

# The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.  
1884—Cash in advance..... \$1 00  
If not paid in advance..... 2 00

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.  
Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.  
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of subscribers.  
Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.  
Any person procuring a ten-cent subscription will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising. We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Sermons, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in a neat 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 15 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.  
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SPACE OCCUPIED.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
Two inches.....	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Three inches.....	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195
Quarter column (or 5 inches).....	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78
Half column (or 10 inches).....	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156
Three-fourths of column.....	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234

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Special Notices, 5 cents per line—each insertion.  
Legal Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

## Tilden and the Presidency.

THE SAGE OF GRAMERCY OUT OF THE RACE ABSOLUTELY.

I touched politics—incidentally—and told him of the strong sentiment in the south for his renomination. It was almost humorous as he leaned to me and smiling, said: "We are all against the 'old ticket' in his house."

"But the general verdict of the party now seems to point to the certainty of its renomination at Chicago?"

"Yes, and I appreciate it; but I will not allow the use of my name. I know that I reformed the politics of New York ten years ago. I was more able then than now. It would be a herculean task to undertake to reform matters now of the general government. After twenty years of misrule and mismanagement corruption has become fixed, and the most vigorous efforts will be necessary to eradicate it. I don't feel that my condition would allow me to cope with it. In my letter four years ago I stated why I would not allow the use of my name. It was discredited. The same reasons I now urge; they have become stronger, for I am four years older and am more infirm now than then. I would urge that the idea be discontinued, for it is not right that I should undertake to do that which I am physically unable to do."

"Whom then do you consider the most available man for the democracy?"

He slowly shook his head as he replied: "Well, I don't know; Hardly is a good man; his strength in the western states would add much to his chances of success. With the German vote he is very popular and he would prove generally acceptable. Payne would be strong and could make a splendidly vigorous campaign, in case of my election, I should have to make. It can be done without me. I could not stand the physical effort. I would not disappoint my party."

His conversation then became general and but one more political topic was touched and that in reference to the electoral commission. In reply to some question concerning it he said: "Yes, I supported it, I was in favor of it but its acts were one of great wrong and injustice. I know the people sympathize with me, but it's too late. It is past, and is a wrong that cannot be righted did race."

"And Randall?"

"An admirable man, and one who would serve his party and country faithfully."

"Where, in your opinion, will the republican nomination be placed?"

"On Blain or Arthur, I suppose."

"What, Governor, do you think will or should be, the leading issue of the democracy?"

"Reform," he replied. Reform should be the issue. After a misrule of twenty years the people will stand by it. The party has its salvation on its own hands if it but takes advantage of it."

"And if you are considered to be the one to save it, you could not resist its call?"

"I should have to. I have served it faithfully, until I am now unable to do so."

## Squandering the People's Money.

The Star Route investigation by the Springer committee has refreshed public memory as to numerous interesting and important facts. If it has not developed much that is new, it has thrown new light on things that were known or suspected. And has made the masses familiar with facts to which the greatest degree of publicity had not previously been given.

The enormous sums of money thrown away in the prosecution of the Star Route defendants should be paraded before the public gaze on all fitting occasions.

We assert that the money was thrown away—was not reasonable or judiciously expended—for the reasons: First, convictions of the defendants were not reached or even approximated. Second, there was no good reason to expect convictions on the charge preferred; and third, the amounts paid out were vastly in excess of what would have been required had there been a fair chance of success.

Most of the men who do the voting and pay the taxes in this country are poor men, earning less than two dollars a day. If they can support their families and lay by one or two hundred dollars a year they are regarded as exceptionally fortunate. More than half of these working men have all that they can do to make a decent living for themselves and those depending on them. They are compelled to forego luxuries of every kind and to live very frugally in order to keep even with the world. Out of the scant earnings of such citizens the means are gathered, by a system of taxation that is little better than robbery, to pay such bills as were presented by and paid to some of the counsel employed in the Star Route prosecutions. And let it be remembered that the gentlemen were special counsel—extra aids to a department that is supposed to be always fully equipped with legal talent.

The wages of the workmen of Philadelphia average \$1.16 per day. But a Philadelphia lawyer, unknown to fame was paid at the rate of \$150 a day for about eight months; was paid \$10,000 for preparing indictments, one of which was found to be worthless, and had to be replaced by better work.

Men who live by honest toil, and pay taxes on all that they eat, or wear, or in any way use or consume, will not enjoy reflecting on the fact that the total amount for Mr. Bliss's service including salary and personally and expenses, is \$57,732.15, an average of something over \$150 a day for salary, and over \$10 a day for personal expenses.

Almost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid for special counsel in this city, and this is but one item in the costs of those prosecutions. Let the workmen of the country contemplate these facts and figures and remember that the money was absolutely wasted—as effectually wasted as it would have been had it been taken into the streets and handed out in packages to pass by.

Had the Government exerted itself to recover the millions which it charged that the Star Route defendants had stolen, there might have been some excuse for a portion of the tremendous outlay. But no such efforts was made. The Department of Justice will be investigated by the people during the campaign of 1884, and the Administration that pays lawyers more than \$150 a day, besides \$10 a day for expenses, will have need of able and ingenious defenders.—Washington Post.

## MacVeagh and the Star Route.

The Star Route inquiry is serving to outline very distinctly the features of the abortive undertaking to bring the criminals to justice. Mr. MacVeagh tells the story, so far as he knows it, in a very frank way. He believes he had the support of Garfield in his endeavor, which there is no doubt that he sincerely made to convict the thieves. It is very doubtful, however, considering Garfield's weakness of character, whether his virtue would have lasted to back up his attorney general to the end. Before Garfield's death the thieves strove to secure MacVeagh's dismissal, knowing that he would be a rock in their path in dealing with Garfield.

When Arthur came in, they wanted MacVeagh to stay, knowing that they were safe with Arthur, and understanding that the appearance of a vigorous prosecution would be better kept if it was left in his hands, which would nevertheless be tied by Arthur, so that they would do no harm. Mr. MacVeagh felicitously describes Arthur as of the order of practical politicians, while he himself belonged to the sentimental kind. There could not be any harmony of feeling or action between men who looked upon political methods so differently, and MacVeagh did undoubtedly a very wise thing in getting away from Arthur and the simulated Star Route prosecution, which was bound to end as it did. The result showed that he gauged Arthur correctly. The public has been longer in taking the man's measure. He stands better with it than he deserves. He is a good deal of a whitened sepulchre, and any thing but a respectable presidential figurehead. The country is deep in the valley of humiliation; and MacVeagh's picture of it ought to suffice to persuade the people to take advantage of the opportunity presented to them this year to start a line of decent presidents, and bring to an end the list of unseemable objects who have so long disgraced the country in its highest office.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

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## National aid to Free Schools.

THE PLAN APPROVED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.

The Morrill Education bill, which was reported favorably yesterday by Senator Pugh, from the Committee on Education and Labor, provides for the setting apart forever of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands, and annually of a sum of money equal to one-half of the moneys paid into the Treasury in each year by the Pacific Railroad companies under the Thurman act, for the education of the people, the amount thus set apart to be apportioned to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, upon the basis of their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years, as an educational fund, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the interest alone to be paid to the States and Territories and the District of Columbia for the educational purposes. It provides that two thirds of the income arising from this fund shall be annually appropriated to the free and impartial education, in public schools, of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years and that one third shall be appropriated for the more complete endowment and support of agricultural colleges until the annual income of such colleges shall have reached the sum of \$30,000, when only that sum shall be apportioned to them. It provides for the establishment in these colleges of schools for the instruction of females in such branches of technical or industrial education as are suited to their sex. It also provides that a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of the amount apportioned to any State or Territory may be applied in the first year to the maintenance of one or more schools for the instruction of teachers of common schools, and not exceeding ten per cent of the amount in each year thereafter may be applied to the same purpose. It provides further that to entitle any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to the benefits of this act it shall maintain for at least three months in each year until January 1, 1887, and thereafter four months in each year, a system of free public schools for all the children within its limits between the ages of six and sixteen, and shall through the proper officer thereof, for the year ending the 30th day of June last preceding such apportionment, make full report to the Commissioner of Education of the number of public free schools, the number of teachers employed, the number of schoolhouses owned, the number of schoolhouses hired, total number of children taught during the year, the actual daily attendance, and the actual number of months of the year school have been maintained in each of the several school districts or divisions of said State, Territory or District, and the amounts appropriated before the legislature or otherwise received for the purpose of maintaining a system of free public schools.

## A Warning from the President.

AMERICANS NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN DYNAMITE CRIMES BY FORWARDING EXPLOSIVES.

Attorney General Brewster has sent the following circular to all United States attorneys and marshals: "By direction of the President I have to inform you it is reported that certain persons are aiding in the prosecution of heinous crimes by shipping to foreign ports explosives dangerous to the highest degree to life and property. No proof has been adduced that this rumor is founded upon fact, and the President cannot believe its truth. The honor of this nation, however, requires that it should not be open to the imputation, unfounded though it be, of the slightest appearance of tolerating such crimes, whether to be committed against our people or those of other countries. Your attention is therefore called to Sections 5353, 5354, 5355, 4278, and 4276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which regulate the shipment of explosive and the punishment of those who infringe their provisions, and you are instructed to be diligent in your efforts to prevent the offenses described and to detect or prosecute those who have or may commit them."

## The Democratic Pruning-Knife.

The appropriations committee of the house at Washington evidently believe in "administrative reform." Mr Randall, Mr. Holman and Mr. Townsend have been interpreting the articles in the newspapers in favor of economical administration as honestly reflecting the sentiment of the country. They have therefore used the pruning-knife very freely in dealing with the estimates of the several departments of the government. They have done this especially in the case of the post office department.

The Postmaster General estimated a deficiency of \$3,000,000 for the next fiscal year which he asked congress to provide for. The appropriations committee, however, concluded that the best thing to do would be to prevent a deficiency. They therefore overhauled

the Postmaster General's estimates and knocked a round million off the "Star routes," another million from postmasters' salaries, and another million from railway transportation of the mails. The committee are convinced that the "fast mail service" which is run entirely for the benefit of the New York and Philadelphia newspapers is an outrageous swindle. The alleged "fast mail" leaves New York and Philadelphia at 4 a. m., at least eight hours after the close of business in those cities.

The manner in which the appropriations committee have gone about "turning the rascals out" will of course be highly appreciated by those New York and Philadelphia journals which insist that "administrative reform" is the only issue at present. They will especially admire the policy which cuts off the indirect subsidy of a million dollars per annum to the New York and Philadelphia newspapers through the so-called "fast mails." They are certainly to be congratulated.—Harrisburg Patriot.

AUDITOR GENERAL-ELECT NILES has informed the following clerks in that Department of their retention: Chief Clerk—Thomas McCamsent, Blair. Corporation Clerk—Robert S. Franzier, Allegheny. Clerks—H. N. Graffen; Montgomery; J. Briggs Myers Venango James B. Storey, Butler, and D. L. Imbrie Beaver. It is said that the other seven will come from Philadelphia, Lycoming Tioga, Schuylkill, Washington and York. The night watchman, it is understood, will be a colored man from Philadelphia.

Mackay's Postal Telegraph Company has sent an agent here to propose to take the task of building a postal telegraph line out of the hands of the government and build a line at its own expense that the Post Office can use as freely as if Senator Edmunds' plans should be carried out. It agrees to build the trunk lines between the East and West, North and South, connecting first with all the principal cities and then with every town that has two thousand inhabitants and over. It will establish its own offices in all these places and will place a connection in each place with the Post Offices, where an instrument and operator will also be stationed. The company also agrees to carry all kinds of messages, whether long or short, at a uniform rate of one-half a cent a word.

All the company asks of the government is to agree to sell the telegraphic stamps of the company and that the stamps shall be devised and manufactured by the government, which is to deduct from the sales the cost of making and handling the stamps which are to be used upon messages as they are now on letters. A message of one hundred words, for instance, will require a fifty-cent stamp and the stamping of the message will afford the company the means of estimating correctly its receipts without a complicated system of book keeping. The Postal Telegraph Company ask the government to sell these stamps as a guarantee for their receiving enough business to warrant the outlay in extending their present system.

## Wooley and Conkling.

"Charley" Wooley, of Cincinnati, as he is familiarly called, is one of those quiet, potent forces in politics, of which we have a few notable illustrations in this country. He dips into public affairs for the life of the sport, and is never an aspirant, although he likes to promote his friends. Colonel Wooley and ex-Senator Conkling are now interviewing at each other on the subject of the Presidential fraud of 1876-77, and the matter the former gives the public is decidedly interesting. He was one of a committee of five to whom Mr. Tilden intrusted the management of the affairs of his headquarters in Washington during the progress of the electoral count. Smith M. Weed, of New York, the day before the Senate voted on accepting the fraudulent Louisiana vote, Col. Wooley says:

Came into the headquarters and said that he had a most peculiar conversation with Mr. Conkling a moment before, which was, as I remember it, to this effect: Mr. Conkling said, "Weed the decision in this Louisiana case is damnable, and should not be allowed to pass without protest." Upon Mr. Weed telling me that—and I commit no breach of confidence in reporting what took place between us—I said: "Now, I think I see daylight before us, provided Mr. Conkling is a statesman. If he is simply a large brained New York politician we will fail; otherwise we will succeed."

We went to work then, three of us, and arranged that a Western Senator, known to be Mr. Conkling's most intimate personal friend, should see him that night and give him proper assurances that there were some Republican Senators who felt as he did and who would follow his lead, asking simply that he should lead.

This Western Senator saw Mr. Conkling at midnight, at his hotel, with this result, according to Wooley:

The Senator in question came down and reported to one of the persons to whom I allude, who were managing the affair, "Conkling is hotter than a one-eyed lioness. He says he will make the fight. I told him I would sustain him. Now get your men ready." Upon this being communicated to me, which was done immediately I arranged that we should go to work at six o'clock in the morning, through our messengers and friendly Senators, and see that every Senator was in his place—not only the Democratic but the Republican Senators whom Mr. Conkling had been assured would sustain him—Hamilton, of Texas, a Hayes Republican, was at that time sick in New York; hence we had one more vote than was necessary to sustain Mr. Conkling and to defeat the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case.

The morning that the vote was to be taken I saw Mr. Conkling from my window get into a car running to the Capitol. This was at about half past ten o'clock. It was reported to me that afternoon, and in fact, telegraphed to me from the Capitol, over a fictitious name, that we were defeated. Conkling had run away. He left the Capitol within about thirty minutes of the time when the vote was to be taken upon a decision that he said was demanable, and which was to decide the Presidency of this country, and establish a precedent which he and every good citizen of both parties, I believe, now regrets.

After getting this from Col. Wooley the Herald interviewed Mr. Conkling and he tersely and sharply declared the whole story unfounded, and challenged the production of evidence to show he had ever promised to vote as Col. Wooley declares. Mr. Conkling does not deny and has never done so, that he regarded Hayes as a fraudulent usurper. This will be the verdict of history, and the might-have-beens are immaterial. Conkling missed the opportunity of his life, and is about as responsible for Hayes as the Louisiana Returning Board, or its ally in rascality, the Republican party.—Pittsburgh Post.

## Additional Local.

The following appointments for the Williamsport District were made by the Central Penna. Evangelical Conference which convened at Milton, Pa., March 6-10, 1884. W. E. Detweiler, P. E.:

Bellefonte has a genius in the art of scroll sawing in the person of Lewis Fabian, nephew of Mr. Samuel Lewin. Persons who have visited the latter's store from time to time have seen innumerable brackets of all descriptions displayed about the store, all the handiwork of Mr. Fabian. Decidedly the finest works of this young man is the "Elevated Railroad," intended for book case, and made of black walnut inlaid with Holly. The panels of the door are made of silk velvet, on which is worked the monogram "S. L." The second is a chandelier of white Holly, the centre piece being of Ebony. Six angels, holding in each hand a torch, form the brackets, and running crosswise from each of these and to support them, is a beautiful heart-shaped bracket. It is arranged for either a lamp or jet. Both to be the wedding gifts to Miss Helen Oberndorf of Baltimore, Md.

SULLIVAN MATCHED.—Preliminary arrangements for a match between Jno. L. Sullivan and Mervine Thompson for a purse of \$5,000 and the championship of America have been made and a deposit put up. The fight is to be with or without gloves, and will take place some time in June next.

## An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879. GENTS—Whoever you are, I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind. T. B. BURCH.

## EVERYTHING ELSE

Sold as Cheap in Proportion.

We also have in connection with our store a first-class

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And sell CHEAPER than any other Meat Market in town.

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GROCERIES,  
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FLOUR & FEED,  
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At a few of

## OUR PRICES:

Lake Herring, 1-4 bbl.	\$ 2.00
1 Sack Best Roller Flour	1 45
1 Can Finest California Peaches	35
1 " " Apricots	30
1 " " Pears	30
3 Cans String Beans	25
3 " Lima "	25
3 " Corn "	25
3 " Tomatoes "	25
3 " Peas "	25
1 " Good Table Peaches	20
3 Bottles Catsup	25
3 " Pickles "	25
1 lb. Baking Powder	30
1 lb. Pure Pepper	25
Granulated Sugar	9
1 gal. Best Table Syrup, all sugar	70
1 " " Glucose Syrup	45
Sugar Syrup,	40
Choice Rice	08
3 pounds Sultana Prunes	25
Lump Starch "	06
Corn Starch, per pound	08
1 pound best Coffee	19
Sardines, 3 boxes for	25
Scaled Herring, per box	35
Extra honed Codfish, per box	45
Loose Valencia Raisins	09
French Prunes	15
Olieui Soap	08
Bloater Herring, per doz	20
2 lbs Canned Corned Beef	27
Tapioca Flake or Pearl	07