

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 Roads.

**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	
Hannah	6 37	6 13	
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	
Hannah	7 57	8 59	
Port Matilda	8 05	9 09	
Martha	8 13	9 17	
Julian	8 23	9 27	
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.

Leaves Snow Shoe 4:13 a. m., arrives at Bellefonte 9:30 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 11:04 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3:50 p. m., arrives at Bellefonte 5:38 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 8:10 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 10:40 p. m.

S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Supt.

**LEWISBURG & TYRONE 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	5 40		
Hostler	1 28	5 50		
Marengo	1 35	5 55		
Loveville	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.		Mixed.	PM.	AM.
Leave Tyrone	4 00	9 20		
L. & T. Junction	4 04	9 25		
Weston Mill	4 14	9 35		
Pennington	4 22	9 48		
Warriors Mark	4 42	9 58		
Furnace Road	4 57	10 12		
Loveville	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 20		

**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
Arr. at 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 at..... 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 08 a m
Philadelphia	7 50 a m

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

**CANCER CURED.**

No disease has so thoroughly baffled 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. HULBERT, Eagleville, Centre Co., Pa.

SUBSCRIBE for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

Garfield on Protection.

THE HIGH TARIFF MEN MORE DANGEROUS TO REAL PROTECTION THAN THE EXTREME FREE TRADERS.

On the 6th of March, 1878, the late President Garfield, then a member of congress from Ohio, replied to Mr. W. D. Kelley of this state, on the subject of the tariff and an inflated currency in the following vigorous and effective style:

In 1860 the burdens of national taxation were light. All our revenues, including loans, amounted only to \$76,000,000, and our whole public debt but \$65,000,000. In the year 1860 the tonnage of our ships upon the seas was 5,353,868 tons, which was more by 140,000 tons than in any other year of our history before or since. Two-thirds of our imports were then carried in American bottoms, as were also more than two-thirds of our exports. Our exports that year reached the aggregate value of \$400,000,000, which was \$43,500,000 more than during any previous year. Our imports were \$362,000,000 decidedly more than any other year. And I make this statement on the authority of David A. Wells, that in 1860 we were exporting to foreign countries more American manufactures than in any other year of our history. In a table printed on page 10 of the report of the special commissioner of the revenue for 1869, it appears that in 1860 there came to this country 179,000 emigrants, 58,000 more than during the preceding year.

A PROSPEROUS ERA.

As an exhibit of the activity and industry of our people, forty-eight hundred and nineteen patents were issued at the patent office in 1860, eleven hundred more than the average number for the three years preceding. In that year we built 1,846 miles of railroad. The people of the United States consumed 332,000 tons of sugar in 1871 and in 1860 they consumed the enormous amount 464,000 tons; more than in any other year of our previous history. The mean annual consumption of tea in the United States, which was 16,000,000 pounds in the decade ending with 1850 was 27,000,000 in the decade ending with 1860. This is certainly an indication that the people had something to buy with.

From 1831 to 1851 the cotton crop of the United States ranged from 100,000,000 to 2,358,000 bales per annum. In 1860 it had risen to the enormous crop of 4,675,770 bales; almost a million more bales than were ever grown in the United States in any previous year of our history.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

I find from the census reports that in 1850 our wheat crops was 100,000,000 bushels, and in 1860 it was 173,000,000 bushels. In 1850 we raised 592,000,000 bushels of corn; in 1860, 838,000,000 bushels, while in 1870 we raised but 760,000,000 bushels. The crop of 1860 was 78,000,000 bushels more than that of 1870 and 346,000,000 more than that of 1850. And so with several of the great cereals. The crop of barley for 1860 was three times that of 1850. The crops of rye and buckwheat in 1860 exceeded those of 1870 as well as those of 1850.

In 1850 the value of the American farms was three and one-quarter billions of dollars; in 1860 it was \$6,645,000,000 by the census, an increase of 103 per cent., while the population increased but 35 per cent. during that decade.

The value of farming implements in 1850 was \$151,000,000; in 1860 it was \$246,000,000, an increase of 70 per cent; while in the next decade it increased but 42 per cent. From the statistics of manufactures given in the census I find that in 1850, 957,000 hands were employed in 1860, 1,311,000. In 1850 the product of manufactures amounted to \$553,000,000; in 1860 to \$1,009,000,000, an increase of 90 per cent., while the population increased but 35 per cent. The products of our manufactures increased in that decade \$870,000,000. But that gentlemen (Mr. Kelley) tells us it was a year of unusual distress.

IRON AND COAL.

He spoke of the iron interest in that year. Let me tell him what the iron and steel associations say in their report for 1877. I find on page 28 that in 1860 there were brought from Lake Superior to our mills in the east 116,000 tons of ore, 51,000 tons more than in any other year of our history.

On page 47 of the same report I learn that the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1860 amounted to 9,807,000 tons, almost 800,000 tons more than in any previous year.

On page 12 of the same report I find that the production of bituminous coal and coke for 1860 amounted to 122,000 tons, which was 38,000 tons more than the greatest product of any preceding year. And how much pig iron did we produce in that year? I quote from page 302 of the volume, "speeches and addresses" by William D. Kelley—a speech made by him here, January 11, 1870, in which he gives the products for seven or eight years; and according to his speech in 1860 the total product

of pig iron in this country was 913,000 tons. This was 130,000 tons more than the average of the six preceding years, yet he holds that 1860 was a year of distress.

This is an old debate between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself; a debate that we had eight years ago, when to justify his extreme views on the tariff (which I do not hesitate to say have done the cause of real protection more harm than the doctrines of the extreme free traders), it was necessary for his argument to make it appear that because we then had a low tariff—1860 was a year of distress.

A PERILOUS POSITION.

We can find ample ground for the sufficient protection of American manufacturers without distorting the history of our country. The gentleman's position lays him open to this dangerous reply that if the low tariff and insufficient volume of currency of 1860 caused the alleged distress of that year, how will he account for what he admits the great distress of 1877, with a much higher tariff and three times the currency of 1860?

The fact is the decade from 1850 to 1860 was one of peace and general prosperity. The aggregate value of real and personal property in the United States in 1850 was, in round millions, \$7,235,000,000; in 1860 it was \$16,159,000,000 an increase of 126 per cent., while the population increased but 35 per cent. Yet to suit a theory of finance we are told that 1860 was a year of great distress and depression of business equaled only by the distress of the present year.

More Postal Reform.

Representative Bingham has introduced a bill making letter-postage two cents an ounce, instead of half an ounce, as at present. There is no question but that the ounce is a much better standard for letter-weight than the half-ounce. A very large proportion of letters vary so slightly from the half-ounce weight that a reasonable doubt usually exists whether a single or double stamp is required. Letter scales are not a convenience which every person has at his or her elbow, and to test the matter at the post office involves considerable trouble. To adopt the ounce standard for single letters will not impair the postal revenues greatly, while it will save people much bother and vexation.

A similar change is needed in regard to newspaper postage. The rate should be one cent for three ounces, instead of two ounces. A seven-column paper, fresh from the press, weighs a trifle more than two ounces. Most people think that one cent, which will take a smaller paper, should take them all, and stamp them accordingly. A six-column paper, which will usually go for one cent, gets a little too heavy when a supplement is added, but it seldom is honored by an extra stamp on that account.

Mr. Bingham realizes the desirability of this change, and proposes to effect it by another bill, which provides that the rate of postage on newspaper and periodical publications, when sent by other than the publishers or news agents, shall be one cent for three ounces or fraction thereof and must be fully prepaid. To Mr. Bingham, more than any other member of Congress, we owe our present two-cent postage, and we are reasonably confident he can secure for us this second reform. The increase proposed for single postage rate in both letters and newspapers would save the people a great deal of annoyance. This is especially true in regard to newspapers, which are never heard of by those for whom they are designed if the scale shows that they are ever so little over the weight paid for.—Press.

Fleeing From Marriage.

William H. Reed, recently of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, has fled to avoid marriage with Miss Ellen Kinch. The day for the nuptials had been fixed, and the prospective bride had made extensive preparations for housekeeping, which duty she expected to enter upon immediately after the wedding. Reed, instead of keeping his engagement, went on the appointed day to the nearest rail road station and took the cars for the West, as is supposed, since which time he has been unheard of, so far as is known in this county.

He left behind him, however, a valuable limestone farm, out of which Miss Kinch hopes to secure satisfaction for her disappointment and injury. She has brought an action for breach of promise, and, upon a writ of foreign attachment, has had the farm levied upon. The amount of her damages is yet to be legally ascertained, but when the matter has been adjudicated she will have ample security by virtue of her attachment for \$10,000 at least. Reed is doubtless ignorant of the proceedings against him and when he learns of them will be under strong inducements to come back and make a defense.

GET YOUR Job Work done at the CENTRE DEMOCRAT office.

Oldest Dynasty in the World.

Saturday, Nov. 3, was the birthday of Mutsuhito I., one hundred and twenty third Emperor of Japan. His Imperial Majesty is now thirty-three years old, having reigned since the death of his father, which took place in 1867. He was born at Kioto on the twenty-second day of the ninth month of the year Kayel, and was the second son of the Emperor Eomel and the Empress Fujiwara. Asako, when about nine years old he was nominated Princes Imperial and heir apparent, and succeeded to the throne on February 13, 1867 being crowned at his birthplace on October 12 in the succeeding year. A few days afterward the new Emperor chose the formula "Meiji" to designate his reign, and married, early the next year, the accomplished daughter of a noble of the first rank. There is no other monarch in the world who can boast of so unbroken a descent from so ancient a stock as the Chinese, it is true, claim that their history commenced some 3,000 years before the birth of Christ for it is unnecessary to treat gravely such records as profess to deal with the fabulous dynasties of heaven, earth and man. Against the 5,000 years or so to which Chinese historians lay claim as the period during which monarchs have ruled this land, the Japanese place only 2,544. They date their calendar from the ascension of Jimmu Tenno, which, according to the best authorities, took place on the 7th of April, 660 B. C. Even this modest claim has been disputed, certain rationalizing spirit of modern times claiming Jimmu is a myth. But this skepticism wants more to support it than the mere antiquity assigned to him. There is nothing unlikely in the fact that a person said to have reigned in Japan while Tullus Hostilius was reigning in Rome was at least as real as his confere in the West. But whatever may be the truth, be Jimmu a myth or a reality, the fact remains that while China has had two-and-twenty dynasties, Japan has had but one. In China the throne has frequently been seized by parvenus. Savage chiefs from Manchuria and Turkestan, slaves raised to the doubtful honor of court favorites—even servants in a Buddhist monastery—have, in many instances, ousted the reigning sovereign and assumed the Imperial vesture. But in Japan there has been one long, unbroken line of monarchs, the longest, oldest dynasty in the world, in comparison with which the Guephs and Hapsburgs are nouveaux riches and Romanoffs of yesterday.

Clippings.

Sparta, Ga., has only 1,000 inhabitants and yet two barrooms there pay \$7.50 each for license.

Under Maine's laws the number of deer in the northern part of the State is increasing. So also is the number of wolves.

Hunters have set fire to the prairies of the Great Sioux Reservation, and are driving the buffaloes before the flames toward the settlements, where they are slaughtered by thousands.

The Dallas Herald says that the longest line of fence in the world will be that from the Indian Territory west across the Texas Panhandle and thirty-five miles into New Mexico. It will be over 200 miles long.

Philadelphia is excited over the project for an elevated railroad. The City of Brotherly Love is also one of long distances, which an elevated road is needed to shorten. But the projects meet with violent opposition.

Schuyler Colfax believes that President Arthur's chances for the nomination for President are excellent "because he has made a splendid executive." He has no information concerning Democratic possibilities, but it is sure that ex-Senator McDonald is the most powerful in Indiana.

The spy "Bella Boyd," who at the outbreak of the rebellion was 15 years of age is the matronly wife of Col. John Hammond, of Texas, who dwells on a ranch near San Antonio. He was one of Stonewall Jackson's scouts in Virginia. She was, as may be remembered, banished to Europe. She has four children.

The Mormons seem to spare no cost in their public buildings. Their temple at Salt Lake City has cost \$5,000,000, and will require half as much more to complete it. Its walls are of granite 9 feet 9 inches thick. They have, too, a tabernacle which will seat 20,000, and which has a marvelous whispering gallery.

The estate of John Nicholson, of Philadelphia, who died in 1860, is just emerging from the network of litigation in which it has been involved for eighty-three years, and its representative appeared in the Court on Monday to ask for the distribution of \$1,600 coming from a settlement of one of the suits. It was allowed.

A North of England Coroner has announced that out of 253 inquests in one year in a manufacturing town 62 were on children under a year, who died through the absence of their mothers at work or at the drinking saloon. The lowest death rate was on Fridays, when the wages are spent; the highest on Sunday, in consequence of Saturday's drunkenness.

The city of St. Louis has found a benefactor in the person of Ralph Selow, a veteran merchant, who died of apoplexy on Monday last. He left in his will \$80,000 to various institutions of the city. To the Manual Training School of the Washington University he gave \$40,000, having previously given \$10,000. He left \$10,000 to St. Luke's Hospital and small sums to other benevolent institutions.