

The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EX-PRESIDENT TILDEN.

HE CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The following paper from Samuel J. Tilden has been given to the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 10.—To Daniel Manning, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York: In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the delegation from the state of New York, to the democratic national convention, I said:

"Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the re-nomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the state of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the presidency. To those who think my renomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless trial. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will."

A DETERMINATION UNALTERED IN FOUR YEARS.

Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule; such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life is now I fear beyond my strength. My purpose to withdraw from further public service and the grounds of it were at that time well known to you and to others, and when at Cincinnati though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally. In the four years which have since elapsed nothing has occurred to weaken but everything to strengthen the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends under sanction of their own names have publicly stated my determination to be irreversible. That I have occasion now to consider the question as an event for which I have no responsibility. The appeal made to me by the democratic masses with apparent unanimity to serve them once more, is entitled to most deferential consideration and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me, if it were consistent with my judgment of duty. I believe that there is no instrumentally in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind, for good or evil as the governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence to which philanthropist may devote their lives are so

fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instrument of conspiracy and fraud against the most sacred rights and interests of the people.

For fifty years as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career, I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period for a special purpose and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacrifice of private preferences to the public welfare. I undertook the state administration of New York because it was supposed that in that way only could the executive power be arrayed on the side of the reforms, to which as a private citizen I had given three years of my life.

HIS CONTROLLING PURPOSE IN 1876.

I accepted the nomination for president in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the democratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the federal government as it had been in that of the state of New York. I believed that I had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the government of the United States and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Though anxious to seek the repose of private life I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service. Twenty years of continuous mal-administration under the demoralizing influence of intestine war and of bad finance have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growth of false construction and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in the official abuses and the moral standard of the people has been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor and cannot be accomplished without most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic. The canvass and administration which it is desired I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years, nor can I admit an illusion as to their burdens. Three years of experience in endeavoring to reform the municipal government of the city of New York, and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the state of New York have made me familiar with the requirements of such work. At the present time the consideration which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through.

HE CANNOT ASSUME THE LABOR.

To reform the administration of the federal government, to realize our ideal and to fulfill the just expectations of the people would indeed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But in my condition of advancing years and declining strength I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say definitely that I can, not now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass under valuing, in no wise that best gift of heaven—the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual. Grateful beyond all words to my fellow countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the democratic party, nor the republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of their noble destiny. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed or could borrow from the future and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed.

(Signed.) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The Storm in the Cumberland Valley.

CARLEISLE, Pa., June 11.—Besides the heavy wash out of the Cumberland Valley railroad west of here last evening, a large district of the country was flooded and an immense amount of damage was done to fields, crops and fences. Barns were struck by lightning and burned to the ground. In this place the lightning struck several houses, shocking about a dozen of persons, some very severely. The storm was the most destructive that has visited this section for years.

General Davis Accops.

General W. W. H. Davis having been notified of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large he accepted in the following letter to Mr. Speer, President of the Allen, town convention:

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., June 13, 1884. Hon. R. M. Speer, Chairman Democratic State Convention.—MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. informing me of my nomination as candidate for Congressman-at-Large. Although unsought, and made against my repeated protest, I feel it to be my duty to accept; and will meet defeat or victory with equal cheerfulness.

The country feels the necessity of thorough, practical reform in the national administration; a reform that shall reach down to the very bottom. The Republican party have become so corrupt in their quarter of a century of unrestrained license, they would fall to pieces but for the cohesion of public plunder. The machinery of government is loaded down with political barnacles, which cling to it like leeches. When that party assumed power it was led by earnest patriotic men, with principles that challenged public confidence; now, the leaders have no higher ambition than the spoils of office and war of factions. Recently, these spoilsmen, with unprecedented impudence, nominated one of their own number for the Presidential office. To curd the evils complained of, half-way measures will not do; there must be a radical change everywhere in reforms we must hew to the line. They who would rescue the government, must unite to place it in clean hands. When this shall have been done the motto of Thomas Jefferson, that "the whole art of government consists in being honest," will be the chief stone of the corner in the great work of administrative reform.

When Jefferson drew his immortal indictment against the King of England he charged among other things that he had "erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance;" that he had "affected to render the military independent of, and superior to civil power;" besides "cutting off our trade with all parts of the world." The Republican party have been guilty of all these things, and much more. They have doubled the number of officers and largely increased the salaries; and we find men in all parts of the country who went into offices poor and came out rich. Numerous offices have been created to provide places for political hacks and personal friends. In times of profound peace, they have made the military superior to the civil power, by arresting citizens with an armed force without a warrant, and sometimes shooting them down when they refused to yield cheerfully to arbitrary authority. If we are to believe the testimony of one of the conspirators soldiers were brought to the capital to prevent those, lawfully elected to the highest offices, taking their seats; but perjury did its work, and the army was saved the disgrace of further participating in the greatest crime of the century. When the government was turned over to the Republicans in 1861, our foreign commerce, fostered by Democratic policy, was next to Great Britain in tonnage. Since then it has steadily fallen off, and, at the present rate of decrease, will soon disappear from the ocean.

The Republican leaders have been so absorbed with schemes for plundering the treasury, and plotting for partisan supremacy, every vital interest has been neglected, and official corruption allowed to go on unchallenged. Departments are run in the interests of party, and slipshod, corrupt methods have been introduced into nearly every branch of the public service. As one result of this general neglect, the people are still burdened with a war tax of one hundred millions, and are obliged to pay five million dollars to five thousand officers for collecting the same.

Our revenue system needs careful revision to reduce taxes and lighten the burdens on labor. In time of peace the money to carry on the government should be raised from duties on imports and every other method of taxation abolished. The tariff is a business question; should be adjusted on business principles, and no longer permitted to be the football of parties. Stability is more desirable than high duties. While Congress has only authority to tax for revenue, the practice of nearly a century sanctions encourage men to home industries by incidental protection, but not to foster monopolies. Protection in some shape is the silver cord that runs through the warp and woof of our system of free government, and cannot be overlooked in adjusting the tariff within the revenue line. Genuine tariff reform is impossible while the internal revenue laws are in force. The tax raised by them is not needed, the system is vicious, its enforcement oppressive, and it should be repealed at the earliest possible moment. When this odious war tax is out of the way, the deck will be cleared for something better to follow.

If elected, I will support all just measures calculated to reduce taxation, relieve labor of its burdens, and encourage economy in public affairs. I will obey the will of my constituents on all questions in which they have an interest. I remain, Yours respectfully, W. W. H. DAVIS.

Nothing More Than A Knave.

"The jobbing, corrupt element in the party which, sees in politics simply a means of distributing dividends out of the national exchequer and to which all political issues are simply devices to distract public attention from their industry, has long been slowly coming to a head, in the fashion of a tumor, in Mr. James G. Blaine. * * * No voter dares to tell his friends or his family that he is going to vote for a man knowing him to be a knave. * * * That Mr. Blaine cannot be elected we look on as certain. Whether he can be defeated without ruining the organization which is being prostituted in the service of his selfish ambition, remains to be seen. —Evening Post Rep.

Death of Mr. Clymer.

HE FALLS THE VICTIM OF A PARALYTIC STROKE.

READING, June 12.—Hon. Hiester Clymer was stricken down by an attack of apoplexy at his residence in this city at 6 o'clock last evening. Every expedient known to medical practice was invoked during the night to restore his faculties but they proved fruitless. The distinguished patient remained in a comatose condition until seven o'clock this morning when he died without a word. He seemed to suffer no pain, and at no time showed signs of consciousness. The attack was marvelous, sudden. He seemed in his usual health, yesterday, and attended to his manifold business engagements and duties as usual. The attack came without the slightest premonitory symptom.

For the past few weeks Mr. Clymer personally superintended a number of improvements about his residence. He was also actively engaged in the iron business during all of which he was cheerful and there was no apparent evidence of the predisposing causes of the affliction that so rapidly ended his earthly career. He was conversing with a few friends last evening when the shock came that rendered him unconscious. The news of his sudden death startled the community and many expressions of sympathy were tendered by his friends and neighbors as well as by all the people of the city.

Mr. Clymer was a native of Berks county, Pa., where he was born December 3, 1827. He was a graduate of Princeton and was admitted to the bar in Reading in 1847. In 1851 he changed his location to Pottsville, where he practiced his profession until 1856, when he returned to Reading, where he always afterwards resided. Originally a whig, he early associated himself with the democratic party, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1860. In the fall of 1860 he was chosen to the state senate to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Muhlenburg, who had been elected to congress, and he continued to represent Berks county in the senate until March, 1886, when he resigned to accept the democratic nomination for governor. He had been a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1863 and was the highest candidate on the several ballots but Judge Woodward was finally taken as a compromise.

Mr. Clymer entered the state senate when there were but six democrats in the body, including himself, and he at once took the leadership of his party, a position which he well maintained even when such men as Wallace were by his side. He was always dignified and able in debate, courteous to his fellow senators, and highly respected by all parties. He made a most vigorous campaign for the governorship in 1856 against Governor Geary, stamping every section of the state, but he was defeated. In 1872 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1874 '76 and '78, where he was admittedly the democratic leader of the Pennsylvania delegation and one of the accepted democratic leaders of the house. He was the most formidable competitor of Mr. Wallace in 1875 for the United States senatorship, but finally yielded to the decided expression in favor of his competitor.

It was pretty generally understood then that Clymer should have the field in 1876, and it was given him but it brought only the empty honor of a nomination that did not give an election. In 1880 Mr. Clymer was succeeded in congress from the Berks county district by Hon. Daniel Ermentrout, and after that time practiced his profession in Reading. During his last term in congress Mr. Clymer was married to Mrs. Von Schreeder, of St. Louis; he leaves no children. The crowning act of his congressional life was his presentation to congress of the special committee's report touching theascalities of William W. Belknap, President Grant's secretary of war, which created a great sensation throughout the land.

Curtis On Blaine.

NEW YORK, June 11.—This week's Harper's Weekly, out to day, has the following editorial on the Republican nominations at Chicago: The nomination of James G. Blaine although doubtless satisfactory to the majority of the Republican party ought to alarm honest Republicans as showing how dangerously far the Republican standard has fallen. The nominations at Chicago made against the most friendly remonstrance have forced upon Republicans the conviction that the great objects of the Republican party honest and economical administration, peaceful and honorable foreign relations, the progressive purification of the public service at home, wise reduction of the revenue, and the scene of general security which springs from the elevation of the administration are not to be expected from Republican success. To this statement it is no reply that less is to be expected from the Democrats. Those who have

aroused the deep and general protest of Republican conscience must bear the responsibility. Fidelity to the Republican principle requires indifference to present success, and Harper's Weekly which more than any has not hesitated in the interest of public morality and of party purification to oppose other Republican nominations cannot sustain the significant one against which it has so earnestly protested, and which is a practical abdication of the Republican character of purpose. The sad and kindly face of Lincoln, whose portrait hung in the hall, seemed to watch the proceedings of the convention with an air of earnest solicitude and apprehension and it had disappeared from its place before the nomination was made."

The Managing Man.

Three months ago ex-Senator Dorsey, the great "soap" man of 1880, wrote to Congressman Springer suggesting the names of witness who might be able to supply the House Committee with evidence regarding the Star route matters. In that letter ex-Senator Dorsey says:

S. B. Elkins, United Bank Building, New York, has probably a larger knowledge than any other person of all the Star route matters and the money paid George E. Spencer demanded of the late J. W. Becker and myself \$12,000 to pay Mr. Elkins for the purpose of avoiding indictment and prosecution, and I replied that I would not pay a penny and never did.

S. B. Elkins, who has a larger knowledge than any other person of all the Star route matters and the moneys paid is the same S. B. Elkins who at the Chicago Convention acted as the General-in-Chief of the Blaine movement, who marshalled the Blaine forces and managed the business of recruiting from the Southern delegations. He has been already selected as the director of Blaine canvass, and is a candidate for Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

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Give us a trial and be convinced. All work guaranteed before leaving the shop. 1-3m.

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IRON-STONE CHINA AND TABLE GLASSWARE.

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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 25

Cups and saucers—handled—12 pieces do 50

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 warc. 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 I 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.

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& CO.,

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At a few

OUR PRICES:

Lake Herring, 1-4 bbl. \$2.00

1 Sack Best Roller Flour 1.40

3 Cans String Beans 25

3 " Lima " 25

3 " Corn 25

3 " Tomatoes 25

Granulated Sugar 8

1 Can Finest California Peaches 35

1 " Apricots 30

1 " Pears 30

3 pounds Sultana Prunes 25

1 gal. Best Table Syrup (all sugar) 60

Sugar Syrup 35

Choice Rice 08

3 " Peas 25

1 " Good Table Peaches 20

3 Bottles Catsup 25

1 lb. Baking Powder 30

1 lb. Pure Pepper 25

1 " Glucose Syrup 45

Lump Starch " 06

Corn Starch, per pound 08

1 pound best Coffee 17

Sardines, 3 boxes for 25

Scaled Herring, per box 35

Loose Valencia Raisins 09

French Prunes 2 lbs. for 25

Olefin Soap 08

Bloater Herring, per doz 20

2 lbs Canned Corned Beef 30

Tapioca Flake or Pearl 07

EVERYTHING ELSE

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