

The Centre Democrat.

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.
Payable inside within three months will be considered in advance.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.
Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.
Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy of the paper gratis.

Our 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, Programmes, Posters, Commercial Printing, Ac., in the best style and at the lowest possible rates.
All advertisements for a term less 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 rate.
Editorial notices 15 cents per line.
Legal notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.
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SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	45	85	152
Two inches.....	75	145	265
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Quarter column (or 3 inches).....	12	23	40
Half column (or 6 inches).....	24	45	80
One column (or 12 inches).....	48	90	160
One and a half (or 18 inches).....	72	135	240

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Business notices in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

The Pennsylvania State College.

The following letter from President Atherton, of the Pennsylvania State College, in answer to an erroneous statement made in the Harrisburg Patriot of March 26th, will prove of interest to our readers:

THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES AT THE LATE MEETING IN REFERENCE TO THE INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

The Patriot, of Wednesday morning March 26, contains an article purporting to give an account of the proceedings of the board of trustees of the State College at its meeting on the evening of the 25th, which is exactly the opposite of the truth, that I am sure you will desire to correct the error into which you have been unwittingly led.

1. The statement that "the committee could not work in harmony" is untrue, but if the writer only meant to say that they could not agree in their conclusions, that would state the exact fact.

2. It is not true that "the president of the college insisted upon retaining the large faculty of sixteen instructors." The number is not too large for the work required, but it was apparent that some reduction of the force would have to be made, in order to bring expenditure within income, and the president of the college, accordingly, long before the appointment of this committee was made, proposed to the executive committee of the board of trustees the abolition of the study of Greek, and later when the special committee met he proposed a still further reduction though not so great nor of such kind as was proposed by the majority of the committee.

3. It is not true that the report of the majority of the committee was adopted. On the contrary the report of the president of the college (the minority of the committee) was adopted with only a single modification, viz: "Combining with another chair one that he believed it better to maintain separately."

4. The real question at issue, and one which it is important the people of the state should thoroughly understand was this: Shall the college continue its present line of educational policy, or shall its organization be recast on a widely different plan? The scheme offered by the majority of the committee (as printed in the Patriot), was virtually to make the college exclusively agricultural. There is no doubt that such a course would be acceptable to a considerable number of intelligent persons, but it was decisively rejected by the trustees. First, because it was regarded as a direct violation of the law of congress, governing the institution; and, second because it was not believed to be in accord with the prevailing public opinion or wish. The law of congress, which the state of Pennsylvania has accepted, "with all its provisions and conditions," defines the scope of the institution in these words: "The leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislature of the state may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

It will be seen that this law requires provision to be made for teaching in the "branches of learning relating to mechanic arts," as fully as in those relating to agriculture. At the same time, the institution is to be a "college" devoted to "liberal" as well as "practical" education. Accordingly, the strength of the institution is devoted to instruction in the mathematical, physical, and natural sciences, with a view to giving that broad and deep foundation of exact knowledge which will prepare the student for a successful career in any of the great industrial activities of our time. We are doing more in the direction of scientific and progressive agriculture than when that was the exclusive work of the institution; but, in addition to that, we are furnishing a sound and liberal college education, on the basis of the modern languages and modern sciences.

The decision of the trustees was simply to continue in this line of work which is meeting with so many gratifying evidences of public favor, and which does justice to all interests, with injustice to none.

Yours respectfully,
Geo. W. ATHERTON,
State College, March 28, 1884.

—Large line fancy goods—Garman's.

THE SAGE OF GRAMERCY.

His Health Equally as Good as it Was Four Years Ago

BUT HE DOES NOT WANT THE NOMINATION AND CANNOT TAKE IT

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The Sun yesterday sent one of its most trusted correspondents to see Samuel J. Tilden, and to-night received a dispatch from him, in which occurs the following: Gov. Tilden sat in an easy chair in front of an open fire in his library at 10 o'clock this morning, looking quite comfortable and satisfied with himself and the outer world. As I entered he arose, and with a smiling welcome extended his hand, Governor Tilden shows scarcely a perceptible change in appearance in the last four years, except that his voice may be a trifle more feeble; he has a fine healthy color, his hearing is acute and his eye as bright as it was twenty years ago. In the course of conversation, he expressed himself quite freely several times, but immediately followed his remarks with the injunction he was not speaking for publication—John Bigelow, who was present, explained that Governor Tilden had been so cruelly misrepresented in print sometimes, perhaps, unintentionally—he had determined to authorize no more interviews. Gov. Tilden asked me about the progress of legislation in Washington and what the Democratic majority of the House would do. He had decided opinions in this respect, but did not wish them recorded. I said to him there was a very general feeling in political circles in Washington that the Democratic party had gotten into a muddle; that he was the only man who could extricate it and that his candidacy was a necessity. At this he leaned over close to my ear and said very slowly and distinctly: "I do not want the nomination and cannot take it." Then he repeated, "No, I cannot give up the peace and quiet which I enjoy here for four years' toil and strife. I am seventy years old I cannot do it." I then said, it had been rumored it was his purpose to write a formal letter announcing his position with reference to the Presidency. He said "Yes, I had thought of that, and it is not improbable I will do it, but not yet." I then suggested that perhaps he would follow the same course as in 1880, and entrust the letter to some friend to be laid before the Convention when it assembled. He said Bigelow did not want him to write a letter at all. Bigelow spoke up and said, "That's so. There is no sufficient pretext for writing any letter at present nor should there be any misapprehension as to Mr. Tilden's attitude on this subject. He is not called upon to make any further declaration now."

Upon rising to leave I said to Mr. Tilden that his friends and admirers hoped he would enjoy good health and prolonged life. His face brightened up as he said: "I do enjoy good health; I have no complaint to make on that score." He then raised and let fall each arm, struck out from both shoulders and followed this with vigorous stamping of first one foot and then the other on the carpet and said quite jocularly, "No paralysis there." Taking my arm he walked with a firm step the whole length of the spacious library, and parted from me at the door with cordial grasp of the hand and with the request to convey his kindly regards to his friends in Maryland.

"Governor Tilden," adds the correspondent, "said enough to convince me he is entirely sincere in his announced disinclination to stand for the Presidency; that he prefers luxury and elegance at his own splendid home, and the charm of a small but select circle of congenial friends which centres around him, to the White House bangle. But this is no reason why, when the Democratic Convention meets, it should not nominate Mr. Tilden if its members think he is the best available man. A responsibility would then be fixed upon him, which, however, much as he may imagine to the contrary it is impossible for him to realize now."

Important Decision.

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in a case which involves an interesting question as to the responsibility of the National bank for certificates of its stock fraudulently issued by one of its officers for his own benefit without the knowledge of the directors or other officials of the bank and without record on the bank's books. The case is that of Caroline A. Moores, plaintiff in error, against the Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, Ohio, an error to the Circuit Court of the United States Southern District of Ohio.

The facts in the case are briefly as follows: Mrs. Moores, plaintiff in error, lent a sum of money to Robert B. Moores for his own use, and received from him as security for its repayment a certificate of stock to an equal amount in the National bank, of which he was cashier, bearing the corporate seal and the genuine signatures of himself as

cashier and of the President, and certifying that Mrs. Moores was the owner of that amount of stock "transferable only on the books of the bank on surrender of this certificate," as was the fact provided by its by-laws. The President and cashier were authorized to issue new certificates on surrender of old ones, and the President had signed and left with the cashier blank certificates to be used if necessary in his absence, and the certificate issued by the cashier to Mrs. Moores was one of these certificates. Robert B. Moores, cashier, had formerly been and appeared on books of the bank to be still owner of stock to a larger amount; but there was no other evidence that he owned such stock or that he surrendered any certificate thereof at the time of issuing the certificate to Mrs. Moores, or that the bank authorized or ratified or received any benefit from the issue of this certificate.

The Court holds: First, that the bank was not liable to Mrs. Moores for the value of the certificate; second, that the action could not be supported by the evidence; that in one or two other instances the stock was issued by the cashier without any certificates being surrendered and that the shares held by Robert B. Moores and which there was evidence to show had been pledged to other persons before the issue of the certificate to Mrs. Moores, were afterwards transferred to the President with the approval of the directors to secure the debt due from said Robert B. Moores to the bank without further evidence; that the issue of such certificates by the cashier was known or recognized by other officers of the bank.

The judgment of the Court below was affirmed. The opinion was by Justice Gray, Justice Bradley dissenting. Justice Matthews did not sit in this case or take part in the decision, as he had been counsel in the court below.

Vanderbilt on the Tariff.

"Are you a free trader or a protectionist, Mr. Vanderbilt?"

"On that point I am not pronounced but am changeable. Now, there is a good deal more duty on some things than there ought to be—steel, for instance. I believe in supporting our industries. We are getting to a point where our home industries can compete with the productions of our countries. The idea of \$28 a ton on steel is perfectly outrageous. It is hardly for me to say, but in England and France you get a guarantee that the articles you purchase are as good as the manufacturer ever made. Here, if an article goes down in price it is adulterated. This must not lead to think that I am opposed to America. I am in favor of America and everything American. It is with boats on the other side as with everything else. Competition has something to do with the individual. It may be said that what I have told you is not so. You can buy steel at \$34 or \$35 a ton, which, if used to be said could not be made under \$50, or \$60. Then what is the duty for? It is to protect somebody. Does the duty on pictures protect any one here? The masters are on the other side. The duty used to be 10 percent. American students were admitted to the European school and studios. Then the duty stopped people buying pictures. It has stopped me. Who's going to pay 30 per cent? There ought to be no duty at all. The best market the foreign artists had was America."

"Does the falling off in the foreign trade of America impress you that labor will have to be reduced here?"

"No I don't think labor will have to be reduced, for the reason that there is so much to do here, and so many more ways of making than in other countries. There is one thing we should not forget. It did not take long to disclose that grain could be raised in India. Eight hundred miles of railroad are going to be built in India this year."

A More Honest Answer.

"A Workingman," of Ashland, Schuykill county, writes as follows to the Philadelphia Times:

I understand that a Tariff levying duties with the view of Protection is a Protective Tariff, but is a Revenue Tariff, or a Tariff confined to the revenue necessities, necessarily a Free Trade Tariff in principle? There is much misunderstanding about the matter, and I ask an explanation from your always accurate journal, on behalf of many others besides myself.

The Times answers this enquiry in an article two-thirds of a column in length but which can be resolved into simply this: "The present tariff is oppressive in many of its features and needs revision. The Democratic Presidents—

—Five-cent gingham—Garman's.

—R. B. Spangler keeps the best mattress in Bellefonte.

A BOOK ABOUT GUNS.—You can buy books on almost any subject, but Johnston, the Gun Man, sends free a large illustrated 64-page catalogue of rifles, shot guns, revolvers, etc. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

and party have always been for a revenue tariff with incidental protection is all that is now needed. The Morrison-Carlisle school is, however, a free trade school and their measure a free trade measure."

The first three of these four statements are correct. The fourth is a downright untruth, deliberately told with the intention of deceiving.

"A Workingman" is informed that all who deal with the tariff may be divided into three general schools, as follows:

1. Those who want Free Trade and no protection whatever.
2. Those who want protection, as they call it, without reference to the question of revenue.
3. Those who want a tariff, primarily for revenue, with the duties so adjusted as that, while incidentally assisting American industries, they shall not assist in building up or maintaining monopolies or unduly oppress consumers.

The first is to dream of a few men in the Democratic party like Watters, Hurd and Mills, and a somewhat larger number in the Republican party like George Jones, of the New York Times, Jos. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, Henry Ward Beecher, Thomas G. Sherman and others. Absolute free trade, that is to say the abolition of all import duties, would never be practical in this country, for it would necessitate the imposition of all taxes needed for the maintenance of the government upon home products, incomes, real estate or other property. Therefore the free traders would continue import duties but only upon such articles as do not come into competition with American products, principally articles which find their consumption among the wealthy.

The second are those who look upon the tariff as a means of enabling them to charge prices for their products that will cover whatever other natural or other disadvantages they may labor under, to pay them percentages upon the capital employed that involve ruinous levies upon all other industries to recoup them in bad years for whatever they may happen to run short of in good years, to make them to all intents and purposes, monopolists. These preach the specious theory that a high protective tariff is essential to enable them to pay better wages than are paid in Europe. Such preaching is an insult to ordinary intelligence. There is no such difference in wages as is not more than covered by the superior natural advantages of this country and the distances foreign goods must be transported to bring them into competition with our products in our own country. For these people the higher the tariff the better. If it were twice as high—ten times as high as it now is they would still protest against any reduction, and would have the help of such men like McClure, of the Times and Emory Smith, of the Press, to aid them.

The third class is the class into which ninety-nine hundredths of the Democratic party are gathered. The party platforms have so declared in almost every instance. The present Democratic majority was chosen on that issue. They are expected by the voters to ascertain wherein the present tariff is defective, wherein oppressive, wherein monopolistic in its tendencies, and to modify it in those particulars. In endeavoring to discharge this trust they find themselves as yet not quite agreed as to how far it is wise and necessary to go. A few think the matter ought to be postponed for the present. All admit that sooner or later a reduction should be made. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle think 20 per cent. little enough, and since the Republican Tariff Commission recommended twenty-five and the Republican President and Senate, in approving the Mexican treaty, have added eighteen articles to the free list, it would seem that they have some justification for their belief. Others think twenty per cent is too much and would make the reduction less. All, however, are seeking to make only such reductions as are against monopolies, against the accumulation of treasury surpluses and as well leave the employers no honest excuse for reducing wages.

These differences will be reconciled and the party will go into the campaign united upon the old platform, all the self-interested predictions of the Republicans and assistant Republicans, the monopolists and assistant monopolists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Even the failure of the party representatives to agree upon and pass a bill would not effect the party principle. The principle is a correct and honest principle, capable of practical application and sooner or later its advocates will predominate. And the quicker the Democratic leaders cut themselves wholly loose from the paid lobbyists who are trying to get them by the ears on the question, the better it will be for both party and country.—Wilkesbarre Union Leader.

Of the prominent candidates it may be said that Arthur, Edmunds, Lincoln and Gresham stand for a clean administration, a reformed civil service economy and good government. A party is fortunate which can count so many as four candidates representing this program. Senator Sherman stands for the bloody shirt and a high wool tariff. Mr. Blaine's candidacy is the promise of a jobbing administration, liberal appropriations, a cantankerous foreign policy and a "high old time" generally. If the political bummers and contractors could elect a President Mr. Blaine would have little doubt of entering the White House next 4th of March. General Logan may be depended on to oppose the Fitz John Porter bill, Senator Harrison, of Indiana, figures in the list chiefly as the devoted adherent of Mr. Blaine, whom he will make Secretary of State and boss of the administration.—N. Y. Herald, Ind.

List of Jurors

The following list of Grand and Trial jurors have been drawn for April court, beginning on the 4th Monday (28th day) of April next, 1884:

- GRAND JURORS
- John Craig, Huston.
E. B. Henderson, Huston.
D. P. Shope, Berks.
J. C. Hartwick, Patton.
William W. Patton, Berks.
Samuel Rosenbaum, Potter.
Wm. S. Rouse, S. King.
John P. Rouse, Potter.
David Wagner, Liberty.
D. E. Dunlap, Rush.
Wm. Myers, Harris.
George Hall, Union.
G. H. Miller, Hanover.
J. N. Bell, Ferguson.
Joseph Harris, Philadelphia.
L. O. Mook, Bellefonte.
J. N. Bailey, College.
F. W. Hurlet, Half Moon.
George M. Rhode, Philadelphia.
Thomas Daughenbaugh, Howard.
Wm. Foster, Gregg.
F. F. Vonida, Marion.
Wm. Goodhart, Gregg.
John Ring, Unionville.

- TRIAL JURORS—FIRST WEEK
- Walker, Leish Stroble, Jas. McCully, Wm. Vonida, Berks—Jackson Thorp, Henry Reese, Wm. Walker, J. Walker.
Curtin—D. McCook, Jr., Jno. P. De Haas, Thos. H. W. Shipley, L. W. Fisher.
Philadelphia—Wm. Adams, Jere Sankey, Jas. Parker, Bellefonte—C. H. H. Wm. Galtbraith, Wm. McMillan, Nikolaus Redding, Thos. Doshner, Edward Gray, Jr.
Middletown—O. P. Craner, J. A. Bichel, Liberty—Jas. Bumgarther.
Spring—Morris Furey, H. Harvey, Lutz, Lot Stroble, Harris—Jacob Leather, Daniel Schneck, Harris—J. Willie Mauer, Thad D. Stover, Mill Heim, Samuel S. Muser.
Half Moon—Wesley Gray, Martin Gates, Harris—W. W. Leach, Wm. McFarlane, Potter—David Fisher.
Potter—Wm. Bradford.
Berks—Geo. M. Hoelzline.
Ferguson—Daniel Harpster, David Krota, Gregg—Jas. P. Gregg, David General, Jas. Hannah, Huston—Jno. B. Long.
Marion—M. A. Spotts.
Berks—A. Hamilton, College—Emanuel Muser.

- TRIAL JURORS—SECOND WEEK
- Snow Shoe—Jas. Watson, Jno. G. Uzzle.
Patton—Jacob Behner, Wm. Reed.
Curtin—Andrew Boon.
Unionville—F. McMillan.
Berks—Geo. W. Young, Jas. E. Curtin, Harris—D. W. Myers, F. M. Webber, Taylor—Wm. Moore.
Bellefonte—W. A. Lynn, Wm. Kase, J. Schneck, Henry P. Harris.
Liberty—Hollert Ritter, J. P. Linn, Philadelphia—Jas. F. Fack.
Potter—Wm. Goodhart, Daniel Fisher, Jas. Shaffer, Samuel Durr.
Marion—M. E. Gillert, Andy Immel.
Harris—Geo. Rupp, Michael Steyer, D. W. Rhode, Walker—Wm. Carter.
College—Hiram Thompson, Wm. Collins, Potter—F. J. Fisher.
Gregg—Hiram Dorst, Jacob Breen, Marion—Wilson Irvin.
Spring—Wm. Lomas.
Berks—Eric Smith.

Extraordinary BARGAINS IN IRON-STONE CHINA AND TABLE GLASSWARE.

W. H. WILKINSON, Agt.

Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, Queensware, and ALLEGHANY STREET, Bellefonte, Pa.

Is selling ALL KINDS of Crockery and Table Glassware at LOWER prices than ever known in Bellefonte, as the following list will show:

- Best quality, Iron Stone China: warranted not to craze.
- Tea Sets (38 pieces) \$3.50
 - Dinner plates—largest size—per doz 1.25
 - Dinner plates—medium do 1.10
 - Tea Plates do 90
 - Tureens—round or oval each 60
 - Sauce dishes—round or oval—each 20
 - Sauce Tureens—4 pieces 90
 - Sauce boats 25
 - Cups and saucers—banded—12 pieces 60
 - do do unbandled do 50
 - Fruit saucers—per doz 50
 - Chamber sets—10 pieces 3.00
 - Pitcher and Basin 1.00
 - Covered chamber 75

TABLE GLASSWARE.

- Tumblers, each, 04c
- Goblets, 06c
- Fruit Bowls, 25c
- Cake stands, 35c
- Glass Sets, 4 pieces, 35c
- Full Stock of Decorated Tea, Dinner and Chamber Sets.
- Best English ware, Tea Sets, Decorated in Blue, Black, Brown or Claret, 56 pieces \$5.00—regular price \$7.00.
- Full assortment in Majolica and Fancy Goods, &c.
- Majolica Pitchers, 20c; Bohemian Vases height 10 inches, \$1.00, and everything else just as cheap in proportion.

I desire to say to every reader of this advertisement: I want your custom, and in reaching out for it I am fully prepared to give you the Greatest value for your money once yet obtained. Call and examine the goods and the price. If I do not fulfill strictly all I claim as to prices being LOWER than ever before heard, I do not ask your patronage. The greater amount of goods I can sell the lower prices can and WILL BE MADE.

Respectfully,
W. H. WILKINSON, Agent.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

E. BROWN, JR., & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Bishop St., Bellefonte.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR & FEED, FISH, SALT, &c.

THE CHEAPEST STORE

To buy Groceries in this section of the State.

LOOK OUR PRICES:

- Lake Herring, 14 bbl. \$ 2.00
- 1 Sack Best Roller Flour 1.45
- 3 Cans String Beans 25
- 3 " Lima " 25
- 3 " Corn " 25
- 3 " Tomatoes 25
- Granulated Sugar 9
- 1 Can Finest California Peaches 35
- 1 " " Apricots 30
- 1 " " Pears 30
- 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
- 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 boned Codfish, per box 45
- Loose Valencia Raisins 09
- French Prunes 15
- Olefin Soap 08
- Bloater Herring, per doz 20
- 2 lbs Canned Corned Beef 27
- Tapioca Flake or Pearl 07

EVERYTHING ELSE

Sold as Cheap in Proportion.

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

Meat Market,

And sell CHEAPER than any other Meat Market in town.

E. BROWN, JR., & CO.
6-11y BELLEFONTE, PA.