

The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.
TERMS—Cash in advance..... \$1.00
If not paid in advance..... \$1.50

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 option of 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 free of charge.
Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the latest 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 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.
Editorial notices 15 cents per line.
LOCAL NOTICES 10 cents per line.
A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

| SPACE OCCUPIED. | 1 WEEK | 1 MONTH | 3 MONTHS | 1 YEAR |
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| One inch (or 12 lines this type)..... | \$1.00 | \$2.50 | \$7.00 | \$12.00 |
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| Quarter column (or 3 inches)..... | 1.25 | 3.25 | 9.75 | 16.00 |
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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
Business Notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Irish Democrats.

A MONSTER MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Cleveland and Hendricks meeting, which was held last night at the Academy of Music, organized by Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, was a grand success both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Long before the doors were open the entrances were blocked, and the streets in the vicinity crowded with people. Ten minutes after the doors were opened all the seats were occupied and all the standing room full. Many ladies were in the audience. Street Cleaning Commissioner Coleman called the meeting to order and nominated Eugene Kelly for chairman. A list of the vice presidents of the meeting was then read. Among them were Park Commissioner Crimmins, ex-Senator Cozens, Senator Daly, John E. Devlin, John Fox, ex-Mayor Grace, Henry L. Hogue, Judges Hogan and Kelley, General Martin T. McMahon, Col. Wm. R. Roberts, and others. United States Senator Jones, of Florida, was then introduced, and was greeted with cheers. He said that the country had been told by many of its leading journals and politicians that the time had arrived when every citizen of Irish birth ought to leave the Democratic party and go over to the Republicans. What had the Republican party done to merit it? The latter had been in power for more than twenty years, and during that time the great body of the men of Irish blood on this continent had stood where their fathers did, steadfast in their devotion, enthusiastic in their support, unwavering in their fidelity to Democratic principles. Whether on the battlefield, yielding up their life's blood in defense of the Union, or in the struggles of ordinary life, by sweat and toil adding to the wealth and growth of the Republic, they have never deserted the grand old party which was ever true to them. All other foreign citizens were as much indebted to the Democratic party as the Irish, but their was this difference between the latter and all other foreign citizens; the Irish were the only people who came here from Europe who had no political allegiance to bind them to a foreign power. The Democratic party, under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, came into life to protect and defend the great principles of our constitution from the assaults and usurpations of those who had no confidence in the intelligence and capacity of the people for self-government. The first great victory won by the Democratic party was in the interest of foreign-born men and the right of free discussion. But for the efforts of the Democratic party in behalf of foreign-born men some of the new recruits of the Republican party would not have the right to stand on this soil. The Irish people were entitled to great credit for the intelligence displayed in adhering to the Democratic party above any other for the liberality it displayed toward all naturalized citizens. The trust reposed in the Democratic party has never been disregarded or betrayed. The foreign policy of this government while in the Democratic hands reflected honor upon the republic and gave security to all our citizens.

Senator Jones spoke at some length on the oppressions and wrongs the Irish race had suffered at the hands of the English. There were no people, he declared, in the world who suffered as much for principle as the Irish. The great crime of England, for which she would one day suffer more than ever she had, was in using her great power, social and political, in attempting to degrade the noble race. The speaker said

he did not come to them to pander for their votes and influence. He owed less to the men of his race than any other man of Irish blood that held a high political station in this country. But he acknowledged his obligation to the Democratic party, and its free, tolerant principles for all that he was and all that he expected to be. The Republican party has been in power for over twenty years, and Irishmen and every one else during that time have enjoyed all the blessings and benefits that a high protective tariff could confer. If a protective tariff could destroy England, liberate Ireland and make the working classes of this country all prosperous and happy, why have not these results been accomplished during the past twenty years? You have had the highest protective tariff during that time this country ever had or ever will have. Still England was never more prosperous, Ireland never more impoverished or oppressed and the working man and women of America harder pressed to live and more discontented than during that time. It is time that shams like this were exploded.

During the speech of Senator Jones Mrs. Parnell entered the building and was greeted with cheers. The speaker toward the close of his speech predicted the election of Cleveland, and this was greeted with enthusiasm. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democratic party has always maintained the dignity of citizenship, irrespective of creed or place of birth, and has never failed while in power to insist upon a due recognition of that dignity and the rights and liberties of citizens at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the official record that Governor Cleveland has made is ample guarantee that as President of the United States he will not fail in his duty to support the principles cited in the platform of the National Democratic Convention and in the protection of the rights of all citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition to the Democratic party under whatever guise or name has been known in the past, from the days of the Federalist down to the days of modern Republicanism, has been opposed to the extension of modern citizenship, indifferent to the rights and wrongs of adopted citizens, prescriptive in its policy, since the expiration of its original mission—the abolition of slavery—notoriously insincere in its claims and pretensions. It has claimed, to the prejudice of the honor of the American people, that it is a party that suppressed the rebellion; it has claimed, to the detriment and insult of Democratic soldiers, that it organized, made and led our armies, and it has failed to uphold the rights of injured citizens abroad, thereby bringing the name of the United States into discredit.

Resolved, That James G. Blaine during twenty years of official life never interested himself in the welfare of American citizens who while abroad were deprived of their liberties and rights without authority of law, and while Secretary of State not only failed to refuse to exert the influence of the United States government in behalf of such citizens.

Resolved, That believing in the extension and protection of citizenship, and in the principles set forth in these resolutions, and holding them to be of high importance to the American people, we earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens the support, as it is representatives of that party, who have always asserted and maintained those principles and made American citizens at home and abroad respect the nomines of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, Grover Cleveland for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

According to a California paper, says the Pittsburgh Post, a party of capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of between one hundred thousand and two hundred thousand acres of land in Utah, with a view of establishing an Irish colony in the Territory. If this plan could be extended sufficiently it would be a good way to increase the Gentile population and break up polygamy. Let Congress withdraw the public lands in Utah from sale and entry to the usual manner and either provide a special land commission for the Territory or intrust the Utah Commission with the duty of disposing of the remaining tillable lands in the way which will be most judicious to build up the non-Mormon population. Parties could be found without difficulty to make contracts for placing a large number of settlers on lands which they could purchase in bulk. A non-Mormon farming population in Utah is especially desirable, as it would furnish the basis of a more permanent rivalry to the Saints than can be hoped for in the present Gentile population, which is chiefly engaged in mining. It is in the control of the soil that the Mormon Church finds the greatest source of its power, and as soon as it can no longer promise to give the poor Norwegian or Englishman a farm it will be unable to induce him to immigrate and add himself to the number of priest-ridden Saints. We believe this to be a more effective way to break up polygamy and the power of the Mormon Church than Federal intervention in the way proposed in many of the bills considered in Congress.

—Subscribe for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT, which will contain all the campaign news.

Cleveland and Labor.

WHY THE WORKINGMEN MEAN TO VOTE FOR HIM.

NEW YORK, July 29.—At a meeting of New York workingmen, held recently, it was decided to circulate 100,000 copies of the following.

TWENTY-FOUR REASONS.

Why we, as workingmen, will vote and work for Cleveland:

First—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed, on June 4th, 1884, the bill which abolishes contract child labor in all the institutions in the State.

Second—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which reduced the exorbitant fees of one of the greatest monopolies in the country, namely: the association of New York Pilots, who are paid by a direct tax on commerce. They are rich men and their fees were from \$4,900 to \$5,000 for each man every year. Cleveland reduced them to the \$2,500.

Third—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which secures a pension to the widows and orphans of policemen. One section of the bill provides for testing boilers, and thus adds to the safety of every working engine.

Fourth—We will vote for Cleveland because by vetoing the Elevated Railroad Fare bill he set an example to all employers of honest dealing with laboring men and showed the need of keeping a bargain fair and square with every man.

Fifth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which authorized the spending of two millions dollars (\$2,000,000) for additional common schools in New York City.

Sixth—We will vote for Cleveland because he appointed on the very day the bill passed a head of the Bureau of Labor. This Bureau of Labor did much to awaken the interest that resulted in the abolition of convict contract labor.

Seventh—We will vote for Cleveland because he would not sign a bill which took away the rights of workingmen. This was called a mechanics' lien law, but actually benefited contractors and not the men who worked with their hands on a job. It made it cost ten times as much for a poor man to get the money due him as it does now, and the lawyers would have got big fees and been chiefly benefited.

Eighth—We will vote for Cleveland because he made the Republican Legislature to take back a bill that only went half way and compelled them to pass a bill, which he at once signed, abolishing convict contract labor in every institution—State county and city.

Ninth—We will vote for Cleveland because he appointed a railroad commission, by which, it has made traveling on the cars safer and more comfortable for every man, woman and child.

Tenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed two bills abolishing tenement house cigar making and so gave health and enjoyment of home to thousands.

Eleventh—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed a bill making workingmen first creditors for wages when an employer fails.

Twelfth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill appointing a tenement house commission which is to report how tenement houses can be made more healthful and comfortable. This will benefit hundreds of thousands of men who work all day and especially aid to the happiness of their wives and children.

Thirteenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which did away with manufacture of hats in state prisons. This bill ended a convict contract competition which had thrown hundreds of honest workingmen out of employment.

Fourteenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which did away with the provisions of which protected emigrants from robbery, injustice and extortion.

Fifteenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill limiting the charges of pawnbrokers and preventing the sale of a poor man's furniture.

Sixteenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which gave the people a chance to speak their opinion of convict contract labor. The people having spoken, he signed at once the bill which carried out their wishes.

Seventeenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill that savings banks should be more carefully examined, and so the savings of laboring men and woman should be kept safe.

Eighteenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the law to give pure butter and cheese, and also to prevent the sale of watered milk.

Nineteenth—We will vote for Cleveland because he recommended again and again a large appropriation for the employment of men on the new Capitol, which appropriation was refused by the Republican Legislature. This action of the Republican Legislature in refusing appropriate money has made it necessary to discharge hundreds of men. There is plenty of work, but no money to pay for it.

Twentieth—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed two bills, one in 1883 to prevent cruel and unjust treatment of children.

Twenty-first—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which largely reduced the fees of receivers of corporations and saved the money for the people to whom it belonged.

Twenty-second—We will vote for Cleveland because he signed the bill which compelled insurance companies to keep their promises and so protected the widows and orphans of men who had paid their money to be insured.

Twenty-third—We will vote and work for Cleveland because he has done more for the workingmen of the State of New York than any Governor we have ever had and because every act shows he has at heart the true interest of the workingmen.

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throat cut from ear to ear and a bloody razor lying by her side. Surgical aid was immediately summoned, her throat sewed up and she was made as comfortable as possible. There seemed to be no motive for the terrible deed, but two hours later it was discovered to be the sequence of a crime still more horrible and ghastly.

Mrs. Carwac, a highly respectable woman and the widowed sister of Hon. R. J. VanCourt, a politician of some local note, was found lying murdered in a garden adjoining his residence, a half mile east of the town. Her head and face were dreadfully beaten and clotted with gore, and a terrible wound appeared in her breast. A file was found near by, also a blood stained piece of an iron kettle and a club, both of which seemed to have been used with terrible effect in the tragedy. As it was known that some jealousy or bad feeling existed on the part of Mrs. Crowther toward Mrs. Carwac, it was suspected that there was more than a mere coincidence between the murder and attempted suicide.

On closely questioning Mrs. Crowther she confessed to having killed Mrs. Carwac. Mrs. Crowther's little daughter had done chores for Mrs. Carwac, and it is said a dispute arose in the afternoon between the women about the payment of money for her services. Bad blood already existed, still more angry feeling arose, and Mrs. Crowther in her passion seized weapons at hand and stopped not till her victim lay dead at her feet. She then hurried away, and in the reaction of her feelings attempted to end her own life.

Mrs. Crowther died between 9 and 10 o'clock last night after repeatedly stating that she killed Mrs. Carwac, but without giving any reason for committing the deed. It seems to be well known, however, that she entertained bad feelings toward Mrs. Carwac, growing out of jealousy, and that she had several times threatened to kill her. She was 48 years old, the wife of Thomas Crowther, a coal miner. She had been divorced from two husbands before marrying Crowther, and had lived a very unhappy life.

Mrs. Carwac, whose brother owns and operates coal mines near here, lived a retired life a short distance from town, and it does not appear that she was aware that Mrs. Crowther was her enemy. Lehman, the son-in-law of the suicide, says he never knew of any trouble between the women, and regards the affair as very mysterious.

Exhibits Arriving

The Electrical Exhibition Building presented a busy scene yesterday. But three more days remain before the opening, and management is endeavoring to have everything in readiness for that event. The exhibit of the Signal Service Bureau has arrived, and the Bridesburg Arsenal has also sent instruments which determine by electricity the velocity of bullets. A rifle range outside the building will illustrate the usefulness of the instruments. All kinds of electrical contrivances are arriving and are put in place as rapidly as possible. Lieutenant Fiske, of the navy, has displayed an electro-dynamometer for measuring electric currents by absolute weights. This is an exceedingly delicate instrument and was made by Elliot Brothers, of London.

The Bell Telephone Company has its office nearly ready, and the United Companies' Telegraph office will soon be ready for service. This company will run ten wires from the building.

A large quantity of iron and steel wire has arrived from Worcester, Mass. the exhibit of the Washburn & Moon Manufacturing Company.

The United States Electric Lighting Company will have a fine display of lamps, chandeliers, etc. The Excelsior Electric Company has a machine for electrotyping, electroplating and metal assaying. The Van Depool electric Light Company has a number of dynamo of capacity from one to sixty arc lights and motors which will transmit from one-tenth horse power for running a sewing machine up to fifty horse power.

In the south gallery is the Perfect Hatcher and Brooder, with a capacity of 2100 eggs. It now contains about 1500 eggs, about 100 being added daily. As it requires twenty-one days to complete the process of incubation, and about fifteen days have expired since the first eggs were placed in the apparatus, newly hatched chicks will be early on the ground. The part played by electricity is to work contrivances for regulating the temperature. The Roos evils organ, in the east gallery, was being made ready yesterday. The Germania Orchestra, which will furnish music at the Exhibition, will be led by Charles M. Schmitz.

The exhibition managers have had two old Pennsylvania Railroad locomotives placed on the east side of Thirty-second street, which will supply steam to run a portion of the machinery in the main building. Iron smoke stacks

LADIES

TERRALINE

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LINE OF

Vases and Plaques to which we invite your attention. The flowers and vines are in high relief, and when skillfully painted and glazed with AMBER ENAMEL, rival the celebrated English Doulton ware, costing from \$75 to \$100. In price they range from \$1 to \$3.

NO FIREING OR BAKING REQUIRED.

Call and examine the design at

GREEN'S PHARMACY,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa. We have Telephone Connection.

thirty feet high have been put on the engine, and the steam from them will be conducted to the building through underground pipes. In the boiler house yesterday workmen were putting another of the large Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers in place. The J.B. Root boiler was steamed up, and some of the shafting inside was running, reminding one that the day of opening is near at hand.—Philadelphia Record.

Wanted.

An agent in every borough and township in Centre county. Best 25-cent selling article ever introduced. Just out and sells at sight. No money required until goods are sold. One agent made over six dollars in less than a day. Send 25 cents for sample, or two 2-cent stamps for particulars, etc. E. J. SWAVELY, Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons hunting or in any other way trespassing on my premises will be dealt with according to law. D. W. WILLIAMS, Pine Grove Mills Pa.

The Farmers' Favorite, Double Force Feed Grain Drill,

—WITH THE—

"Favorite," "Wizard;"

—OR—

"MARK'S" Fertilizer Attachment,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THIS Drill plants with uniformity and exactness, light draft and fully warranted. Received three First Award Medals at the Southern Exposition, Louisville, Kentucky.

J. S. Wait & Co., Agents, State College, Pa.

A. C. MINGLE,

SUCCESSOR TO

DOLL & MINGLE.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Durability as well as appearance is the best test of cheapness.

I keep the best makes

—goods of manufacturers

who have gained a reputation for honest

work.

I have the best Men's

\$3.00 SHOE

MADE in AMERICA.

BOOTS & SHOES

Madeto Order.

SHOE POLISH

That will not

15c.

Crack the Leather

Give me a trial.

A. C. MINGLE,

A 23, '84. BELLEFONTE, PA. 17. 1y.

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

Tinners plates—medium do 1.10

Tea Plates do 90

Tureens—round or oval each 60

Sauce dishes—round or oval—each 20

Sauce Turners—4 pieces 90

Sauce boats 25

Cups and saucers—handled—12 pieces 60

do do unhandled do 50

Fruit saucers—per doz 3.00

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 every-

thing 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 be-

fore 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Ven-

ditions Exponas issued out of the Court of Common

Plens of Centre county, and to me directed, there will

be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in

Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, A. D. 1884,

at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., the following described real es-

tate of the defendant, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and

to all that certain messuage, tenement or piece of

ground situate in the Borough of Philadelphia, bound-

ed on the north west by lot No. 32 (now Myers prop-

erty) on the south west by Laurel street, on the

north east by Second street, and on the south west by

North Front street, said lot being 66 feet front on

North Front street, two hundred and forty feet back

along Laurel street to Second street, and 66 feet on

North Second street, said lot being numbered in the

plan of said Borough of Philadelphia as lot No. 53 and

having thereon erected a large, well-finished trans-

acting house, a large store building of two rooms,

one now occupied by Joe Lehman, clothier, the other

by Davis & Son, Jewelers, the same being located on

North Front street, also a small store room partly

finished, on Laurel street, also the Borough Engineer

House and Council Chamber, also situated on Laurel

street, also two large dwelling houses, fronting on

North Second street, one being a double house, suit-

able for two families, with stable and carriage attached,

standing back along the north-western line

of said lot, with the necessary outbuildings all being