

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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

Thursday Morning, September 11, 1879.

Democratic State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR, Allegheny county.

OHIO and Iowa will be the next States to vote.

SENATOR THURMAN began his campaign work in favor of Tom Ewing, at Columbus, on last Saturday evening. His speech was one of great force and will not fail to exert a powerful influence upon the voters of Ohio.

Two friends of Mr. Blaine were discharged from the Treasury Department a few days ago—Capt. Howard, a gallant, one-legged soldier from Connecticut, and Col. Davidson, formerly an editor of the *Washington Republican*. They are said to be efficient officers, but could not prefer Sherman against the Maine aspirant for Presidential honors.

THE Democratic State Convention of New York met at Syracuse, yesterday, to nominate candidates for a number of State offices, including that of Governor. At our hour of going to press we have no news from the Convention. It is generally conceded, however, that Governor Robinson will be re-nominated by a large vote, notwithstanding the violent opposition that he has received from the Tammany Democrats of New York City.

FIGURES will not lie, says the *Harrisburg Patriot*. In 1876 the Republicans of Maine cast 76,867 votes and the opposition 60,956 in a total vote of 136,823. At the last election on Monday the Republicans cast only about 69,000 and the opposition about 71,000 in a total poll of 140,000, the largest ever given in the State. The Republicans, therefore, have lost nearly 7,000 votes since 1876, while the combined opposition have gained 10,000 since then. This proves not only that the changes have been against the Republican party but also that the new voters have enrolled themselves with their opponents.

At the Republican State Convention, of New York, which met last week, Senator Conkling, fresh from his brilliant exploit at Narragansett Pier, proved himself to be still "the master of the situation." The Convention bowed in humble submission to his dictation, and nominated a ticket headed by his favorite political henchman, Cornell, for Governor. Curtis, Wheeler, Fenton and the other representatives of Hayes and Sherman played second fiddle to the imperious Senator, and from now until the election may be expected to eat their boiled crow as meekly and submissively as they always do when Conkling chooses to sit down on them.

AND now Mr. Wheeler has fallen under the ban of Administration displeasure. It may be remembered that Mr. Wheeler is from the State of New York, and is sometimes ironically called the Vice President of the United States. This gentleman was a delegate to Senator Conkling's recent convention and was made its permanent chairman. Things didn't pan out very well for what little there is left of the administration, and now an ominous growl is heard from Washington, and we are informed that Mr. Hayes thinks a proper regard on the part of Mr. Wheeler for the policy of the administration, and above all, respect for the administration's notion of civil service reform should have suggested to him the propriety of abstaining from any active part in the State convention. Well, that's richness. If any living human being knows what the *de facto* President's "notion" of civil service reform is, he has carefully kept it from the public.

The Massachusetts Plan.

We print on the third page of this week's DEMOCRAT, supplemental to the report of the Rhode Island investigation laid before our readers two weeks ago, a comprehensive and compact summary of the evidence taken before the Wallace Investigating Committee in Massachusetts. Mr. Wallace encountered the jibes and sneers of the entire Republican press of the country as he and his committee wended their way to the Bay State to look into its election machinery. It had been specifically charged that intimidation and coercion had been used by the great manufacturing corporations toward their employes with a view to directly controlling their votes; and that the various Federal offices were used solely to further the success of Republican candidates, to the detriment of the public service. With great unanimity the subsidized party organs have endeavored to belittle the investigation, and to convey the impression that the evidence as adduced before the committee did not justify the charges previously made. In order that our readers may read and judge for themselves we have taken the salient features of the evidence and lay it before them this week. They will observe that in Man- chaster employes used the most dangerous and disreputable means to "influence" the votes of their employes. They threatened them with dismissal if they voted against their wishes, and actually did discharge large numbers of the poor laborers who dared to vote as they pleased. They refused the use of the town hall to a Democratic candidate for Congress who came there to speak upon the issues of the day. And not content with dismissing men from their employ who refused to bow in submission to the dictation of these Yankee bulldozers, they afterwards tried to drive them from the town before the election. In Chelsea and Gardner the same disgraceful state of affairs existed. In Gardner the agent of a national bank operated openly and boldly, offering money in large sums for the votes of the poor operatives. In Plymouth a native-born citizen was compelled to take out papers of naturalization before he was allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. The evidence also shows that a Republican collector of customs dismissed a large number of efficient officers, among whom were many ex-Union soldiers, with no other apparent cause than that they were not in political sympathy with the collector. Altogether the evidence as taken by Senator Wallace discloses a most disheartening picture to every lover of pure, fair, untrammelled elections, and that such things are to be found in the puritanical State of Massachusetts, which we have always been taught to look upon as the seat of morals and the home of political purity, is not calculated to impress any one with complacency. If such things had occurred in any of the States of the South a burst of indignation from the radical press would have informed all mankind that such a thing as a free election was unknown there, and that deputy marshals and the soldiers of the government were essential to the purity of the ballot-box. One thing is certain that whatever intimidation, if any, is used in the South, it is done openly and in the glare of day and not in the insidious, underground way adopted by the White Leaguers of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Before the Republican organs get tuned up to fresh Southern outrages let them explain, if they can, this damaging indictment as it comes from Senator Wallace's Committee.

VOTE for that able and incorruptible Democrat, Daniel O. Barr, for State Treasurer. Elect him, voters of Pennsylvania, and you will effectually bar the doors of the Treasury against the return of the old ring.

Manacles.

The *Baltimore Sun* remarks that Senator Conkling, in his speech in the New York Republican State Convention, on Wednesday, in enumerating the various sins of the Democratic party said that 'the army was manacled, not only on all days, but on that very day when it should be most ready to act in support of national liberty.' It was assigned as one of the reasons, in the Declaration of Independence, for dissolving the political bonds which connected the colonies with the mother country, that King George had 'kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures.' It was also alleged, as a substantial grievance, that 'he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.' In George Washington's farewell address he declares the constitution and Union to be 'of inestimable value' to the country, because the people of the country derived from these means to 'avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty.' Why, then, if it is allowable to interrogate such a personage as Mr. Conkling, should not the army be manacled? In this country we have free speech and a free ballot, and we propose to maintain our liberties by the unobstructed exercise of these unrivaled privileges, without the interposition of the bayonet. In order to do this effectually it will be the business of the Congress of the United States to continue to 'manacle the army,' and to strengthen the fetters just in proportion as Mr. Conkling and those who think with him show that they have forgotten the constitution and are ignorant of the underlying principles of our government. The army had better be manacled than that the people should be manacled by the army. In this way only can the military remain subordinate to the civil power.

The Late Elections.

California elected State officers and members of Congress on Wednesday of last week. In this State the old political parties have been badly shaken up and disorganized by the labor party, which in itself was also divided. The result of the election shows that the Republican party, with the corporate wealth of the State behind it, has been able to maintain a stronger organization and a firmer hold upon its supporters than the Democratic party, and therefore the Republicans come out of the contest with substantial fruits of victory, electing their candidate for Governor, and all four of the members of Congress. The Supreme Court of the State will be divided between the parties—some of the Democratic candidates who were upon all the tickets in opposition to the Republicans receiving a majority over the candidates of that party. The labor victory is principally confined to the city of San Francisco, where Killoch, the Kearney candidate, has been elected Mayor.

In Maine, which voted on Monday, there has been no election of Governor by the people. As near as can be ascertained at this writing Davis, the Republican candidate, has received about 68,000 votes, while the combined Democratic and Greenback vote is about 71,000. By this estimate Davis lacks 3,000 of a majority, and the election of Governor will therefore go to the Legislature.

A "SWEEPING VICTORY" in Maine was predicted and confidently expected by the Republicans. To find themselves in a minority of 3,000 on the largest vote ever polled in the State, with a falling off of 7,000 on their vote of 1876, is not exactly the kind of a sweeping victory to jubilate much over. At any time in a quarter of a

century past it required but little effort on the part of the Republicans of the Pine Tree State to give from 10,000 to 18,000 majority as circumstances might demand.

DANIEL O. BARR, Esq., the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, in his letter of congratulation to the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, gave expression to sentiments which every good Democrat ought to lay to heart. He said:

It seems to me that greater activity on the part of the Democracy of the State to sustain and extend the circulation of their party journals, the wide-reaching country press, as well as the dailies of the cities is demanded by the necessities of the times and the grave importance of impending political events, particularly those of next year. The country press is a direct local educator of the people in current events and contending principles. The one hundred and thirty Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania reach or should reach the voters, whose presence at the polls determines elections and the policies of the State and Nation. It is a business proposition that the press will be effective, capable and influential, just in proportion as it is liberally and justly sustained. Without its active co-operation, our political organization would lose its efficiency, discipline and courage under defeat. As we have had something more than our share of defeats in Pennsylvania, the duty of facing reverses with manliness and determination has been the touchstone of fidelity to the party, and in doing this, and in encouraging the Democracy to renewed exertions for the cause, the Democratic press has rendered its most conspicuous service. Especially in view of the great battle of next year should the active Democrats of every county in the State set about the practical and important work of getting a Democratic journal into every Democratic household of the commonwealth, as well as into the households of as many of our Republican and National friends as they can accomplish. It is the best mode of electioneering, as it elevates all efforts in that line to the plane of reasoning and thinking.

Our friend Shortridge is this week sadly afflicted with rumors. See *Bellefonte Republican*. It is scarcely necessary to say that they are the mere figments of an unduly excited brain, and of that vivid imagination with which Mr. S. is so largely endowed.

Senator Bayard Heard From.

New York World, August 29.
Senator Bayard, in a letter to a friend in this city from Carlsbad, expresses himself as to the "shameless speech" with which Secretary Sherman opened his brief campaign in Maine with all the indignation roused by that speech in the breasts of honest business men as well as of honest statesmen throughout this country. No man strove so hard in the Senate as Senator Bayard to bring Mr. Sherman to plainness of speech on the vital question of the cancellation of the redeemed greenbacks, and no man, therefore, can denounce with more authority the scandalous imposture of which Mr. Sherman is guilty when he now parades himself all over the country as the author of redemption.

CLAY was used first in the arts in pottery, next in brickmaking and third, for modelling the forms of the physical world. Clay, in modern times, was very much used by the Whigs. It is only in the ancient manipulators of this kind of earth, for their potters and sculptors heat us all to pieces. The Israelites took straw in their, and they grumbled meanly when the supply fell short. Some of the taskmasters of today don't furnish so much as the clay, but expect the tale of tiles all the day. The man with a brick in his hat, of whom we sometimes hear the law of atmospheric pressure over the toothsome cobbler or the fragrant julep. Now and then we call a man a brick to distinguish him from a man of straw.

CENSUS day will be June 1, 1880. On that date in the neighborhood of 20,000 enumerators will commence their labors—those in the cities being required to complete their work in two weeks time, while others will be granted time during the whole of the month of June. Persons alive on the first of June (but dying before the enumerator reaches them) will be counted in the census. Births subsequent to the 1st of June will not be counted. Special agents will be employed to collect statistics relating to education, mining, manufacturing, agricultural and various other departments of trade and industry.

MAJOR PINTO, the Portuguese explorer of Africa, describes a race of white men, hitherto entirely unknown, which he found in the interior of the "dark continent." They are called Cassequeres. They are whiter than the Caucasians and have their heads covered with small tufts of very short wool. They live on roots and animals, and are the only people known in Africa that do not cook their food in pots. They never sleep two nights in the same encampment, but wander about, in groups of four to six families, over all the territory between the Cuchi and Cubango.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

DEATH OF ROLAND D. CURTIN.—On Saturday afternoon of last week, at half-past four o'clock, all that was mortal of the late Roland D. Curtin passed away from earth. He had been ill but a short time, and ere the summer leaves had scarce begun to color, the great reaper, Death, cut him off, and the tender Father saw fit to gather him in to be forever in the garner of the redeemed.

No one could have been taken away whose loss will be more universally felt than that of "Roly," as he was called by everyone. The children will have only tender, regretful memories of him whom they used to regard with all the familiarity of a brother; those of maturer years will miss sadly the little form which they never accustomed to pass without the interchange of some pleasant remark; and the aged will always give his memory a prominent place among the many which they hold in pleasant recollection.

But if his acquaintances miss him thus how much more will the loss be felt by his near friends and relatives! The fact that he was a care to them has but bound them closer to him and will make the separation so much more difficult to bear with resignation. The vacancy thus created will be felt the most in the family circle.

Funeral services over the body of the deceased took place on Monday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, from the residence of his mother. The body rested in an elegant casket stationed in the parlor on the south side of the house and surrounded with beautiful floral offerings. Friends thronged to the house eager to mingle their sympathy with the deep grief into which the afflicted family were plunged. Rev. Hewitt, of the Episcopal church, opened the services with the announcement of a hymn and an earnest prayer. Rev. Vocum, of the M. E. church, read some appropriate selections of Scripture, and was followed by Rev. Schaffer, of the M. E. church, Milesburg, with the announcement of a second hymn. Rev. Wm. Laurie, of the Presbyterian church, made a few earnest, sympathetic remarks, when the solemn services closed with prayer by Rev. Schaffer. All the music was rendered most impressively by a choir composed of Miss Orblison, Miss Clara Lyon, Mrs. James Potter and Messrs. Hal, Orblison and Frank Keller. Then the friends took a last, long, lingering, sad glance at the body of little "Roly" and the ball bearers bore him away to the silent resting place of the dead in Howard street cemetery. [The usual death notice of deceased will be found in another column.]

To the above notice we append the following, written by a friend:

"He was taken sick Tuesday night, August 26, 1879, and kept growing worse until death ensued on September 6th. He suffered very much until a few hours before his death, when mortification beginning he was more easy. His death was peaceful, calm and quiet as the sleep of an infant. On Friday morning he said he was not afraid to die—God would take care of him. His consciousness remained until some time on Saturday morning, after which time he did not notice much nor talk any. No one in the household will be missed as he will be—regular, methodical, kind, loving, quiet, good, careful, having few wants, no vices, fond of his family, his friendships strong; he scorned to do wrong; his utmost endeavor was to do right. He was a great comfort to his devoted mother; he was always at home, always cheerful, always obedient. His death will leave a void never again to be filled in the family circle. He had not been, since two or three years of age, strong in body, nor was he strong in mind; yet his usefulness has been and is being felt, and will redound to his honor. There are many to-day in the Centennial Temperance Club that will bear record to his usefulness. Nothing but sickness in bed would prevent his attendance at these meetings. In this, as in all else, he was conscientious as to his duty. It is a comfort to his family and friends to think and, in fact, to know that Jesus walked through the dark valley and shadow of death with him, and that His rod and staff comforted him. A."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, held at their hall in this place, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from our numbers our late member and co-worker, R. D. Curtin,
Resolved, That in his death the family has lost a kind son and brother, and the temperance cause, for which he labored so earnestly, one of its best advocates; and
Resolved, That our hall be draped in mourning for the unexpired year, and the members wear badges for the space of thirty days; and
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother, and tender them our sincere condolence in their great bereavement; and
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Republican*, *Centre Democrat* and *Watchman*.
A. MORRISON,
E. A. SMITH.

A Dinner and a Kiss.

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arms a kettle
And lifted its shining lid;
"There's not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this—"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left a childish kiss.

The blacksmith tore off his apron
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food,
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss;
But he never thought of the magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she, with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay,
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we should miss
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is not expected that the Cabinet will meet again before the middle of October, when Mr. Hayes returns from his western trip.

Thirteen young men, of good family, have lately arrived in this country from Brazil, for the purpose of receiving the advantages of our best schools.

Mrs. Catherine Chase Sprague has filed a petition in the Supreme Court, of Rhode Island, asking for the appointment of a trustee of her property and estate in South Kingstown, in that State.

A new vein has been discovered in the Lehigh Zinc Company's mine near Friedensburg. The company is taking out a very peculiar kind of ore, which is capable of being used when worked up into brass for purposes for which ordinary zincs are not available, among others that of making metallic cartridges.

General Ord, of Texas, recently sent to the armory a piece of meteoric iron picked up in Mexico some time ago, with the request that it be made into a sword for himself. The piece is composed of iron mainly, but is so soft and brittle that the water-shop folks find it very difficult to harden the metal sufficiently for the blade, though they will probably be able to finish it in good shape. The sword will not be ready for some time.

Eight cases of yellow fever, seven white and one colored, were reported to the Board of Health on Monday morning. Nine interments have been reported since Sunday night, among the number Maggie Sullivan, Annie M. Campbell, Archie Mills, Mrs. Emma Arnold and James Houck, Jr. The latter died at Buntyn station. Twenty-five cases in all—fifteen white and ten colored—were reported on Monday. Two additional deaths have been reported.

Another widow has mysteriously disappeared, the remarkable feature of it being that she was a Maryland widow and about to be married. With the Georgia widow who disappeared a week ago this makes two widows now missing. At this rate it doesn't seem as much fun to be a widow as some folks have supposed it is. There is a chance that the Georgia widow will soon turn up, as she has written that revenue officers have carried her off for unpaid whisky tax, and the fact being that the government doesn't take widows in payment even of the whisky tax she will no doubt be finally returned to her children and friends. If there are any more handsome widows left it might be worth while for them to lock themselves up before it is too late.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams celebrated his golden wedding on Wednesday last. The *Quincy (Mass.) Patriot* observes: "It is an interesting and very unusual fact that three golden weddings of successive generations of the same family should have been observed in the same house. That of President John Adams and his wife was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1814. That of their son, President John Quincy Adams and his wife, on the 26th of July, 1847. The third has just taken place. It will be noticed that the intervals between these occasions were respectively thirty-three and thirty-two years—almost exactly the lifetime of a generation. At the time of their golden weddings President John Adams was seventy-nine, and President J. Q. Adams had just entered his eightieth year. Mr. C. F. Adams is seventy-two."

Pope Leo is said to look taller than he really is because of his extreme slenderness; his figure, however, is elegant, in spite of his leanness. He has a splendidly shaped head, fringed with silver hair, and a kindly face, healthy in coloring. His mouth, chin and jaw express strength and firmness. He wears a sou tane or close redingote of soft, white woolen cloth, taking the form of the figure at the waist and held there with a band of embroidered silk, and buttoned quite down in front, showing the slippers of red silk, embroidered with a golden cross. A cape of the same color and material falls from the shoulder to the elbows, similarly buttoned to the coat in front, with some soft substance, like down or ermine, edging the cape around the neck, but not closely, and down the front; a golden cord hangs around the neck, resting on the shoulders, and depending in front is a golden and jeweled cross. His white hands are narrow and the fingers long and beautifully rounded and the nails are perfectly almond-shaped and pink-tinted. On his head he wears a white skull-cap.