

The Centre Democrat.

THIS CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa.
TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.00
If not paid in advance, \$1.00
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 on application of the publishers.
Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.
Any person procuring a ten-month subscription will receive 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, programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the most stylish and at the lowest possible rates.
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PRACTICAL NOTICES, 5 cents per line each insertion. Notices inserted for less than 50 cents.
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A movement Against Randall.

It is announced that Representative George Morgan, of Philadelphia, and others are about to organize a democratic opposition to the nomination of Mr. Randall for President. The opposition is to be based on the ground that Mr. Randall does not represent the democratic party on the tariff question.

A movement of his kind is, to say the least, premature, since Mr. Randall has not yet distinctly announced his attitude on the subject of tariff reduction. He is on record as against any tariff not laid for the specific purpose of raising revenue. In fact he has declared that a tariff laid merely for "protection" is not warranted by the constitution. In a letter written by him to a gentleman in Galveston some years ago he announced himself in favor of a modification and liberalization of the tariff so that the commerce of the United States might be encouraged and built up.

Doubtless Mr. Randall is opposed to the principle of the Morrison bill, but so are many excellent revenue reformers and many number of free traders. Those who support it do so because they believe it better to take such a reduction of the tariff as it seems possible may at present be obtained than to contend for a measure conforming to their own peculiar views. Probably, to Mr. Randall means to carry his opposition to the Morrison bill to the extremity of casting his vote against it without endeavoring to amend it or substitute for it a more acceptable measure of tariff reduction. In that case he will certainly alienate from him many revenue reformers who still hope that he will be able to act with the large majority of his party in congress on that subject.

What Messrs. Randall, Carlisle and Morrison should do to reconcile the differences among the democrats in congress on the tariff is plain enough. They should agree to a bill which will reduce federal taxation not less than fifty million dollars per annum. They should enlarge the free list by placing thereon raw materials and other articles of prime and general necessity. They should correct the inequalities, incongruities and absurdities of the present tariff law, reconcile its inconsistencies and make clear its doubtful clauses. The Democratic party expects them to do something like this and they must not fail therein through any pride of opinion or devotion to local or sectional interests.

Meanwhile let not the future course of Mr. Randall and other democratic statesmen in congress be prejudged. The tree is to be judged by its fruit rather than by its blossom.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Education Bill.

The Blair bill appropriating \$77,000,000 to aid in the establishment and support of common schools in the states passed the Senate on Monday night by a vote of 33 to 11, thirty-two senators being absent. This latter fact it is claimed accounts for the light vote against the bill. It is difficult to conceive a piece of legislation of more dangerous character than this. The bill has been sugar-coated by the declarations of its supporters, that the cause of education will be advanced by its enactment, and consequent morality and greater respect for law will follow; but the dose will be none the less disagreeable in its after effects.

The constitution of the United States was ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and for these general objects, the taxing power was placed in the hands of Congress. The supporters of this bill attempt to prove that the constitution warrants it under the vague clause

"promote the general welfare." A sovereign power of this kind must be strictly construed if the states are going to make any pretense of retaining their autonomy, as the broadening of its scope to the objects provided for in the Blair bill must legitimately lead to a total annihilation of state rights and the establishment of a centralized form of government.

The tenth article of amendment of the constitution expressly declares that the powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the states, were expressly reserved to the states respectively. The power of looking after the educational wants of its citizens belongs to the state in its individual capacity, and when the great taxing power, the most important that the citizen can entrust to his government, is called into play to usurp that power, the reign of a paternal government must begin.

It is to be hoped that the Democratic House will hurry this bill to oblivion, where it properly belongs.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

A Practical Tariff For Revenue Only.

Here are the taxes from which this revenue and a safe surplus can be raised whenever the people chooses to command Congress to confine taxation to these items and abolish all others as unnecessary, as they plainly are. The figures we give are what these taxes actually yielded for the year 1883, and they will necessarily be greater for the year 1885, for which Congress is now laying taxes:

Spirits, internal.....	\$4,358,775.20
Spirits and wine duties.....	4,741,957.96
Tobacco, internal.....	42,194,249.79
Tobacco, duties.....	7,561,607.84
Beer internal.....	16,966,015.81
Beer, duties.....	61,262,773.75
Sugar, duties.....	46,172,478.85
Silk, duties.....	4,993,455.38
Fancy goods, duties.....	3,659,991.96
Fur, duties.....	1,139,874.90
Embroideries duties.....	1,725,955.88
Miscellaneous receipts (permanent).....	18,200,000.00
Total.....	\$214,814,363.60
Less probable reduction in tobacco receipts.....	17,100,000.00
.....	\$207,714,363.60

Add to this a duty of five cents on coffee, which will produce \$25,000,000 without raising the price to consumers, because the reply of the duty did not lower the price but was a clear gift to Brazil, and a duty of twenty cents on tea, which will produce fifteen millions, and the few items we have given, almost all of them luxuries, will yield a safe revenue of over two hundred and sixty-seven millions, against necessary expenditures, including the new navy, of two hundred and thirty-seven millions.

All other taxes, internal and customs, are thus proved to be superfluous—unnecessary burdens imposed on the people. These are the plain facts of the present situation. It will necessarily grow more favorable every year with the increase of population. The schedule we have presented is the necessary objective point of all tax reformers.

Chandler Not Deserving Support.

The New York Times, an acknowledged representative paper in the interests of the Republican party, is outspoken in its disapproval of the way Chandler abuses his trust as the head of the navy. It says: Does the president or any other sensible man believe that Congress would hesitate about giving large sums of money out of the national surplus for the construction of a new navy, if the Navy Department had at its head a man of the right sort and was not at the mercy of other men who have hung to it like bloodsuckers for so many years taking the life blood which the people's representatives had poured into it? We have no navy. The collection of patched and rotting hulks which is called the United States Navy is the laughingstock of the world. We ought to have a navy. Without one San Francisco and the wealthy cities of our Eastern seaboard are at the mercy of any fifth rate power that owns a first-rate iron-clad. We may not be fortunate enough to avoid through another decade a collision with some foreign power. The inhabitants of our Eastern seaboard, whose property is unprotected and who plainly see what the first result of such a collision would be, are not disposed to force the fighting; but the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley are more belligerent. All admit that we should have a navy, and no fair minded man in Congress would oppose the appropriation of five times the sum for which the President asks if he could know that the money would be honestly expended.

The President must know that when he made William E. Chandler Secretary of the Navy he delayed, by his own act the building of those vessels which the nation needs. If the department were in the hands of some man conspicuous for integrity and ability, and undisturbed by contact with those who have profited by corrupt administration of the department in the past, the United States Congress, whether controlled by Democrats or Republicans, would promptly and gladly co-operate with the executive branch of the government in the work of creating a navy.

Mr. Tilden's Letter to the Iroquois Club.

A significant letter from Mr. Tilden was read last night at the annual banquet of the Iroquois Club of Chicago. Taking for his text the sentiment, "The Federal Constitution," Mr. Tilden traces briefly, but in trenchant style, the gradual change which a false construction of the constitution has wrought in the political system of the government, and points out that "no reform of administration is possible so long as the government is directed by a party which is under the dominion of false doctrines and animated by enormous pecuniary interests in the perpetuation of existing abuse." "The first effective step," he says, "in the reform of our government must be a fundamental change in the policy of its administration." He adds that while the work of reform will be difficult to accomplish, he does not despair of the ultimate deliverance of the country, and concludes by saying: "Though I can do longer aspire to be one of the leaders in this great work, I bid those of you on whom this august mission may fall, God-speed."

Compliments for Randall.

Samuel J. Randall is as much admired as any leader of the Democracy, although he is under a cloud with the prevailing faction which has mastered his party at Washington. I was talking to Mr. Hill, of Ohio, recently, an old-fashioned Democrat and rather a free trader who said of Randall: "He is a man of so much force and determination that I never see him rise to speak but I am attracted toward him, and he has one of the most engaging faces I ever saw." The attempt to force the tariff bill into a party caucus is as much directed at Randall as at the subject at hand. He antagonized some of the supporters of ex-Speakers Kerr several years ago, when Kerr beat him and afterward died, leaving the field open to Randall.—Guth in Tribune.

The Ticket Scalpers' Call to Arms.

HOW THE BROKERS ARE STRUGGLING TO KEEP THEIR BUSINESS IN OHIO.

The following peculiar circular affords strong confirmation from the "ticket scalpers" themselves of the disreputable character of their "business," and its simple publication is enough to secure the hearty approval of every right-thinking person of the efforts now being made in various states to abolish a traffic which according to recent exhibitions in the courts, thrives upon the corruption of trusted railway employes and a general system of deception and fraud.

"TO THE TICKET BROKERS OF OHIO, Our merciless enemy, the Pennsylvania Railway, is once more trying to crush us, having had a villainous bill introduced in the Senate, which, if it become a law, will degrade us and our honorable business, and in the end ruin our means of livelihood. Our mutual interests demand that we leave no stone unturned to defeat this outrage. We must take off our coats and work, or we are ruined. Bring all the influence you can to bear upon your senators and representatives. Send protests from prominent citizens to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads. We are doing all we can to kill this bill in the Senate and, by concert of action, we may be able to do so. Do not put this matter off, but go to work at once. We are in great danger, and there is no time to lose.

"V. C. Ward is on the ground here and will promptly co-operate with you. We are but a few, and every man must realize that he is personally responsible for the defeat of Senate bill No. 196. We enclose you a copy of the bill, also copies of tracts which we have put into the hands of every member of the legislature.

"We do not think it advisable to use the press in any way at this stage of the game, but to work it quietly.

Very truly,
"WARD BROS.,
"SAM. T. FISK,
"I. FRANK & BRO."

The tone of this document places the operators and their business before the public in their true light.

A Wide Difference.

The discussion of the tariff question is conducted as if there were no middle ground between high protection and absolute free trade.

Those who favor the retention of the present high tariff taxes condemn every proposed revision of the tariff as a movement looking toward free trade.

The theoretical revenue reformers are inclined to stick to the bank and insist too much on a policy intended to bring about immediate free trade.

The enemies of the democratic party, in spite of the repeated declaration of Speaker Carlisle and other democratic leaders in congress that "reform, not revolution," is desired, declare that the aim of the democrats is free trade.

The republican journals argue against any reduction whatever of the present unnecessarily high tariff taxes and affect to regard any change in the tariff

as a movement for free trade.

Now the fact is that there has been no movement in congress which if successful could possibly result in the establishment of free trade.

The reduction of the tariff proposed by the Morrison bill is limited by the protective Morrill bill of 1861, and therefore cannot produce free trade.

Mr. Hewitt's proposition to put raw materials on the free list is calculated to protect domestic manufactures and does not at all involve a general policy of free trade.

But all revenue reformers of every shade of opinion look to a reduction of taxes, a cutting down of exorbitant duties and thus to free production as well as free trade.

The protective system cannot be modified so as to lessen the unnecessary taxation which produces the immense treasury surplus.

The alarmist who are dining "free trade" and "protection" in the ears of the people are simply resolved to retain useless and burdensome taxes.

The issue is not "protection" against "free trade," but the reduction of redundant revenues in order that production and trade may both be freed from unnecessary burdens.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis.

SKETCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE.

General W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, Bucks county, who was nominated by the Democratic State Convention on Wednesday, for Congressman at large, is a son of the late General John Davis, who was a noted Democrat in his life time. He was surveyor of the port of Philadelphia during the administration of President Polk. His son was a student in the law department of Howard University at Cambridge, Mass., when the Mexican war broke out. He cast aside his law books, enlisted as private in Colonel Caleb Cushing's Massachusetts regiment, of which he was appointed adjutant, and served to the close of the war. In 1853 he was appointed secretary of New Mexico by President Polk, and for a considerable time was acting governor of that territory. Upon his return to Pennsylvania he purchased the Doylestown Democrat, in 1857, and ever since has been the editor and proprietor of that able and influential paper. When the rebellion broke out in 1861 he raised the 104th regiment, of which he became colonel, and was subsequently promoted to a brigadier generalship for gallant and meritorious service. In one of the many engagements in which he participated, he lost four fingers of the right hand. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for auditor general, but was defeated by Governor Hartranft. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the Bucks Montgomery districts, which is gerrymandered in such a way as to be rather strongly Republican, and was defeated by only a few votes. Gen. Davis is an able lawyer, writer and speaker and besides his editorial labors has contributed several valuable papers to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His personal appearance is very striking; slender and straight as an arrow, his bearing is that of a soldier. He is a captivating man in the social circle, and he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. His age is sixty years. He is a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Mercer, of the supreme court. The latter having married the general's sister, should he be elected to congress he will represent the people of Pennsylvania with distinguished credit and ability.

Hunting The Dead.

THE MORFELL TASK OF THOSE SEARCHING THE POCHOONTAS MINE.

After working faithfully all Wednesday night the gang of seventy-five workmen engaged in making the last preparations for entering the Poochoontas, Va, mine completed their task about 9 a. m. Thursday. Headed by Charles Arlington, foreman of the day shift, the miners and the laborers, Friday morning at ten o'clock broke down the last barrier around the entrance and a rush of foul air ensued from the mine gallery. When the gallery had been partially ventilated the men moved slowly in the mine and, for the first time since the terrible explosion, commenced a systematic exploration of the interior.

As soon as the first heading into the mine had been traversed Arlington, who like all the others, was carrying an immense safety lamp, called a halt. While he reconnoitered the surroundings three bodies were discovered, half buried in debris and mud. After a slight hesitation the shattered remains of humanity were gathered up and placed on a tramway car, preparatory to their being conveyed to the surface. When the bodies had been properly cared for the exploring party continued the search. The foul air became so stifling that several of the explorers were overcome and returned to the surface very ill. On a lower level, about two hundred yards from the end of the main drift, there was a general halt because of an overpowering stench and all were compelled to return to the surface. The superintendent gave orders for repairing the immense fan, which will be used to ventilate the mine. All day the available laborers of the village have been busily engaged digging a series of graves for the dead.

A long trench has been dug about a half mile east of the town, where all the unclaimed dead will be buried. Friday it is thought the greater part of the bodies will be brought to the surface.

The New York Times, discussing the character of candidates for the Presidency, says the Republican cannot afford to be forced to say: "We confess that our candidate has not a spotless reputation. He has been a long time in public life; he is an 'aggressive' man; he has made a great many enemies, and there are scandals connected with his name which he has not dissipated as we should like to see him dissipate them. He has held important trusts; he has amassed a good deal of wealth; there are acts of his which it requires much obtuseness to believe to have been honest acts and a good deal of charity to overlook. His own explanations of them are insufficient and disingenuous. He is unquestionably ambitious, and his ideas of the destiny of the American Union on this continent are full of peril. Very probably he would, as President, be either mischievous or ridiculous, and might be both. No one knows what he believes in finance (except his profound belief in the money value of a Speaker's decision), and as to the revenue, we admit that he is the author of the maddest scheme that a shallow demagogue ever invented, a scheme which had only to be announced to instantly silence his most ardent admirers. But he is a sound Republican; he can be relied on to prevent the payment of rebel war claims; he has 'force' and 'personal magnetism,' and if he is surrounded by one of the most desperate gangs of adventurers this country has seen since the days of Aaron Burr, that may not be his fault."

Extraordinary BARGAINS IN IRON-STONE CHINA AND TABLE GLASSWARE.

W. H. WILKINSON, Agt. Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, and Queensware,

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 (58 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 do	.25
Cups and saucers—handed—12 pieces	.60
do do unhandled 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.

Notice.—J. C. Harper, of the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for four hundred acres of land, situated in the township of Snow Shoe and County of Centre, adjoining lands of William McPherson and sharp delaney on the east, Paul Cox and William Lewis (Lawyer) on the west, and vacant land on the south.

Notice.—Henry Beck, of the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for four hundred acres of land, situated in the township of Snow Shoe and County of Centre, adjoining lands of Benjamin West, William Bingham and James Hawthorn on the east; Blair McClanahan, Thomas Outhbert and Thomas Hawthorn on the west, and vacant land on the south.

Notice.—W. C. Helmle, of the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for four hundred acres of land, situated in the township of Snow Shoe and County of Centre, adjoining lands of William Lettiner on the east; vacant land on the south, Thomas Lee and Charles Risk on the west, and vacant land on the north.

Notice.—Henry Beck, of the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for four hundred acres of land, situated in the township of Snow Shoe and County of Centre, adjoining lands of Felix Burnet and William Lettiner on the east; vacant land on the south; Thomas L. Shippen and Thomas Lee on the west, and vacant land on the north.

Notice.—Nelson A. Louns, of the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa., has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for four hundred acres of land, situated in the township of Snow Shoe and County of Centre, adjoining lands of Sharp Delaney and Edward Scott on the east; Robert Morris and William Lewis (Lawyer) on the west; vacant land on the south, and vacant land on the north.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

E. BROWN, JR., & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Bishop St., Bellefonte.

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

THE CHEAPEST STORE

To buy Groceries in this section of the State.

LOOK

OUR PRICES:

Lake Herring, 1 4 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 Cataup	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
Sealed 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

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And sell CHEAPER than any other Meat Market in town.

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