

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT & E. L. ORVIS, 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. 6.

BELLEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

NO. 2.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum in Advance

Thursday Morning, January 10, 1884.

THE Boston Herald thinks that neither Senator Logan nor Mr. Blaine has the slightest chance to be elected President, if either could be nominated. The Herald's opinion is sound. The next President is to be a Democrat.

It is said Chandler, secretary of the navy, cuts out and preserves in a scrapbook all the unfavorable notices taken of him by the newspapers. The scrapbook must be a prodigiously unwieldy document now. What will it be by the close of his term?

B. F. BUTLER last week retired from the executive chair of Massachusetts, and Gov. Roberson was installed. Great rejoicing prevailed in the radical circles of that state over the retirement of Butler, whom they hate most cordially. Whether the tanning of human skins will be resumed as an industry now that Republicans are restored and Benjamin retired, will be for future investigation.

SPEAKER CARLISLE seems to be looming up as a probable compromise candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky. The contest in that state has grown quite bitter between Blackburn and Williams for the senatorship, and it is believed that the friends of one of the candidates will unite upon Carlisle for the purpose of defeating the other. Mr. Carlisle is not a candidate, but it is urged by many that he be elected without his consent, in order to settle the dispute.

MR. SPRINGER, chairman of the committee on expenditures, proposes at once to institute a thorough investigation of the department of justice. Rumors of rottenness in this department has been rife for some time. Mr. Springer does not predict any result, except to say that the whole truth shall be known and that the investigation, so far as he is concerned, will be non-partisan and impartial. The dude management of that department is severely criticized as corrupt and inefficient. The committee has asked for power to send for persons and papers.

THE Senatorial contest in Ohio is quite lively and somewhat bitter between the friends of Pendleton and Payne, with, it is said, the chances in favor of the latter, who is supported by the Standard Oil company and the monopolists generally. It is to be hoped that better counsels may prevail, and that if Pendleton cannot be elected, as he ought to be, that the opponents of monopoly may rally upon Judge Thurman and return this distinguished statesman to the position he so greatly adorned a few years ago. Gen. Ward is believed to be a "dark horse" in the middle, but the friends of Payne claim an easy victory for the nomination on first ballot.

DON CAMERON is not likely to be without formidable competition for reelection to the U. S. Senate, and is evidently preparing for the encounter. This was foreshadowed by the stalwart fight for control by the defeat of apportionment in the last legislature. Having achieved that infamous victory, his most faithful lieutenant and general manager, Col. Quay, in order to strengthen the Senator's position, it is said, has completed negotiations for the Philadelphia Evening News, which, under his management, is to be the Stalwart Cameron organ in Philadelphia. Cameron has had no reliable organ in that city for some time and now furnishes the funds to found one in his interest under direction of his faithful Quay.

Subscribe for the Centre Democrat.

Forty-eight degrees below zero in Dakota! Think of it, when a shiver and grumble at the cold weather here at 12 degrees below zero.

THE convent at Belleville, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and twenty-seven of the inmates—twenty-two pupils and five sisters, including the Sister Superior, perished in the flames.

THE fire in Cleveland which destroyed property of great value on Saturday last, was certainly quite impartial in selection, having devoted an expensive church and an imposing theatre to destruction.

MR. BLAIR has introduced a bill in the senate of the United States to fix and regulate the hours of laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be in the employ of the government, and that they shall not be paid less wages than other like laborers in the vicinity where employed, and limiting a day's work to eight hours, except in cases of emergency, when the public safety require it.

MR. COX at the head of the Naval committee in the house, is the right man in the right place. The large appropriations demanded by the Secretary of the Navy, should be scrutinized by one of Mr. Cox's experience and courage. That department has long needed a careful and honest watcher. Robeson is in retirement, but Chandler is in the front.

A MISS HELEN R. GARDNER lectured in New York the other night "On Men, Women and Gods." She was introduced by Bob Ingersoll, who went from Washington for that purpose. She asserted her disbelief in any religion and severely criticised the position taken by Biblical writers on the subject of woman's place in society. The position she takes in society, under the chaperonage of Bob, is one not to be envied by her sisters certainly.

MR. RANDALL is rushing the appropriation bills in Congress, and expects to get three before the house this week. The fortification and military academy bill will be reported early in the week. The sub-committee on pensions has presented to Commissioner Dudley for consideration some changes which it proposes to make in the law. One of them is the reduction of the number of agencies where funds are disbursed from 18 to 10 or 12 at the most prominent commercial centres.

Commissioner Dudley has recommended that the number of examining boards be increased to about 400. At present three surgeons, who receive \$2 each for every examination, constitute a board. There are of these boards between 200 and 300. The sub-committee favors the increase in number, but desires that the pay of surgeons shall be \$2 for each examiner for the first five cases and one dollar for each additional case examined during a day. The commissioner is expected to give his opinion on the proposed changes to the sub-committee. The members of this committee say they wish to act harmoniously with the commissioner in every change affecting the appropriation that is to be made.

Randall Nails a Lie.

Washington, January 3.—The attention of Chairman Randall, of the House Appropriations Committee, was called to the published statements that his policy would be to reduce the appropriations in such a way as to cripple the departments throughout the country. "With all due deference to the press," said Mr. Randall, "the majority of those articles are made out of the whole cloth. I have been very reticent, and said nothing to any one indicating what my policy or that of the committee would be. Of course, I cannot speak for the committee, but I do not think the policy of the committee, will be to retrench to any extreme point, thereby crippling the public service or stopping internal improvement of importance."

Tariff as an Issue.

Says the Pittsburgh Post: "A prominent Republican leader in Congress, according to a World interviewer, gives up the sectional issue, and this seems to be the purpose of the influential papers and the real leaders of the party. 'It would be nursing a cold corpse' is the idea expressed as to the 'bloody shirt.' It is further declared by this shrewd observer:

"You can never get the people of the North to try any more experiments in the way of regulating the local affairs of the South, or to try by legislation to better the condition of the negro. The Northern people are indifferent. They recognize the fact that you cannot put the brains and superior intelligence of a community, even if it is in a minority, under the control and domination of any inferior intelligence. That experiment has been exhaustively tried by a powerful Government, backed by the army and a fierce party sentiment, only to fail wretchedly. If it failed then, what can any one hope to gain now in the reiteration of the question in the face of the Northern apathy on the subject? The Republicans who think the Southern business can be warmed over again for use in the next campaign are simply Republican Bourbons who refuse to see the times have changed. The negro must take care of himself. He cannot be made an issue. The evidence of this is shown in the way the civil rights decision of the Supreme Court has been received. Two years ago this decision would have awakened a perfect storm of agitation. Now it is received with the most perfect indifference."

"The 'prominent Republican' believes the Tariff the impending issue, but even here there are difficulties. The Western Republicans and a powerful influence at the East will not accept the Pennsylvania Republican doctrine. In Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and other Western states the opposition is as bitter as that of Pennsylvania Democrats to a 'tariff for revenue only' platform. Both parties are undoubtedly considerably mixed."

"The most remarkable tariff resolution we have ever seen was the one adopted by the Greeley Convention at Cincinnati in 1872, and afterwards accepted by the Baltimore Convention. It simply remanded the tariff question as a local issue to the decision of the people in the election of Congressmen. That met the necessities of the case in a national platform, and expressed the truth. It meant it was a matter of detail rather than a national principle; that it was to be decided by compromise and concession, having reference to local as well as general interests. The citizen in a manufacturing state regards protection quite differently from the citizen of a purely agricultural state. It is a pocket-question in both cases, and decided according to the universal law of human nature. We don't suppose either party will go into the Presidential fight on such a sensible resolution, but nevertheless it expresses the truth and clearly forecasts the action of Congress on any tariff bill that will be presented. If a majority of the people feel that a tariff for revenue only is to their pecuniary benefit they will have it so. If the varied interests benefited by protection are in the majority, that system will be maintained. Our own view is that a vast majority of the people of the United States want tariff reform, of varying degrees (again affected by local interests), as soon as they can get it; that the discussion of the question is strengthening the reformers and weakening the protectionists; and finally, that the present depressed condition of the manufacturing interests, as the climax of twenty years of high and often excessive protection, and even of prohibition, has made and is to-day making more converts to the idea of a reformed revenue tariff than all the pamphlets and speeches and newspaper leaders of the free traders in the last fifty years. It is a solid fact appreciable by the millmen and day laborers, the miners and skilled mechanics that excessive protection—the Pennsylvania ideal of a tariff—has brought about the same conditions pictured as the necessary accompaniment of a non-protective tariff. Home competition is worse

than foreign competition, modified as it must necessarily be by a revenue tariff. While this fact strikes at one of the fundamental ideas of the protectionists it also makes against the favorite argument of the free traders that a protective tariff enhances the cost of manufacturing products, the increase, of course, going to the workmen—a fact not visible to the naked eye, or with one of Sam Weller's telescopes at this time.

"This reads like a contradictory article, but then the tariff is a contradictory and entangling subject."

Underpaid School Teachers.

In a letter to the Philadelphia North American, Professor J. P. Wickersham, LL.D. makes the startling assertion, and proves it by the presentation of the necessary figures, that the compensation of public school teachers in Pennsylvania is not nearly equal to that of other persons whose capabilities, training, etc., may be considered of corresponding grade; and that the public schools suffer largely on this account. He states that "four thousand teachers leave the profession every year in Pennsylvania! Of these, many of the most promising young men study law or medicine, engage in some kind of clerical work that pays them better, or enter upon a business career. The loss is almost enough to paralyze the whole work of education. Besides, this constant change of teachers is very damaging in its effects upon the pupils in our schools. No one can teach a child well who is not thoroughly acquainted with his talents, tastes and disposition; and such an insight into the inner being of a school full of children is not acquired in a day or year. A mature mind must knit itself in love with an immature one, must inspire it with confidence and trust, before the work of instruction can properly commence; and this is a process of slow growth. With a constant change of teachers, the pupils of a school lose all that is most valuable in education—the moulding of character, the shaping of life, that training which makes the best possible men and women."

The Trade Dollar.

A bill has been introduced in congress for the recoinage of the trade dollars into standard dollars. In addition to the duty of maintaining the national honor the following reasons have been offered in advocacy of the measure.

1. The government coined and allowed to go into circulation a vast number of trade dollars not legally intended for circulation in this country.
2. These trade dollars gradually received public confidence and were used as currency in all minor business transactions.
3. The regular or legal dollar was then coined in large amounts and in time met the demand for currency, so far as silver was needed.
4. Then when the trade dollar was largely scattered among the people, it was declared worth only eighty-five cents, and was thrown out of general circulation.
5. Many merchants chose for a time to take these trade dollars at par for goods, not in a spirit of speculation, but to relieve the poorer classes from loss, and trusting the justice of the government for their redemption. There can be no doubt as to the correctness of all these statements.

Reading's Great Record.

A STATEMENT THAT WILL MAKE GLADNESS AMONG THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The comparative statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company for the month of and the fiscal year ending November 30, 1883, shows the total gross receipts of the railroad company for November \$3,654,916.21; and the total gross expenses excluding rentals and interest \$1,581,435.45. Profit for the month \$2,073,480.76, profit for the year to date \$14,547,479.25, profit for the same month of 1882, \$1,104,564.49, for the year \$9,857,064.05.

Gross receipts of the Coal and Iron Company for the month, \$1,756,584.50, gross expenses, excluding interest, \$1,

353,379.54; profit for the month, \$393,204.86; profit for the year to date, \$921,771.79; profit for the same month of 1882 \$303,121.24 for the year \$2,200,173.91. From this deduct for the railroad company's debt: Balance in renewal fund, \$27,499.03; state tax on capital stock, \$55,909.36; all rentals and interest on all outstanding obligations, including the floating debt, \$12,101,666.99; for the Coal and Iron Company's full interests on all outstanding obligations other than those held by the railroad company, \$1,126,942.70; total, \$13,312,017.98.

Surplus of both companies, \$2,157,233.06; 7 per cent on preferred stock, \$108,626.00; 6 per cent on common stock, \$1,990,972.52. Total, \$2,099,598.22. Balance applicable to interest on deferred income bonds, \$57,634.54. This includes full interest on the entire amount of convertible loan, a portion of which has been funded.

The above statement includes the workings of the Jersey Central railroad of New Jersey and branches for November, and for six months from June 1 to November 30. Net profit for the month, \$124,407.51; for six months, \$35,482.57.

All Sorts.

Among the names mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Northern Pacific railroad are those of Senator Sherman, ex Senator Windom and August Belmont.

Captain Pilse, of the Proteus, thinks the chances good for the safety of Lieutenant Greeley's Arctic party.

Representative Horr is preparing a bill, in accordance with the President's recommendation that a portion of the surplus revenue be applied to the fortification of defenseless seaport towns.

There appears to be a little discrepancy of \$25,000,000 between the pension estimates of Randall and Commissioner Dudley.

Lancaster county's tax rate for the ensuing year is to be two and one-half mills, a reduction of one-half mill from last year.

It is said the Allen Iron Works of Tamaqua have been sold to Commander Goring's Shipbuilding Company.

Reservoirs on wheels, to be filled from the harbor by the fire boats, are the latest New York Fire Department improvement.

Cleveland's 136 mills, with \$21,202,500 capital and 17,114 hands, turned out \$32,411,600 worth of manufactured iron this year.

W. H. Vanderbilt has contributed \$5000 towards the next walking match at the Madison Square Garden.

George D. Phillips, the celebrated Amateur skater, made a half mile yesterday in New York in one minute and thirty seconds.

There is quite a petroleum excitement in Sandy Valley, Ky., some fifty-five miles from Catlettsburg. One well has obtained a depth of 1300 feet.

A Toronto man waited until he was eighty-three years old before he got married. He waited till he was sure that if he didn't like it he wouldn't live long to repent.

Employees in the postoffice department at Washington were on Saturday notified by the postmaster general that the purchase of lottery tickets would hereafter be regarded as sufficient ground for removal from office.

Professor C. W. Hutson, of the University of Mississippi, who has taught both young men and young women, declares that the girl student is, in the great majority of cases, sooner and better able to acquire knowledge than the boy student; and her mind is, generally speaking, quicker, brighter, more alert than that of man at the same age—between 12 and 20. "The average girl student," he adds, "is also more ambitious, more devoted to study for study's sake, more responsive to the effort to excite her interest."

A couple of young ladies at Princeton accepted a peculiar wager from a dry-goods merchant of that place. The merchant agreed to give them each a silk dress if they would drive two hogs he wanted killed from his premises through the principal part of the town to his slaughter-house. The offer was made in fun, but, much to his surprise, the young ladies took him at his word, and valiantly drove the swine to the required destination. The girls were brave and easily earned their fine dresses.

There is still such a thing as conscience in Ohio. Mr. Lloyd Logan, of Winchester, Va., received by express from Cincinnati, on the day after Christmas, eight desert silver spoons which were taken from his house while occupied as a Union headquarters during the war. No name accompanies the package, and so Mr. Logan does not know to whom to feel grateful for this tardy return of these souvenirs, which have been owned by the family since 1852.

Additional Locals.

—The Rebersburg band will soon come out with brand new uniforms. This is one of the best bands in the county and Rebersburg may well feel proud of it.

Thomas Klockner, Esq., mine host of the Forks House, Coburn, is well fitted for the position of landlord, and his pleasant and amicable lady makes one feel right at home while there.

—Thomas Bard, of Snow Shoe, was run over by the construction train on the J. S. B. C. & S. W. railroad a few miles west of Beech Creek on Friday last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and was killed instantly. He was seen by the engineer lying on the track but too late to stop the train in time to save him. An inquest was held over the body by Squire Kunes, of Eagleville, and the remains were sent to Snow Shoe. Sheriff Dunkle notified our coroner, Dr. H. K. Hoy, on Tuesday of the accident and ordered the body to be returned to Bellefonte, which arrived Wednesday a. m. Dr. Hoy immediately summoned a jury and proceeded to investigate the actual cause of the unfortunate man's death. A very strong impression prevails that he was first murdered and then thrown across the track to hide the work of the assassin or assassins. A post mortem examination by the Dr. revealed no clue of any pistol or gun shot wound, and all other traces of foul play was totally destroyed by the mutilated condition of the corpse, which would be hard to determine whether done by a club or the engine. On account of further testimony being required, a verdict has not been decided upon up to the time of going to press.

LATER.—At noon the Coroner, Dr. Hoy, detected marks showing entrance of a small bullet in the left loin, and marks of its egress on the opposite side. This inquest is still in progress.

—Our young friend, Joe Rodgers, who lives at Milesburg, but is on the clerical staff at the freight depot of this place, was in quite a stew on last Saturday evening. The boys engaged at the depot are brats, every one of them, and suspected from Joe's nervousness during the afternoon that he had an important engagement on hand for that evening. As we said before, he lives in Milesburg, but goes backwards and forwards on the morning and evening trains. Shortly before train time Saturday evening, as is Joe's usual custom, he carefully placed the papers and books in their respective places, and was waiting anxiously for the train. Some how, two of the boys turned down or "locked" the copying press too tight for one man to unlock. About this time a telegram came tearing over the wires (?)—"Mistake in your manifest of—correct immediately." Moses! Two minutes time to look—where? He looked in vain for his papers. (Perhaps the rats carried them off.) Thought a moment—"oh, yes; the copying book." He did his duty trying to turn that press, but it must have frozen up; it wouldn't move. "Gall-darn that press." And—"there's the whistle!" At this juncture things began to assume a serious shape. Joe's face looked like a boiled lobster, and large beads of perspiration stood upon his manly brow. His usually good humor was about to desert him, when the boys, fearing serious consequences, began to laugh. Joe never stopped to inquire if the telegram had been a forgery, but jammed his hat down over his ears, and some one heard him remark as he rushed out the door, "Thank Heaven, 'twas only a joke, or —"

—Wilson, McFarlane & Co., call attention to the only reliable Ready Mixed Paint in the market. The Pioneer Prepared Paint is not only superior to any Ready Mixed Paint sold but rivals pure white lead in its smoothness in working and durability. This paint is guaranteed by the manufacturers not to crack or peel within three years. The guarantee is not only good for replacing the paint but it will be put on if it should crack or peel within the time specified. It will be to your interest to call and see Wilson, McFarlane & Co., before purchasing either white lead or any other Ready Mixed Paint.