

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEfonte, PA.

Vittoria Colonna, from "Michael Angelo."

Parting with friends is temporary death,
As all death is. We see no more their faces,

Nor hear their voices, save in memory;
But messages of love give us assurance
That we are not forgotten. Who shall say
That from the world of spirits comes no greeting?

No message of remembrance? It may be
The thoughts that visit us, we know not whence,

Sudden as inspiration, are the whispers
Of disembodied spirits, speaking to us
As friends, who was outside a prison wall,
Through the barred windows speak to those within.

As quiet as the lake that lies beneath me,
As quiet as the tranquil sky above me,
As quiet as a heart that beats no more,
This convent seems. Above, below, all peace!

Silence and solitude, the soul's best friends,
Are with me here, and the tumultuous world
Makes no more noise than the remotest planet.

O gentle spirit, unto the third circle
Of heaven among the blessed souls ascending,
Who, living in the faith and dying for it,
Have gone to their reward, I do not sigh
For thee as being dead, but for myself
That I am still alive. Turn those dear eyes,

Once so benignant to me, upon mine,
That open to their tears such uncontrolled
And such continual issue. Still awhile
Have patience; I will come to the last,
A few more goings in and out these doors,
A few more chimings of these convent bells,

A few more prayers, a few more sighs and tears,
And the long agony of this life will end,
And I shall be with thee. If I am wanting

To thy well-being, as thou art to mine,
Have patience; I will come to the last.
Ye minds that loiter in these cloister gardens,
Or wander far above the city walls,
Bear unto him this message, that I ever
Or speak or think of him, or weep for him.

By unseen hands uplifted in the light
Of sunset, yonder solitary cloud
Floats with its white apparel blown abroad,
And waits up to heaven. It fades away
And melts into the air. Ah, would that I
Could thus be wafted unto the Franciscan
A cloud of white, an incorporeal spirit!

February Atlantic.

THIEVES—AND ROBBERS.

He who takes by stealth what belongs to another is a thief; he who takes by violence what belongs to another is a robber. The robber is properly supposed to disappear, with other predatory animals, before the progress of civilization; but this is a superficial judgment. The force that unlawfully deprives men of their property passes through many transformations, but no force is more persistent. Men are plundered nowadays in America far more frequently and flagrantly than in England in the days of Robin Hood; there are men among us besides those robberies of the brigands of Italy and Greece and the Bedouins of the desert are mere pleasantries. Of all the triumphs of invention none are more wonderful than those by which the hard earned gains of millions are forcibly conveyed to the vaults of the robber-princes. No business is more highly organized, more strenuously pursued, more successfully managed than the business of robbery. Yet, under all this elaboration of method, it is robbery, nothing worse nor better.

The peculiarity of the modern method of robbery is the employment, by the robbers, of the State as their enforced agent and accomplice. Sometimes, but not often they organize their clients and retainers into armed bands and seize the coveted booty, combining to have the State confirm possession. But the force on which they prefer to rely is the quiet and resistless force of the laws and the courts. By artfully contrived legal schemes they constrain courts to do their bidding. The judges may be willing instruments, yet they are bound to sanction, impartially, the working of legal processes. But what shall we say when weak or corrupt judges hasten to legalize schemes by which great corporations are wrecked or rehabilitated as suits the purposes of the conspirators?

Of the gigantic fortunes now held in this country, not a few have been gotten by legal robbery. Twenty years ago our millionaires could be counted almost on the fingers of four hands. To-day this enumeration would carry us into thousands. Since the new system of robbery was perfected, about twenty men have amassed fortunes, which, taken together, exceed the debt of the nation. Twenty years ago many of these men were poor. Some of the new millionaires have grown rich honestly, but some of them have led a raid upon the production and the accumulated wealth of the country. So Napoleonic in its boldness and success has been the method of the master robbers, that rich men of better instincts have been dazzled by it, and have adopted it openly and independently, or have lent indirect cooperation and social credit to the robber chiefs and have shared in the plunder. Men of honorable reputations, who have been crowned with public honors, have countenanced these crimes as affording the surest way of adding to their unsatisfying fortunes of ten, twenty, or even thirty millions. It is by no means our purpose to throw discredit upon the pursuit of wealth.

Honest production and the honest gains of wealth that is employed in the service of society are the bulwarks of civilization. But we do say that examples of private greed are sapping the sources of public honor; examples of gigantic and countenanced robbery are undermining the foundations of public morality and corrupting the national character.

Our legislators have failed to see, or for private and corrupt reasons, have winked at the fact, that the laws which were made to fit old-fashioned ideas of honor and morality, instead of protecting the public, are the strength and the protection of dishonest men. The old code of commercial honor is lost sight of in the complex transactions of stock-jobbers, who remain out of sight while their work is being done by conscienceless factors; by lawyers skilled in discovering loopholes in the law and in juggling with the law; by lobbyists with money at the doors of legislatures; by paper shares and paper promises to pay; by cipher messages and spies, and by abusing the facilities of stock exchanges.

It is well that our legislators are making at least the show of inquiring into the methods by which the public is robbed in the interest of stockholders, and they, in turn, are robbed by corporate managers; by which wholesale robbery is cloaked with legal forms of "consolidation," "reorganization," "receiverships," and "watered stock"; by which men may safely conspire to pervert the natural course of production and trade, and rob the public by the artifice of "corners"; by which a man is allowed to control rival or double systems of railways, and with impunity array one against the other, as suits his varying purpose, thereby despoiling the public with the ease of a gambler playing with marked cards.

What have the people to say about these practices? They do not appear, as yet, to have anything to say. The robber princes are held in high esteem. They go about the colleges, some of them, and Doctors of Law and Doctor of Divinity grovel at their feet; if any Mordecai has refused to bow down before them, his name has not been reported. Men whose riches have been increased by spoiling their neighbors are held up as shining examples for the imitation of our youth. So long as teachers of morality silently inculcate such iniquities, it is not to be expected that the people will cry out against them. But the day is sure to come when plain men will clearly see that no one man can get with clean hands, in an ordinary life-time, a hundred million dollars; that such an enormous pile, so suddenly collected, must be loot, not profit. That will be a day of reckoning, indeed, for the robbers and for the judges and the legislators and the public teachers who have been their accomplices.

Mean time these facts are to be kept in mind,—that we have among us a class of men who, in their rapacity, are bent on enriching themselves by forcibly seizing the property of their neighbors, and that they have learned how to use for this purpose the organized force of the State. Some means must be found of putting a stop to them. Unless this be done speedily, the respect for law on which social order rests will not survive.—From "Topics of the Time," in the February Century.

American-Mexican Treaty.

Points of the Conclusions Reached by the Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The International Commission appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico has held meetings at the State Department every day this week, and has made very satisfactory progress in its work.

From a well-informed source it is learned that a free list has been agreed upon, which, although it does not greatly increase the number of articles already imported free into the United States from Mexico, does nevertheless, remove a number of unnecessary duties. Among the articles upon whose free importation Mexico lays particular stress is sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color. This is sought not so much with a view to the immediate importation of such sugar from Mexico into the United States as for the purpose of encouraging and developing the culture of cane and the manufacture of sugar in the former country.

In the six years during which the treaty is to continue in force it is hardly possible, in the opinion of the Mexican representative, that the exportation of sugar from Mexico should reach any very considerable proportions. At the same time the development of sugar manufacture in connection with the free admission of agricultural implements and machinery from the United States would give free play to an important Mexican industry and be reciprocally beneficial to both countries.

The list of articles to be imported free of duty from the United States into Mexico has been considerably enlarged. Among other things there have been added to it petroleum, crude and refined, for illuminating purposes; machinery, agricultural implements, tools for artisans, and houses made of iron and wood.

A provision has been virtually agreed upon which will relieve the commerce of the United States from the transit duties which have heretofore been imposed upon goods passing

from State to State within the Republic of Mexico.

It is intimated, furthermore, that a provision will probably be agreed upon to permit the transportation of commodities from the United States to Mexico and from Mexico to the United States under the terms of this treaty in ships owned by the citizens of either Republic which have been built within the territory of either. In other words, to allow trade between the two countries under the treaty to be carried on in ships built in the United States and bought by a citizen of Mexico or built in Mexico and bought by a citizen of the United States.

Other important provisions are under consideration, but it is believed that they have not taken final shape.

Domestic Slanderers.

Dr. Talmage, in Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The law of libel has a quick and stout grip for open slander. If I should plainly and by name charge any one with fraud or theft, or arson or uncleanness, the next morning I might have a pre-emptory document served on me, and in dollars and cents I should have to pay for what damage I had done that one's character. But the creatures spoken of by St. Paul are so small they slide through between the fine tooth comb of the law. They live on and live on, escaping courts and juries and penitentiaries. The district attorney cannot find them. The grand jury cannot find them. Shut them off from one route of perjury and they will start on another. No amount of moral influence can persuade them to desist. We might as well read the Ten Commandments to a flock of crows, expecting them to retreat under the force of moral sentiment. They are found everywhere. I think they thrive best in a village of one or two thousand inhabitants where everybody knows everybody, but our large cities have a full share. They are of a prying disposition. They look into the basement windows to see people at morning and evening meal. They can see as far through the key-hole as other people can see with the door wide open. They can overhear conversation at the other side of the room. To them the world is a whispering gallery. They put the worst construction on everything. A wife descending into the street with eyes a little dim with tears, the event is stimulating to the tale-bearer and sets the whisperer up in business for many weeks. "Guess that husband and wife don't live happily together." "War-rant you the husband abuses her." "Outrageous." "Shall go over and tell the neighbors, for this thing has got to be stopped." "Shall I bring the matter before the church?" She rushes in out of breath, saying: "Don't you think, all ear, that our neighbor, poor thing, came out of her house this morning crying? That brute of a man has been abusing her. Isn't it awful? Just think of having our neighborhood disturbed by such goings on! Well, I have suspected it for a long time. I saw him down the street the other day very gracious and polite. I thought then he might better go home and pay attention to his own family, who were probably at that very time sitting up stairs crying their eyes out. Now do, persuade your husband to go over and put an end to this outrage! Dear me, isn't it awful?" Whispers! The fact is that one woman set on fire with a bad spirit can keep a whole neighborhood a boil. She does not have to be endowed with any special brain. It is quite requisite that she be not incommoded with a large family. That would keep her at home. Such must either be single or have no children, in order that she may have time to attend to all the secret affairs of the neighborhood. Women with large families seldom succeed as whisperers. If anything goes wrong, she is the first one to hear it. There seem to be telegraph wires and telephone between her ear and all the households of all the town. For good, healthy news she has no appetite, but for the scraps and feelings that are thrown out from the scullery into the back yard she has no time to go abroad is some day when there is a new divorce case in the papers, with three or four delightful columns of private letter published. That morning she has no time to read even her Bible. She may saunter on toward night, just to get another paper to see if there are any more particulars of the case to get hold of. Satan does not have to look very sharp after his dominion in that neighborhood. He has let out to her the whole contract. She puts husbands and wives out with each other, and brothers and sisters in antagonism, and makes the pastor disgusted with his church, and the church irritated with the pastor, and makes neighbors who feel kindly toward each other suspicious and critical, hissing through their teeth as one rides past in a fine carriage, saying: "We would keep carriages if we never paid our debts." If two or three of these whisperers happen to meet, they stir a caldron that makes me think of the three witches of "Macbeth," dancing around the boiling caldron in a dark cave. I have more respect for a poor wail of the street, floating down under the gaslight, with no home and no God, for she deceives no one as to what she is, than for one of those hags of respectable society who covers up her claws of death with a fine shawl and bolts the hell of her heart with a diamond breastpin.

My Valentine.

Her eyes are just as blue as a hue
As ever painter's palette knew;
Why, look! She's pretty as a picture-book!
Her hair,—oh yes, her hair, her hair,
Is gold as any where;
Her lips are sweeter than the rose; I think
She's sweeter than a pink!

And though she only stares and wears
The most aristocratic airs,
I guess it's owing to her style of dress!
For I am but a Jockey-Jack,
With tons of trouble on my back,
And she, oh me! is grand and tall!
She's Alice's best doll!

J. M. Anderson, in February St. Nicholas.

The Pension Laws.

AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO DO AWAY WITH THE SPECIAL AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There will be an effort made very soon to remodel the pension laws relative to the special agents. From all accounts the experiment of sending out several hundred clerks all over the country to hold little United States Courts of their own for the hearing of pension cases is not as successful as could be desired. The expense attached to it is one objection. The possibility of abuses of a delicate official trust and the unevenness with which the system works are more serious.

These clerks get \$1,400 a year and per diem expenses. This amounts to upwards of a quarter of million of dollars per annum. In many cases it is alleged these agents are exceedingly loose in their examinations. In others they are rigid. In the former cases they open wider the doors for fraud on the government than before the system went into operation. In the latter they work an extraordinary hardship on honest claimants. As each agent acts for himself, it depends upon his honesty, faithfulness and capacity whether he is useful to the government or not.

A good many stories of crookedness among these special agents are coming in to members of Congress. How true such tales are they have no means of knowing. In some cases, it is said, the agent has acted in the double capacity of government detective and political manager, devoting as much attention to party matters as to the business for which he is employed. Under the rules of the Pension Office no agent is assigned to the district in which he formerly lived, and everything is done to prevent the special service from degenerating into a powerful secret political machine. Such good results have come from the system, as a whole, that it is not thought desirable to return to the former custom. It is being suggested, however, that an important change be made. Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, than whom no greater friend of the ex-soldier is in Congress, has a plan which he will submit in the shape of a bill at an early day. It is to do away with the whole special agent system and substitute the jurisdiction of local courts. His plan, in brief, is to provide for the same hearing and examination how had before the agents of the United States for the Pension Department, but that such hearing and taking of testimony shall be done by the local court sitting in chambers and transmitted to the Pension Office.

Proposed Railroad Legislation in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 19.—Among the bills favorably reported to the House to-day was one requiring all railroads in the State to be fenced in order to protect cattle. A bill was introduced to prevent unjust discrimination by railroads in the transportation of passengers and freight. The bill recognizes the distinction drawn by the constitution between necessary discrimination and unjust discrimination, and prohibits greater charges for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same road in the same direction for the same classes of freight. The jury is to judge of the circumstances of each.

"Not Guilty."

Wall Street News.
A member of the church congregation in Wisconsin was last fall charged with gambling in stocks and brought up before a committee for investigation. The trial began by a deacon asking:
"Brother Smith, the charge is gambling in stocks."
"Yes, sir."
"And you plead not guilty?"
"No, sir, I plead guilty."
"Then you do buy and sell stocks, speculate in wheat and oats and sell futures in pork?"
"I do, sir. Didn't I give \$1,000 in cash to help build this church?"
"Yes."
"Well, I scooped that in on a little deal in pork. Didn't I pay in \$500 on the organ?"
"Yes."
"That was a part of my profit on a spec in oats. Didn't I foot a deficiency of \$400 in the minister's salary this year?"
"Yes."
"That came from a rise in stocks. Didn't I chip in \$700 toward the par-

sonage?"
"Yes."
"That came from a corner in oats. Haven't I waded up on the orphan asylum, the new bridge, the park and the fire engine?"
"You have."
"Well that means more corners and holding on till I let my hair grow gray. Gentlemen, I will step out a minute and let you reach a verdict."
He stepped out, but was only thirty seconds before he was called in and congratulated on the verdict of "not guilty."

New Advertisements.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST NO ONE NEED SUFFER!

A sure cure for Piles, Hemorrhoids, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William, an Italian remedy, called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotion, ointment and suppositories do more harm than good. William's ointment absorbs the toxins, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed,) acts as a positive, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else. Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. William's Indian Ointment. I have used a course of Pile Ointment, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment.

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GUENTHER'S LUNG HEALER.
IMPROVE THE HOUSE.
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.
Spitting of Blood, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEfonte & SNOW SHOE
R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after March 1, 1882.

Leaves Snow Shoe 8:30 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 7:25 A. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 9:15 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11:25 A. M.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2:30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4:20 P. M.
Leaves Bellefonte 4:45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6:50 P. M.
S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.

ROAD—Time Table, April 29, 1880.

Exp. Mail. WESTWARD. EASTWARD. Exp. Mail.
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
8:10 7:02 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:22 8:45
8:35 6:55 Leave East Tyrone Leave 7:29 8:55
7:50 6:41 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:36 9:10
7:55 6:47 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:41 9:16
7:48 6:38 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:52 9:09
7:42 6:33 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:55 9:13
7:38 6:29 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 7:59 9:19
7:27 6:17 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:07 9:25
7:18 6:09 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:15 9:32
7:05 5:53 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:23 9:39
7:00 5:44 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:30 9:46
7:56 5:45 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:34 9:48
7:46 5:35 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:43 9:57
7:38 5:25 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 8:51 10:06
7:25 5:12 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 9:00 10:15
7:18 5:01 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 9:09 10:25
7:05 4:50 Arrive at Tyrone Leave 9:18 10:35
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877.

WESTWARD.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11:25 p.m.
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