

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

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Printed at No. 210 State St., Bellefonte, Pa. Each insertion 1 cent; advertising for less than 10 cents.

Business Notices in the editorial columns, 15 cents a line, each insertion.

Not Only Fair but Liberal.

The democratic apportionment committee of the house, it is now apparent, made a great mistake. They should have met the enemy on his own ground. They should not have submitted so fair a bill as the one sent to the senate. They should rather have sent one demanding for our party, not thirteen congressmen out of the twenty-eight; but fifteen. The republicans, had the positions been reversed, would have done so. The democrats were, however, not fair alone, but liberal to a fault, and as a consequence the Stewart bill that must otherwise have been looked upon as a clear swindle, as it is, gets from non-partisans of the McClure order the title of fairness. Its framers has not forgotten, by the way, the tactics of the party with which he trained so long, as is evident from the fact that in his bill his own district—Franklin, Perry and Dauphin—is what might be called red hot in its republicanism.—*Wilkesbarre Union-Leader.*

Arthur and Reform.

The correspondence between ex-Congressman Dezenendorf, of Virginia, and Secretary Chandler, of the navy department, recalls to mind the electoral fraud of 1876. It was William E. Chandler who planned the conspiracy which resulted in the fraudulent counting in of Hayes, the defeated candidate for president. It was he who managed the villainy of the Florida returning board and arranged with the scoundrels who perpetrated it for their reward in appointments to federal offices by the fraudulent president. So offensive to common decency were his methods in that atrocious political crime and so generally disreputable was his character as a politician that when ex-President Garfield appointed him solicitor of the department of justice the United States senate rejected the appointment with the votes of the most prominent republican senators recorded in the negative. And this is the man who has become the head of a great department and who sits at the council board of a president who pretends to execute the law for a reform of the civil service.

Small wonder is it that the republican ex-congressman from Virginia should find occasion to complain of the abuse of the federal power in an interference in local elections by the navy department and still less surprising that his complaint to the unscrupulous secretary met with contempt and derision. What else could have been expected of William E. Chandler? We do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles. Nor is Mr. Chandler at all concerned about public opinion. He is a statesman of the pachydermatous order whose sensibilities could not be touched with a whip of scorpions. He triumphs in iniquity and glories in shame. For, what is political honesty to him since he attained his present station in spite of the opposition of those who believe in public as well as private integrity?

But while Mr. Chandler, not having any character to lose, may despise criticism and defy his critics, the case is somewhat different with President Arthur. It is true that the latter was educated in the political school which holds the end to justify the means, and that on a notable occasion he expressed his admiration of the sovereign qualities of "soap" as a proselyting agent, but he has lately affected a much higher standard and has even manifested a purpose to make what his flatterers style "a clean administration." The retention of Chandler in his cabinet, after the Dezenendorf exposure, cannot, however, be made to consist with the high purposes attributed to the president. Mr. Chandler's department has confessedly violated the very fundamental principles

of civil service reform by corruptly interfering in the local elections in Virginia. Nay, it is charged by Mr. Dezenendorf that both the Secretary of the Navy and the President are "committed to the support of Senator Mahone by arrangement," and that "arrangement," in the language of that pronounced republican journal, the *New York Times*, "has been accompanied by practices on Mr. Mahone's part which it persisted in after the 15th of last January entitled that gentleman to a conspicuous and reasonably permanent position in the penitentiary." Doubtless the criminal practices of Mahone are entitled agreeable to Mr. Chandler, who is quite proud of his own political crimes, but the sensitive and high-minded Arthur, who has but recently discarded "soap" as a political agent and like Falstaff resolved to "eschew sack and live cleanly," can hardly afford to be longer associated in an "arrangement with a criminal whom the principal organ of the republican party condemns to a felon's cell. In fact it is plain that the president must speedily choose between his reform principles and William E. Chandler. One or the other must go.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Pacific Land Grants Again.

The application of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of the Interior Department for the land grant of fourteen million acres made by Congress to the Texas Pacific recalls to the attention of the public the vast areas of our richest domain recklessly given away by Congress to railroads without one iota of compensation on the part of those corporations.

The Texas Pacific received a large land grant from the State of Texas and a further grant of 25,000 acres per mile in Arizona and New Mexico, contingent upon building its line through those Territories. The company ceased work, however, on arriving at the Texas border and therefore never earned an acre of the national grant. The Southern Pacific built from the profits of the Union Pacific, met the Texas Pacific at the Texas border and practically consolidated. The former, which was a land grant without a railroad, pooled issues with the latter, which was a railroad without a land grant. An attempt was made to pass a bill through Congress last winter, which if successful would have made the consolidation complete. This was defeated, however, and now the demand is made for the land, under the terms of the late decision in the Louisiana cases.

The department should promptly and peremptorily refuse the impertinent demand. The Texas Pacific, to which the land was pledged, never earned an acre of it. The Southern Pacific, which now claims it, never was granted an acre of it by Congress. The grant never should have been made at all, and as the original parties have forfeited all claim by their own act the first folly should not be deliberately repeated when there is no occasion for it.

This 14,000,000 acres, now said to be worth at least \$25,000,000, would make three States nearly as large as New Jersey. The land is needed for settlers and should not be turned over to swell the already bursting coffers of Jay Gould and the Pacific partners of the same syndicate. They are already gorged to repletion with riches. The vast fertile domains can be more appropriately distributed among the hundreds of thousands of poor toilers, who can find honest homes and become good and useful citizens by its aid.—*Phila. Times.*

Right of Private Property.

GOVERNOR PATTISON DEFIES IT IN A VETO MESSAGE.

The governor sent in the fifth veto of the session yesterday to the house. It reads as annexed:

I herewith return without my approval house bill No. 64, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act regulating boroughs, approved the third day of April, A. D. 1854, authorizing the corporate authorities of any borough to vacate any road, street, lane, alley or any part thereof within said borough.'"

This bill authorizes the borough authorities, after notice and hearing, to vacate any road, street, lane, alley or any part thereof, whether the same be public or private. From the exercise of such power by the borough authorities, a party aggrieved thereby may make complaint to the next quarter sessions. The order of the court upon such complaint is, by the terms of the bill, final and conclusive. A concluding proviso empowers the court to direct "the same proceedings by views and reviews as are now provided by law for the vacation of public roads in this commonwealth."

The bill is in derogation of the right of private property, and of the right of every citizen to have his cause determined by the court of last resort. It also violates section 7 of article III, and section 8 of article XVI of the constitution. A private way or alley is an easement in the land, and a valuable

right of property which cannot be taken, injured or destroyed without just compensation. The bill makes no provision for the payment of damages to the citizen whose property may be injured by the exercise of the powers conferred on the borough authorities. The complaint allowed to the quarter sessions is not made a *supersedeas*, and would not stay the hand of the borough authorities pending its determination. These defects in the bill violate section 8 of article XVI of the constitution, which provides that "municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction." None of these rights thus declared by the fundamental law are protected by the bill, now before me, and from the adjudication upon their infringement by an inferior tribunal no appeal is allowed.

The bill also extends to the vacation of roads, streets, lanes, alleys or ways, public or private, within boroughs, the laws relating to this vacation of public roads in the commonwealth without re-enacting and publishing such laws. This is in violation of section sixth, of article three, of the constitution. It may also be mentioned that there exist in a number of counties special laws for the vacating of public roads. If the bill seeks to extend these special laws, it would be unconstitutional, and as in such counties the general road law is in operation it is doubtful what the effect, if any at all, this latter provision of the bill would have in the boroughs in those localities.

Apart from these legal and constitutional objections, however, I can see no need for the present bill. The act of May 8th, 1854, entitled "An act to enable the courts to vacate lanes, alleys, roads and highways when become useless," serves all the needful purposes of the present bill, and at the same time protects the rights of private owners. The proceedings required by this act, to wit, the petition of at least twelve freeholders, is also more in accordance with legal analogy and the spirit of our laws. The act furthermore invests the right to vacate in the courts a safer, more deliberate and more permanent tribunal than the burgess and council. In the case of a private way laid out by the owners of the soil, act of 1854 requires the consent of all the parties interested therein before the same can be vacated. Altogether that law is an excellent and effective enactment and I can see no need for the passage of the present bill. For these reasons I return the bill without my approval.

The *Elmira Sunday Telegram* gives some interesting information respecting the new Congressman from the old "Wilmot District" that cannot fail to be of interest. He is the youngest member of the present Congress and was born in Cuba, N. Y., September 1st, 1855, and is therefore in his twenty-eighth year. He is a lawyer by profession and is destined to soon be the leading practitioner at the bar in Northern Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Post is a Democrat. He is a prominent and influential member of the Knights of Honor. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Susquehanna. For several years he was the secretary of the motive power department of the Erie railway at Susquehanna. He is an excellent public speaker and his friends predict for him a brilliant Congressional career. As before stated he will enter the Forty-eighth Congress next December, occupying the conspicuous position of being its youngest member.

The *New York Tribune* believes that the Republican party may rally from its misfortunes and be happy because "it has a past of which it is not ashamed." This declaration stirs up the *New York World* to say:

There is certainly no evidence that the Republican party is ashamed of its past. It had a secretary of war named Belknap, and it was not ashamed of his practices. It showed no shame for the whiskey frauds in which its Babcock was implicated. It was not ashamed of the Credit Mobilier bribery and corruption by which Republicans were bought up to vote and act in congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific railroad. It had a vice president named Colfax who was covered all over with Credit Mobilier mud, but it is certainly not ashamed of him. It stole the presidency for Hayes without any shame. It rewarded those who sided in the theft, and did not blush. It was not ashamed to raise a million dollars in New York to send to Indian as a corruption fund to buy the vote of the State. It elected Garfield and Arthur by open bribery and flagrant frauds on the ballot box without blushing. Its cheeks did not burn with shame when a banker who had collected the corruption funds was rewarded

with the French mission. It sees its postoffice officials, its ex-senator and secretary of its national committee on trial at Washington for robbing the government of millions of dollars, but that trifles does not call a blush of shame to its cheek. It saw its candidate for the presidency write a letter to the chief of the star route robbers begging for money for the presidential campaign, but found nothing to blush at in that. It reads the last infamous river and harbor steal unblushingly.

Really, the Republican party is not ashamed of anything.

Almost Perpetual Motion.

BEARSVILLE, May 22. Captain Eli Wagonon, of this place, is the inventor of a machine which, if it does not possess perpetual motion, possesses the next thing to it. Captain Wagonon says that he does not pretend to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion in the sense that a thing can move by its own power, but he claims that he can apply power to machinery on an entirely new and different principle than any now used to generate motion by using the lever. The power is generated altogether by weight. He has been engaged on the motor ever since he was twelve years of age, when he first got the idea from a Barlow knife while playing "mumble peg."

He says that the power can be applied to every kind of stationary machinery, from a sewing machine to a rolling mill, but not to railroads. He has made a number of models. The last one kept the motion for four days the first time it was started, and the second time, being attached to a grindstone, it ran for six days, when it stopped on account of one of the fine pivots wearing out. The power, which in this case was generated by six-pound weights, was so great that the inventor could not stop the motion by catching with both hands on the main shaft and holding with all his strength, Captain Wagonon is the authority for the statement that a motor capable of running a threshing machine will not cost more than \$50. The greatest difficulty he has now to overcome, he says, is to stop the machine after it is in motion.

The old question of Buchanan's attitude at the beginning of the war has been again called up for discussion by Horatio King's article, "Buchanan Vindicated," in the *Magazine of American History*. In this article Mr. King insists that President Buchanan went no further in sustaining what he considered the clear constitutional rights of the South than did Mr. Webster in his great 7th of March speech, and that in all he did he was animated by a desire to quiet agitation and prevent bloodshed. In concluding his presentation of the case Mr. King says: "To say that he was influenced by any feeling of personal fear, or that he ever acted or forbore to act without the sanction of his conscience, is an outrage upon truth too gross to be endured. He had faults. But what faults may not be forgiven a man of great ability and pure integrity, who spent the best years of his life in the public service? He was as honest a patriot as ever lived, and no man ever sat in the Presidential chair who knew better than he did how to enforce the respect due to himself and his office."

Book Notices.

The *Century* for June is notable for its pictorial features. Several of the illustrations are of uncommon interest, like the frontispiece portraits of Tennyson after Woolner's bust, and the other full-page pictures in the profusely illustrated paper by Edmund W. Gosse on "Living English Sculptors," also "Severn's sketch of Keats in his last illness, accompanied by a sonnet by Miss Edith M. Thomas, and a portrait of the artist friend Severn. Of descriptive interest, besides, are the sixteen or seventeen cuts which reinforce H. H.'s concluding paper in her history of the ruin of the Franciscan Missions in California, and the illustrations with George W. Cable's account of the commercial growth of New Orleans since 1814, under the title, "The Great South Gate." "A horse race at a country fair," by Joseph Pennell, is a burlesque upon Muybridge's "The Horse in Motion," and constitutes the coming portion of the illustrations for the month.

The June number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "American Manufacturing Interests," in which is given a singularly full and instructive historical sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures in the United States, together with a very effective presentation of their present condition, and of the agency of tariff legislation in promoting diversified industries and encouraging the inventive genius of the people. Should this author's advocacy of protective legislation prove distasteful, the reader finds the needed corrective in an article by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, on "Incidental Taxation," which is an argument for Free Trade. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, writes of the "Present Aspects of College Training," as affected by the increase of wealth and luxury, the development of natural science, and the influence of a larger religious liberty. Edward Self presents some weighty considerations on the "Abuse of Citizenship," as exhibited in the machinations

of the dynamitists against a friendly power, in disregard of the obligations of American neutrality. Prof. Isaac L. Rice criticises some of "Herbert Spencer's Facts and Inferences" in social and political science, and Christine Nilsson contributes "A Few Words about Public Singing." Finally, there is a symposium on "The Moral Influence of the Drama," the participants being, on the one side, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, well known as an opponent of the stage, and on the other, John Gilbert, the actor; A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager; and William Winter, dramatic critic. 50 cents a number; \$5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compound from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day. 12-41.

"The same measure will not suit all circumstances." But Kidney Wort suits all cases of liver, bowels and kidney diseases and their concomitants, piles, constipation, diabetes, ague, etc. Try it and you will say so too.

COLOURS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hand and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends. 21-21.

Quick Railway Time.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 1880.
This is to certify that we have appointed Frank P. Blair, sole agent for the sale of our Quick Train Railway Watches in the town of Bellefonte.

ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY,
BY HOMER P. BULLARD, Sec.
Having most thoroughly tested the Rockford Quick Train Watches for the last three years, I offer them with the fullest confidence as the best made and most reliable time keeper for the money that can be obtained.

I fully guarantee every Watch for two years.
FRANK P. BLAIR,
No. 2 Beekmantown Row,
All other American Watches at reduced prices.

DORRIS, Jan. 27, 1882.
The Rockford watch purchased Feb. 1879, has performed better than any Watch I ever had. Have carried it every day and at no time has it been irregular, or in the least unreliable. I cheerfully recommend the Rockford Watch.
HORACE B. HORTON,
at Dighton Furnace Co.

TALBOTT, Sept. 18, 1881.
The Rockford Watch runs very accurately; better than any watch I ever owned, and I have had one that cost \$150. Can recommend the Rockford Watch to everybody who wishes a fine timekeeper.
S. F. HUBBARD, M. D.

This is to certify that the Rockford Watch bought Feb. 22, 1879, has run very well the past year. Having set it only twice during that time, its only variation being three minutes. It has run very much better than I ever anticipated. It was not adjusted and only cost \$20.
R. F. BRYANT,
at the Dean Street Flag Station,
Mansfield, Mass. Feb. 21, 1880. 19 tf.

New Advertisements.



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FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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Absolutely Pure.

Strength never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder, 100 Wall St., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of John Howe, late of Penn township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the said court to ascertain any unpaid debts of said decedent, to report on all advances etc., if any, and to make distribution of any funds in the hands of administrator of said decedent to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, June 14, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.
EDWIN L. OLVER, Auditor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on improved farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000, and not exceeding one-third of the present value of the property. Any portion of the principal can be paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the company to permit the principal to remain as long as the borrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid. Apply to
CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law,
227 Court street, Reading, Pa.,
or to DAVID KLING, Co's. Appraiser,
2-11 Bellefonte, Pa.

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- 80.....do.
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- CONNECTICUT.....Hartford.
- and others.

LIFE.

TRAVELERS LIFE & ACCIDENT.....Hartford.

and others.

The commission branch of my business is receiving special attention. Properties sold to good advantage, as I have facilities for disposing of houses, lands, etc., on short notice and favorable terms.
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