

# 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. 3.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881.

NO. 11.

## The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, March 17, 1881.

It is said that Gen. Kilpatrick wants some position from the new administration. Well, make him an auctioneer. That will give him ample room for *moult* and will require but light necessity for brain. He can fill that bill ably.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has appointed Levi P. Morton, of New York, Minister to France, and ex-Secretary Evarts, ex-Senators Thurman and Howe, Commissioners to the Paris Monetary Conference, all of which were promptly confirmed by the Senate.

It is reported from Washington that Conkling has not been at the White House since the inauguration of President Garfield. Well, what of that? We know of hundreds of people who were never there, and never expect to be, and still the Government survives and the world moves.

THE Empire of Germany is much exercised at present by the immense emigration now going on and threatened from that county to America. It appears there is great desire, especially among the young men, to escape from the Emperor's domain into the United States, and measures are taken to arrest the tide, by preventing American emigrant agents from presenting the advantages of the localities they represent to the people.

It is reported from London that President Garfield a short time before his inauguration wrote a letter to the Cobden Club, of which he is an honorary member, in which he expressed himself in favor of "all possible ventilation on the subject of free trade in America." Whether the President's views accord with those of the Cobden Club, or not, one thing is certain, not a word in his inaugural address will encourage the protectionists to hope that he will favor the protection policy which was so fiercely claimed to be an issue in his election to the Presidency.

THE Philadelphia ringsters in the Legislature are making a brave fight against the bill introduced to repeal the "Recorder Act," enacted a few years ago to provide a soft place for Boss Quay at a large and unnecessary cost to the city. They adopt the methods of Conger and Robeson in Congress, and hope to stave off consideration by filibustering. Their chances to do so are not encouraging. The Committee of Reformers and Representative Faunce are after them with spirit and determination to rid the people of the incumbence.

VIRGINIANS GRIEVED!—A number of Virginia Republicans and Congressmen recently called upon President Garfield to state their grievances. They complain that the Virginia Republicans were badly treated by the last administration, and intimated that if the present administration is not more fair it cannot receive their support in Congress or elsewhere. President Garfield, not being very favorably impressed with the temper and style of addressing him, dismissed his discontented visitors by requesting them to put their grievances in writing.

FILLING UP!—Ex-Senator Angus Cameron has been elected Senator from Wisconsin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Carpenter. Judge McDill has been appointed by the Governor of Iowa, Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Senator Kirkwood to the Interior Department; Congressman Frye is the new Senator of Maine, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Blaine, and A. J. Edjarton has been appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to take the place of Windom of that State.

### Civil Service.

A permanent organization is about being formed in Philadelphia by prominent gentlemen, without regard to party predilections, having in view the dissemination of such principles and arguments as will strengthen the popular mind in favor of civil service reform. This is a move in the right direction to give effect and firmness to the reform movement so auspiciously begun in the late election. When the people can be encouraged to feel that they are released from the slavery of partisan ring rule—that government is not instituted exclusively to glorify and find soft places for corrupt party leaders—that the sanctity of the ballot is of more importance than party success, and that honesty in the transaction of public affairs is a duty as imperative to individual respectability as in private life between man and man, then the people of Philadelphia and the State may rejoice in hope of fair government and fair representation. But as long as an honest ballot and fair and just legislation are held subordinate to the necessity of party triumph, and dishonesty and fraud encouraged by the people, as has been the case for many years, the prospect of equal laws and just representation is not encouraged, our legislative halls will still be cursed by the miserable corrupt gangs who have heretofore infested them. The people of Philadelphia are not alone responsible for the shameful character our Legislatures have earned for corruption and disregard of fairness, but they have been large contributors in that direction, and the efforts of any association of gentlemen of character to bring the people to a realizing sense of the individual responsibility resting upon all for the existence of these evils, whether in Philadelphia or elsewhere, is to be commended. To have honest laws we must have honest, conscientious men to enact them, and not the miserable ring-hacks who elevate themselves by party trickery and fraud upon the ballot, whether in the primary assemblies of the people or in the election.

THE Manhattan Club, of New York, on last Saturday evening, gave a splendid entertainment in honor of the late Democratic candidate for President. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present and to the toast, "Our Guest," Gen. Hancock spoke as follows:

"You have assembled here to-night to do me honor. I am undoubtedly called upon mainly in consequence of the position I held in the recent canvass for the Presidency. I regard my connection with that subject as practically closed. I, however, maintain the principles which I held when I accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. Believing, as I do, that the triumph of those principles would promote the welfare of our whole country, I hope to see them prevail at some future time. [Cheers.] Their success must rest with the Jeffersonian Democratic party, which is so fully and ably represented here to-night. To you I commend the preservation of that true republicanism on which our fathers founded the institutions that have made us great among the nations of the earth. I can only say in relation to the political canvass of 1880 that I have no fault to find with the support of my friends and nothing to recall or regret of my own acts or words. I thank you, gentlemen, most heartily, for the pleasure and honor which you confer upon me by this entertainment. [Great Applause.]"

Speeches were made by Gen. McClellan, Hon. Augustus Schell, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, Gen. John B. Gordon and others. The dinner passed off very pleasantly, and never had an entertaining party a guest more worthy of honor.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD did a very graceful and highly honorable thing in appointing the late Senator Thurman, of Ohio, a member of the International Monetary Conference which will meet in Paris next month. In statesmanship, large experience and a thorough knowledge of the subjects that will be discussed by the conference he will stand in the foremost rank. His colleagues from the United States will be ex-Secretary Evarts, of New York, and ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin.

### The Bloody-Shirt Discounted.

The Charlestown cadets, a Massachusetts military company, recently made a visit to New Orleans and were received and most bountifully entertained by the military and citizens of that city, each vying with the other in manifesting their appreciation of the friendly Yankee visitors. Many pleasant incidents of the visit are related tending to show that the animosities of the late unpleasantness between the North and the South are now only harbored by impracticable bigots and political demagogues. Among the incidents the following is reported: "The cadets, Capt. Phipps in command, went to Greenwood on cars, and having alighted, marched into the cemetery. Drawing up in line in front of the marble statue of Southern soldiers, the company 'presented arms' and came to 'parade rest.' The hymn, 'Nearer my God, to Thee,' was then sung by the entire company, after which a beautiful shield of the Union, made of flowers, with a crescent and star in the centre, was offered in memory of the dead, and placed on the marble bust of Lee, on the monument. Then was sung 'The Sweet By and By,' after which three ruffles of the drum were beaten, and the company marched silently to the cars and returned to the city."

Commenting on the above incident, the *Picaresque* says: "This act on the part of the cadets was entirely unexpected, even by their hosts, the Continental Guards, the matter having been kept a profound secret. It was a ceremony conceived in the spirit of amity and performed with imposing dignity."

It is announced that Gov. Hoyt has determined to appoint Dr. Higbee, of Mercersburg College, to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, at present held by Dr. Wickersham. Dr. Wickersham was first appointed by Gov. Curtin and has remained at the head of our common school system through all succeeding State administrations. There are no complaints against him for the manner in which he has administered the duties of this important and responsible position, and if his successor, after as long a term of service, quits the office with as fair a reputation he will be fortunate. Dr. Higbee is said to be an accomplished educator and well qualified for the position. There is one thing, however, in connection with the office that calls for serious consideration. The School Department annually disburses large amounts of money, and, strange as it may appear, the law permits the Superintendent to be his own auditor. His accounts are not subject to the scrutiny and supervision of the Auditor General as are the accounts of all the other departments of the State, and the only security the public has for the honest disbursement of the funds provided for school purposes lies in the integrity of the head of the department. This is a lameness in the law that should be rectified. A change in the head of the department is about to be made, and the present therefore seems a proper time to place his accounts on the same footing with all other State accounts. The matter should be urged upon the attention of the legislature and there should be no delay in amending the law.

THE wild hunt for office was perhaps never greater than now. The President and Departments are besieged by the clamoring multitude for all the positions in their gift from foreign missions to the most insignificant clerkships in the departments. The torch bearers in the late election are after their pay and demand that those who furnished the election funds and paid their assessments as a condition of remaining, be ousted to make room for them. They are all of one party, and the party services of one set are about as meritorious as the other. The experience and efficiency of the *ins* will no doubt outweigh the claims of the *outs*, and but comparatively few changes will be made.

### At Last.

The Nihilists have at last succeeded in killing the Emperor of Russia. For years upon years the mighty potentate, whose power was absolute throughout a vast dominion—whose will was law to 90,000,000 of subjects, was pursued with unrelenting ferocity by the demons of destruction who had marked him for death, and the wonder is that the fatal day did not come sooner. Five previous attacks had been made upon his life; the sixth, which occurred on last Sunday, was successful. Personally there is little reason why Alexander II should fall a victim to the vengeance of the Nihilists rather than others of the reigning monarchs of Europe; but for twenty years he lived in constant dread of a violent end. No one can imagine the mental anxiety and the dread torments of those years to the great Czar. He must often most painfully have realized the truth of the trite apothegm that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The late Emperor came to the throne after the death of his father, the Emperor Nicholas, in 1855. He was at that time supposed to entertain views of public policy much more liberal than those held by his father, and he did institute many reforms and improvements in the government of his country that were to the oppressed and downtrodden masses in pleasing and hopeful contrast to the despotic rule of the preceding reign. First among these was the emancipation of the serfs. He clearly saw and understood that the system of serfdom was a curse and a hindrance to the progress and prosperity of the country. He determined upon its destruction and accordingly, after much opposition from the noble and ruling classes, issued the famous ukase of March 2, 1861, declaring the gradual emancipation of the 20,000,000 serfs. Had Alexander then closed his earthly career, his fame would have gone down the corridors of time to the latest posterity as that of one of the great benefactors of mankind. The good promises of his early days, however, were not in all respects fulfilled in the later periods of his reign. He no doubt meant well, but in many respects he became reactionary, and finally to be regarded as little less arbitrary and despotic than the stern and unbending Nicholas.

What effect will this murder have upon the future of Russia? It is difficult to foresee. Upon this point we adopt the opinions of another. One of our exchanges with great force remarks that "the mere death of the Emperor would be in itself a small matter, so far as the State is concerned, however much we might regret the fate of an amiable prince. When Mr. Lincoln was murdered, although we were at the close of a terrible war, the machinery of the government went on without a jar. Can we hope as much for Russia? Has the conspiracy which has struck down the mighty sovereign permeated the Empire? Is it revolution in another form? Does it represent merely the wild fanaticism of enthusiasts, or is it the demand of the people for change of dynasty? We hardly hope to find in Russia that educated and developed public opinion which would be content with a republican or even a constitutional form of government. But no republican and no friend of constitutional liberty would be willing to accept the change as the outcome of assassination. Assassination never affects the destinies of States or of peoples. On the contrary, those who believe in liberty are the first to deplore any attempt to achieve it by murder. Nihilism or revolution, or whatever we may call it, will receive no severer blow in the public esteem of mankind than the murder of this noble and high minded sovereign. These attempts to change the destinies of the people by violation of the fundamental law of social existence are the extremes of madness."

THAT was a handsome compliment the late Senator Mat Carpenter paid to Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Edmunds is a bitter and unswerving partisan, but is regarded personally as a pure man and the determined foe of legislative jobbery. After Carpenter had been President pro tem. of the United States Senate he spoke of Edmunds as follows: "You may put me in the Chair blindfolded and I can tell whether or no Senator Edmunds is in his seat by the character of the legislation that is brought up. If it is known that he will be absent for a few days every bill with a 'job' in it is brought to the front and pushed, whereas if he is present nothing is said about such measures." It is a great pity the membership of the Senate is not wholly made up of men of the same stamp.

THE Republicans will organize the United States Senate. There is no longer any doubt of Mahone's position. A disgraceful and corrupt bargain with the administration gives him the control of the government patronage in Virginia, in consideration of which he is to act with the Republicans in the Senate.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Westmoreland county almshouse, now being erected, will cost \$150,000.

A peddler was refused a license to sell "love powders" on the streets of Reading.

Electric signals are to be placed along the entire line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Frank Hazzard was suffocated by gas from an oil tank at Gilmor, McKean county, on Wednesday.

It is rumored that a company is about to be organized in Clinton county for the purpose of manufacturing sewing thread from wood.

Elias Cooper, aged 12 years, was acquitted at Pottsville, on Thursday, of the charge of murder. He struck and killed a boy named Sullivan in a snow-brawl fight.

David Hummel, residing at Swatara Gap, Lebanon county, died recently of grief and mortification, caused by the hanging of his son for complicity in the Rober murder.

The case of John Guymire, the young Hungarian, who is lying at the County Hospital, Lehigh county, in a trance, still continues in the same condition. The greatest curiosity exists in that section. Drs. J. Kline and J. D. Erdman experimented on the patient last Friday, magnetic instruments for that purpose having been sent from Philadelphia. The result was not favorable, merely a slight twitching of the muscles being noticed. Among other experiments was the shower-bath. The attendants have no trouble whatever in feeding the patient, as he swallows readily, which indicates that he is partially conscious. Other experiments will be used.

From the annual report of the managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb it appears that during the year 1880, 35 boys and 29 girls were admitted, 27 boys and 21 girls were discharged and 1 boy died, leaving 324 pupils at the end of the year. Of the whole number of pupils 288 are supported by Pennsylvania, 23 by New Jersey, 2 by Delaware, 2 by Philadelphia and 9 by their friends or the institution. In the opinion of the directors there is no institution where a more judicious economy is practiced, where more thorough instruction is imparted, or where the State could more advantageously place her pupils, or where her interest could be more carefully guarded.

A disastrous fire broke out in Curwensville, Clearfield county, on Sunday night last, in the store room of W. H. Thompson's grocery, corner of Maine and Filbert streets, spreading rapidly. The Irvin House was enveloped in flames as was also a small dwelling adjoining the store on Maine street. The fire was not gotten under control until A. M. Kirk's jewelry store and four other dwellings were burned. It was at one time thought the entire town would be destroyed. The following are the losses: James Levy, Irvin House, \$7,000; M. Bride's store room, \$4,000; M. Naul's two dwellings, \$2,000; A. M. Kirk, \$3,000; George Messer, \$2,000. The insurance amounts to \$15,000.

Mr. George I. Seney, of New York, sent for Dr. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, stating in an interview, he approved of his suggestion, that the time had come for the Methodist Episcopal Church to give more attention to organized charity, and attention should be given to hospital work, and then offered for the purpose sixteen eligible lots, valued at \$40,000, as a site, and \$100,000 in cash toward the establishment and erection of a hospital—the institution to be a Methodist General Hospital, but open to Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, heathen and infidel, on the same terms. Subsequently he notified Dr. Buckley that he would make his subscription \$200,000 instead of \$100,000. The same gentleman has also given \$10,000 toward the endowment of Emory College, of the M. E. Church South.

### AN EMPEROR'S END.

The Czar of Russia at Last Assassinated.

HE IS ATTACKED WHILE RETURNING HOME FROM A PARADE—THE FIRST BOMB UNSUCCESSFUL, BUT A SECOND ONE IS OF A FATAL NATURE—HIS LAST MOMENTS.

LONDON, March 13.—Reuters dispatch from St. Petersburg says: As the Emperor was returning from a parade in the Michel menage with the Grand Duke Michel, about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, in a closed carriage, escorted by eight Cossacks, the carriage was attacked opposite the imperial stables. The first bomb fell near the carriage, destroying the back part of it. The czar and his brother alighted uninjured. The assassin on being seized by a colonel of police drew a revolver but was prevented from firing it. The second bomb was then thrown by another person and fell close to the czar's feet. Its explosion shattering both his legs. The czar fell, crying for help. Colonel Dorjibky, though himself much injured, raised the emperor, who was conveyed to the winter palace, in Col. Dorjibky's sleigh, where he died this afternoon. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of which was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and others were injured. A large crowd assembled before the palace, but were kept away by a troop of Cossacks. The imperial family were assembled at the death bed. The council of state was immediately convened. All places of public resort are closed.

HE TAKES THE SACRAMENT BEFORE HE DIES.

St. PETERSBURG, March 13.—An official messenger makes the following announcement: God's will has been done. At 3.25 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon the Almighty called the emperor to Himself. A few minutes before his death the emperor received the sacrament.

### THE BOMB'S FATAL WORK.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the Czar's right leg was nearly torn from his body and his left leg was badly shattered. A Cossack and a passer-by were killed on the spot. The Grand Duke Michael was wounded. An officer of the escort and a Cossack have since died. The Czar lingered an hour and a half. All efforts to rally him failed. The only word he uttered after being struck was the name of the Czarévitch. The latter, on leaving the Palace after the death of the Czar, was hailed as Emperor by the crowd. He was surrounded, contrary to his custom, by a strong mounted escort. The people are intensely excited and indignant. The soldiery, who fairly loved the Czar, are furious. All of the officials hastened to the Palace to inquire as to the condition of the Czar. Telegrams announcing the death were sent to all foreign courts and to every part of the Empire. It is stated that the bombs were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road. The carriage was moving fast and the first shell struck the ground behind it and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage to see to the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand. The Czar seemed to recover consciousness before his death, as motioned away the doctors who wished to amputate his legs. The Czarévitch and Czarévna drove to their palace after the death, amid the sympathizing cries of the people. A company of guards surround the palace.

THE NEW EMPEROR ASSUMES CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

St. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Alexander, second son of the late Alexander II, the murdered Emperor, issued a manifesto to-day, declaring himself "Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland," &c. He vows to devote his life to the welfare and honor of Russia, and calls upon his faithful subjects for assistance. The imperial family, court officials, and the troops have sworn allegiance to Alexander III.

Both bomb throwers, who were students at the Mining Academy, have been arrested. Two more deaths have occurred from the explosion.

A mass meeting was held on last Saturday evening at the Masonic temple, Brooklyn, E. D., under the auspices of the Ladies' Irish American Land League. Seven hundred persons were present, the majority being ladies. Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, the agitator's mother, attended and spoke for half an hour on the land question. She was frequently applauded.

President Garfield gave a reception to army and navy officers last Friday evening, which was a very brilliant affair. In addition to the officers of the army and navy, there were present the members of the Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Officers Evarts, Ramsey, Goff, Senator Sherman and ex-Postmaster General Maynard. The guests were received by President and Mrs. Garfield, assisted by Mrs. General Sherman, Mrs. General Sheldon and Miss Mason, of Cleveland. Ex-Secretary Ramsey introduced the officers of the army to Secretary Lincoln, who in turn presented them to the President, ex-Secretary Goff and Secretary Hunt introducing and presenting the officers of the navy in a similar manner.