The Centre Democrat. THE SUPREME COURT

ED. & PROP CHAS. R. KURTZ . -

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EDITORIAL.

THE RESULT.

The elections for 1895 are over and the result known. We met the enemy and we are his, in most places. In a few spots, he is ours. These spots, however, when compared with the entire territory, in which elections were held, are

ful, for the small results, hope they will continue and by another year be large enough to sweep the country and continue the democratic party in power.

With the result in the county we are satisfied. Considering the condition of the party at the beginning of the campaign, the chairman of the county committee and all who assisted him, are to be congratulated on the outcome. From a republican majority ranging from 300 to 800 in 1894, to a democratic majority however small, is abundant evidence that the people of the county were fully disgusted with the extravagance and corruption of the legislature and the present state administration.

While this is true we think that if the people had fully understood the record made by the republican party, at the last session, in the creation of new and useless offices, the increase of salaries, already too high, the legislation passed favorably to corporations, and injurious, oppressive and burdensome to the people, they surely would have overthrown the republican party in the state.

With republican newspapers like the Press, the Evening Bulletin, and the Phila. Ledger, all condemning the manner in which the Treasury of the State is managed, and insisting that the public moneys are kept in a few favorite banks over the state, and that on this money the officers of the State are annually receiving large amounts of interest, which does not go to the credit or benefit of the people, one would think the republicans should be convinced that this is gross mismanagement of the finances of the state and would show condemn a policy if it in any manner

pure and upright administration of Grohands of the people. The President is serve the amicable relations we now enjoy with the nations of the earth.

The administration is as vigorous in maintaining the "Monroe Doctrine" as it should be. The very moment any of the European powers attempt to gain a foothold on this continent they will be driven from the purpose.

The determined effort of the President to maintain a sound currency and preserve the national honor and credit deserved the endorsement of the people.

As these questions were not thoroughly discussed, or even understood by the masses, the result of the election can not be taken as a condemnation of the administration.

It is a full year until the next general election. Some of the questions, at least, will be fully before the people and be discussed in the forum, the newspapers and magazines, before the people shall be called upon to pass judgment. In the mean time let the party in the county, the state and in the nation, heal their differences, lay aside their personal feelings, preferences and prejudices. Cease internal difference and dissentions, unite on all candidates and questions, present a bold and solid front more aggressively on the enemy, and after the next election victory will be ours, over the whole country.

"Pensylvania Day" at Atlanta.

For the especial benefit of those who desire to be present at the Atlanta Exposition on "Pennsylvania Day," November 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad tracted prior to its passage. All the Pennsylvania. Company will place on sale excursion tickets to Atlanta and return at the rates quoted below. The tickets will be sold only for trains connecting with through trains to Atlanta leaving Union Station Washington, November 12, and are limited for continuous going passage within ten days from day of sale.

Altoona.....\$20 10 Harrisburg..... 17 75 Williamsport..... 20 55 Sunbury 19 35

THE defeat of the democratic ticket in Maryland is welcome news to all persons who admire pure politics and decry lioss rule. It was a personal rebuke to Senator Gorman, the democratic Judas.

SOME NOTABLE LAWS MADE BY ITS DECISIONS.

The Case in Which Daniel Webster Made His Beginning. The Celebrated Dred Scott Decision and One Case in Which the Court Reversed Itself.

During its career of nearly 106 years the United States Supreme Court has rendered many decisions which attracted as much attention at the time as that in the income tax case has done. In 1810 the Supreme Court for the first time nullified a State law in the Yazoo fraud case. Georgia, under a law passed in 1795, sold to the Yazoo companies for \$500,000 territory which she claimed in what is now the States of Alabama and Mississippi. Charges being made that the passage of this law was brought about by bribery, an act revoking the sale and directing the return of the money to all purchasers who should apply for it within eight months was assed in 1796. In 1802 Georgia ceded We are thankful, indeed, very thank- all this land to the national government, whereupon the purchasers demanded their rights from the United States. A bill introduced in Congress to recognize their claims was defeated.

In the case of Fletcher vs. Peck the Supreme Court held that States were forbidden by the Federal Constitution (article 1, section 10) to pass laws impairing the obligations of contracts, and that consequently the revoking act of

1796 was unconstitutional and void. Another suit in which the inviolability of contracts was involved, and which excited great popular interest at the time, was the case known as the Trustees of Dartmouth College vs. Woodward. The State of New Hampshire, claiming the right to amend a charter which it had previously granted, its Legislature, in 1816, passed acts changing the name of Dartmouth College to Dartmouth University, and created a new corporation to which the college property was trans-

The case being carried to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error, the judgment was reversed in 1819. Daniel Webster, the leading counsel for the trustees, laid the foundation of his fame as a lawyer and orator in the Dartmouth College case, which, says Charles M. Harvey in the St, Louis Globe Democrat, settled the law that a charter granted to a corporation was a contract which could not be altered in a material degree without the consent of those who held it, unless the power of revision is reversed to the Legislature by a clause in the charter or by a general law of the

A case, however, which attracted more attention and created a far more profound impression than even the Cherokee matter was the Dred Scott affair in 1857. Dr. Emerson, of the United States army, taking Dred Scott, one of their disapproval in the overthrow of his slaves, with him, went in 1834 from the republican party. But it seems to Missouri to Rock Island, Ill., where be of little consequence to them what slavery was prohibited by statute, and their papers say, or however much they thence to Fort Snelling, in what is now Minnesota, where it was prohibited by had made of the number he should colthe Missouri compromise, and four lect. bears the imprint of the republican boss or party, it is swallowed by the averbears the imprint of the republican boss years later returned to Missouri.

Learning that his residence in free terman sitting on the opposite side of the tles and all, without so much as a gri- Scott, in 1848, having been whipped by his master's orders, brought suit in St. With the result in the nation we are Louis against him for assault and batmuch disappointed. The strong, clean, tery, which action, of course, involved the question of his freedom. After ver Cleveland deserves better at the many mutations in the case, during which Scott changed masters by being purchased by J. F. A. Sandford, of New not given to "Jingoism." It is his duty York, the matter got to the Supreme to maintain and enforce the law and pre- Court in 1855. At that time the Supreme Court consisted of Chief Justice Taney and Associate Justices Wayne, Daniel, Catron, Campbell (all Democrats from the slave States), Grier, Nelson (Democrats from the free States), McLean and Curtis (Whigs

from the free States). On March 6, 1857, Taney read the decision, Justices McLean and Curtis dissenting, which was that Scott was not a citizen of Missouri in the sense in which the word citizen is used in the Constitution; that the lower court had no juris- officer. diction in the case; that Scott had no right to sue, and that the judgment of | visitor. the lower court must be reversed and a mandate issued directing the suit to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The decision went farther than this, however, touching on the slavery question in its broad political aspect, and herein lies its historic significance and importance. It denied the right of Congress to control slavery in the Territories and declared that the Missouri compromise of 1820, prohibiting slavery in the Louisiana territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes was unconstitutional and void.

The last of the memorable Supreme Court decisions which will be mentioned laugh. here was that rendered in 1884 regarding the constitutional power of Congress to authorize the issue of legal tender notes in time of peace. A suit brought in 1864 to compel the payment in coin of a note made in 1860, two years before the legal tender or greenback act was passed, went to the Supreme Court, and in 1869 that tribunal, through a majority of its members, declared that the law of February 25, 1862 the Greenback act, was unconstitutional so far as it made the greenbacks a legal tender for debts con-Democratic members of the court, together with Chief Justice Chase, who had since a year or too previously been drawing toward the Democracy, concurred in this decision. The three Republican justices dissented. In 1870, one Democratic justice retiring in the interval and two Republicans, Strong and earlier decision was reversed.

In Doubt,

"I have kinder had my doubts," said Mr. Jason, as he removed his Sunday best suit after a visit to the city. "I kinder have my doubts whether brother Bill's son tuk me around and showed me the town, or whether he showed the town me."- Indianapolis Journal.

SUNDAY DRINKING.

Father McMillan Defines the Attitude of the Catholic Church Thereon.

The Rev. Father McMillan, of New York, recently preached on the subject of "The Sunday Closing of Saloons and Sabbath Observance Generally." He strongly condemned not only the selling of liquor on Sunday, but the patronizing of saloons on that day, and supported his position by quoting from the pastoral letter and decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. Father McMillan said:

"I maintain that every body or group of Christians must take into consideration the external observance of the Sunday in order that this important matter may not be left to the priests as individuals. This has always been among Catholics a recognized usage having the force of law. The so-called continental Sunday is a product of infidelity, and has been forced upon Catholics in Europe by the civil power. This applies especially to Paris, where the workmen are beginning to demand the privilege of giving up work on Sunday.

"After careful deliberation at the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1884, the Bishops of the United States decided to remove all doubt concerning Catholic Church teaching regarding intemperance and the proper observance of the Sunday by the publication of a pastoral letter, from which these extracts are taken:

" 'There is one way of profaning the Lord's Day, which is so prolific of evil results that we consider it our duty to utter against it a special condemnation. This is the practice of selling beer or other liquors on Sunday, or of frequenting places where they are sold. This practice tends more than any other to turn the Day of the Lord into a day of dissipation-to use it as an occasion for breeding intemperance.

" 'While we hope that Sunday lawson this point will not be relaxed, but even more rigidly enforced, we implore all Catholics, for the love of God and of country, never to take part in such Sunday traffic, nor to patronize or countenance it. And we not only direct the attention of all pastors to the repression of this abuse, but we also call upon them to induce all of their flocks that may be engaged in the sale of liquors to abandon as soon as they can the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

She Was Absorbed in Her Paper.

She was a business like woman. There was nothing frivolous in her face, if I am any reader of countenances. She looked as if she could drive a bargain with the skill of an expert. She boarded a Main street car, walked calmly to the front corner, sat down and began to read a newspaper.

After several other persons had got on, the conductor came forward to collect the fares. The woman did not look up from her paper. The conductor rang up a number of fares and then began to look puzzled. Evidently his receipts did not correspond with the mental note he

The reply was affirmative.

"And yours?" turning to his neighbor. Still an affirmative reply. The woman continued absorbed in her paper. The conductor looked hard at her several times, but evidently her sex saved her from an accusation of trying to beat the

The conductor shook his head sadly and returned to the rear platform. Then the woman stopped reading and, with just the ghost of a smile on her face began looking out of the window.—Buffalo

The Philadelphia Standard of Velocity.

The visitor from the West was wandering around the streets of Philadelphia late at night, and finally ran up against a police officer.

'Skuse me, mister," he said, "but where's the gate to the cem't'ry?" "What do you mean?" inquired the

"Ain't thish cem't'ry?" protested the

"No, it's Chestnut street." "'Skuse me, I didn't know."

"Well, you don't seem to know anything very clearly," growled the officer, "and if you don't go where you belong I'll run you in. "Guesah not," responded the visi-

"Won't I?" and the officer caught him by the arm.

"Coursh you won't; you can't. Besh you can do in this town ish to walk me in," and the visitor tumbled helplessly into the officer's arms, with a leery

Heel and Toe for 1,500 Miles.

Robert F. Clever, a Pittsburg lawyer, proposes to take a walking tour of 1,500 miles this summer, starting on the first of next month. The route selected will be by way of Brownsville road to the National pike, to Harper's Ferry and through the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys. Mr. Clever takes a trip of this kind every year. He has walked through nearly every State in the East and through all the southern counties of

No Striking There.

There are now five tramps in the Allentown jail who are kept at work carrying pig iron, and, strange to relate. there have been no strikes so far. The hours are from 7:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 1 to 4:30 p. m. The rule of the prison, as Bradley, being appointed, the matter applied to tramps, is "no work, no came before the court again, and the food," hence the absence of kicking.-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Canceled Her Salary.

Fair Typewriter-I made the mistake of my life when I married my em-

Sympathetic Friend-How's that? She-Before we were married he paid me \$20 a week, and now he doesn't even pay me compliments. - Town Topics.

No. 662.-PL

Eht shuh fo brelsum sters poun het reath; Eht slocud rea tills, sa fi ni tinsel glibsens; Dan eth fost dwins hatt weeps eht fangdi fisled

Heav ni rithe shipwers gonesmith to cragsi-

nes.
Galon eth robdres fo eht study doar
Eth vilesyr stelith wond si glithly grindfit,
Dan flagchune scolor weeps eth cadpanels ero,
Kile gimac curipest no eht snaeva stifhing.

No. 663 .- A Riddle.

People call me rough and blunt and think that irony is my chief characteristic, but I help to smooth out the rough places in life and make them pleasant for others The editor prizes me highly and would think it a great misfortune if he were to be deprived of me. Military commanders insist that, without strict attention to me, those under their charge cannot do success ful work. So, although people may call me names, it will be seen that I am quite

No. 664,-Anagrams.

[Girls' Names.] 1. Real coin. 2. Bad hero. 8. On a reel. 4. Great arm. 5. I can't hear. 6. The bar, 7, Hot claret, 8, Aged liner, 9, Many near, 10. A horn.

No. 665,-Numerical Enigma One of the best and greatest of the ancient Greek philosophers. His writings are still held in high esteem.

4, 5, 1, the highest point, a toy. 1, 3, 4, a light touch, the native of a sister isle.

1, 2, 5, 4, a conspiracy. 1, 2, 3, 4, a piece of flat ground. No. 666,-Double Acrostic. My primals and my finals spell the

Christian name and surname of a very fa-Crosswords: 1. Roughly frank. 2. To penetrate. 3. A Persian wheel. 4. A famous country of the east. 3. An exclamation of sorrow. 6. A reward of merit, The tribe over which Boadices reigned

No. 667 .- Letter Rebus.

8. A month of the Jewish year.



A WORD TO PUZZLERS. -Golden Days.

No. 668,-Triangles Opposed. 1. A letter. 2. Objective case of first person. 8. Plural of man. 4. The flesh of animals used for food. 5. What every boy would like to be when grown. 6. To require, by labor. 7. A lady's title. 8.

99 .- Riddle Me Rec. My first is in bad, but not in good second is in dish, but not in food My third is in slipper and also in sho fourth is in million, but not in two My sixth is in dark, but not in fog.

My seventh is in color, but not in brown.

My eighth is in king, but not in crown.

If you can guess this riddle me ree, The name of a statesman you will see

No. 670 .- A Tale of Courtship,

[A Case of Decapitation.] A young man fell desperately in love with a young lady whom he met the first time at a social gathering. Indeed, so 'ONE' was he that he, figuratively speak ing, lost his head, and the result was that she gave him "Two," and then he lost his head again, and that made "THREE" times as bad as it was before.

No. 671.-Hidden Islands.

He found in the cab a ham and a sack of flour. You must get off at this port, er I collect fare for the entire trip. I prize the cub above all the other ani-

I shall use the plates if I can, as saucers The brides were all dressed in white.

Every Man's Opinion. From each the solemn statement comes On highway and on byway.

There's but one way to run this earth,
And that, of course, is "my way."

Key to the Puzzler. No. 653.-Diagonal: "Ich dien." 1. Ig noble. 2. Achieve. 3. Othello. 4. Candied. 5. Chiliad. 6. Brother. 7. Slacken. No. 654.-Half a Dozen Birds: Crane. Jay. Eagle. Kite. Diver. Kingfisher No. 655.—Puzzles From Longfellow: 1 Bellefontaine. 2. Lajeunesse. 8. In an almshouse in Philadelphia. almshouse in Philadelphia. 4. Thirty feet. 5. "The Bell of Atri." 6. Minjekahwun. 7. "The Wreck of the Hespe 8. "The Broken Oar." Standish. 10. Raghorn. 11. "To a Child. 12. "The Cumberland." 13. "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille." 14. "Wapentake." 15. James Russell Lowell.

MAD MATES MAGICAL MAGNOLIAS ATIONALITY DECLARERS SAILERS LAIRS

No. 656.-A Diamond:

No. 657. — Transpositions: Initials Gladstone. Gas, Lemon, America, Deer Selina, Tiger, Oval, Negroes, Eveline. No. 658 .- Word Squares: COMIC ZONES OPERA OPERA METED NEWEL IRENE ERECT CADET SALTS No. 659 .- A Puzzler's Warning: The

flowing shoestring. No. 660 .- Anagram: Lambliko No. 661.—Hidden Straits: Dover, Messina, Menal.

WINTER IS

Look at this and Decide where you Want to Buy Your Winter Goods.

> We have now the largest stock ever brought into the County. Every way that points to Better Quality and Less Prices we use.

> > 0000

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MILL

AND INCREASE

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A good fitting Beaver Cloth Ladies' Coat, at \$2.74. A better quality Ladies' Coat, at \$3.25.

A very heavy Bucle Cloth Ladies' Coat, at \$4.50. The finest assortment of Ladies' Bucle Cloth Coats, from \$8.50 up.

Children's heavy cloth coats from \$1.35 upwards. Misses' coats from the cheapest to the finest navy blue and red Beaver Cloth.

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Beautiful combination of colors in novelty dress goods 42 in. wide at 20c. A special bargain all wool camels hair serge, 54 in. wide, at 34c. Colored and black wool and silk mixed Bucle dress goods 89c to \$1.37 per yard. All wool Henrietta cloths, all colors, 34c per yd. and up. Novelty silks for waists and dress trimming 35c per yd. 80c Surah Silks, all colors, we make the price 50c.

PLAIDS, PLAIDS, PLAIDS.

Part wool, all wool, silk and wool, all silk plaids, for dresses and fancy waists, from 5c per yard up to 75c per yard. Fancy plaid silks, splendid values, 70c to \$1 per yard.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS.

finest quality. Canton Flannels, good values, for 4, and be per yd. A fine wool white flannel, from 15e per yard up to the finest quality. All wool Enderdown skirting and coating 28c per yard.

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A good yard wide muslin 3 1-2c per yd. Good calicoes 4c per yd. Good Ginghams at 4c per yd. Lancaster Ginghams 5c per yd. Fine Dress Sateens 8c per yd. Table Linen, 11-2 yd. wide, 18c per yd. and up to the finest.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

No need to suffer with the cold when you can buy a blanket for 55c. Better blankets 68, 75, 84 and 98c Heavier blankets 1.09 up to \$2.00. Extra heavy blankets 2.75 up to \$4.48.

Clothing.

Cheviot suits in blue and black at \$4.75. A cassimere suit at \$5. An all wool black cheviot at \$5.50. A fine black diagonal suit at \$8. Men's all wool cassimere pants \$1.50 a pair. Finest dress pants from 2 to \$4. Children's suits, brown, black and blue cheviots from \$1.25 up. Children's better suits at \$1. 50. Boys' all wool extra heavy suits at \$2.50. Boys' knee pants 23c up to the finest. Men's good quality overcoat at \$2.50. A good storm overcoat at \$3.75. The best extra heavy lined storm ulsters at \$5.50 and \$6. Long black Melton and Beaver dress overcoats at \$10 and \$12.50. Childs' overcoats \$1.25 up to \$2.50. Boys' and youths' overcoats \$2.25 up to \$4, in storm and dress overcoats.

Shoes

The greatest stock of shoes in this part of the state. Ladies' kid shoes at 99c. Ladies' genuine dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, opera toe, common sense toe, razor toe, \$1.25 per pair, every pair warranted. A Ladies' very fine quality dongola kid, all the latest shapes, every pair warranted, at \$1.39. Ladies' very fine dongola kid, McKay sewed, in all the different styles, at \$1.90, every pair warranted. A still finer grade dongola kid, all the latest shapes, Goodyear Welt, as fine as hand made, at \$2.40, every pair warranted. Men's heavy boots \$1.45 up. Men's dress shoes \$1.24 and up, all warranted. Men's working shoes at \$1 up to \$1.48.

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