

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Belleville, 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 arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

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Table with 3 columns: Space occupied, Rate per line, Total rate. Includes rates for one inch, two inches, three inches, quarter column, half column, and one column.

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Political notices, 5 cents per line for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

Business notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

The Governor's Veto.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4.—Governor Pattison sent the following message to the Legislature to-day:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, HARRISBURG, DEC. 4, 1883.

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the authority given to the Governor to disapprove of any items of an appropriation bill, I disapprove of all the items in the herewith returned bill, except those items in Section 3 providing for the pay of certain employees of the Senate, and those items in Section 4 for the pay of certain employees of the House, and Section 7 for the expense of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives. To all the other items of the bill I decline to give my approval.

A DUTY UNPERFORMED.

The members of the General Assembly were convened in special session for the sole purpose of apportioning the State as commanded by the constitution.

The command was upon them to pass such laws as the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased, with their sworn constitutional duty unperformed.

They were immediately recalled into session to obey the organic law, to keep their oaths, and to accord to the people the most important political rights.

They again deliberately refuse to perform their constitutional duty, and are about to adjourn.

After wasting six months in contemplating the Constitution, they now send me this bill appropriating over half a million dollars to pay themselves for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do.

Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law.

Such an inconsistency could not exist in the jurisprudence of any enlightened government. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill.

The fact that one has been elected by the people to an office does not of itself entitle him to pay. He must first perform the duties of his office. As well might a judge claim his salary who refuses to hold court or try the causes before him.

The members of this Legislature have refused to do their duty, in compliance with the command of the Constitution, the vow of their official oath, and the purpose of their election.

THE RECESSES OF BOTH HOUSES.

When this session was convened, instead of proceeding at once to perform their duty, the members of the Legislature, for their personal convenience, immediately took a recess for eleven days. By this bill every legislator is given of the people's money \$10 a day for each day of that recess.

To sanction this would be to admit that they might have taken recess for the year and a half remaining of their terms, and have paid themselves many thousand dollars each while remaining at their homes and attending to their private concerns.

For over one-half the time since the Legislature was convened the Senate has not been in session at all, having by formal resolution deliberately resolved not to sit or make an effort to obey the law.

The record of the House of Representatives upon this subject, while not so culpable, is yet highly reprehensible, it not having held sessions for many days. Yet for the whole 182 days, from June 7 to December 5 whether days of session or session, or sham session, Lord's Days and holidays, for all alike, \$10 a day for the entire time is given by this bill to every senator and member.

MENACING THE CONSTITUTION.

Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstance, it is yet the more repugnant to law, equity and commonsense when asserted by officials, who menace the very existence of Republican government, by refusing to obey the plainest and most imperative of constitutional commands and give to the people the most sacred and valuable political rights.

This bill exacts to the penny all the compensation that the most faithful, industrious, patriotic and law-abiding legislatures could get for the performance of every duty imposed upon them, and the realization of every public benefit that could be expected from them.

Under this bill mileage is claimed by members and officers for going from their homes to the seat of government and returning, who were present in Harrisburg when the extra session was called, having been paid by the State to be there, and who have also been already paid for returning to their homes.

So, too, \$10 a day is claimed by this bill for sessions upon days when, to use the language of the law, there were no sessions held "at" which members could be.

AN UNLAWFUL RAID ON THE TREASURY.

It would be useless for me to go over this bill and discuss its unjust provisions in detail. It is a most indefensible attempt to take money out of the public treasury without warrant of law, shadow of justice, or possibility of right, by a body of officials which, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I am obliged to say resists, defies and assaults the constitutional government of the people.

There often come times in the history of popular government when the only hope of their preservation rests, not in the functional power given to officials, but in that last and mightiest of resources, the intelligent and resolute action of a free people at the ballot box.

This hope alone is left to the lovers of free government in Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Constitution.

I have exhausted all my power to that end without avail, and confess the futility of my efforts. Not only may I be unable to secure obedience to the Constitution and see that the laws be faithfully executed, but I may also be powerless to prevent the gross injustice attempted against the people in this bill.

So far as I am able, however, I shall thwart the wrong by this disapproval.

ALLOWING PAY FOR THE EMPLOYEES.

It is only right for me to say that there are, I know, many members of the Assembly who have faithfully striven to perform their duty, and who by such efforts have equitably earned their pay. They are in no wise chargeable with the default of this session.

I regret that they should suffer by this veto. It is their misfortune to be members of a body whose acts I must view as a whole. They will have the consciousness, however, of having honestly tried to serve their State and the people.

The people, it is certain, will not fail in the end to recognize and reward upright servants, and separate them from the faithless and avaricious. I have no power to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy, the deserving from the reprehensible. The fault of the gross, not the merit of individuals, is all of which I can take notice.

Seeing no legal reasons, however, for depriving of their pay the employees of the two houses, whose attendance was compulsory and who are in no way blamable for the failure of this session, I have approved the items, for their compensation. I wish to be understood however, in allowing these items, to approve of the compensation of these employees only for the days when they were necessarily employed about the duties of their offices.

They may have had official service to perform upon days on which the Legislature was not in session. If so, they should be paid. But for those days on which they were absent from attendance upon duties pertaining to the Legislature and unemployed I do not give my sanction to their drawing any compensation.

I regard the words "fixed by law," in the clause of the bill making the appropriation for them as recognizing this limitation, which, in my judgment, is a proper interpretation of the Act of 1874.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

James Nutt was arraigned in Uniontown yesterday for the murder of Nicholas L. Duke, his father's slayer, but the entire panel of eighty men was exhausted without a jury being obtained.

Speech of Speaker Carlisle.

Upon taking his seat as presiding officer of the House on Monday, Mr. Carlisle spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred upon me by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a great body like this, to preside over its deliberation, is a distinction upon which any citizen might properly congratulate himself, and I assure you that your kindness and partiality are fully appreciated.

At the same time, I realize the fact that the position to which you have assigned me is one of very great labor and responsibility, and, while profoundly grateful to you for this manifestation of your confidence, I shall enter on the discharge of its duties with a serious distrust of my capacity to meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of this office.

I promise you, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and all the ability, of which I am possessed.

Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential—absolutely essential—to the intelligent and systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of the rules adopted for the government of our proceeding.

The large addition to the membership of this House, resulting from the late apportionment of Representatives, makes this duty even more difficult than it has been before; and without your cordial co-operation and support I can, not reasonably hope evenly to discharge the ordinary daily duties of this office.

That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and to facilitate the business of legislature, I have no doubt. But, gentlemen, I shall ask something more of you than mere co-operation in the discharge of my duty.

Assuring you of my earnest desire at all times to be just and impartial, still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes, and shall be compelled therefore, frequently, no doubt, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen: that all matters of legislation presented during this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests would require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic.

Sudden and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting the commercial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject.

[Applause]

Many reforms undoubtedly necessary, and it will be your duty, after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend and when and in what manner they should be made.

[Applause.] If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed.

What the country has a right to expect is strict economy in the administration of every department of the Government; just and equal taxation for public purposes; a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution, and a scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people, in order that they may be protected, as far as Congress has power to protect them, against encroachments from every direction.

Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us to meet this expectation ought to be done, in my judgment. But, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and the laws and proceed to the complete organization of the House.

[Applause.]

Speaker Carlisle's Conservatism.

The misrepresentation of Speaker Carlisle's position on the tariff question by the republican press is flagrant and contemptible. When he took the chair the other day he said:

"Sudden and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency; and, in my opinion, under existing circumstances such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject.

If there be any who fear that your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure that they will be agreeably disappointed."

Speaker Carlisle takes precisely the same ground occupied by President Arthur. The latter says there ought not to be any large diminution of the revenues made immediately. The for-

mer speaks more decidedly when he says that under existing circumstances "sudden and radical changes in the laws and regulations affecting commercial and industrial interests would not be favorably received by any considerable number of those who have given serious attention to the subject."

The alarmists who are striving to get up a business scare are effectually silenced by Mr. Carlisle's emphatic declaration.

The Floral Gavel.

TRIBUTE TO CARLISLE BY AESTHETIC KENTUCKY LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It has long been the custom for the friends of the candidate for speakership to send flowers to his desk on the day of his election by the house.

Two Kentucky ladies prepared and sent to Mr. Carlisle to-day a beautiful and original device in flowers and satin. It consisted of a gavel in the shape of a George Washington hatchet, resting on the mossy stump of a tree in such a way as to show both sides of the blade and handle.

One side was composed of beautiful flowers and the other of hand painted satin. Through the centre of the blade on white satin appeared in illuminated old English letters the following:

"May eyes be closed as blade of hatchet. When worthy members rise to catch it, and rulings true as steel to match, All lawful business to dispatch."

On the left of the inscription was the trumpet of fame blowing out gavel and beneath it, on the left, a little nude, George Washington, in hand, cutting down a cherry tree. On his right was a large hatchet and felled tree.

In the upper left hand corner appeared against a sky back ground the dome of the capitol with a waning moon in the west and a rising sun in the east. On a white satin ribbon were the words, "G. W. to the Speaker, XLVIII Congress, Greeting."

The card of the ladies who sent the floral gift, bore the following advice to the speaker.

With regard to the manner in which the double instrument should be wielded.

"For notice use hammer and as gavel, And blade when you can't get it."

The Java Earthquake.

INTERESTING STORY BROUGHT TO BOSTON BY THE BARK BESSIE BAKER.

Boston, December 6.—The bark Bessie Baker, from Manila, May 25, via Batavia which arrived here to-day, brings an interesting story of the earthquake.

She reports that on August 27, Babel Island bearing N. by W., distant five miles, at daylight noticed a heavy bank rising from the westward, which continued to rise until it became obscured, barometer suddenly falling to 29.40, and again suddenly rising at one jump to 30.70.

Had everything furied, and had no sooner left the port anchor when heavy showers of sand and ashes began falling. This was about noon-time. Then it became darker than the darkest night, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane and the sea perfectly smooth.

A heavy rumbling like thunder was heard continually, the sky was lighted by flashes of lightning and a strong smell of sulphur pervaded the air, making it difficult to breathe.

All together it formed one of the wildest and most awful experiences imaginable. The tide was setting strongly to the westward throughout the gale at the rate of fourteen knots. The sky became clearer at 3 P. M., though the ashes continued to fall.

On the 29th, while passing through the Straits of Sunda, we saw a large number of dead bodies, and the water for miles was covered with trees and ashes, the sea for 600 miles being a field of lava.

Trial of James Nutt.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRISONER AND HIS PROBABLE ULTIMATE RELEASE.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 5.—The intensity of feeling aroused in the minds of the people of this county by the Duke-Nutt tragedies was shown to-day in a remarkable manner. James Nutt was arraigned for trial, and out of a panel of eighty only three jurors could be secured, and they were reluctant.

The balance, without any hesitation, said their convictions were too firm to be shaken by any evidence. This afternoon Judge Wilson ordered a change of venue. The next time Nutt appears in court, which is thought will be in about two weeks, it will be in Allegheny county.

At the close of the session and after the adjournment of the court, Senator Voorhees, one of the attorneys for Nutt, approached Mr. Nutt, and said: "Mrs. Nutt you may return home and calm your worst fears. We will undoubtedly return your boy to you in a very few weeks at most."

A Sensible, Manly Veto.

Governor Pattison simply performed a plain and imperative public duty by sending to the House his veto of the legislative salary bill; and he performed his duty in a sensible, manly, straight forward manner justly draws the line on the subordinate officers of the Senate and House and approves of their pay, as they are in no degree responsible for the action of the Legislature.

a decent pretence of earning the money appropriated. He is fully justified in his reflections upon the recesses and adjournments of the two Houses, and their repeated failure to present a quorum in both branches, and his protest against payment from the 7th of June to the 5th of December, "whether days of session, no session, or sham session, Lord's days and holidays," will be heartily sustained by the people without distinction of party.

The Governor has performed his duty in a manly way, and he can well afford an issue with the Legislature on his inalienable position—Phila Times.

Week's News from the State.

The evident impossibility of trying the young man in Fayette County induced the Court to order a change of venue to Allegheny County. The defense will be based upon insanity with an uncontrollable desire to kill.

Both branches of the Legislature at Harrisburg reconsidered the resolution fixing December 12 for final adjournment, and amended it by striking out that date and inserting December 6. A^d amended, it passed, and both branches adjourned noon that day.

All of the accused Murraysville rioters have been admitted to bail with the exception of Bowser, charged with the murder of Haymaker.

It has been determined by the Western Nail Association not to suspend manufacturing for five weeks from the 22d inst., as formerly agreed upon.

In consequence of the shut down of the Pottstown Iron Company's nail factory the nail plate mill was stopped yesterday. The Hope bar mill will probably close in a few days. This will throw, altogether, 600 men out of work in Pottstown.

In a boyish quarrel in Erie last week James McManus killed James Kelley. McManus is prostrated with remorse.

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 Railroad Watches in the town of Belleville.

ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY, BY HOMER P. HULLAND, 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 Brockschlag Row. All other American Watches at reduced prices.

DIGHTON, 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. TAUNTON, 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. P. 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. —It seems Bartruff can't be beat. We saw displayed in front of his Carriage Works a spick-spanking new "Buck" wagon, marked \$50. Something new, too, and said to be the easiest riding wagon out.

—Piles and piles of Gents' and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests are displayed at Lewin & Co's. You can get anything you want there.

—Lewin & Co., the popular Allegheny street Clothiers, have the most handsome assortment of Silk Handkerchiefs in Central Pennsylvania. And their stock of Gents' Neckwear can't be beat.

No party in politics, nor any sect in religion THE GREATEST AND THE BEST. THE LARGE DOUBLE WEEKLY. FOR RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

NEW YORK OBSERVER

(Established 1823.) No paper in the country has a more experienced and able corps of Editors. Dr. Irwin's Prize stands at the head of the editorial fraternity and his letters and editorials still enrich the Observer. Other among its editors have had the training of a quarter of a century for their work.

THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE OBSERVER are from all lands; and the news, carefully prepared from letters and telegrams, furnishing a complete view of the condition of the work each week.

The Department of AGRICULTURE, BUSINESS, SENATE SCHOOL TEACHING and RELIGIOUS WORK are conducted by experts, who write clearly and to the point. The Observer does not fill its columns with long essays and old sermons, but aims to be

A LIVE NEWSPAPER. giving every week a RELIGIOUS SERMON full of instruction, encouragement and truth, and a FAMILIAR STORY containing all the news, vigorous comments upon current events, and a great variety of choice reading.

The price is \$12 a year. For news, send five STAMPS or give one dollar commission, or a copy of the "LAWRENCE LETTERS," an elegantly bound volume of 400 pages, containing a portrait of the author. Sample copies of the OBSERVER will be sent to any address free. Address, New York Observer, 31 & 32 Park Row, N. Y.

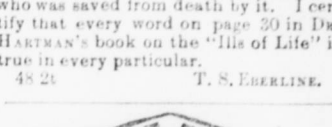
—Fifty Sleighs at and below cost, at Bartruff's. You'd be surprised to see the new sleighs, handsomely trimmed in velvet and plush, for \$20 and upwards. These sleighs must be sold to make room for his spring work. Now is the time to save at least ten or fifteen dollars on a sleigh.

Precious Hope—Peruna.

One morning while he (her husband) was holding her up in order that she could breathe more easily, after having struggled with a bad spell of coughing, he made the remark that he did not believe she would ever get well, when she, in her weakness, said: "Yes, I will if you will bring Dr. HARTMAN." The doctor was brought. He prescribed a teaspoonful of Peruna every hour. She began to improve from the first dose she took. She told me to-day she has never felt better in her life than she does now, and that she cannot say too much for Peruna.

A. J. MILLER. Her husband writes: "South Chicago, Ill., Dec. 19, 1881: I have a living witness of the virtue of Peruna in my wife, who was saved from death by it. I certify that every word on page 30 in Dr. HARTMAN'S book on the "His of Life" is true in every particular.

48 21 T. S. EBERLINE.



SWAYNES OINTMENT. AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYTEMA, SCALD HEAD, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES. Piles are a most distressing ailment, and one which, if not cured, will continue to trouble the sufferer until he is unable to perform his duty. Swaynes' Ointment is a most effective remedy for this disease, and will cure it in a few days.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test shams, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 109 Wall-st., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

Mrs. Whiteman has opened her room in the BUSH HOUSE, and wishes to announce to the ladies of Belleville, that she has just received an immense STOCK of the latest winter styles in

BONNETS, RIBBONS, BIRDS, WINGS, PLUMES, and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

Mrs. Whiteman has selected everything with the greatest care, and feels assured that she can show the latest novelties in fashion, and meet the wants of her patrons in every particular.