

# The Centre Democrat.

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## The Centre Democrat.

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### Editorial.

From every section of our county comes the report of good indications for a large crop of all kinds of fruit. The late frosts and the recent cold spell did not injure the young buds and blossoms and unless there should be a great drought this season there will be abundance of fruit. The same reports come from different portions of the state, and from the south comes the good news that peaches and other fruit will be unusually plenty. This is good news to all and especially to the poor.

GENERAL HASTINGS' name is being mentioned in connection with the next Republican State Chairman. There seems to be a disposition to keep booming the Gen. for some position or another. Our advice to the Gen. is that if he is aspiring to be the next Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, his friends should stop their booming business. The people in time will get tired of hearing so much "Hastings." Take a rest, and enter the race like a fresh horse.

A POLL of the Pennsylvania legislature to ascertain the presidential preferences for 1892 resulted: R—Blaine 116, Harrison 19; D—Cleveland 55, Pattison 8, Hill 5. This is a good indication of the sentiment throughout the state for presidential favorites. On the republican side Harrison does not appear to be in it for a re-election. Among democrats Pattison stock is growing. We believe the next presidential nominees will be Cleveland and Jim Blaine.

THE senate has so changed the Baker ballot reform bill that even its author hardly knows it any more. The Baker bill in its original form, was quite a good measure and would have done elegantly until a better could have been made, but in its present form it is a fraud and a lie which even Mr. Baker himself recoils from. The people want ballot reform, but they don't want a bill that will allow nominations to be made by only the two great parties. And they want ballot reform now in time for the coming fall election. They don't want to wait until 1892. Neither do they want the cost and expensiveness of ballot reform as they would have them under the bill as the senate has now got it fixed. The republican senate has interpolated these things for the express purpose of killing the bill and nothing else.

WITH two large iron furnaces, many large ore banks, large glass works, an extensive nail factory, rolling mills and an old and well established axe factory, all about Bellefonte, shut down, and hundreds of workmen standing around idle, does it not cause many a sober and intelligent man to pause and think? There must be a cause for all this depression, as there must be something wrong in our financial systems and in the administration of national affairs. The extravagance of the last congress by which many millions of the people's money was so recklessly appropriated in jobs and steals certainly will tend to have a depressing effect upon the people. The plundering of the U. S. Treasury through fraudulent pension claims that aggregate countless millions has become so enormous that it is also a great burden upon the entire land, and the people are only awakening to the enormity of the prodigality and high handed robbery practiced upon them in the name of "pensions for disabled soldiers." Then add to this the iniquitous McKinley bill which has raised the price on almost every article of common consumption, and it is no wonder that the people have no money, that times are hard and a financial depression extends over the entire land.

The people need only reflect for a moment and then all becomes clear. The taxpayers must pay heavier taxes, higher prices for food and clothing; and the same old story is more strikingly forcible now than ever—the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. If a McKinley tariff possesses the good features claimed for it by its framers, where then can they point to its good results.

—When you want a good shoe make a B line for Mingle's.  
—It is just awful—cabinet photos \$1.50 per doz. at Shaeffer's gallery.

## THE ROAD BILL VETOED.

### GOV. PATTISON OBJECTS TO THE MEASURE.

The Gov. Attaches his Veto on Wednesday—Extracts of the Bill as Presented to Gov. Pattison.

On Wednesday evening as we were going to press the following dispatch was received from Harrisburg:

WEDNESDAY, P. M.  
ED. DEMOCRAT:

Gov. Pattison vetoed the Road Bill to-day. Publish it in the paper.

J. T. McCORMICK.

The following is the synopsis of the Road Bill as it was presented to Governor Pattison:

The first section enacts that each township shall elect on the third Tuesday of February, 1892, one supervisor for one year, one for two years and one for three years. One supervisor shall be elected annually thereafter for a term of three years. Vacancies are to be filled by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and only qualified electors of a township are eligible to election in that township. New elections are not to be held in townships now having three supervisors.

Section 2 specifies the method of organization of the supervisors. They are to take an oath of office and are to elect one of their number president and one secretary. In townships which do not have a treasurer they are to appoint one of their number. They are then to levy a road tax not to exceed 10 mills on the dollar of valuation except by order of the court. The valuation is to be the same as that used for county purposes and is to be furnished by the county commissioners, supervisors may divide their precincts into districts and appoint roadmasters for each. Roadmasters are to see that work is done in accordance with specifications furnished by supervisors, to oversee the men employed on roads to keep their time. Supervisors are to fix wages and hours of labor.

Section 3 gives supervisors control of work and employment of laborers. Resident taxpayers are to receive the preference as laborers if they notify supervisors before the first Monday of May each year. Supervisors are to purchase machinery and materials and take care of same.

Section 4 authorizes supervisors of two or more townships to make joint purchases of road machinery, joint ownership to continue during the pleasure of supervisors and property to be sold under the direction of the courts when they agree to sever it.

Section 5 requires the road supervisors to make out tax duplicates and deliver them to township treasurers for collection. The usual five per cent. discount is allowed for payment before June 1, and five per cent. penalty imposed for delinquency beyond October first.

Section 6 directs the township treasurer to give bond with two sureties, approved by the supervisors, in double the amount of money received from all sources for road purposes. Money is to be paid out only on order of the board of supervisors.

Section 7 of the original bill describing the manner of constructing roads, has been stricken out by amendment, and section 8, which prohibited supervisors to receive compensation, but provided for the payment of their expenses, has been changed to fix their compensation at \$30 annually.

Section 9 requires supervisors to make reports to county commissioners, on blanks furnished by the secretary of Internal Affairs, of moneys, raised by taxation and amounts expended in different ways upon the roads. The commissioners are to forward the report to the secretary and they are to be made and forwarded before the first Monday of April each year.

Section 10 directs supervisors to keep minutes and accounts and deliver them to their successors. They are to be open to the inspection of the taxpayers.

Section 11 vests discretion in supervisors in the matter of letting contracts for highway roads, and bridges. Letting are to be advertised three weeks in advance. Bonds must be required of contractors and contracts for maintenance and repairing cannot continue longer than three years.

Section 12 makes it the duty of supervisors to select one of the roads to be macadamized which forms a continuous highway with roads of other township throughout the county, between populous points on railroads. These are to be

known as highways, and the supervisors are to keep maps of them showing their relative relation to other roads. Records of the material out of which they are constructed are to be kept and also alignments and grades of the highways. Surveyors when employed are not to be paid in excess of \$3 a day.

Section 13 requires the petition of ten taxpayers for the appointment of viewers. Owners of land, railroads or canals to be crossed by new roads are to be given written notice of the proposed view. Handbills of the same are required to be posted ten days in advance.

Section 14 directs the courts to appoint three viewers on petition, to lay out or vacate roads. The viewers must be a fair and sober man, and two disinterested citizens.

Section 15 appoints the supervisors inspectors of work done by contractors. It is not to be accepted nor money due upon it be paid until it is completed according to agreement.

Section 16 provides for the distribution of blanks by the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The reports he receives upon them are to be embodied by him in a report to the State Treasurer, which is to be made the basis for the distribution of money appropriated by the State.

Section 17 directs the distribution of money appropriated by the legislature for road purposes among the townships in proportion to the amount of road tax they have collected and expended during the distribution. The State Treasurer is to pay each township or district treasurer. Twenty-five per cent. of the tax collected and the entire State appropriation are directed to be set apart for permanent road making.

Section 18 denies the State appropriation to any township wilfully neglecting or refusing to carry out the foregoing provisions.

Section 19 requires railroad, pipe lines and other companies wishing to occupy roads to construct their lines to file maps of the occupation with the supervisors. The plans must be such as are approved by the supervisors and the company must file bonds to do the work under the supervisors' directions in accordance with the maps, with the least possible interruption to public travel, and put the road in as good condition as before they entered upon them. An additional bond to cover loss by harm to vehicles, teams or persons is also to be filed.

Section 20 makes it unlawful for supervisors to be interested in work or contracts on roads, highways or bridges. Violation entails a fine not exceeding \$200 or imprisonment not exceeding three months or both.

Section 21 says if supervisors or persons employed to work on roads, highways or bridges wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out this provisions they shall be fined not exceeding \$200.

Section 22 imposes on supervisors all the duties imposed by existing laws on supervisors of roads, bridges and highways and makes them subject to the same responsibilities, except where consistent with the act itself.

Section 23 repeals acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the bill's provisions.

THE latest thing to attract general attention in this country is the war ship Itata which was seized at a California port a week or so ago. The seizure of the ship was made without any trouble and a United States Marshal was left in charge of her. Some time during Wednesday night the ship made her escape and took the Marshal and the arms for the Chileans with her. This is rather a good joke on the Marshal but the fun of it is not deep enough for the United States to enjoy. Under international law the country is liable to be called upon to pay heavy damages for permitting the fitting out in the United States of vessels to war upon a country with which the United States is at peace. It cost the British Government \$20,000,000 for permitting a Confederate vessel to secure men, guns and ammunition during the time of the unpleasantness between the North and South of this country.

THE present depression in trade throughout the country certainly cannot be due to the depressing effects of a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate and Congress, or even to Democratic legislation. No, the Democracy can not be blamed for any of the present financial depression that afflicts the entire country. On the other hand it will be in place to ask whether an extravagant congress and an iniquitous McKinley tariff are not the root of all this evil.

—Mingle's shoe store is stocked with a fine line of light shoes and gaiters for summer wear.

### GIVE US SUCH A LAW.

There is now secret voting in twenty-five States; shall Pennsylvania be the 26th? The answer to this must come from the men assembled in the State capitol at Harrisburg. When will they speak the word? Don't delay the matter, gentlemen; it has already hung too long by the eyelids. In this great movement of reform the State of Pennsylvania should not be behind her sisters; if anything, she should be ahead of them. The "Keystone of the Federal Arch" should not be wanting in any one thing that is necessary to bind the Union together, and develop the great principle that underlies our republican system—a fair and secret ballot. By common consent the old system is a failure; it does not reach the point aimed at by the framers of the Constitution and the founders of the Government. When this is patent there is but one thing to do, adopt a new ballot system, one that will secure to every voter an honest expression of his views, an honest return of those views, and protect him in such expression of opinion. Give us such a law, gentlemen, and you will deserve well of your State.

### The Cold Wave a Good Thing.

The Pittsburg Times says: "Prophet Hicks missed it by about a week. The cold wave of which he gave warning was to sweep over the country at the close of April. It has done less damage to fruit than was apprehended, while the wheat growers of the Northwest say it was a good thing. The crop was coming too fast. The check it received from the chill will make it spread and take firmer root. The snow which fell in the wheat belt melted at once, and has put an end to all fears of injury from drought. The jubilant note is that the prospects of a great yield are the best since 1881. The line of frost followed the great lakes, extending from southern Maine across to North Dakota, while its effects were sharply felt as far south as Delaware on the coast and Kentucky in the interior. As two such waves are not likely to occur after the winter season, we may consider all danger from frosts as past, so far as this year's crops are concerned."

### A Legal Holiday Law.

From the 15th of June to the 12th of September, according to a bill that has passed both houses of the Legislature, every Saturday afternoon after 12 o'clock, shall be a legal holiday. This means that no legal business can be transacted during that time, and that all official offices will be closed. But will it close places of private business? Will it cause a shut-up in all the lines of merchandizing, in retail stores and of every class and workshops generally? We doubt it very much, as experience has shown that none of these establishments, as a rule, observe legal holidays. Saturday afternoon and evening are the shopping periods for working men and their wives, who with their week's wages in hands go forth to buy what they need and want and chances are that the stores will keep open to accommodate them. We shall see how the Saturday afternoon holiday is observed by the business men of the State as well as by the workmen generally.

THERE is lots of solid sense in the Michigan idea of electing members of the electoral college. The plan of voting direct for the elector in each congressional district as congressmen are voted for is bringing the election of President much nearer the people than under the present system. Under this plan all the electors of Pennsylvania would not be stamped with the Quay trade-mark nor would the boss system be so secure in its foundations. The whole country will watch with bated breath the operations of the new idea in the Peninsular State because other States are anxious to break away from the unfair and unjust system now in vogue generally in the States. It looks very much as though this Michigan step is only a step toward a direct vote of the people for the chief magistrate. It shows at least that there is a great dissatisfaction with an electoral plan which will place a lilliputian executive in the chair which nearly a quarter of a million of the voters of the United States clearly decreed should be filled again by the people's favorite Grover Cleveland.

—A Cincinnati judge says a man who drinks twenty to fifty glasses of beer each day and keeps his head is numbered with drunkenness and no more responsible to the law than an idiot, or a lunatic. The next thing in order will be to confine these beer-drinkers where they cannot injure more abstemious citizens while indulging in the inclinations of a lunatic.—Patriot.

### EVIDENTLY A BAD MAN.

He had one wife but wanted to get another one.

A warrant was placed in the hands of Chief of Police Westbrook, of Huntingdon, last Friday for the arrest of Walter S. Carpenter, of Lancaster, a former inmate of the Huntingdon reformatory, who was but recently discharged from that institution. Carpenter is 24 years old, and from lately gleaned facts it would appear that he has succeeded not only in hoodwinking the careful officials of the reformatory, but that he had been leading a dual life ever since his first incarceration. He had robbed his brother-in-law in Lancaster of a large sum of money. His department in the reformatory was exemplary and his early parolement was due to his apparent repentance and pretended reformation. He secured a situation in a leading industrial establishment there, but from the first hour of his liberation on parole he relapsed into his old questionable habits. He succeeded, however, in adroitly keeping the knowledge of true life from the reformatory officials, and thus secured a final discharge from the institution to which he was not entitled. He had little difficulty from his youthful appearance in passing as an unmarried man, and by his pleasing address and engaging manners he soon laid successful siege to the heart of one of the most estimable young women in Huntingdon. His ardent wooing rapidly ripened into an early engagement of marriage and, it is said, the nuptials were soon to have been celebrated. Carpenter's duplicity was thoroughly exposed Friday on the unexpected appearance of his wife and child from Lancaster. Mrs. Carpenter, nee Emily Warfel, is a young woman of excellent appearance and address, and represents a family of high social standing in Lancaster. The forgotten wife had heard of her recreant husband's shady life and his contemplated act of bigamy, and, to save the good name of a too-confiding woman, she determined upon his exposure. After a hasty consultation with Chief Westbrook, Mrs. Carpenter swore out a warrant for desertion against her husband, but before it could be served the fellow had skipped out, going east, as was learned afterwards, on an early train. Mrs. Carpenter returned to her Lancaster friends.

### Good News for the Farmer.

Altoona Tribune.  
If the makers of figures demonstrating that less than five years from the present time the United States will pass out of the ranks of the wheat exporting states and actually become an importer, are telling the truth, then it is also true that the darkness and privation which have troubled the American farmer for several years are about to pass away. For whenever over production ceases there is an advance in prices and whenever the demand exceeds the supply there will be another and a very decided advance. We do not know how much truth there may be in these statistics. The future may show that their authors have been mistaken, but at least the farmer may look forward hopefully, and all the more so since there has recently been a very decided improvement in his condition. From the standpoint of the consumer the prospect of a deficiency in the wheat supply does not present a very bright outlook, but the statisticians tell us that the prosperity of the agricultural population will involve the prosperity of all the rest.

—Wallace & Co's show car was in town on Tuesday. Show will be here on Tuesday the 19th.

—During the past season there were some forty entertainments given in the Garman opera house and most of them were well patronized.

—Strawberries have been selling in Bellefonte during the past week for 25 cents per box.

—Nobby Spring suits made to order in the tailoring department of the Philad. Branch.

—The Methodist church, of Snow Shoe, will hold a festival on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

—Mountain fires in Rush and Snow Shoe townships have been burning over large tracts of timberland.

—The court house yard pavement is becoming quite a favorite resort in the evenings for bicyclists. The concrete pavement makes the finest kind of a surface for riding and they take advantage of it.

—Mr. A. Sternberg arrived in Bellefonte on Wednesday morning, from Allentown. This is his first visit to our town since he left for Seattle last March. He says he is thinking of moving back to Bellefonte and again making this his future residence.

### WHO EATS OLEOMARGARINE?

The purchases of stamps for oleomargarine from the Internal Revenue Bureau during the ten months ended with April exceeded the entire purchases for any previous fiscal year since the imposition of the Federal tax. The stamp sales have been gradually increasing since the law went into operation, although there was a slight falling off in 1889, when butter was in abundant supply and comparatively cheap. In 1886 the Government sold stamps to the aggregate value of \$407,670; in 1887, \$642,710; in 1888, \$686,674; in 1889, \$624,409; and in 1890, beginning with \$23,250 in July, the sales rose to \$137,513 in April and for the ten months reached a total of \$694,944.

The production of oleomargarine increases as the dairy output declines, and the higher the cost of butter the larger the sale of the substitute. The growth of this traffic in the last five years is surprising, in view of all the adverse legislation and the efforts that have been made to discredit and suppress it. It is evident that oleomargarine has a legitimate place in the commerce of the country, and that the industry is destined to expand in defiance of repressive laws and the selfish hostility of the dairy interests. It should have no place, however, under any other name than its own. Sold for what it is, it may serve a useful purpose in modifying the greed of the butter producer; but masquerading upon market-stalls as the genuine product of the dairy, it is a sham and a cheat that has not even a cheapening advantage to the consumer. Good oleomargarine has merit that may win increasing favor with the public; but bogus butter is intolerable.

### A Relic.

The Williamsport Republican says: "Mrs. Sarah E. Sigfoos, who resides at No. 436 West Fourth street, is the possessor of one of the most valuable and interesting relics in Williamsport. The relic in question is a hymn book which once belonged to John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The book, which is a very small affair, was printed at Wesley's publishing house, and has his autograph on the fly leaf, which makes it doubly valuable. At one time Wesley preached in the barn of Mrs. Sigfoos' grandfather in Ireland, and accidentally left the book there after service, and in this way it got into the possession of the family and has been handed down from generation to generation ever since. The book must be all of 150 years old now, and is highly prized."

### A Good Lecture.

Rev. Isaac W. Bagley is the name of the Camden minister who married 1170 couples from Pennsylvania in one year. He now proposes to deliver a lecture entitled "Cranks, Fools and Camden Marriages" in which he will give the public the benefit of his varied experience, and extensive observations made while serving in this trying position. This lecture will be delivered at Tyrone, on Thursday evening, May 28th. The admission will be 50 cents. Persons contemplating matrimony should by all means hear his remarks.

### It Makes Us Weary.

It makes us very, very weary to hear a remark like this: "Oh, he's an editor; he don't have to pay anything," and he feels like calling the person making the remark privately aside and warning him with a lecture. If the people who imagine that an editor is a deadhead at every play, concert, church entertainment, etc., he attends were to sit down and think real hard they would suddenly realize that the editor of a newspaper does as much work gratuitously for a town as any resident of it, and gets precious little thanks for it, too. The population seem to consider it part of his duty as an editor. He "puffs" a play \$10 worth, gets a few dollars worth of tickets marked "complementary" and the managers think they are conferring a favor upon him by giving him "passes." If the house be crowded, he is begrudged the room he occupies, the management mentally, if not aloud, summing up the amount they would be in pocket if "those deadheads were't there," forgetful of the fact that those supposed "comps" have been paid for twice over. Oh, it's a great thing to be an editor—in your mind. He passes "free" you know.

—On Wednesday we had a pleasant call from Rev. Ira C. Mitchell, of Mansfield, Ohio. Years ago Mr. Mitchell was one of the leading attorneys of the Bellefonte bar and was considered one of the most brilliant democratic stump speakers of this section. He is now a minister of the gospel of "the Church of Christ," at that place and is an eminent divine of that denomination.