Milesburg.....	9 05 10 10
Curtin.....	9 15 10 19
Mount Eagle.....	9 19 10 23
Howard.....	9 26 10 32
Eagleville.....	9 36 10 42
Beech Creek.....	9 40 10 46
Mill Hall.....	9 52 10 58
Flemington.....	9 55 11 01
Arrive at Lock Haven.....	10 00 11 05

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—
Time Table in effect Nov. 19, '83.

WESTWARD.	Mixed.
PM.	AM.
Leave Scotia.....	12 15 5 00
Fairbrook.....	1 00 6 20
Penn'a Furnace.....	1 15 6 40
Hostler.....	1 28 6 50
Marengo.....	1 35 6 55
Lovelille.....	1 38 6 00
Furnace Road.....	1 45 6 10
Warriors Mark.....	2 00 6 25
Pennington.....	2 12 6 40
Weston Mill.....	2 25 6 50
L. & T. Junction.....	2 31 6 55
Tyrone.....	2 35 6 58

EASTWARD.	
PM.	AM.
Leave Tyrone.....	4 00 9 20
L. & T. Junction.....	4 04 9 25
Weston Mill.....	4 14 9 33
Pennington.....	4 22 9 48
Warriors Mark.....	4 32 9 58
Furnace Road.....	4 57 10 12
Lovelille.....	5 02 10 16
Marengo.....	5 07 10 22
Hostler.....	5 17 10 35
Penn'a Furnace.....	5 27 10 44
Fairbrook.....	5 47 11 03
Scotia.....	6 20 11 39

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
(Phila. & Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 18, 1883.

WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	
Leaves Philadelphia.....	11 20 p.m.
Harrisburg.....	4 20 a.m.
Williamsport.....	8 40 a.m.
Jersey Shore.....	9 09 a.m.
Lock Haven.....	9 40 a.m.
Renovo.....	10 55 a.m.
Arrives at Erie.....	7 35 p.m.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	
Leaves Philadelphia.....	7 40 a.m.
Harrisburg.....	11 15 a.m.
Williamsport.....	2 55 p.m.
Lock Haven.....	3 55 p.m.
Renovo.....	5 10 p.m.
Kane.....	9 03 p.m.
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte station.....	5 05 p.m.
FAST LINE	
Leaves Philadelphia.....	11 10 a.m.
Harrisburg.....	3 25 p.m.
Williamsport.....	7 15 p.m.
Arr at Lock Haven.....	8 05 p.m.
EASTWARD.	
LOCK HAVEN EXPRESS	
Leaves Lock Haven.....	6 50 a.m.
Williamsport.....	7 55 a.m.
arr at Harrisburg.....	11 30 a.m.
Philadelphia.....	3 15 p.m.
DAY EXPRESS	
Leaves Kane.....	6 00 a.m.
Renovo.....	10 05 a.m.
Lock Haven.....	11 15 a.m.
Williamsport.....	12 25 a.m.
arr at Harrisburg.....	3 43 p.m.
Philadelphia.....	7 25 p.m.
ERIE MAIL	
Leaves Erie.....	1 55 p.m.
Renovo.....	10 27 p.m.
Lock Haven.....	11 20 p.m.
Williamsport.....	12 35 a.m.
arr at Harrisburg.....	4 06 a.m.
Philadelphia.....	7 50 a.m.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R.R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R.R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R. T. GUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.

CANCER CURED.
No disease has so thoroughly defied the skill of the medical profession as cancerous affections and as they have always been considered incurable, it has been thought disreputable to adopt their treatment as a specialty; and hence physicians have neglected their proper study. But of late years new and important discoveries have brought forth a course that now proves successful in any of its forms, with certainty, without the use of the knife or caustic plasters. We have a treatment that is comparatively mild. It is not poisonous, does not interfere with the healthy flesh, can be applied to any part of the body, even the tongue. We take nothing for our services until the cancer is cured.
Address: D. J. HUBERT, Eagleville, Centre Co., Pa.
Subscribers for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

How The Democrats "Blunder."

The Republican, as well as certain "Independent" papers, take special delight in pretending that the Democrats are continually "blundering," they keep their courage up all the year around by their shivering fun on this subject, and when the elections are over and their banners are trailing in the mud they hysterically proclaim that the Democrats have again "blundered" into victories. They play so continuously on this string, that even many Democrats themselves are partly persuaded that such is the fact. Hence let us see what kind of "blundering" the Democrats have been guilty of in only the last three or four years.

They have held their own in the United States Senate; They have changed the United States House of Representatives from a Republican body of 12 majority, to a Democratic one of 77 majority; They have elected a Democratic governor in California in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in Colorado in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in Connecticut in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in Kansas in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in Michigan in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democrat governor in Nevada in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in New York in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democrat governor in Pennsylvania in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in Ohio in place of a Republican;

They have elected a Democratic governor in Tennessee in place of a Republican;

Not to say anything of the election of Butler in Massachusetts a year ago, and the sweeping Democratic victory in Virginia a few weeks ago.

If this is "blundering," the Democrats do not need to be as much alarmed about it as the Republicans.

Narrow Escape of A Man From Being Killed.

A passenger on the fast line from Philadelphia on Saturday last states that one of the most miraculous escape from death he has ever seen occurred near Mt. Joy. As the train was about to come into the place a gentleman, who was in a sleigh, was coming toward the track. He noticed that he could not cross in time and endeavored to check his horse. The animal was a wild one and dashed ahead. Recognizing his danger the man let go the lines and threw himself out of the hind end of the sleigh. He was not a second too soon. As he struck the snow the locomotive struck the horse and carried the animal with the sleigh attached for a distance of about thirty feet, killing the beast almost instantly and making kindling wood out of the sleigh. Both the horse and sleigh were finally thrown over a steep embankment. The man, whose name could not be ascertained, was not injured in the least.

Suffrage in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island is well known, has not a republican form of government. Its suffrage restrictions are the narrowest in the country. Under their operation, a foreign born citizen, no matter how long naturalized nor of what worth cannot vote unless he owns real estate worth \$134 or with a yearly rental of \$7 per annum. Thus it has happened that a gentleman who rose to the rank of brigadier general in the late war, by gallant service for his adopted country has been disfranchised by the loss of his property; men who have represented the state in Congress are disqualified to vote through business misfortunes, and in one instance a man of wealth who loaned all his estate to the government on its bonds, found that by this act he had deprived himself of the privilege of franchise. The result of this restriction is that the vote in Rhode Island is much smaller in proportion to the population than in any other commonwealth in the country.

In explanation of the perpetuation of this system a prominent Republican politician of the state has told a New York Times reporter that it is due to the fact that "Rhode Island is not an agricultural state; it is full of factory employes who are mainly Irish. They are Democrats. The abolition of our suffrage restriction would put us in the power of this class. Our great corporations would be at their mercy." There is a refreshing frankness about this to say the least of it. It is the old doctrine of let him take who has the power and let him keep who can. Republican Pharisees, who clamor about methods of political ostracism and exclusion in the South, will do well to study the Rhode Island plain and see what their party does to "keep solid" one of its most steadfast states. Lancaster Intelligencer.

The New Senator From Ohio.

Henry B. Payne is about seventy years old. Before the war he was a member of the Ohio State Senate. He went to the Charleston Convention as a Douglass Democrat. After the division of the Democratic party he remained a Union Democrat. He was elected to Congress in 1875, from the Cleveland district, over Richard C. Parsons, by a majority of 2700, and was the first Democrat ever elected from the Cleveland district of the Western Reserve in its history, every member from the organization of that district down having been a Whig or a Republican. The district had before been good for 6000 Republican majority at any time of the year.

Previously, however, in 1857, he had been nominated for governor, against Salmon P. Chase, who had just been renominated after one brilliant gubernatorial term. Chase was in the nobility of his personal beauty and talents, the leader lawyer of Cincinnati, as Payne was of Cleveland, and had a great city's enthusiasm and a particular following on the Western Reserve. He had received about 40,000 majority. By the energy of his canvass and the impression he made as a person of safe conduct and high citizenship, Mr. Payne brought Chase's majority down to 400 or 500, making the election so close that for two or three weeks the issue was undecided. In Congress Mr. Payne was a resumptionist. Interested in vast iron and steel enterprises. He is a Protectionist. In an address delivered one year ago he spoke earnestly in favor of a tariff, both for revenue and protection.

Mr. Payne is a very wealthy man through his wife, who was the daughter of Oliver Perry, who owned a large portion of the site of Cleveland. Handling this large home estate—a farm on the site of a city now of 150,000 inhabitants—Mr. Payne had his attention turned to the investment of its revenues. He has, therefore been for more than thirty years a financier rather than a lawyer, seldom engaging in causes except in aid of the poor, and then always as a counsellor. The development of the city of Cleveland became his avocation as its main property holder, and the development of the city is largely due to him.

His oldest son, Nathan P. Payne, has been mayor of Cleveland. Colonel O. H. Payne, another son, is at the head of the Standard Oil Company, the greatest refinery and oil shipping concern in the world. Henry W. Payne manages the Payne estate. The Payne mansion, on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland is a sort of urban farm: a stout old stone house, where Mrs. Payne was born; it is still in the midst of fields, lawns and groves of trees. Mr. Payne is above the medium size, but spare; he is gray and has a mild, intelligent address, enforced with clear, well-developed features and blue eyes.

The Democrats have not all the fun of dissension to themselves. A special to the N. Y. Graphic from Washington says:

The Republican leaders in Congress are disturbed by a danger which threatens them owing to an inability to come to an agreement on the tariff question. The Middle States men fear that New England will break away, and the big isolation, if any bill should reach the Senate from the House, may become simply a grab game, each one taking what he can get. Should this occur the Republicans cannot go to the country upon a well defined issue for a high tariff, which the chief men of the party think will be the best on which to make the contest. They fear that when the bill which may pass the House comes up that Aldrich, Dawes, Morrill and Hawley will not consent to kill it, but will go into it with the intention of getting free wool for the benefit of the New England woolen manufacturers, and free dye stuffs and machinery for the cotton manufacturers. Such an outcome of the matter would demoralize the party and smash its issue for the Presidential campaign.

The Currency Question.

Senator Sabin, the Republican national committee chairman, wants the payment of the national debt to cease, and 50 years two cent bond to be issued to furnish a basis for the national bank currency, these institutions to be relieved from the payment of the one per cent. tax and the bonds being therefore made to them equivalent to a three per cent. investment. That plan will suit the banks.

Chairman Buckner, of the House committee, does not see the benefit of continuing the debt for the sake of continuing the national banks. And when the debt is paid off he sees that the banks must cease to exist as national banks by reason of there being no bonds to serve as the needed guarantee for their circulation. Mr. Buckner under these circumstances looks to an issue of treasury notes directly by the

government to take the place of bank notes as currency.

The interesting question for the people is why the nation should pay two or three per cent. upon the paper currency it uses for the purpose of inducing the banks to issue it! The United States treasury always has specie in its vaults to answer as a basis upon which to issue notes payable on demand in specie. Why then should it pay banks to issue such notes? We certainly should not maintain a debt to enable the national banks to issue currency. There may be reasons urging the non-payment of the government bonds, but this is not one of them. Treasury notes based on the coin in the treasury, redeemable on demand at the sub-treasuries and mints, and not made a legal tender, will give us quite as good a paper currency as that we have from the national banks and probably better in one regard at least; the government would hardly keep in circulation the filthy paper we now are cursed with, spreading infection in its path, but would adopt the rule of the Bank of England, which never reissues a note when returned to it. This extravagance in new circulating paper is one that the people will gladly pay for, but which banks that issue their circulation for profit only will never be guilty of. For this one sin against the public sense and safety, bank currency is worthy of condemnation.

Allunde Bradley Almost Victimized by Confidence Sharps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—An attempt to obtain money on a raised check of which Justice Bradley, of the United States supreme court, was the intended victim was made in this city to-day but failed. A district messenger boy entered the National Metropolitan bank about noon and handed the teller a sealed envelope which on opening he found contained a check for \$500 signed by Justice Bradley, and a note stating that the money was wanted by the person in whose favor the check was drawn to purchase uniforms for the cadet corps. The teller questioned the boy who said two men had given him the note and told him to bring the money to them. He was sent back to report that the bank would not entrust him with such a large sum and a clerk was sent to watch him. He was seen to meet two men who jumped on board a street car when they saw that the clerk was watching them and escaped. Justice Bradley said when inquiry was made that he gave a check for \$500 to two men who came to him for a subscription to aid in the purchase of uniforms for the cadets, and on examination it was found that this check had been raised to \$500.

A Senator's Bank Account.

"I see," said Senator Fry, "that a Washington paper, in a very complimentary notice, sets me down as a poor man, not worth over \$25,000. That's too much," said Mr. Fry. "But the fellow who wrote that does not know the reason I am so poor. It came about in this wise, I was brought up in a Quaker family, and when, in my boyhood, I got a chance to go up to Boston my Quaker grandfather gave me \$5 to spend. I did not know any boys in Boston, and I could think of no way to have \$5 worth of fun without boys, so I kept the money in my pocket. When I got home my grandfather asked me how I spent the \$5, and I, with the air of one who had done a virtuous action, said: 'I did not spend it at all, grandfather; I saved it and have it in my pocket.' Whereupon my grandfather said: 'You may give me back the money, William. I gave you that money to spend in Boston.' Ever since that," said the Senator, "I have known better than to save money."

What the Diver Sees.

The first sensation in descending under water in a suit of armor is the sudden bursting roar in the ears, caused by the air driven into the helmet from the air pump. The flexible air hose has to be strong enough to bear a pressure of twenty-five to fifty pounds to the square inch. The drum of the ear yields to the strong external pressure, the mouth opens involuntarily, the air rushes into the tube and strikes the drum, which strikes back to its normal state with a sharp, pistol-like crack. Peering through the goggle eyes of glass in his helmet, the diver sees the strange beauties about him clearly, and in their own calm splendor. Above him is a pure golden canopy, while around him and beside him are tints and shimmering hues, including all colors, which are indescribably elegant. The floor of the sea rises like a golden carpet, inclining gently to the surface. The change of familiar objects are wonderful. The wreck of a ship seems studded with emeralds, glittering in lines of gold; piles of brick assume the appearance of crystal; a ladder becomes silver, every shadow gives the impression of a bottomless depth.

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Party Dissensions.

The thick and thin Republican journals are doing their utmost to make it appear that there are dissensions among the Democrats in congress on the tariff question. There is unquestionably some difference of opinion among Democratic congressmen as to the extent to which the proposed reduction of the tariff should be carried, but there is a substantial agreement among them that there ought to be a considerable reduction. A few favor a postponement of the matter until next year, but these concede the necessity for a revision of the tariff.

Until the committee of ways and means shall report a tariff bill to the house it will be impossible for even a Republican editor to know whether or not the Democrats in congress will divide on the question. The Republican journals are therefore just a little premature in their declaration that there is a conflict raging among the Democratic congressmen who differ, not in principle but in policy, on the subject of the tariff. Those journals betray an anxiety in regard to this matter which shows that they have but little hope that their party will be able to win the presidency from a united Democracy.

The truth is that the Republican party is not by any means harmonious on the subject of the tariff. The brains of the party are on the side of the revenue reformers. The professors in the New England colleges, notable among them Professors Sumner and Seelye, are outspoken free traders. And yet these learned men are Republicans. The leading Republican pulpites, who have been accustomed to preach politics, are of the same way of thinking. The ablest Republican newspapers, as for example the New York Times, the New York Evening Post, the Buffalo Express and the Chicago Tribune, are either earnestly opposing protection or laboring outright for the establishment of free trade principles. Excepting the New York Tribune and the Chicago Inter Ocean there is not a Republican journal of large circulation which advocates protection for the sake of protection. The small fry Republican newspapers are therefore fain to console themselves with the hope that the Democrats will also divide on the tariff question and hence the profuse shedding of ink to prove that the Democratic congressmen are fighting over it before they have ever had an opportunity to compare notes upon it.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Merritorious but Modest.

General Hancock is one of the most popular and best liked gentlemen in this country. His reception in California, which he just visited after many years' absence, was in the nature of an ovation, wherever he went, and now upon his return through Texas to Arkansas, the people turn out to welcome him as though he were indeed the president that he honestly ought to have been. And yet he is as modest and unassuming as though he never had fought a battle or run a presidential race.

The Chicago Tribune says there are twenty millionaires now in the United States Senate, and enough more who are the representatives of millionaire corporations to make up one-half of the whole number of Senators. It does not make a man necessarily vicious to make him the owner of a million dollars—it ought to make him conservative—but there are so few men in the country who have that amount of money that when so large a proportion of them are United States Senators the conclusion is forced upon the minds of men that they are Senators by reason of their capabilities. This is dead wrong. "Twenty or thirty years ago," says the Tribune, "the Senate was composed mainly of brainy poor men, and its leaders were Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, Sumner, Ewing, Corwin, Douglas, Trumbull, Fessenden, Wade, Chase and the like. Now the Senate has no leader, and a larger proportion of its members are millionaires who buy their elections from their State Legislatures for the purpose of acting as attorneys of some sinister interest or of crowning the edifice of their huge possessions by the glory of a seat in the American House of Lords. Once great men went to the Senate to work for their principles and ideas; now rich men go there to work for their interests or to air their purses. The room that once rang with the periods of Webster and Sumner, Clay and Calhoun, and Chase and Douglas is now stupefied by the predatory and platitudinous essays of the defenders of monopoly and grants, monopoly taxes, monopoly contracts, monopoly opposition to all reform and investigation. It results from the plutocratic character of the majority of the Senators that the Senate is becoming, like the English House of Lords, a merely obstructive branch of the Government. It was in the Senate last year that the worst jobs were introduced into the Tariff bill. It was the Senate that resisted as long as it could the passage of the Civil-service bill, and which has been relied on implicitly and successfully to prevent the forfeiture of land grants, or the enactment of any laws for the regulation of the railroads, or the incorporation of a postal telegraph, or any other measure of popular need or benefit."