

The Centre Democrat.

F. E. & G. P. BIBLE, Proprietors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor

THE President has appointed Gen. W. S. Rosecrans Register of the Treasury. He has entered upon the duties of his office which he will fill with the same distinguished ability, that marked the career of the brave soldier in the field and in the councils of the nation as a member of Congress from California.

THESE popular initials "G. O. P." recently used, as was supposed, to designate "grand old party" it appears have been revised, and new means according to the Louisville Journal "git offensive partisans." In their present significance they are certainly more applicable than they were to represent the present organizations of the old Federal-Whig-Anti-Masonic-Know-Nothing party.

THE friends of General Logan are already announcing him as the candidate for the prospective Republican nomination for President in 1888. The fact may be stated as patent that the Senator and his friends will not look with complacency upon any attempt of the Blaine men to interfere with this programme or to satisfy the "black warrior" with a secondary or subordinate position as in 1884.

THE discovery of defalcations in the management of the administration of public affairs under the rule of the Republican party is becoming so common as to render them stale as items of news. A startling report now comes up of extensive thieving in the office of the United States sub-Treasurer at New Orleans. It is said that large amounts are missing, and that systematic stealing has been going on for a long time. Investigation thus far shows a shortage of \$25,343.51 as a beginning.

THE new Commissioner of Pensions Gen. Black is inaugurating thorough reform in his bureau, and the hundreds of fraudulent cases now receiving pensions wrongfully throughout the country, may expect in due time to hear from him. Last week he struck from the pension rolls the names of about two hundred residents of the District of Columbia who were found not to be entitled to pensions either because they had recovered from their disabilities or were not dependent upon the Government. In some cases the parties were dead and the widows married again.

ARCH BISHOP CROKE on his return from Rome expressed the desire that Orangeism might be crushed out and Ireland be free. The worthy prelate is right, Orangeism should be crushed out, and at the same time the ribbon Societies and Hibernians of Catholicism. Ireland can never be free and resume her place among nations while her people drag into her cause, their religious deference. Catholicism and Protestantism must give place to patriotism and a spirit of national unity and the spirit of religious intolerance which has for ages characterized the Irishman in his native land be forever banished. Civil liberty never yet flourished in the same atmosphere with bigotry and religious intolerance.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN speaks out with a Britons bluntness on the back down of the English cabinet or the Russia Afghan question. Sir Peter is smarting under the failure of his government to endorse his course as chief of the boundary commission and will make it lively for somebody once he gets among his friends. Russia has loaded her commissioner with honors, and has backed him in every move. There was a simple question of veracity between Lumsden and Komoroff and Gladstone chose to take the Russian's version of the question to that of her own commissioner. To be called a liar officially is not any more agreeable to Sir Peter than to anybody else.

DIED.

On Tuesday, June 9, 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness of three weeks, of brain disease, MASTER GEORGE CLAUDE BIBLE, Eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Bible, of Bellefonte, Pa., aged 9 years, 5 months and 29 days.

The Responsibility of Boys in Temperance work.

ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

Boys have a responsibility in temperance work which girls do not and cannot have—a responsibility which is theirs, and theirs only because they are boys.

St. John, in one of his epistles, says, "I write unto you young men, because ye are strong." Because ye are strong strength is, always has been, always will be, the peculiar, ideal virtue of manhood.

I say peculiar virtue because men are set apart, as it were, to be strong. Women are not so characterized. I say ideal virtue, because, while it may exist and ought to exist in every boy or man, I know it does not exist in every man; that is not the actual attainment; the real possession, but an ideal one, realized in its perfection only in those foremost men who are the patterns for all others.

Now, just what did St. John, and just what do we mean by making your strength your responsibility, and the reason for writing to you especially? What kind of strength is your peculiar and ideal virtue? Is it physical strength? If so, then the Cornell or Harvard student who can run the longest farthest, though he fail in all his examinations and stands at the foot in his classes, is stronger than the man who takes the valedictory, and not so strong as the wild Indian who can row farther, and run faster, and fast longer. You know men and boys, as I do, who have curly muscles and can lift enormous weights; great big fellows it does one good to see, yet who are not strong enough to be laughed at; who in the company of liquor-men are not strong enough to utter one word in defence of temperance. Fancy St. John writing to such men because they are strong! No, the strength he meant and we mean is not only physical strength.

Is it intellectual strength? Yes, and I know men who are "smart"—smart enough to raise a great, coarse laugh at the man or woman who attacks their terrible traffic. Col. Ingersoll is a strong man because he is smart. With out a great intellect or superior education, but yet with a kind of cleverness of head, he is strong enough to attack the Christianity we love and believe, and to try to undermine the faith of many who cling to it as their only comfort in life and security in death. Lord Bacon had, perhaps, the finest intellect ever let into the world, yet he was not saved by his supreme intellectual strength from taking bribes in his law cases, and is immortalized meanest of mankind. All over the country we can find men, not quite so great intellectually, but quite as mean, who will win case after case for liquor-men for the bribes that are paid them. Fancy St. John writing to such men "because they are strong!" W. C. T. U.

THE House reconsidered its adverse vote on the bill to establish an Experimental Station at the State College. The vote stood 117 to 42. The matter is in the hands of the Governor. Our members divided on the bill, Mr. Rhoads being constant and bitter in his opposition, and Mr. Woodward, earnest and faithful in his advocacy of the measure. It will require some hard and persistent explaining, to convince the people of this county, that Mr. Rhoads' opposition to the bill was the proper thing, and that he has labored in the interests of his people. The State College has long been the object of bitter and unreasonable assault on the part of a certain class of small legislators, who would have been immensely benefited by a course of training at that institution. These men have tried to array the agricultural classes against the College. It is a state institution, and should receive the hearty support of the state authorities. Under its present efficient President, Mr. Atherton, it is making rapid progress.

The Whole Country—No North—No South.

To the inspiring and patriotic declaration of Secretary Bayard recently made in St. Louis, that "the administration will make every endeavor to allay every remnant of sectional feeling in every particular; that it is for the whole country, and not for only a part of it," the Washington Post remarks:

"It is many years since an assurance like this has been uttered either by the President or by any immediate representative of the Government under circumstances or in a manner to command the confidence of the people, or by an Administration elected upon a non-sectional basis.

It is more than thirty years since the Democratic shobboleth of "No North, no South, no East, no West" was last proclaimed, soon afterwards to pass out of our national politics as a tangible issue and be succeeded by the shock of civil strife and a disrupted Union.

This is indeed, the first year of the restoration, for although the States were long since reunited, the Republican party never rose to magnanimity in its treatment of the South, never ceased to remind the South that though back in the Union and under the Constitution, she still bore the semblance of a conquered province, never for a moment in all its legislation lost sight of the sectional distinctions that were supposed to have ended with the great conflict of arms.

It is this fact that gives to the return of the Democratic party to power its chief significance.

The new administration is pledged to honest and economical methods in the conduct of the Government, to a reform of the civil service that shall make it the safest and most efficient in the civilized world and to administrative reforms that shall not only expose the irregularities, extravagance and corruptions of the past quarter of a century, but render their repetition in the future impossible. More than all is it committed to a due and appropriate regard for the interest of every State and Territory in the Union irrespective of the geographical lines of prejudices—thereby eradicating for all time the differences that have hitherto stood in the way of perfect peace.

Mr. Cleveland's first formulation of his views on this subject was in the composition of his Cabinet. After all the fault that has been found because this or that statesman was not appointed, or this or that locality recognized, or this or that interest consulted, it will have to be acknowledged that in his selections as finally determined on he did ample justice to all sections and left no ground for complaint that he was influenced by either meridians of longitude or parallels of latitude.

He has followed out the same wise and patriotic line of policy in his principal diplomatic and other appointments since, and there is no reason to doubt that, as Mr. Bayard says in all his future dealings with the people his Administration will be guided by the same broad and sagacious purpose "to allay every remnant of sectional feeling in every particular," and look only to the welfare of the whole country.

It is also to be remembered that the country is a much greater one in the multiplicity of its industries, the diversity of its wants and the vastness of its population than was ever entrusted to the keeping of a Democratic President before; and that in the administration of his high office Mr. Cleveland is surrounded by difficulties manifoldly more grave and perplexing than any of his predecessors, Democratic or Republican, was ever called to encounter. Therefore, while he and his executive associates are doing what they conceive to be the best for the whole country, should the whole country stand by him and do its best to make his Administration a glorious success.

Before and Since

Sometime before the fourth of March, remarks a Washington paper, a man with a case before the board of appeals in the Pension office, wrote: "For God's sake get my case through before the Democrats get in." A few days ago this same man, evidently unaware that any records were kept of letters reaching the Department, wrote again. "I am ever so glad the Democrats got in, now I am sure of my claim being attended to for I have always been a Democrat." Just so. Many of the fellows investigating these claims in the Department will understand and appreciate the logic of these epistles having so close an affinity with the altered cases in which they are now struggling.

EDITOR CHASE, of the *Scranton Times*, now edits his paper from behind the bars, he having been placed in jail as the result of a libel suit. During the labor troubles of 1877, Chase criticised the conduct of W. W. Scranton, then general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who shortly afterward sued Chase for criminal libel and also for civil damages. Chase lost in both cases and served his term of imprisonment for the criminal action, but was discharged from paying the civil damages, amounting to \$1,400. Scranton took an appeal, when it was decided that Chase must either pay the damages or go to jail for sixty days. He accordingly surrendered himself to the sheriff and was imprisoned although it is said Scranton was more anxious for an apology from Chase than to send him to jail, but the latter would not apologize, and will serve his sixty days like a man.

A Good Beginning.

The *Pittsburg Post* says: The first three months of Democratic rule ended yesterday. This is by far too short a time to accomplish any great and permanent results, but already President Cleveland and his cabinet have demonstrated to the country that this is to be a plain, honest, open, business-like administration devoted to the interests of the people and to the cause of genuine reform. Just what has been accomplished is best seen by examining each department with the changes for the better, which have occurred therein.

In the State Department Secretary Bayard, though persistently misrepresented by a partisan press, has already shown that he is a statesman of the Marcy type, and that while he is Premier all Americans can feel that to claim in any country the protection of the United States will carry with it that which has been waiting for so many years, the assurance that their rights will be respected and maintained. But Mr. Bayard has done more than this. Recent events in South and Central America have given him the opportunity to outline a wise and well-defined policy. Another thing he has commenced, and that is the unearthing and stamping out of the dishonest practices that for years have disgraced our consular service.

In the Treasury Department Secretary Manning has won the entire confidence of the business and moneyed interests by showing that he proposes to manage the finances of the country upon business principles. He has shown, too, that he is an unerring judge of men, by never failing to put the right man in the right place; that he is a friend of civil service by the promotions he has made, and that he is for retrenchment wherever it is by abolishing useless offices and dismissing idle officeholders.

In the Interior Department, Secretary Lamar has promptly put an end to the wholesale raid upon the public lands which were encouraged and left in progress by his predecessors and by the aid of able assistants, is showing the difference between run-

ning the Pension and Patent offices as business concerns instead of using them as political machines. He is showing an ability for work which is surprising even his friends.

In the War Department, Secretary Endicott has already struck a deadly blow at the system of favoritism which has long been a slur upon our army, and is doing much to bring the military back to the high grade of official honor and integrity which it boasted twenty-five years ago.

In the Navy Department, Secretary Whitney has taught John Roach and other jobbers that their lease upon the Government has expired, and that the re-building of the Navy is to be entrusted to honest men, who will faithfully discharge their duty.

In the Postoffice Department, Postmaster General Vilas, besides beginning the work of filling the Postoffices with careful and capable men, has instituted reforms which have resulted in a saving to the Government of many thousands of dollars.

In the Department of Justice, Attorney General Garland is making an efficient law officer and by the careful selection of his assistants has done much to renovate this abuse ridden department.

Thus briefly stated, is the noble beginning which has been made in the great work of reform.

In discussing kitchen refuse the *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette* makes the following pertinent suggestions which are just as timely here as in the smoky city: "Many tidy housewives make the cook stove a ready and efficient means of getting rid of the refuse and offal of the kitchen, and thus contribute no small degree to the sanitary condition of the city. The vegetable and animal matter that is deemed unfit for cooking and unsuitable for conversion into some form that will arrest its decay, can nearly all be consumed in the ordinary cook stove or range. It may require a little time and attention, but when the advantages are duly weighed this method of disposing of what must in a few hours or days become an unsavory and deleterious mass, will be found doubly worth all its costs. It is the scraps from the kitchen and the dining-room that makes up the great bulk of noxious matter found in the back yards, streets and alleys. Here they lie and ferment or rot in the sun, and the deadly germs of zymotic diseases are nursed into life and made ready to be carried into the human system through the medium of air and water, or by some other means of communication. By burning these scraps before decomposition begins, all danger to the comfort and health of society is averted and personal cleanliness is promoted. Wherever there is a cook stove, therefore it should be made to do efficient sanitary service, especially during the summer months.

The Coming Peach Crop.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.—Heavy growers of peaches are becoming uneasy over the great fall of young fruit from the trees during the past few days. This falling off is supposed to be caused by too much foggy and drizzling weather just as the blossoms were about to shed, thus causing them to adhere to the incipient peaches and producing a tendency to rot. A drier from Middletown and Smyrna report many orchards affected, and their owners are cutting down the previous estimates very materially. The present fall comes in advance of what is known as the regular "June drop" of imperfect fruit for which allowance is always made in estimates.

The iron moulders in the stove department and other foundries doing piece work at Rochester, N. Y., struck against a 12 1/2 per cent. reduction. Three of the stockholders in the iron works are also stockholders in the Geneva Brewing Co., and the strikers are now boycotting the Brewing Company. The sales of the Co.'s beer is falling off enormously.

Careless Bank Management.

The frequent cases of defaulting bank officers which every year grows in number and in the loss to bank depositors, is destroying popular confidence in such institutions, and causing them to be looked upon as furnishing about as ready a means of getting rid of money as a confiding depositor could resort to. Storing it away in bureaus and old stockings, where it may fall a prey to some enterprising thief, is attended with great risk but it is getting to be questionable whether it is more risky than entrusting it to the care of banking institutions managed by officers with a weakness for embezzlement.

Much of this trouble is attributed to the indifferent management of those who are at the head of the bank. It is becoming more evident every day and painfully so, to those who are required to place confidence in banking institutions, that in too many instances bank directors do not direct. There could not have been much direction or any very intimate knowledge of how the bank was being managed, on the part of those to whose care the welfare of the Shackamaxon Bank for instance, was entrusted, for in the case of that institution it was almost depleted of its funds before the directors discovered that there was anything wrong.

In the cases of many other banks where loss and distress have come to the depositors, the directors were entirely unconscious of long continued thefts, embezzlements, or misappropriations of the funds by dishonest cashiers and tellers. The great defect in this matter is that in too many cases the directors are careless, and in this respect there is much need of reform.—*Patriot*.

The Revised Version.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING ITS PUBLICATION.

We received last night early copies of the new version of the Old Testament, and before comparing it with the authorized version we may give some additional calculations about the materials of the revised Bible which will perhaps be of interest: At the Oxford University's own paper mill which is situated at Wolvercote, near Oxford, 375 tons of rags have been consumed in making 250 tons of paper for this issue of the revised version. It would cover two and a quarter square miles. It would go round the world in a strip of 6 inches wide or say, if the pages were laid open one after another, it would go round the world. The sheets piled in rooms as they leave the mill would make a column ten times the height of St. Paul's or folded into books before binding at least one hundred times the height. The copies which are being prepared by the Oxford University Press alone, would if piled flat one upon another, make a column over 14 miles high, or 370 times the height of the monument. If piled end on end they would reach 74 miles high, or 1,943 times the height of the monument. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the number of goats and sheep whose skins have been required for binding the copies, but it has been calculated that 1,560 goats skins have been used in binding the copies, which will be presented by the American committee or revision on the 21st inst. A special act of Congress has been passed to admit these copies into the United States free of duty. According to the *Jewish Chronicle*, it will be issued on the very day—the eve of the feast of Pentecost—"on which the first edition was published," at it was then that the revelation took place on Mount Sinai. It is presumably only a coincidence, but it is certainly a very remarkable one. The rush for early press copies has been tremendous and curiosity exceptionally keen.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.