

The Centre Democrat.

SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. I.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

NO. 22.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, May 29, 1879.

WHILE Hayes continues to hold a stolen office the stalwart leaders of the Republican party should not prate about the purity of elections. It does not become them to do so.

SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to regulate the use of the army. It does not authorize the troops to be placed at the polls to regulate the elections. Edmunds, Blaine and the stalwarts generally, do not seem to like the bill, and will probably vote against it.

THE riot damages bill is dead, at least for the present session of the Legislature. At the request of Mr. McNeill, who introduced a new bill into the Senate after the \$4,000,000 bill fell in the House, it was stricken from the calendar, and so will be heard of no more this session. May it rest in peace.

WE desire to call attention to the able and eloquent plea of Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, to be found on our third page. It is an unanswerable argument in favor of the repeal of the unjust and obnoxious laws to control the elections of the country by military interference and partisan Federal marshals. Read this speech and be convinced. Its logic is irresistible.

WE frequently meet with remarkable phases in public opinion, but the most surprising of all is the unmitigated contempt with which the people regard the late and prospective vetoes of the White House Fraud in Washington. Whether he succeeds or not in retaining the villainous enactments to control elections will be of little practical importance. He will not dare again to put them in operation. The people are the sufferers, and will speak in tones that cannot be misunderstood.

THE tidewater pipe line, from Corryville, in McKean county, to the city of Williamsport, will be completed in a few days, and oil will be flowing through it from the wells to the receiving tanks at the latter place. A dispatch to the Philadelphia newspapers of Tuesday says that the last joint of the pipe has been laid, and the pipes to convey the oil from the tanks to the railroad are being put in position. The construction of this line will probably mark a new era in the oil trade. It is now greatly depressed, and if the completion of this new outlet to the markets of the east will in any degree relieve the producers from the exactions of the Standard monopoly, that now holds every person engaged in the business at its mercy, its benefits will be incalculable. It is to be hoped that all the good results expected from the opening of another outlet may be fully realized.

THE chairman of the Democratic County committee, D. F. Fortney, Esq., has issued a circular to the members of the committee, requesting them to convene at Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 7th of June, for the purpose of transacting business of importance to the party. A time must be fixed for the meeting of the County convention to elect Representative delegates to the State Convention which meets at Harrisburg on the 7th of July. It will also be necessary for the committee to make a new apportionment of delegates to the County conventions based upon the vote of each district for Governor at the election of last fall. Under the rules of the party this apportionment will continue until the next election for Governor, and it is therefore, especially important for every district to have a representative present to look after its interests at this meeting of the committee. We trust there will be a full turn out.

Sherman's Bid.

The last bid of John Sherman for the Republican nomination for President in 1880, is a letter addressed to an unknown war Democrat, of New York, which will be found in another column. In an article upon this letter the Philadelphia Record pertinently remarks:

"It would scarcely be possible for the seeker after a nomination for the Presidency to more openly declare his plans and purposes, while avoiding modes of expression that would give offence, than in this letter. Evidently the sanguine Mr. Sherman has come to think that the White House is fairly in sight, and, with this inviting outlook, it is not strange that he should turn down the Ohio Governorship. The wily Secretary, in the event of his nomination, would seem to be unwilling to rely for success upon a renewed appeal to the passions of the war as ordinarily understood. He would modify the call of the drum and life by a specious appeal to the so-called national sentiment, and seek to draw to his support the War Democrats who are yet upon the scene of action and their disciples among the younger class of voters. In conveying this ambiguous plea Mr. Sherman shows himself to be anything but a tyro in wielding the language of diplomacy.

Sherman is no doubt a clever politician, but when he makes his appeal to "war Democrats and soldiers in the service who have been influenced by political events to withhold support from the Republican party," he brings his wares to a bad market. If this is one of his chief reliances his case is not a hopeful one. The war Democrats and soldiers of the country will not be likely to embark with this adroit political trimmer in his voyage to the White House. Among the extreme men of the Republican party no one has done more in the shaping of "political events" that have "influenced" these classes than the Oily Gammon of the Treasury himself; and it is scarcely to be expected that they will now forget his past offences and give him their votes. To do so will not be among the possibilities of even the strange inconsistencies that sometimes mark the political movements of the present times. So John may as well look elsewhere for favors.

Death of Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

The great anti-slavery agitator, William Lloyd Garrison, died in the city of New York, after a long illness, on Saturday night. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1804, and was therefore about seventy-five years old. Mr. Garrison was a remarkable man in many respects, and became notorious throughout the Union as the most violent of the abolitionists of his day. He was a man of strong convictions and no doubt entirely sincere in the extreme views he held upon the question of slavery. He had no concealments in the matter, and went to the extent of denouncing the government in the strongest words he could command because slavery was permitted to exist in some of the States. He wrote and spoke much upon the subject, and always with the greatest vehemence of language. In the days when the anti-slavery agitators were most active and untiring in their endeavors to instill their doctrines into the minds of the people of the North, it was he who said the "Constitution was a compact with hell, and the Union a league with the devil." But the great agitator has gone to his long home, and he will now probably receive from most of those whom he denounced so bitterly while he lived, at least the merit of honest convictions, however indiscreet and mischievous his utterances often may have been.

RUMBERGER, one of the Armstrong county members of the legislature, seems to possess a mind always open to conviction. He admits that he went to Harrisburg in favor of the riot bill, then changed against it, and finally gravitated back to his first opinion in regard to it.

THE Washington Capital intimates of Conkling that the "greatest effort of his life" is to use his official position in the gratification of his malice, that, next to an inordinate vanity, is his chief characteristic.

Written for CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

Decoration Day, 1879.

A sacred duty calls us forth to-day,
One which is to a pleasure to obey.
A welcome duty, for it brings the thought
Of all those noble men to us have brought
On whose green mounds we now our emblems lay.
Need we again revive the horrid scene
Of bloody strife which the thrice welcome screen
Of sixteen years has hidden from our sight?
Need we o'er again the dread battle fight
And clash a war of words so sharp and keen.
Forbid the thought; for of the serried host
That Centre county to this great cause can boast
That she has given with a willing hand,—
Not one of all that bright and noble band
Who would not say that they love peace the most.
The fairest emblem is the gentle flower
Which speaks of peace and love. The silent power
Which is the message of our heart-felt grief—
Which by its fragrance o'er its pure white leaf
Can never revive the horrors of that hour.
Tomorrow let our orators proclaim
That the great fight was won in freedom's name;
That love of country should our bosoms fill;
And those whose feelings these memories thrill
Can now regard both North and South the same.
For our future glory we now depend
On those blessings which peace alone can send.
Interwar and strife we cannot bear.
Mutual woes and blessings each must share,
And each the other from all harm defend.
Then when to-day o'er Centre's hill and glade
We deck those mounds which lie in sun and shade
Let us to them with hearty right good will
Who live on Southern plain and Northern hill
For to one God are our devotions paid.

ON Monday night, says the Harrisburg Patriot, when the bill appropriating \$173,000 to the Norristown insane asylum was before the House Messrs. Fenlon, Sherwood and Hewitt opposed it with arguments that could not be answered by its friends. Mr. Hewitt's remarks were especially appropriate and convincing. He declared that \$600,000 had already been appropriated for the erection of this building, a sum sufficiently large "to complete any asylum," and that the expenditures of the commission had exceeded that \$200,000 for which not a single voucher had been filed to show where the money had gone. Mr. Hewitt said very logically and forcibly that "if these commissions willfully violate the laws they should not be encouraged by putting more money in their hands with which to experiment." It is a good sign when those who shape and control legislation set their face against a repetition of the lavish appropriations which formerly drained the treasury.

SOME time ago we noticed the fact that scandalous charges were presented to the Legislature, against the private and public character of Judge Harding of the Luzerne district, and articles of impeachment demanded. The charges were manifestly the offspring of ill-will and malice, and ought to have been treated with contempt; but they were so far dignified as to be referred to a committee to hear the parties making them. The parties were heard, and only succeeded in showing their own worthlessness, and the base character of their attack upon the Judge.

If the Legislature will only continue in the good work of paring down the appropriation bills to proper dimensions the people will not complain. They may even be constrained to say "well done, good and faithful servants!" It is estimated that in two years for which provision is made the aggregate reduction thus far is \$350,000. This is a splendid beginning, gentlemen, but do not weary of well doing. Keep on at it.

THE Democrats are endeavoring to raise the necessary funds to distribute political speeches on the issues between their party and the President. No use; the skunk is dead.—Republican.

Does our neighbor really mean that Mr. Hayes is a dead skunk? It is scarcely possible that he does, and yet it is hard to construe the above paragraph into anything else.

"NO METHOD of administration can sanctify a bad law or reconcile its victims to its continued enforcement. There is no remedy but repeal." So says Mr. Carlisle in his great argument in favor of free elections, and the country will endorse the sentiment.

In his testimony before the riot investigating committee, Secretary Quay says the use of his name was unauthorized. Modest.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Accidents resulting from falling trees are of frequent occurrence, but not often do we read of instances of this nature so fatal in their consequences as was the unfortunate catastrophe on Saturday week, which caused the almost instantaneous death of Mr. Pierce Stover, the particulars of which we glean from the Millheim Journal. Pierce was a robust and promising young man of twenty-one years of age, and son of Mr. Michael Stover. On the day mentioned he, together with five other men, were in the vicinity of Moyer's Mill chopping down trees. They had felled a tremendous tree two feet in diameter, which in its fall had lodged, half-way, against another tree, and thus hung suspended, the base of the tree resting on the stump. The men thought it would remain in this position and approached near it, when suddenly, forced by its weight, it started backward, striking Pierce in the breast, knocking him down, and literally crushing him by its immense weight. The unfortunate young man was released from this fearful position by his companions, and carried to his home, where he survived but a few hours. The remains of young Stover were buried in the Reformed Cemetery, Aaronburg, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker preaching the sermon.

SILVER'S FLIGHT.—Mr. A. S. Valentine and family were not very agreeably surprised when, on arising Tuesday morning, they discovered that they had been visited during the previous night by individuals who had made themselves unpleasantly familiar by roaming through the lower apartments at will, and carrying away everything edible, together with a large amount of silver. Among the articles taken are a number of solid silver spoons and forks. The spoons were of especial value as they were the property of Mrs. Valentine before her marriage and were made of coin sent to the city by her for the purpose. Some plated ware and some solid napkin rings were untouched. That they were hungry is evidenced by the fact that they appropriated a cooked ham, six eggs and several other things intended for next morning's consumption.

The dog, which is generally kept around the house at night, in some way was locked in the store of Valentines & Co. the previous evening, leaving them without their usual protector, of which the robbers must have been aware.

A party of individuals on a similar expedition visited the residence of Mrs. Gordon the same evening, but they could not have liked the appearance of things for they departed empty handed.

It is quiet evident that there are persons in our midst who are inclined to "ways that are dark," and efforts should be made to detect them.

Decoration Day.

The decoration of the soldiers' graves in the cemeteries of Bellefonte will take place on Friday, of this week, under the direction of the committee of arrangements appointed at a meeting of soldiers, lately held at the office of Major Cheesman.

The procession will form on Allegheny street, right resting on the north-east corner of the Diamond, facing west, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Assistants,
Mountain City Band,
Military—Co. B, 5th Regiment,
Delegations representing the Sabbath Schools—10 boys from each,
Soldiers of the late War,
Carriage with Orator and Ministers of the Gospel,
Logan Fire Company No. 1,
Undine Fire Company No. 2,
Citizens of Bellefonte.

The Chief Marshal desires all the organizations that join the parade to be in line promptly at the appointed hour. The procession will move at 2 o'clock, and will directly to the Union Cemetery, reaching the cemetery the order of exercises will be as follows: 1st, Charge; 2d, Dirge by the band; 3d, Prayer by Rev. John Hewitt; 4th, Ode by the choir; 5th, Oration by Rev. W. A. Biggart; 6th, Prayer by Rev. Wm. Laurie; 7th, Decoration of four special graves; 8th, General decoration; 9th, Assembly.

After the procession has re-formed it will move to the old Catholic cemetery, on Bishop street, where Decoration honors of a like character will be paid to the soldiers' graves. At this cemetery an address by Rev. Father O'Brien is expected, after which those taking part in the ceremonies will be dismissed on Allegheny street. The graves in the Friends' and new Catholic cemeteries will be decorated by details made for that purpose. Contributions of flowers are earnestly solicited from all persons who have them to give. They should be sent early in the day to the room next door above the office of Bush, Yocum & Hastings.

By order of the Committee,
R. H. FORSTER, Chief Marshal.

VANDALISM.—We have heard complaints that choice flowers planted in grave lots in the Bellefonte Cemetery, are stolen and removed. The miserable, dirty wretch who would be guilty of such an act is too mean to be even a thief. There is one spot that might be hallowed, and free from the vandalism of the most debased, but if the graves of our dead cannot be protected otherwise, let police regulations exclude everybody without a permit.

Only Loyal Men to Rule.

From the Philadelphia Record.
The Maine Republicans are out in a call for the next State Convention, to be held in Bangor on June 26. They "insist that the Government of the United States shall be controlled by loyal men." This is, indeed, refreshing; but the sons of Maine should have been more precise. In the absence of definitions we are forced to believe that in their vocabulary "loyalty" implies allegiance to the Republican party. The truth is that the Republican leaders have rung the changes so often on the assertion that their party saved the country that the more ardent among them have really come to believe that the country and the party are in all essential respects synonymous, and this in spite of the fact that something like a majority of a quarter of a million people voted against its candidates at the last Presidential election. If it be granted that the Republican party of the North saved the country during the years from 1860 to 1866, it must also be admitted that the Democratic opposition prevented the nation from going to pieces by the operation of centrifugal force. The Republican was the propelling force—the sails of the vessel—but the Democratic party was the quite as useful ballast in the hold, that kept the ship upright throughout the tempestuous voyage.

Truth For All Times.

From the Hollidaysburg Standard.
"When men vote, and when their chosen officers meet to conduct the affairs of their political Governments, no soldiers can interfere. This limit to their antagonisms no political party can safely pass."

So said William M. Ervarts, at a mass meeting of the people of New York, a dozen years ago, when as yet he had never dreamed of linking his political fortunes with those of the then unknown man Hayes.

"An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence."

So said Geo. W. McCrary, in his book on elections, before he had lent himself to Hayes.

"Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police have never yet stood together, and never can stand together."

So said William H. Seward, speaking with the same wholesome abhorrence of military interference with the rights of the citizen to circumscribe within the narrowest limits both the size and the functions of the regular army.

But we now see Hayes, in his veto, marching beyond that limit in party maneuvers which Mr. Ervarts once declared unsafe to pass; insisting on that right of using troops at the polls which Mr. McCrary declared to be a menace to the independence of voters; and intending to make that use of a standing army as a police which Mr. Seward declared to be incompatible with the continuance of liberty.

California's New Constitution.

HOW IT IS REGARDED ACROSS THE WATER.

The London Times in an editorial article says: "The adoption of the California Constitution is a surprise to the world. It is the most astounding instrument ever framed for the government of a community. If all the notions of the reformers who put forth their panaceas for the regeneration of the human race during the Paris Commune were embodied in a document, they would not appear wilder, more absurd, more menacing than many of the provisions of the Constitution which now regulates the existence of dwellers in California. Everybody is to be punished and restricted in some way. Those persons only are excepted who have nothing to lose. The Constitution, as a whole, is such an extraordinary instrument that the people of California might well be stupified when they learned that Kearney had carried his point. We do not fancy that his exultations will last long. The mischief which has been wrought may produce a reaction and an effort may be made to revise a Constitution which must produce widespread ruin."

THE Ohio Legislature had to take its turn at the everlasting color question the other day. The House had got as far along in its work of codifying the laws as the sections relating to schools, and the committee had preserved the old provision, that the school board in any district may organize separate schools for colored children whenever they deem it advisable. The Republicans, who some how or other have never changed the law when they were in the majority, apparently thought the occasion a good one to make a little party capital, now that they are in the minority, and a motion was urged to amend the bill by striking out this section. The debate showed that public sentiment on this question varies widely in different parts of the State. The city of Springfield, a Republican stronghold, insists upon maintaining separate schools while the reliable Democratic county of Stark has always educated whites and blacks together. The Democrats generally advocated the maintenance of the old law, which is permissive, not mandatory, and so allows every locality to settle the vexed question for itself, and the proposed change was defeated by the votes of all the Democrats but one, whose loss was made up by a Republican.

MICHIGAN FOARS FOR RAIN.—Boston Post. Does it want the water for the use of a howling Zachariah.—Washington Capital.

GENERAL NEWS.

The fire-brick works at Clearfield are crowded with orders.
Col. John W. Forney has been secured for the Camden orator on Decoration day.

Mr. Jacob Label, the market clerk of Sunbury, was arrested and fined \$5.55 for swearing on Tuesday of last week.

H. P. Beatty's flour mills at Davenport, Iowa, were burned Thursday night. Loss, \$80,000 to \$100,000; one third insured.

The Altoona Car Works were destroyed by fire last Friday afternoon. The original cost of the works was about \$80,000.

Andrew J. Dunnell has filed a notice of action against the New York elevated railroad to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,500,000.

St. Louis freights to the seaboard dropped to 8c. per barrel on flour to New York, 15c. to Boston and 15c. per 100 on grain to New York.

The ways and means committee has reported Fernando Wood's resolution fixing the 10th of June as the date for the adjournment of Congress.

Miller & Gross' candy manufactory, at 313 Eighth street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was burned Monday. Loss on stock and building, \$30,000. Insurance, \$19,000.

While John King and Walter Swan, residents of Lewistown, N. Y., were crossing Niagara river in a small boat, Monday, they were drawn into an eddy, the boat upset and both were drowned.

Colonel J. N. Davidson died at Newcastle, Pa., Monday morning of consumption. During the war he was Captain of Company D, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves. The funeral took place at 6 P. M. yesterday.

The boiler in the Brookside colliery, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pa., exploded Monday morning, completely wrecking the engine house and damaging the foundations of the breaker. The fireman was slightly injured.

The banking house of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the city Controller, making an offer to take, at four and a half per cent. interest, the whole amount of a proposed loan of \$10,000,000 to fund the floating debt of that city.

It is stated that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in taking charge of the North Pennsylvania road will discharge a large number of the hands, intending to work the road with a much smaller force than that now employed.

The latest development in the Colonel Dwight insurance case is a wild story that the man is still alive, a corpse having been fixed up to look like him and buried, while the real Dwight is still alive somewhere, waiting to get his quarter of a million insurance.

The railroad lines leading East from Chicago have embarked on another of their periodical wars and freight and passenger rates are being cut unmercifully. It's not a money-making business for the railroads, but it is fun for people who want to send freight east or come themselves.

The statement of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of all the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, transacted during the month of April, 1879, as compared with the business during the corresponding period last year, shows an increase in net earnings of \$742,535.

The House committee on appropriations to-day authorized a favorable report to be made to the House on Representative Cannon's bill, making additional appropriations for the pay of letter carriers. The bill appropriates \$131,900 for the fiscal year of 1880, and \$25,000 to meet the deficiency for 1879.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thus far designated all public officers invited in circular of March 12, 1879, who have applied to become United States depositaries for the sale of the \$10 United States refunding certificates but as it has become apparent that the remainder of the certificates unsold will last more than six days, applications for designation hereafter received will be declined by the department.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga Friday, the report of the Board of Church Extension came up as the order of business. It gives the gross receipts of last year as \$87,450.63; balance from last year, \$12,363.74; number of churches erected during the year by the aid of the board, 175, located in thirty-eight States and Territories, and under the care of eight-y-six Presbyteries. To enable the board to do its full work for the current year, \$150,000 will be required.

Ex-United States District Attorney D. T. Corbin, who is in Charleston, S. C., as counsel in the railroad cases, on trial before Chief Justice Waite, was held to bail at the instance of the Attorney General of the State, in a civil suit pending against him for the recovery of \$24,000. The origin of the suit is as follows: In 1875 the State retained Corbin to prosecute a claim against a phosphate mining company for phosphate royalty due the State. A judgment for \$28,000 was recovered, and Corbin paid into the State treasury \$206, retaining the balance, which he claimed as counsel fees. The State consents to allow him only \$3,000 and expenses, which was the award of a referee as his fee, and the present suit against him was instituted for \$24,000. Mr. Corbin gave satisfactory bond to answer the suit and abide the process of the Court.