

The Centre

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The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, EDITOR.

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GOVERNOR BEAVER'S MESSAGE.

The message sent to the two houses of the legislature by Governor Beaver is a clear and business-like statement of the condition of the state government and the needs and requirements of the people of the commonwealth as they present themselves to his view. As the governor says, the message makes no attempt to enforce the suggestions it contains by argument.

The recommendation that personal property now exempt from taxation be made to bear its share of the burden of government and that the rate of taxation be equalized throughout the state is correct in principle. It must, however, be borne in mind that no matter in what form or upon what species of property taxes are laid they always in the end fall upon labor. No revenue can be collected except from the general wealth, and as labor creates all wealth it follows that labor pays all taxes whether they be laid upon real or personal property or upon the person of the taxpayers. The only true principle of taxation is that which requires every citizen to contribute to the public revenue according to his share of general wealth, and the best system of government in a fiscal sense, is that which requires the smallest amount of revenue.

There is a shade of disappointment in the governor's remarks on the unwillingness of certain holders of state bonds to permit their redemption at a considerable premium. His desire to pay off the entire state debt is commendable, but it is hardly good policy to anticipate the payment of that part of the debt yet due, at a heavy cost to the taxpayers.

On the whole the message will commend itself to the consideration of thoughtful men of all parties. The subject to which it refers are of grave interest to the people of the state and it is to be hoped that the legislature will act upon them with due care and consideration.—Patriot.

THE HARRISBURG PATRIOT.

The Harrisburg Daily Patriot, containing full Associated Press news and attractive special matter, will be sent by mail to any address at the following rates: \$5.00 per year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; or 45 cents per month, cash with the order.

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The Weekly Patriot and the Centre Democrat both for \$1.50 per annum. Address Patriot Publishing Co., 320 Market Street Harrisburg, Pa., or the Publisher of this paper.

At the Tariff Reform Club banquet in Boston on Friday evening last a letter from President Cleveland was read which contained the following: "In the track of reform are often found the dead hopes of pioneers and the despair those who fall in the march. But there will be neither despair nor dead bones in the path of tariff reform nor shall its pioneers fail to reach the heights." It is a bold utterance of a great man. The President means what he says and says what he means. There is no Jim Blaineism about him.

The Larry's Creek woolen mills, of Lycoming county, were destroyed by fire on the 24th. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$1,700.

COL. QUAY FOR PRESIDENT.

THE NOMINATION ALREADY TO HAND TO HIM ON A PLATE.

A Sagacious and Accommodating Politician Explains the Ways, Means and Purposes of a Gigantic Scheme.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 28.—"A glance behind the scenes of an opera company will disclose some startling facts and present some attractive pictures, but it cannot even vie with the fascination of the pictures presented of the startling disclosures made to the uninitiated who, perchance, gets a glimpse behind the scene of the political arena—both State and national. It is everybody and all their friends struggling for supremacy, and to accomplish the end in view much trickery and many political dodges are resorted to. This is smartness in politics."

The foregoing remarks were made in the Times correspondent by a very influential politician holding a high position in this city. When questioned further the official spoke quite freely on various important questions.

WHAT IT MEANS.

"The slaughter of Chief Clerks Losch and Cochran, of the House and Senate," he said, "is an assured fact, and it is the beginning of a factional scheme that will only end when the nomination for Governor is made in 1890. Although Governors are not made two years in advance, it is none too early to select the material from which to make one when the time comes, and that is just now being done in Harrisburg, although it will be done as quickly as possible until after the coming session of the Legislature has passed into history."

"Quay is at present holding a 'flush hand' in the shaping of political affairs here, and the election of Errett and Morrison in the furthering of a scheme to break the influence of Chris Magee in the western part of the State and to give the nomination for Governor two years hence to Adjutant General D. H. Hastings. Of course Hastings denies that he is or will be a candidate for that honor, but it is definitely known among his friends here that he will be, that also he will be backed by Quay, unless the opposition is known to be too great."

"With Cooper from Delaware county, Delamater from Crawford and Major Montooth from Allegheny, besides any other who may yet appear upon the stage it will be a hard pull for Hastings inasmuch as Bellefonte now has the governor."

"Should this scheme fail of its object, there is yet another on the tapis, and one which would probably be of more personal advantage to Quay than the former. Senator Cameron's term expires in 1890 and if he could gently put aside without causing too much commotion, that would be done and Hastings put into his seat. That would be another blow at Magee and put Hastings in a position to render valuable aid to Quay four years hence."

QUAY FOR PRESIDENT.

That is the only reason Matthew Stanley Quay would not have accepted a Cabinet portfolio had one been tendered him. It might injure his chance for 1892. Quay wants to be President, and until another election, merely wants to make himself the party leader.

"What do you think his chances will be at that time?"
"Good unmistakably. I believe he will be nominated for and elected President in 1892."

"Will Beaver remain in politics at the expiration of his present term of office?"

"Hardly. It is generally believed that he will retire from the field, at least for the present, and resume his practice of law at his home in Bellefonte. By the way how many Governors have there been since the war that were in politics after leaving the gubernatorial mansion."

Johnstown Democrat, December 27: Over two hundred men were discharged at the Cambria works yesterday. They belonged to the trestle gang, whose duty it is to unload coal cars, and on account of the rush in that line, were ordered to work on Christmas. This they refused to do, and it is supposed to be on this account that they were discharged.

The Bedford county teachers' institute passed resolutions favoring compulsory education, the furnishing of text-books by board of directors and the placing of the American flag in every school house. They appointed February 22 as Monument Day, the idea being that the scholars throughout the county on that day make a contribution towards a fund to erect a monument in Bedford in memory of the Bedford county soldiers of the late war.

THE FREE SCHOOL AND THE FREE SCHOOLTEACHER.

An essay read before the County Institute at Bellefonte, Dec. 18, 1889, by Prof. A. L. Little, of Centre Hall.

Scarcely a generation has passed away since the opinion prevailed throughout many communities that education was something to be shunned rather than to be striven after; to be hated rather than to be prized. It was considered that the boy, who was able to read and write and cipher, or at most through the rule of three, had sufficient education to solve the problems of this life and to prepare him to enter with confidence the life to come; and for the girls even this much was not deemed necessary; for why should a woman, who was expected to take care of the house and bring up the family, need to know anything of books and mysterious figures.

The parson and schoolmaster were the wise men of the community, and were looked up to with awe and reverence by the honest plodding humanity who surrounded them and who were so far beneath them in intellectual culture. If any one besides these two was fortunate enough to acquire a knowledge slightly in advance of what was considered necessary for an honest man to have, he was looked upon with suspicion. He was passed by on the opposite side of the road, and no one cared to associate with him, so that although in the midst of his fellow men, he was separated from them by a barrier almost as great as was the billow ocean which separated the island upon which Robinson Crusoe was cast, from the civilized world of which at one time he was a member. This being the prevailing opinion, it was not deemed necessary to have a school house, the harbinger of peace and prosperity, dot every hillside or valley. Few communities could boast of one in every five or six miles, and these were kept open only from three to four months a year. The master was grudgingly paid by the patrons, and was expected to eke out an existence, during the remainder of the year by employment probably less pleasant, but more profitable. The furniture was the most primitive, constructed with a view, no doubt, of punishing the child for its insatiable desire to attain to a greater eminence in the scale of knowledge than its less fortunate parent. We are sorry to say that in some communities, even at this enlightened day, these opinions are held to an alarming extent. But before the rapidly advancing tide of intelligence, which is sweeping over every benighted portion of our land, these hallucinations are being expelled from the minds of the people and more agreeable truths are taking their place. The opinion is becoming prevalent, that only through education is true happiness, true prosperity, the true end of existence attainable. And he who holds opinions at variance with these is a fossil who has not as yet burst forth from the dark, stony cell in which he is imprisoned to the more effulgent plain of intellectual understanding. As this opinion became more prevalent, school houses began to increase in number, the term began to be lengthened, the taxes, for the support of the schools, to be increased and all things done for promoting and sustaining the free schools. Until now, in every community, one of the first, most important and comfortable buildings is the school house.

While these beneficial changes have been going on in the school, the teacher has been advancing with equally rapid strides. Yet in this as in all other great advancements, we find the two antagonistic factions, the radical and the conservative, struggling with each other. The conservative faction is represented by those teachers who seek to maintain, and have a reverence for the old order of things. They are opposed to any change, be it for better or worse. The radical faction is represented by those who strive to break loose from the old and bring in the new. It is composed mainly of those "less thoughtful but more demonstrative who have joined in the hue and cry for change, because it is popular to denounce the old and hail the new." Both of these factions are necessary for healthful growth, and the one without the other would soon become abnormal.

In those communities where the conservative class of teachers predominate, that is where they are not counterbalanced by the opposite class, stagnation is produced. "Old foggy" comes into existence. "Old methods and styles of teaching are clung to long after the sap of life in them has wasted away. But then where the radical class predominates unduly there is change without progress. We find these teachers advocates and agitators of every new theory, knowing that all progress calls for change; but not knowing that

all change is not progress. Veritable Vandals they blow down the old forms without being able to substitute new, or if they should be fortunate enough to substitute a new one, it is frequently one with which they are not familiar, or for which their school is not properly prepared, and failure is invariably the result. Tossed about upon the sea of uncertainty, they are ready to grasp at every new theory that is advanced, only to find it no more of a success than the former; until finally they are irremediably stranded upon the rock of failure. They do not seem to know that every new method undertaken, every change tried, that is not a success leaves their school in not only as bad, but even in a worse demoralized condition than it was before.

These are two classes of teachers neither of which is capable of great good to themselves, but both of which, as we have before said, are necessary for true progress. There is yet another class of teachers, who are striving to grasp the "golden mean" and who approach nearest the ideal, and what is this ideal? We think he should be a man, who is able to think and reason for himself; to trace causes and foresee results. He should have a full rounded education, a many sided individuality. He should have a vivid imagination, a retentive memory, and habits of reflection, so that he may know when his school needs a change and will be able to meet its wants. He should not be influenced by every passing breeze; but should be able to cull for himself the good and reject the evil of the different methods that are continually advanced. And above all, he should have a true knowledge of the great responsibilities the vocation he has chosen involves. He should train not only the mental, but also the spiritual nature of his pupils, and should teach them that their education is not finished until they can point out the Star of Bethlehem; analyze the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley, and cling to the Rock of Ages. "When we have all teachers like this, when these things are taught in our public schools and learned by the pupil, then will that perfection, for which we are so eagerly striving, be attained."

True there are many who do not coincide with my views on this subject, yet to prove my words, I have only to request them to examine carefully the condition and progress of those countries which do not tolerate free schools, and they will find, where once all that was beautiful in art and science, literature and learning, flourished now there exist only the ruined monuments of their former glory.

Therefore as you love and prize that liberty which you now enjoy, and for which your forefathers fought, and bled and died, by that spirit of holy reverence that attends your most sacred thoughts of your great Creator, and by your hope of being deemed worthy to march in that triumphal procession, of kingdoms and powers, dominions and principalities, which, in the twilight of time, shall pass before His great white throne, and when the deeds of all lives shall be voiced through the clouds, I appeal to you who do favor free institutions, to guard them anxiously, zealously, sacredly.

THE OPPOSITION TO BLAINE.

Popular as Jim Blaine may be among his friends the fact still remains that it was on account of his unpopularity in his own party that he was defeated in 1884. The Patriot says:

Whether or not General Harrison calls Mr. Blaine into his cabinet it is manifestly certain that the Sherman-Quay-Cameron wing of the Republican party are bitterly opposed to the man from Maine and they shall be very much disappointed if he is given the portfolio of state.

The cause of the opposition of this element of the grand old party to the notable defender of trusts is apparent. As one of Harrison's advisers, Mr. Blaine no doubt manipulate matters so that his followers in Pennsylvania could control the politics of this state and the scepter of power, more than likely, would be snatched from the grasp of the national chairman.

For this reason in particular Matthew Stanley will do all within his power to prevent James Gillespie from being made cabinet officer. The Beaver statesman can't sleeping these days and if he does journey to the "land of nod" it is safe to say both eyes will not be closed.

The Brookline Jeffersonian says the Bell's Gap railroad is about to build a branch road, about ten miles long from McGee's mill to Burnside, in Clearfield county, to develop new lumber and coal territory.

GHASTLY KIDNAP.

Two Bags Stuffed with Human Remains Found in a Trunk at Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia.

Three boys who were playing on a lot at Thirty-third street, near Fairmount avenue, known as Schneider's Woods, and close to Englewood station, on the edge of Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia, last Wednesday discovered two bags stuffed into a section of the new 36-inch water main stored on the lot. Out of curiosity one of the boys cut the string of one of the bags and was horrified when a human head rolled out. The boys ran to a park official and informed him of their ghastly find. The police authorities were summoned, and further investigation developed the fact that the bundle first opened also contained the dismembered trunk of a human body. In the other bundle were the nude legs belonging to the trunk.

The body was taken to the Twenty-third district station house. It was that of a German or Italian, which the detectives cannot yet decide. The man was from 32 to 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighed about 165 pounds. The head was big and round shaped, the hair very black, and a mustache adorned the upper lip. The cheek bones were very prominent and the legs large and thick. The eyes were light blue, and very prominent. The only clothes on the body were a percal shirt with a small red and black mark running through it, a light gray flannel army shirt, a knit under shirt of the same color, and a pair of common brown socks, with white toes and heels. The dismembered body was in two coarse grain bags. The one containing the legs bore the letters "J. D. A.," and the one containing the trunk was marked "O. A. & Co., Selected Magnums." The left leg had been cut with a knife to the bone, which was sawn through. The right leg had been similarly treated, except that the saw had cut only half through the bone, which was then broken off. The head was crushed to a jelly at the back and on the left side with either an axe or a heavy piece of iron. There was a deep long gash along the jawbone, which was broken, and another gash laid open the chin. These cuts might have been made with a hatchet or a knife. A leather strap was around the waist. The arms were not severed from the body, but were tied in front at the waist with a cord.

From every appearance the man had been killed within twenty-four to thirty-six hours of the time of discovery. The hands were coarse and calloused, indicating that he was a laboring man. Near the body was a blood-stained fragment of the Philadelphia Record of Dec. 5. On the margin was written, in a German hand, words and names hardly distinguishable for the blood. They looked like "Hohle," or "Kohler," "Helah," or "Hohel," "Mrs." many times repeated and "Hohelen" again. Beneath this was "Hoboken Hotel." A blood-stained fragment of the German Democrat was also found. There were wagon tracks all around the spot, but the police are of the opinion that they were made by wagons hauling material used on the reservoir. One of the tracks however appears to have been made by a wheel-barrow, and those investigating the case are hopeful that this may prove a clue to aid them in unravelling the mystery.

Late last night a gardener living on the border of the park, near where the remains were found, was awakened by the furious barking of his dogs. He seized his revolver and ran out doors. He saw an object moving from the direction of the park and hailed it. Receiving no reply he attempted to fire his revolver but the weapon would not go off. He went to the Reservoir Hotel at the Columbia avenue entrance to the Park, and the proprietor, John Ernst, who also went out in the dark.

The spot where the ghastly remains were found is a very lonely one, and at this season of the year is seldom visited by any one. The police therefore think the person or persons seen by Ernst and the gardener are connected with the crime which led to the placing of the body in the neglected portion of the park. The chief detective is working on the case, assisted by several of his best men, but the clues are slight.

THE MURDERER CONFESSES.

The Philadelphia murder mystery is a mystery no longer, as will be seen in the telegram given below. Jacob Schrop, with whom he lived and who was arrested for the murder of Antoine Schilling, made a complete confession of the

IN ADJOINING COUNTRIES.

An unknown German, probably 60 years of age, was found hanging to a limb of a tree near the town of Clinton county, Christmas morning. There are about a dozen men to be filled at the Huntingdon penitentiary, for which Major McClanahan has already received about 400 applications. Register and Recorder James C. Smith of Clinton county, has issued 240 marriage license during the year 1888. In a month just closed he issued twenty-eight licenses.

Mrs. Mary M. Carlisle, of Curwensville aged 83, George Noll, aged 62, and W. F. Hoffer, aged 24, both of Clearfield; Mrs. Jane Bailey, aged 67, and Mrs. Richard Humphrey, both of Pike township, are recent Clearfield county deaths.

Hon. James T. Maffit, member of the present congress from the twenty-fifth district, of which Indiana county was a part at the time of his election, was admitted to the asylum at north Warren as a private patient last week.

Father P. J. Sheridan, of Clearfield, on Christmas morning, by the front wheel of the buggy in which he was riding coming off, was thrown to the ground and severely cut on the forehead, nose and lips, and also had one of his shoulders severely bruised.

On Saturday, the 22d a young man by the name of Crouse was hauling ties off the mountain, near Long Hollow station, Mifflin county. Walking beside his team he slipped and fell, and the front wheel of his wagon passed over his body from the hip to the opposite shoulder, breaking several ribs and terribly injuring him.

How to Tell Pure Milk. If a milkman fails to supply his customers with the genuine article the following is said to be a good way to catch him at it: "A well polished knitting needle is slipped into a deep vessel of milk and immediately withdrawn in an upright position, when if the same be pure, some of the fluid will be found to adhere to it, while such is not the case if water has been added to the milk, even in the smallest portion."

A Business Card. I take this method of thanking my customers who continued to patronize me during the time my shop was in the business centre of the town. Now that I am again in my former location, in the National Bank building, I hope not only to retain my large patronage, but also to receive calls from all who desire artistic tonorial work of any description. R. A. DUCK, Bellefonte.

WANTED.—A young man to learn barbershop Must come well recommended. For further particulars address W. A. FRANKLIN.

MARRIED. WILSON—K. 188.—December 21, 1889. Pastor study on Howard St., by the Rev. E. J. Everett. Bridesmaid, Mrs. John Wilson, of Bellefonte. Groom, Almeda Kline, of Millersburg, Pa.

EDMUND—SHEPHERD—December 23, 1889. Pastor study, by the same, Mr. J. H. 2077. Bridesmaid, and Miss Agnes B. Shepherd, of Bellefonte.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Robert Mann, late of Centre township, Centre county, Pa., having been duly granted by the Register of said county, in the name of the said Robert Mann, all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present the same duly authenticated, for settlement, to MICHAEL COOPER, P. O. Address, Howard, Pa. M. N. N. Y. MANN, P. O. Address, 221 F. Y. P. 24.

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