The Centre Democrat. of their original allegiance without tak- ject with other nations. In the meantime we

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub-

81 50 A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the

A bit which people. Payments made within three months will be con sidered 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 now invested with that power.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will present a copy free of charge. Our extensive circulation makes this paper an un-usually reliable and profitable medium for advertiring. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, fracts, 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. Editorirl notices 10 cents per line. Locat Nortices 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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Three inches	10	15'	20
Quarter column (or 5 inches)	32	20	30
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Foreign advertisements must be paid for before in Foreign any erisements must subtracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required, POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. BUSIXESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per ilne, each insertion.

DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS. Congress, Hon. A.G. CUBTIN, Bellefonte. State Senator, Hon. W. A. WALLACE, Clearfield. Representatives, Hon. J, A. WOODWARD, Hon. L. RHONE. President Judge 49th Dist., Centre and Huntingdon Hon. A. O. FURST, Bellefonte. Associate Judges, Hon. C. MUNSON. Hon J. R. SMITH. County Commissioners, A. J. GRIEST, JNO. WOLF. JNO. HENDERSON Commissioners' Clerk, G. W. RUMBERGER. Sheriff, W. MILES WALKER. Deputy Sheriff, WM. DUKEMAN, Prothonotary, B. G. BRETT. Deputy Prothonotary, WM. LUDWIG. Treasurer, CHAS. SMITH Register and Clerk Orphans' Court, J. A. MCCLAIN, Recorder, FRANK E. BIRLE. District Attorney, W. C. HEINLE. Coroner, Dr. H. K. Hoy. County Detective, Cap't A. MULLEN.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian, Howard street. Rev. Wm. Laurie Pastor Services every Sunday at 10-30 A. M. and 7 p M. Sunday School (Chapel) at 2-30 p. M. Prayer Meeting (Chapel) Wednesday at 7-30 p. M.

Meeting (Chaper) Wednesday at 7-30 P. M.
M. E. Church, Howard and Spring Streets, Rev. M.
K. Foster, Pastor, Services every Sunday at 10-30 A.
M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2-30 P. M. Frayer Meeting Wednesday at 7-30 P. M.
S. John's Protestant Episcopal Ghurch, Lamb and Allegheny streets, Rev. J. R. R. Robinson, Rector.
Services every Sunday at 10-30 A. M. and 7 P. M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings.
S. Lohn's Protest Understant Episcopal Control for the Street Decomposition of the Street Decomposi

St. John's Roman Catholic, East Bishop Street, Rev. P. McArdie Pastor. Mass at 6 and services 19-30 A. M.

Rod 77. M. Reformed, Linn and Spring streets, Rev. J. F. De-Long, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10-30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2-30 P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7-30. Lutheran, East High street, Rev. Chas. T. Steck,

stor Services every Sandsy at 10-30 A. M. and 7 P. Sunday School at 2-30 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 30 Wednesday evening.

United Brethere, High and Thomas Streets, Rev. ertman. Pastor. Services every other Sunday at -30 s. M and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 s. M. Pray-Meeting Wednesday at 7-30 P. M.

A. M. E. Church, West High Street, Rev. Norris, Pastor, Eervices every Sunday morning and evening Y. M. C. A., Spring and High Streets, General Meeting and Services Sunday at 4 P. M. Library and Reading Room open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

tatus, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than ratio, to such an extent, and assuming a hostile purpose toward their original governments. These evils have had any international negotiations, as will many flagrant illustrations.

put forth by one of my predece-sors We have now on hand all the silver that provision be m de for a central dollars necessary to supply the present bureau of record of the decrees of nat- needs of the people, and to satisfy aralization granted by the various those who from sentiment wish to see courts throughout the United States them in circulation ; and if their ob-

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REFORMS. I earnestly urge that congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary, the salary should be so graded as to permitt him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so called notarial extra official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisities, should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates, and the fee therefore returned to the treasury. By restoring

these revenues to the puplic use the consular service would be se'f-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present low salaries.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the trea ury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of the government connected with his department. The suggestions of the secretary relating to the practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of congress.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was \$45 993,235,43; and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of \$360,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last-named date \$1,514,475,860,47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury, applicable to the general purpose of the government, the sum of \$66-818 292,38.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government, justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their beafit and protection, and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from the imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry. COMPULSORY COINAGE OF THE DOLLAR .

The desire to utilize the silver pro-

duct of the country should not lead to their service is also given. a misuse or perversion of power. The necessity for such an addition to

In the meantime we are accumiating silver coin, based upon our own peculiar so beavy a burden to be provdied for in any flagrant illustrations. I regard with favor the suggestion future menetary conference of nations The We have now on hand all the silver tained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent amy. their coinage may be renewed.

Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charg- in the country which inspires him with ed with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a defence. These are not the fathers of safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed

I recomend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

TRUST FUNDS OF THE UNITED STATES. Under section 3659 of the revised statutes, all funds held in trust by the United States and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a

rate of interest not less than 5 per centum per annum It being contrary to the general rule

of this government to allow interest on claims. I reccommend the repeal of the provision in question, and the disposition, under a uniform rule, of the present accummulations from investment of trust funds.

A GOVERNMENT BUREAU.

The most gratifying results have at tended the operations of the life saving service during the last fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law requiring the appointment of the force employed in this service to be made 'solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference their political or party affiliation," has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied.

THE COST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was, during the last fiscal year, carried on within the toundaries, and off the coasts of thirty-two states, two territories and the District of Columbia. In July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to a prompt investigation of its methods.

It is hoped that the report of the congressional committees hereto'ore appointed to investigate this and other like matters will aid in the accomplishment of proper legislation on this sabject.

The report of the secretary is submitted in which it is stated that the political action of those conservative army consisted, at the date of the last and sober men who, in fear of the conconsolidated returns, of 2.154 officers and 24,705 men enlisted.

The expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885 including \$13,164,394 60 for public works and river and harbor improvements were \$45,850, 999,54. An account of

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY.

THE ANTI-POLYGAMY LAW.

In the Territory of U ab the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energ-tically and faithfully executed during the last year with measurable good re-

The strength, the perpetuity and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sunctified by parental love.

These are not the homes of polyg-

The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic. Wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget dovotion to the country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice, or

the system which sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value to our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the

firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further direrect legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame.

Since the people uphold ng polygamy in our territories are reenforced by immigration, from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country, than a conviction of the correctness of the princi, ple upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination, and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examinatio 1 and many other matters connected with its execution. I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration inspires an immense army of claimants 6-29-1y. for office to lay siege to the prironage of government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities,

spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. Civil-service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization.

One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the fusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a chance. Parties seem to be necessary, and will

continue to exist: nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advan. tages, not disconnected with office hold. ing, which follow par y suprem cy. inship continues hitter pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to hold public officers, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not op: posed to them in political affiliation, but o steeped in partisian prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate positions who fail in yielding their best service, or who are ncompetent, should be retained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil service reform represents an idea no less absurb than the clemor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supavail themselves of this instrumentality plying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus in both these phases, is seen benefit to the public service. And



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MARBLE SHOP, where you can buy at the lowest prices, the VERY BEST kind of Marble or Granite Monuments, Head-Stones and Burial Vaults. Hundreds of the latest and finest Designs constantly on hand to select from. Tubular Galvinized Iron Railing, and wrought iron fencing for Cemetery lots; also Marleized Slate. Mantles, Hearths, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect, or we ask no remittance. Give us a call before buying elsewhere. S. A. STOVER.

Bellefente, Pa. STEUBENVILLE, O., FEMALE SEMINARY Re-opens Sept 16th. Re-build in part; re-organized; thoroughly equipped in all Departments. Best privil-eges at moderate cost. Send for catalogue. REV. J. W. WIGHTMAN. D. D., v7, no.27. Principal. Paste This in Your Hat.

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Short

Wraps.

OODS.

LODGES Bellefante Lodge No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday night on or before every fall moon

day night of every month

THE MESSAGE.

labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Cana-da, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures, within the treaty limits ulated. which the wisdom of congress may de-

THE FREE STATE OF THE CONGO.

The action taken by this government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of the International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers.

ALLUSIONS TO OTIVER FOREIGN QUESTIONS.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the mportation of our pork into France continue notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter, this yexations prohibitation will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries, where such food products are absolutely excluded, without present prospect of reasonable change.

AN INTERNATIONAL FISHERY COMMISSION. In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensory arrangement above described was neogatated, I reccomend that the congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the govern-ment of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens ' on the coast of the United States and British North America.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The privilege and franchise of Amercan citizenship should be granted with pare, and extended to those only who ed that the views of these governments intend in good faith to assume its duties are in each instance supported by the and responsibilities when attaining its weight of public opinion. privileges and benefits; it should be The steps thus taken have therefore withheld from those who merely go only more full demonstrated the use-through the forms of naturalization lessness of further attempts at present with the intent of escaping the duties to arrive at any agreement on the sub-

suver curency of the nation as compalled by the silver-coinage act. negatived by the fact that up to the Bellefonte Chapter No. 241, meets on the first Fri present time only about fifty million of the silver dollars so comed have as t Constants Commandery No. 33, K. T., on the second ually found their way into circulation leaving more than one hun red and sixty-five millions in the passession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expenfor the construction of vaults for it. deposit. Against this latter am un there are outstanding silver certificate amounting to about niuety-three willons of dollars.

Every month two 'million . of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollers, to be added to the ildle mass already accum

If continued long enough, this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government

owns applicable to its general purposes. This hoarding of gold has already be

When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard with other countries, will be at a premium over silver.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the senate of the United States are true to-day. "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound curancy, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who carns his daily bread by his daily toil.

The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coin-

age, has lately written : "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending the silveract dollars.'

And those that live by labor or legiti-mate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not bedistributed as gifts among the people; and if the loboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now receives but two, ne will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

To give full effect to the design of Congress on this subject I have made car ful and earnest edeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress.

It may be said, in brief, as the result of these efforts, that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, nor is it to be question-

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended seacoast to protect. And yet we have not a single reasel of war that could keep the sea | against a first; class yeasel of any imporant power. We need a thoroughly orin 2-d navy department. The fact hat within seventeen years more than eventy-five millions of dollars have een apent in the construction, repair quipment and armsment of vessels, and the further fact that instead of an If ctive and creditable fleet, we have nly the discontent and apprehension f a nation undefended by war vessels, distion the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every atempi to revive our navy has thus far or the most part been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings, and expensive, aimless follies. THE POSTAL SFRVICE.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster-General to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of the most questionable party work. five dollars and less from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who most of all but to whom the element of cheapness of value, and necessary in our dealings is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney General contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year, and a number of valuable sug-gestions as to needed legislation; and I invite your careful attention to the same.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS.

In dealing with this question the desires manifested by the Indians should not be ignored.

The variation of their wants, growing out of and connected with the character of their several locations, should be regarded.

I recommend the passage of a law authorized the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection, just demand that a recrurance of such a from time to time, of all the Indiana upon our reservations, or subject to the mitted. care and control of the government,

with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation.

LAND GLANT RAILROADS.

Our great nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud; and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made, can only be revived by a restoration of confidenbe secured by their constant, unequivocal and clearly manifested intethe people who desire good government having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest. Nor are they upmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge. And this they will insist upon.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. The present condition of the law re-

lating to the succession to the presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the

Vice President, and vancancles at the same time in all other offices the incumbent of which might immediately exercise the functions of the presidential of. fice, has caused public anxiety and a condition of affairs should not be per-

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisianship,

or the accomplishment of selfish aims, is to violate the people's trust and be-tray the people's interest. But an in-dividual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern deter-mination to perform our duty well, must place us among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Washington Dec. 8, 1885.

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Shoes.

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Boots

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FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE. - Bayard's EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. - Let-Horse and Cattle Powder is the best in the

wrold. 20 cts. per pound. Give it a trial and be convinced. WALTER W. BATAED, No. 16 Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa

-Fresh, kiln dried, corn meal at the

popular grocery store of Harry Teats. | at Harry Teats' grocery.

Laters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Tib-bens, late of College township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them, dely anthenticated, for settlement, and these owing the es-tate arereq uested to make immediate pryments JOHN W. KRUMRINE, 43-61.

-Backwheat flour in half sacks for 40c

