

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, JUNE 5, 1879.

NO. 23.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, June 5, 1879.

THE chairman of the Democratic county committee desires us to note the fact that he has appointed O. M. Sheets, Richard Conley and Ellis Lytle members of the committee for the new precinct of Ferguson, Benner and Half Moon, respectively, in place of J. H. Neidigh and Samuel Yearick who have left the county and John Miller, who has died.

WE are indebted to the Hon. L. A. Mackey, late member of Congress from this district, for a number of valuable public documents. For his kindness he will accept our sincere thanks.

"Isn't there a chance for one more veto before Congress adjourns?"—Republican.

Yes; not only for one, but, to judge from present indications, for several. Another army bill was introduced into the House on Tuesday.

JUDGE DILLON, of Iowa, has filed his resignation of the office of Circuit Judge of the United States for the Eighth Judicial district. It is understood that Secretary McCrary is to be appointed to the vacancy, which is to take effect on the 1st day of September.

MR. HAYES and his stalwarts must have lost faith in the strength of the great Republican party. They seem to be afraid to meet the Democracy, whose funeral they have been celebrating for the last eighteen years, in equal combat. They still insist upon the power to use the army and appoint partisan police to give them courage to compete for the prize of 1880.

THE nomination of Foster as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, does not appear to give entire satisfaction to the party. Charges are freely made that he was improperly counted in and that Father Taft was unfairly counted out. Very likely, but Foster has the returns and Republicans cannot go behind it, to correct or adjust frauds. The rule was established and ratified by 8 to 7.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that hereafter there will be no sales of the refunding four per cent. certificates in the large cities. It is intended that the balance that remain to be sold shall be distributed to postmasters outside of the excluded cities, in order that the people in the country districts may have chance to invest their surplus cash in them if they desire to do so.

THE constituents of Senator Ingalls of Kansas are still pursuing him and demanding investigation of the crookedness by which he obtained his re-election. The charges against him are made in distinct form, and the Senate committee on privileges and elections have concluded to take them up. It is alleged that Jay Gould furnished the money to buy the votes of the bribed members of the Kansas Legislature. It is evidently a Republican fight.

"STAND TO YOUR PARTY," was the significant instruction placed upon the commissions given to the deputy marshals in South Carolina appointed to guard the elections of 1876. Whether the same instructions were given in Philadelphia and New York, we are not informed. But they stood to their party as corruptly as could be desired or expected by the administration. And yet Mr. Hayes has the audacity to claim that these are non-partisan officials charged with the duty of securing a fair election. The appointment of these officials portended the same fairness that moved Sherman, Wells and other rogues to place a minority fraud in the Presidential office.

Decoration Day.

If reverence and veneration for the dead are not the natural instincts of our humanity, they are at least the outgrowth of our civilization, and we can almost feel with the poet, that

"Love only reigns in Death."

In retrospection we often think and speak of loved ones at rest in their silent tombs, and a tender, sympathetic chord of the heart never fails to respond to word or thought given to their memories. With these reflections in mind we observe, that while it is a sincere pleasure to note the fact, it is not at all strange that a growing interest should mark the recurrence of Decoration Day as Time in his unceasing flight each year brings it around.

The memories of brave men who gave their lives to their country are always worthy, not only of the deepest veneration, but of the highest admiration. All over this land they sleep in the "silent cities of the dead," and in the simple ceremony of strewing their graves with the fresh flowers of summer is found a tribute so touching and beautiful that its annual observance seems to be growing into the mandate of a sacred duty. We honor brave deeds, and, while love of country exists, will it not always be so?

Throughout the entire country Decoration Day, this year, seems to have enlisted much more than usual attention. Cities, towns, villages and rural hamlets alike gave the day to honor the ashes of the dead heroes who lie in their cemeteries. In our county memorial ceremonies took place at Bellefonte, Milesburg, Centre Hall, Philipsburg, Millheim, Pine Grove, Boalsburg, Potter's Mills, Pleasant Gap, and probably at other points of which we have not heard. At each of these places, with a single exception, so far as we have learned, the services were conducted with proper solemnity and with commendable appreciation of the proprieties of the occasion; and it is eminently creditable to our people that, as a rule, the proceedings of the day were so free from objectionable features. We do not betake ourselves to the graves of our heroes for the purpose of engaging in angry strife and disputation over the political issues of an era half a generation later than the time that most of these men yielded up their lives. Amid these sacred surroundings the cruel animosities and bitter passions of the past have no place, and the individual who goes there for no other purpose than to keep them alive, possesses neither good sense or patriotism. The time for this is long since past, and in honoring the dead we should only look forward to a reunited country, made happy and prosperous by the common efforts of a common brotherhood. This should be the lesson of Decoration Day.

WE have received the first number of the Blossburg Industrial Register, a new weekly journal, of which Mr. John L. Sexton, Jr., is the editor and proprietor. It is a handsome folio sheet of eight columns to the page, and is well filled with original and selected matter of peculiar interest to the section of the State in which it is published. Mr. Sexton is an accomplished writer, and should achieve success in this enterprise. Intimate association with him during the past four years enables us to say that he has special qualifications for publishing a newspaper devoted to industrial pursuits, and we do not doubt that the Industrial Register will meet the growing wants of the Northern Tier for a journal of that character.

HON. H. B. WRIGHT, chairman of the House committee on labor, proposes to visit New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago during the recess of Congress to investigate the labor question. He will call before him such persons in these cities as have studied the subject and are capable of giving reliable information to Congress.

End of the Investigation.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, to investigate alleged corruption in the attempt to pass the riot bill, having reported that Representatives Petroff, Smith and Rumberger, had been guilty of violating the provisions of the Constitution and statutes relative to bribery and corrupt solicitation, on Tuesday, Mr. Wolfe of Union, a member of the committee, submitted a resolution that Emile J. Petroff be expelled from the House. After much filibustering on the part of the corruptionists the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution. Hon. A. J. Herr, Speaker pro tem. of the Senate, and Hon. R. A. Lamberton appeared as counsel for Petroff and addressed the House. Representatives Wolfe, of Union, and Hewitt, of Blair, supported the resolution of expulsion. When the discussion was ended a vote was taken and resulted in yeas 98, nays 88. So the resolution was lost—two-thirds not voting for it.

Messrs. Gephart and Murray, of this county, and Eldred, of Clinton voted, to expel the rooster, while Bennett, of Clearfield, voted no. Ackerly and Doyle, two members of the committee which found Petroff guilty, voted against expulsion. Next week we will publish the list of yeas and nays so that our readers may preserve the list of the members who desired to have the legislature honest, on the one hand, and on the other, the list of those who are now or desire hereafter to become legislative roosters.

THE death of the veteran General James Shields, which occurred suddenly, at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he was visiting relatives, will be deeply regretted throughout the country. General Shields was probably as widely known and as highly respected as any public man of the present day. His abilities were of no common order, and he was distinguished alike as statesman and soldier. At different periods of his eventful life he had the rare honor of representing three different States of the Union in the Senate of the United States, and was a soldier of distinction in two wars. In the war with Mexico he was particularly noted for dash and gallantry, and was not the least distinguished of that brilliant galaxy of general officers that included such names as Worth, Quitman, Wool, Twiggs, Smith, Cadwalader and his own. In the early stages of the war of the rebellion he was also a prominent character, fighting a successful battle with Stonewall Jackson, near Winchester, Va. Upon his person he bore the marks of severe wounds received in both wars. He was twice wounded in Mexico—once it was thought fatally—and also received a wound in his battle with Jackson. The writer has a vivid and most pleasing recollection of the personal appearance of General Shields during the war with Mexico. He was then thirty-seven years of age. In person he was handsome, even elegant, with well-knit frame, elastic step and flashing eye—a figure, indeed, that was wonderfully magnetic and that always commanded admiration. A year or two ago, chance again threw him in the way of the old veteran, and he observed with sorrow the sad ravages that the intervening years had wrought in the well-remembered figure of the dashing soldier of thirty-three years ago. The sinewy, erect frame was now bent, the once elastic step was feeble, and the old-time glints of fire no longer sparkled in the eye. The change was complete. General Shields was now an aged man, and looked feeble and broken, with the grave apparently but a little way before him. The end is here at last. The old soldier goes to his long home. In life his services to his adopted country were great, and his name and memory deserve to go down in honor to future generations.

THE centralization doctrines of the old Federal party which Jefferson met and throttled, is the issue the Democracy of the country will be called upon to meet and antagonize in the next two years. It has been stealthily gaining force and assuming aggressive importance for some years and is now unmasking for the grand contest of 1880.

This is so clearly foreshadowed by the present stalwart Republican party, that "he who runs may read." The demand to clothe the National Executive with the imperial power to use the army and appoint any number of partisan police in the form of marshals and supervisors to control and manage the elections of the people is more than suggestive. This, added to their general repudiation of the reserved rights of the States, is so manifestly the same doctrine and purpose, which the people discarded and condemned near a century ago, that it is marvelous that any intelligent mind can fail to comprehend it, or to recognize the identity. Then the Federalists sought to take the power from the people and vest it in the Executive. Then they discarded the doctrine of reserved State rights, and claimed that all power should center in the National Government to be enforced and wielded by the National Executive. Then they sought to control the elections of the people by the power of the sword, the appointment of Federal police, and the establishment of whipping posts, to coerce submission to partisan edicts. What is it now?

Let the people investigate for themselves and compare the present with the past, and they cannot fail to discover that the Democracy are confronted now with the same doctrine and the same purpose that the patriotic fathers of the Republic were obliged to engage and overthrow to establish a Democratic Government and give us "free elections" to be held and controlled by the people themselves without the interposition of the Executive, his bayonets or his police.

"THEY say that Mr. Forster, editor of the DEMOCRAT, is likely to be a successful applicant for Commissioner's clerk next spring. Well, the salary will be a nice thing to help along in the newspaper business, and from the backing he has we have no doubt he will succeed."—Bellefonte Republican.

The above is a surprising piece of news to "Mr. Forster, editor of the DEMOCRAT." That gentleman desires to assure the Republican, and all other parties concerned, that he has no aspirations in that direction, and is not, and will not be an applicant for the place mentioned. While the salary might be "a nice thing to help along in the newspaper business" he will endeavor to do without it. We trust that this will be satisfactory to "they say" and that they will say it no more.

The Manhattan Bank Robbery.

ARREST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS—HOW THE "JOB" WAS DONE.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Last night Captain Byrnes arrested Henry Glenn, Patrick Slevin and William Kelley on a charge of being implicated in the Manhattan Bank robbery, whereby money and securities worth nearly \$3,000,000 were stolen. One of them has confessed the whole plot, which was first planned three years ago. The burglars had in league with them a man named Patrick Slevin, employed as watchman at odd hours in the bank. Through him they obtained impressions of the locks. Several attempts were made to enter the bank, and at one time an entrance to the vault containing the safes was effected. Finally the job was put up for Sunday morning, October 27, and in it were Jimmy Hope, Kelley and Dobbs, together with the night watchman, Slevin. It was thought that Slevin would have charge of the bank on that night, but an accident frustrated it. The gang resolved, however, to carry out their plans after the night watchman had left and when the day watchman came on. How it was carried out every one knows, and nearly \$3,000,000 were carried away. Billy Kelley stood guard over the manacled janitor. He gave them the combination to the safe, being in mortal terror of his life. The detectives went hard to work and after a long search John Dobbs and the younger Hope were arrested. Watchman Slevin was shadowed early and late and was found to be drinking hard and spending money lavishly. He was

arrested a few days ago and finally confessed the whole plot to Captain Byrnes, and Billy Kelley was arrested on his return from the Jerome park races.

An Old Veteran Gone.

SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, June 2.—General James Shields, late United States Senator from Missouri, died suddenly in this city, at half-past ten o'clock last evening. On Sabbath day he appeared in his usual health, and ate a hearty supper at six o'clock. He wrote several letters during the evening, but just before retiring complained of a pain in his chest, and soon thereafter paid to his niece that he was dying. Thirty minutes later he expired, sitting in his chair, remaining conscious to the last. He lectured in this city on Wednesday last, and had remained here visiting relatives. His remains will leave here for his home in Carrollton, Mo., at five o'clock this evening.

[General Shields was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1810, and emigrated to the United States about 1826. He served in the Mexican war, and was elected a United States Senator by the Legislature of Illinois in 1849. In 1857 he was elected a Senator for the State of Minnesota. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Union army and served with some distinction. His most notable exploit was the defeat of Stonewall Jackson, near Winchester, on March 23, 1862. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Carroll county, Missouri, where he lived in such abject poverty that he was even obliged to pawn the sword voted him by Congress many years ago. On the death of Senator Lewis Boggs he was elected to fill the unexpired term. His appearance in the Senate was a matter of great interest, he having successively appeared in that chamber as the representative of three separate States. During his brief term he managed to bring on the exciting midnight debate over Jeff Davis by a proposition to pension the veterans of the Mexican war. His record in the Mexican war was most creditable. He was dangerously wounded at Cerro Gordo, and was brevetted Major General for his gallantry on that occasion. He was also severely wounded at the battle of Chapultepec. The wound at Cerro Gordo was from a grape-shot which went straight through his body, lungs and all, and came out at the back, and the wound had not healed by drawing through it a milk handkerchief. General Shields was always a Democrat in politics.]

Imposing Ceremony.

THE new St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth street, New York, was dedicated to public worship on Sunday May 25th, under the invocation of St. Patrick with grand, solemn and imposing ceremonies. In the history of the Roman Catholic church in America no event has been celebrated with such magnificence or splendor as that of the opening of the doors for the worship of God of the most magnificent building of the kind in the United States. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the service to commence, but by nine nearly every seat in the building was occupied. Outside the edifice were several thousand persons unable to gain admittance, and were compelled to content themselves with viewing the procession around the building and the sprinkling of the walls with holy water by the Cardinal. There were between four and five thousand people within the building when the services commenced. Everything was favorable to make the ceremonies a success. The musical portion of the services were superb and in keeping with all the other ceremonies.

The new Cathedral is the largest church edifice in America. It is 322 feet long and 174 wide, and its two spires are 334 feet high. The area of the interior is 38,500 square feet, and there is standing room for 10,000 people. It exceeds in size both the Philadelphia and Montreal Cathedrals. The corner stone was laid in 1858, but for several years after the breaking out of the war work was suspended, and has since been continued at intervals. It has cost so far over \$4,000,000, and \$600,000 will be required to complete it. Its style of architecture is that known as the pure or decorated Gothic, and in general appearance the building is something like the Cologne Cathedral. This style of architecture prevailed in Europe from A. D. 1250 to 1400, and examples of it are seldom seen in this country.

The Payment of Pensions.

THE payments made on account of arrearages of pensions during the present month amount to \$1,703,265. Before the end of the month about \$1,000,000 additional will be disbursed. This amount is somewhat in excess of the estimates of the probable payments, which is due to the largely increased receipts during the month from the sale of tobacco stamps. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent estimate, stated that the amount of money available for this purpose would be \$2,500,000 per month until the first of July and \$2,000,000 per month thereafter. The total amount paid out since the payment of the pensions began is \$2,340,965, and with the amount that will be paid out before the end of the present month, leaves about \$4,000,000 to be paid during the month of June. It is thought that this amount will be available.

GENERAL NEWS.

Colonel J. W. Cake, a prominent citizen of Sunbury, died Sunday morning after a brief illness, aged 73. He was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia under Andrew Johnson's administration.

The Seneca colliery, operated by the Pittston and Elmira Coal Company at Pittston, which has been idle for the past month, resumed work on Monday on full time, giving employment to seven hundred men and boys.

A young man at New York, named John Sullivan, taken to the Tombs Police Court Sunday morning for assault and battery on Officer Moore, of the Fourteenth precinct, jumped through an open window to the ground outside, fell about twenty feet, then vaulted over a railing six feet high, and darting around the corner escaped.

The Masonic parade at Allentown last Thursday, was a grand success and was witnessed by 50,000 people. About 1,000 knights were in line among whom were the DeMolay Commandery, of Reading; Reading Commandery, of Mountain; Altoona; Pilgrim, of Harrisburg; Lancaster Commandery and Hermit, of Lebanon.

The Washington House, a hotel at Hagerstown, Md., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. Several persons were killed and many wounded. Every room in the hotel was occupied, principally by attorneys, witnesses and others attending court. The loss on the hotel and furniture is \$40,000; insured for \$26,000; loss on personal property of the boarders \$10,000.

At a full meeting of the employees of the Excelsior colliery, held at Shamokin last Saturday night, it was agreed to cease work until they are paid for the month of April under the system of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange, which is a sliding scale on a \$2.50 basis. The system recently adopted by the Excelsior company makes a reduction of 5 per cent. below the prices of the Schuylkill Exchange.

The lockout which was predicted some days ago at Pittsburg between the iron manufacturers and their men has become a fact. The puddlers demanded \$5 a ton up to the close of last Saturday's work, and the mill owners would not listen to the demand. The consequence is that, with the exception of one or two mills whose employees do not belong to the union, all the mills have already closed. The men say that the manufacturers will yield in a week or two, but the latter say they will hold out a year if necessary.

T. C. Packard, the celebrated tenor of the Carl Rosa Opera troupe, was found at Dayton, Ohio, last Thursday morning deranged, and was taken to the station house when his identity became known, and friends were telegraphed for. He had on his person when found jewelry, money and other valuables to the amount of several thousand dollars. He left Boston about a week ago for Cincinnati, and was to be married in a few days to Miss Julia Gaylord, the leading soprano of the Rosa troupe, who returned from Europe with Packard a few months ago. His condition is regarded as critical.

The committee on Transportation and Music of the "Junata Valley Printer's Association" met at the Tribune office in Altoona on Saturday morning. All the members—Messrs. E. Conrad, A. G. Bonsall, H. A. McPike, N. C. Barclay and H. C. Derr—were present. An organization was effected by the retention of Chairman Conrad as Permanent Chairman and N. C. Barclay was made Secretary. The object for which the meeting was convened was thoroughly canvassed, and the committee then called on General Superintendent Pugh, of the Pennsylvania railroad, who intimated that arrangements that would be satisfactory to the fraternity could doubtless be made for the excursion to Cresson in September. Circulars in regard to the event, containing information explaining all matters pertinent to the organization and the picnic, will be sent to the various newspaper offices in the counties embraced in the society about the 1st of August.

A dispatch from Atchison, says: A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska Friday evening. It extended through nearly the whole northern tier of counties in this State, but was most violent between the Blue Rapids and Centennial stations, on the Central Branch railroad, and about thirty miles apart. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county. The town of Irving, ninety miles west of here, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the character of a cyclone and leveled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed and fifteen persons killed, while from thirty to forty were wounded. Among the buildings blown down are churches, one a fine stone building, the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Wetmore Institute and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. A. Labrings, M. L. Leddy, and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Sheldon, Bates, Williams and others. In the neighborhood of Frankfort four or five farm houses were blown over, and in the town several houses were destroyed. There were no casualties at this place, but several persons are reported severely injured in the country. This cyclone was exceedingly destructive. It went bounding along, sometimes touching the ground and again high up in the air. In all, over fifty persons were killed and a large number injured. A deluge of rain accompanied it.