

The Centre Democrat.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.
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 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 arrearages 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 complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., 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.	PER LINE.	PER MONTH.	PER YEAR.
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	\$1.00	\$12.00	\$120.00
Two inches.....	1.50	18.00	180.00
Three inches.....	2.00	24.00	240.00
Quarter column (or 3 inches).....	30.00	360.00	3600.00
Half column (or 6 inches).....	60.00	720.00	7200.00
One column (or 12 inches).....	120.00	1440.00	14400.00

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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.

To the People.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The following was made public to day:

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, 11 West TWENTY-FORTH STREET, October 16, 1884.—To the People of the United States: The result of the elections on Tuesday last in the states of Ohio and West Virginia is before you.

Ohio chose republican electors in 1863, 1872, 1876 and 1880. West Virginia chose republican presidential electors in 1876 and 1880. Garfield obtained a plurality in Ohio in 1880 of 34,227 votes. The republican candidate in the late election for secretary of state was a gallant soldier and a reputable man. The vote of the republican party in that election was broken down by the weight of Mr. Blaine, a factional seeker after the presidency. The people then elected a democratic majority of the congressional delegation of the state. We may confidently expect a majority in Ohio for Cleveland and Hendricks in November.

West Virginia has by its splendid and decisive majority for its democratic governor at the October election already declared its purpose to give its electoral vote for our candidates in November. The Blaine managers employed extraordinary methods in both states. They expended not less than five hundred thousand dollars in Ohio and more than one hundred thousand dollars in West Virginia, in their political work. They did not use money only, they called from every state the office holders best fitted to do the work at which they were put.

They crowded these two states with such men. They employed in political jobs the men engaged in the postal service of the United States. They left the veterans who had saved the life of the nation without the pay to which they were entitled under the pretense of having an insufficient clerical force in the pension bureau and used the commissioner of pensions and a great number of his clerks as part of the political machinery in the late elections in Ohio and West Virginia. It has been openly charged without denial that the payment of veterans by the commissioner of pensions has been delayed by him with the purpose of coercing them to vote for Mr. Blaine.

The abuses of political power have been committed under the overlooking eye of Mr. Blaine and with his full sanction. They show the manner in which if he were elected sub-officers would be subordinated to his service and the bounty of the country be made the means of advancing his personal interests.

They made the marshals of the United States and their deputies who ought to be the guardians of the rights of citizens of the United States, a part of their machine force. They armed them and incited them to violence and outrage. They expect to pay for the weapons and services of these men out of the treasury of the United States. They made Mr. Blaine one of their county and ward workers in Ohio and West Virginia; and he entered with zest upon the familiar duty. They devised with his knowledge methods of compelling workmen to vote as their employers dictated. They kept him in daily association with the worst elements of their political organization. They made him their counsellor in every disreputable plan which they devised to promise his success. He could not have been a stranger to their purpose to make gains in Cincinnati at the election on Tuesday last by using armed deputy marsh-

als and armed negroes to drive voters from the polls.

The methods of their campaign in Ohio and West Virginia and share of their candidate in those methods have added to the opprobrium already resting upon his name assured his defeat at the general election in November. Mr. Blaine has been a member of the house of representatives, senator in congress and secretary of state of the United States. He has been accused of corruptly using his influence as speaker and as member of the house of representative for his individual profit. This misconduct has been proved by his own letters. These have confronted him wherever he has gone. He has attempted no explanation. The phrases of these letters are so well known that they are by words on the streets and jests upon the stage. A speaker of the house of representative, a member of that house, who would barter his influence for money or property, might avail himself of larger opportunities, which the office and powers of the president afford.

These are not words dictated by party rancor. They sum up the judgment of that independent press, which is and always will remain the bulwark of good and constitutional government. They express the convictions of the leading republican journals and belief of those distinguished republican statesmen and citizens whose love of country has forced them to declare that the nomination of Mr. Blaine was one not fit to be made. There is reason for confidence that we will achieve a victory in November.

The army of office holders engaged for a month past in the business of manipulating votes in Ohio and West Virginia must now disband. Each man of the number must go to his own place. The commissioner of pensions and his bureau clerks cannot be concentrated for political uses in the November elections. When they are acting individually in their several states they will be unable to do mischief.

The marshals of the United States, by reason of the powers which they exercise, may again do harm in November. They ought to understand that for what they have done and for what they may do, they will be hereafter held to the strictest account by a justly indignant people.

The hopes of a reward and the promise of indemnity which have been held out to them, will not avail them in the days which are close at hand. The country is fully aroused. It is alarmed by the corrupt influences surrounding Mr. Blaine and will reject him as a candidate for president.

Mr. Blaine has grown rich. The men around him have grown rich. The speculators, whom he has aided by framing laws to suit them, are rich. The corporations which he has helped have monopolized the public land. But trade is stagnant. The commerce of the country has decayed. Millions stand idle. Where wages have not been stopped they are reduced. Mechanics and laborers go about seeking employment in vain. Women and children are begging for bread and yet the farmer can find no profitable market for his grain. These circumstances afford conclusive proof that a few interests have been cared for by the republican managers at the expense of the interest of the great body of the people.

The creation in this favored land of such extremes of wealth and poverty and the evil days which have overtaken all who are engaged in labor are not your fault. It has been and is the fault of those selfish men who use the powers which you have given them for their own advantage, leaving you to fare as best you can. It is for you to determine whether these evils shall continue and increase or diminish and end in a general prosperity, shared in by all alike.

You have a right to expect that your party leaders, to whom you have given support and accorded honors in past years, will lay aside all difference and establish a lasting claim on your gratitude by making common cause in your supreme efforts to obtain the blessing of good governments. You will not be disappointed. Remember that victory in November over the unscrupulous men who are now endeavoring to seize the presidency can only be secured by your complete organization.

When men are of one mind and want to impress their opinions upon the community in which they live they must stand together and work together. The highest and best organization of which men are capable is that in which every man wants to do that part of the common work which he can do and does it with all his might.

Your organizations ought to be of such nature, and if they are Governor, Cleveland will be elected in November by an unparalleled majority.

[Signed.] W. H. BARNES, Chairman.
 A. P. GORMAN, Chairman Executive Committee.

Elegant Turkoman curtains at Gorman's.

The Congressional Matter.

The Democratic conferees of this (20th) district met for the fifth time at Bellefonte, on the 14th inst., and after a few fruitless ballots adjourned to meet in the evening. On reassembling, the conferees of Clearfield and Centre counties stated that Ex Gov. Curtin was the choice of the district, and whereupon announced him as a candidate, refusing to take part in further balloting and withdrew. The other conferees then nominated J. K. P. Hall of Elk Co., and adjourned.

Later in the evening the court house was packed with citizens, when Mr. Curtin announced himself as a candidate, feeling that he was sustained by a majority of the party of the district, Col. Hastings, a neighbor and townsman, as well as others, made speeches favoring the ex governor.

On the same day, we learn from the papers, the Republican congressional conference met in same place and adjourned sine die without making a nomination.

For the information of Democratic, as well as for other voters, let us see whether the six conferees of Centre and Clearfield counties represented a larger Democratic constituency than the counties of Clinton, Elk, Mifflin, and Union. And to do this we quote the Democratic Congressional vote of 1882, as follows:

Centre	4744	Union	1489
Clearfield	4270	Clinton	2715
		Elk	1322
		Mifflin	1975
			7501

Showing 1513 of an excess of Democratic votes in Clearfield and Centre, which proves their claim to be true and just. The total Republican Congressional vote in the four counties, same years was 5792, and in Clearfield and Centre it was 5496—a difference of 296 in favor of the four, and abstracting that difference from the 1513 we have still left to Curtin's credit 1217.

And now, as the Republican Conferees have deemed it best not to make a nomination, every Republican is free to make his own selection. We accept the situation and under the circumstances will cheerfully support Andrew G. Curtin in preference to J. K. P. Hall of little Elk—a man comparatively unknown to us and who, if elected, might prove a water haul to the people of this district.

Andrew G. Curtin, in the present instance, deserves the support of the people regardless of party for several distinct reasons—the chief one being his soundness on the tariff question. Had it not been for Democrats like Curtin and Randall, who voted with the Republicans at the last session, the Morrison bill would have been passed, consequently all in this district in favor of a protective tariff should vote for Curtin as a return for his brave battle for the right. And if re-elected, as it is believed will be, will continue on the right of this question and will wield such an influence in its favor that no other dozen new men of that party can exert.

Another reason why Andrew G. Curtin serves well of the people of this district is because of the interest he takes in the welfare of northern soldiers—the deceased and wounded especially of the six counties he has faithfully represented. Every just measure proposed in their behalf received his cordial support, some of which he introduced himself and fought to successful passage. Every soldier or his friend who served Gov. Curtin in regard to his claim for pension, receives respectful attention and promise of aid in his behalf, which assistance or aid Mr. Curtin renders personally and promptly if this be doubted, ask the wounded and disabled boys in your neighborhood and they will cheerfully furnish the proof. Therefore, if the soldiers, and their relatives, and their friends, wish to keep their true and tried friends in a position to guard and protect their interests, they will unhesitatingly labor for the re-election of Andrew G. Curtin. Both political parties profess friendship for him who saved the nation and are free to make promises; and now, if sincere in their declarations, let them vote for Curtin, who has proven his fidelity to the men who bore the battle. At any rate, let all the soldiers in his county combine and see to it that faithful and fearless champion is triumphantly re-elected. United may you be in battling for the victory.

Since penning the above we learn that the vote adjourning the Republican conferees sine die, without making a nomination, was 10 for 8 against. A goodly number of Republicans appear to be dissatisfied with this action and are endeavoring to bring about the nomination of a straight-out Republican, but how or in what manner we cannot say. Democrats, too, in large numbers, are also advising Republicans to adopt this course, whether simply to defeat Mr. Curtin or to enhance their prospects of electing Hall who has "props of stuff to whoop 'er up," as they say, the reader must judge for himself. What may be determined up-

on by the conferees we can not venture to guess. But whatever they do should be done quickly—either bravely and openly endorse Mr. Curtin who is sound on the tariff question, as well as fully sympathy with the platform of the Republican party in regard to pension for worthy soldiers, or make a straight nomination.

As the situation now is—between Curtin and Hall—we are unequivocally for the former.—Mifflinburg Telegraph.

More "Mulligan" Letters

ADDITIONAL LIGHT THROWN UPON THE LITTLE ROCK INVESTIGATION.

A Boston correspondent of the Chicago News has been allowed to copy more of the "Mulligan" letters. Mr. Blaine's explanation in Congress to 44,000,000 of his countryman was made on June 5, 1876, and at Mr. Blaine's request the committee of investigation adjourned from June 10th until the following Monday. On June 11th Mr. Blaine fell from a sunstroke, and the witnesses for the investigation were the next day dismissed for two weeks. On June 13th Mr. Blaine sent the following dispatch:

Eugene Hale, Cincinnati, Ohio:
 I am entirely convalescent, suffering only from physical weakness. Impress upon my friends the debt of gratitude I feel for the unparalleled steadfastness with which they have adhered to me in my hour of trial.
 J. G. BLAINE.
 Mr. Hayes was nominated by the National Republican Convention June 16th, and on the Monday following, June 19th, Mr. Blaine made a ratification speech in Washington. Mr. Blaine did not get well enough to go on with the investigation, and on June 27th he left on a special car for Augusta. He reached home on the 28th, and at once wrote as follows, the italics being his own.

WEDNESDAY, (28th) EVE'G.
 MY DEAR MR. FISHER.—I want to see you just as much as before you went to Washington. You can leave Boston at 12:30 and return same night if you desire, though I would prefer to have you stay over: Come directly to my house.

It is, I think, as important for you to see me as to see you. Come this week.
 Don't fail. Come to-morrow, if possible.
 Yours,
 J. G. BLAINE.
 Mr. Blaine's physician prescribed absolute rest and no letter-writing, but on July 1st he wrote as follows, the italics again being his:

[Private]
 AUGUSTA, Saturday Eve'g., 1st July, 76.
 MY DEAR MR. FISHER.—I write from my sick-bed. I want very much to see you. I am very sorry you did not come to Washington when I requested. Can't you come to Augusta by train Monday? Express train leaves Eastern Station at 9 o'clock, reaching here at 4 p. m. You can return same evening.
 Or if you can't come by 9 o'clock train there is a train leaves at 12 or 11:30 noon, and gets here about 8 p. m. You can return same night. Do come quickly. Say nothing to any one. But do come. Yours sincerely,
 J. G. BLAINE
 (See over)

Important to you as well as myself that you come. VERY.
 (On other side of sheet) Don't let any human being except your wife know that you are coming down. But do not fail to come—whatever you do, do not fail.

You will regret it if you don't come. On the following day he writes as follows:
 SUNDAY EVENING, (July 2), 1876.
 MY DEAR MR. FISHER: If you have not started when this reaches you, I pray you leave for Augusta at once.

I am very sick, but I know what I am talking about, and it is largely for your sake that I desire to see you and to see you at once. Don't delay. It may be too late. Don't refuse a sick man.
 J. G. B.

You can go back on return train. One hour will do here. Come directly to my house. Don't go to hotel.
 On July 11 the Judiciary Committee, after a stormy meeting, postponed the Little Rock investigation until the next session. Last Augusta gentleman in Boston wrote to personal friend in Kentucky to obtain from J. Proctor Knott, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee of 1879 some definite information as to why the investigation was never resumed. Mr. Knott wrote as follows:

FRANKFORT, September 13, 1884
 DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 3d instant, inclosing letter from—
 —of August 20, I have to say that I never saw Mulligan's memorandum book, and have no idea what has become of it, nor do I know why the testimony in Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Smith investigation taken subsequent to June 10 was never printed. You will remember that the investigation was conducted by a sub-committee consisting of General Hunter, Judge Ache and Mr. Lawrence. I had nothing to do with the same. The investigation was postponed soon after Mr. Blaine was struck in Washington and Cincinnati until the next session at

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

G. S. & T. OF B.

I have used Green's Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey and Blood root myself at different times during the past five or six years and have seen the effects of it in many cases when used by others, and have found but one universal expression among those who have used it, namely, "That it surpassed any medicine they have ever used."
 BENJ. BEAVER.
 State College, Pa., February 19th, 1881.
 I have used Green's Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey and Blood root in my family for several years, and can recommend it as the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used. I have found it especially nice for children.
 Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 22, '81.
 J. D. SOURBECK.
 Manufactured Only at

GREEN'S PHARMACY,

Bush House Block,
 Bellefonte, Pa.
 Ask Your Merchant For It.

the request of his friends Frye and Hale, upon the alleged grounds that he desired to embark in a short time for Europe, and that in their judgment a further prosecution of inquiry by the committee would permanently unhinge his intellect if it did not destroy his life.

I thought there was about as much probability of his coming to an untimely end from that cause as there was that he would die of sunstroke. I confidently expected that the matter would be resumed next session at least. Who it was not I do not know. I supposed that all the papers had been returned to the file room. If they cannot be found there, it is impossible that they may be in the possession of the vandal who chided the figure of his child's tombstone. I felt no personal interest in the matter, and paid no further attention to it after I expected his villainy with regard to the Caldwell telegram. I am very truly your friend.
 J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

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.

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, 50 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

BAGGAGE DELIVERY AND LOCAL EXPRESS.

I would announce to my old friends and patrons and the public generally that I have re-engaged in the Baggage Delivery and Local Express business, and respectfully wish a liberal share of patronage. PIANOS MOVED WITH CARE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL RESPECTS. I would also say that I have Ericsson's Kinding Wood for sale, and all orders left at Order & Box's office will be promptly attended to.
 B. F. BARNES.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF MONTPELIER, VT.

Incorporated in 1845.
 Assets \$3,000,000, Surplus \$1,050,000.
 \$1000 Bonds sold on yearly instalments. These bonds are payable to the holder at the expiration of 20 years or at previous death, or a stipulated amount payable in cash at the end of any year after the first, on their surrender.
 R. M. McENALLY, Special Agt.,
 Office—1 Door North of Post Office.
 BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Farmers' Favorite, Double Force Feed Grain Drill, WITH THE "Favorite," "Wizard,"

"MARK'S" Fertiliser Attachment, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
 THIS Drill plants with uniformity and exactness. Light draft and fully warranted. Received First Award Medal at the Southern Exposition, Louisville, Kentucky.
 J. S. Watt & Co., Agents,
 State College, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A tract of timber land situate two and one-half miles from Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., containing 400 acres of oak, pine and hemlock timber. Also another tract containing 600 acres of pine oak and hemlock situated seven and a half miles below Bellefonte, on which is located a new saw mill, county and State owned. Address
 MATHAN HOUGH,
 Wolf's Store, Centre county, Pa.

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 crack.
 Tea Sets (58 pieces) \$3.50
 Dinner plates—largest size—per doz 1.25
 Dinner plates—medium do 1.10
 Tea Plates do 50
 Tureens—round or oval each 60
 Sauce dishes—round or oval—each 20
 Sauce Tureens—4 pieces 50
 Sauce boats 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

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