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# The Centre Democrat.

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BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

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## A SERIOUS OFFENCE.

### Arrested for Stealing Railroad Property.

### ALMOST WRECKED A TRAIN.

W. F. Richards and his two sons, Robert and Jesse, arrested on Tuesday—Committed to jail for trial—Asserts that they are innocent—a Conspiracy Against them.

On Tuesday evening G. W. Curtin, a railroad detective from Tyrone, and Capt. Henry Montgomery of this place, brought W. F. Richards, of Port Matilda, and his two sons Robert and Jesse, to Bellefonte upon a serious charge. For some time persons were in the habit of stealing fixtures from freight cars and other railroad property at the Hannah station, along the Bald Eagle road.

Detective Curtin made a search of Mr. Richards' premises and found a number of hand-holds used on box car doors, one brake wheel, a metal step, nuts and washers, draw-head springs, number of iron rods and two brake chains.

By removing a brake chain from a car, it ran down a siding to the main track and might have wrecked a passenger train.

Mr. Richards was given a hearing before Justice Keichline who bound him over for appearance at next term of court. He was committed to jail and the two sons, who are 13 and 15 years old, were released.

Mr. Richards asserts that he is innocent of the charge and that these articles were placed on his premises for the purpose of causing him this trouble.

### Death of H. C. Love.

Harry C. Love, died at Tyrone, Pa., on Friday evening, 29th, from an attack of rheumatism. He was ill about two weeks. The deceased was a brother of Hon. John G. Love, President Judge, of this county, and formerly was a resident of Bellefonte.

Harry Clay Love was the son of the late James Love who was for years prominent as a merchant of Loveville, Centre county. It was there that the subject of this sketch was born November 3, 1853, his age at death being consequently 42 years, 6 months 26 days. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport from which he was graduated in 1871. In his college course he paid special attention to civil engineering branches, and was a skillful surveyor. In the spring of 1883 he entered Tyrone mercantile life, and continuously since that time he had conducted the large hardware store in Fruer's block.

On June 6, 1883, at the home of the bride's brother, H. A. McKee, at Bellefonte, Mr. Love was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKee. Surviving him are his wife and five children, Helen C., James McKee, Robert Adams, Susan Beck and Jane Gray. His loss is also mourned by two brothers and three sisters: Hon John G. Love of Bellefonte; Winfield S. Love, Carlisle; Misses Lydia J., Emma and Anna Love, of Tyrone.

### Good Health.

This is an unusually healthy season of the year. The temperature is not variable enough to cause ailments and the balmy air is exceedingly healthy and invigorating. Our physicians have comparatively little to do. There are no epidemics or diseases prevalent in general. One physician remarked that the community is enjoying better health than he ever knew.

Undertaker Nagney was seen and remarked that business with his profession was distressingly poor at present, and that it was remarkable the few deaths that have occurred in the past month.

If there is nothing else to be thankful for, we can be satisfied with this condition of our community. Good health, above all things, is the most desirable.

### Will try Again.

A meeting of the Salt Lick Gas and Oil Company was held at Karthaus on Thursday last, and officers for the ensuing year elected. It was decided at the meeting to put down another test well for oil near the place where the last hole was drilled. The indications of oil were so good at the last drilling that work on the new well will be pushed vigorously.

Nearly enough money has been subscribed to meet the expenses which will be incurred.

### Awarded A Medal.

Mr. A. P. Lucas, of Mount Eagle, Pa., is the inventor of an improved fence picket and fastener and has made application for a patent on the same. This week he received a prize medal from the Wedderburn agency, in Washington, upon the same as being a meritorious invention. It is a handsome medal and of which he may well feel proud.

## SPENDING AND TAXING.

The present session of congress shows that one of the most delightful and enticing duties of congressmen is to spend money, and the most objectionable and to be avoided the taxing of people to get the money to spend. This session has been marked by a whirlwind of debauchery in the extravagance of appropriations. The total of the session will amount to upward of \$600,000,000, with \$85,000,000 additional in fastening obligations on future congresses to pay, in the way of continuing contracts for rivers and harbors, fortifications, the navy, etc. This in the face of the known fact that the revenues for the current fiscal year will fall below the expenditures some \$30,000,000. That is the fix the treasury is in. To be sure there is a surplus in the treasury, aside from the gold reserve, of some \$100,000,000, but it is the result of the bond issues the last two years, for there has been a treasury deficiency every fiscal year since 1893, when the surplus was only \$3,000,000. In 1894 the deficiency was \$70,000,000; in 1895 it was \$42,000,000, and this year it will be \$50,000,000, on the 1st of July.

No serious attempt has been made by congress, with these facts public property, to increase the revenues by practical and non-partisan legislation. On the contrary the supreme effort has been in the direction of reckless expenditure. The Dingley tariff bill—and it is very doubtful if it would have added ten millions to the revenues—was a partisan measure, framed with no intention it could become a law, but merely as a political trick. It passed the house by Republican votes and was defeated in the senate by Republican votes, to say nothing of the position of Democrats and Populists. The other day the senate had a fair opportunity of squaring the treasury books by an increase of the tax on beer, which would have added \$50,000,000 to the revenues and have been felt by no one but the wealthy brewers. John Sherman, the Republican leader, had been begging and imploring his fellow-members "to rise above party" and strengthen the treasury, but when the beer tax bill was pending he was foremost in defeating it.

Other congresses have fallen under public reprobation by reason of their profligacy with the people's money and general incapacity, but the record may be searched in vain for one that equals the present congress in waste of public moneys and incapacity to deal with measures to replenish a bankrupt treasury. The "grab" purpose has been the dominating idea.

### Memorial Day.

Memorial day was fittingly observed on last Saturday, in Bellefonte. In respect for the occasion all places of business were closed during the afternoon and all laid aside the active pursuits of life to join in the exercises.

At 2 p. m. the parade was formed and consisted of the Bellefonte band, Gregg Post, Company B, Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Juniors K. G. E. and Fishers drum corps.

At the cemetery a beautiful service followed consisting of music by a male quartet and the reading of appropriate selections. The decoration of graves and firing of volleys by company B. as customary was gone through with. On account of the threatening weather the audience adjourned to the Tabernacle, on the public school ground where Wm. C. Heinle, Esq., the speaker of the day, delivered the Memorial Day address. It was replete with patriotic sentiment and fervor. From the written history of this nation he drew many valuable lessons that were appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Heinle's oration was a very able effort, in which he surpassed himself.

Col. W. F. Reeder also made a brief address that contained many timely observations.

Among the decorations at the cemetery was a beautiful floral design sent from Philadelphia by the Penna. Reserve Association in memory ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, which was admired by all. It shows that they have not yet forgotten the soldiers' friend.

### He Blindfolded His Hens.

Miles Gearhart, of Worthville, Pa., was troubled several days ago with some hens which would not hatch. He was at a loss to know how to increase his stock of poultry. Finally he thought of a plan. Selecting the hens that did not lay the eggs, he made for them close fitting caps of heavy cloth. These completely blindfolded them.

When a hen is blindfolded it will "squat down" and stay there. Knowing this, Gearhart set five hens each day, liberating them at the end for food and exercise. Three of the hens have brought chicks out of all except three of the eggs entrusted to their care, and are as proud of their families as though they had voluntarily contracted to hatch them.

## AN INTERESTING DECISION

### According to this no Fences are Required against Stock.

### POINTS ABOUT PUBLIC ROADS

You must Fence your Cattle in or else they become Trespassers—The Public Roads Clearly Defined—Other Questions Involved and Explained.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has prepared the following exposition of the fence law:

The fact is that the repeal of the general laws of 1700 and 1784 has completely reversed things so far as outside or road fences are concerned. Under these acts the owner was required to protect it against stock passing along the road or suffer damages. Since the repeal of these laws it has become the duty of the owners of live stock on public roads to prevent them from trespassing, and if trespass takes place the owner of the stock is personally responsible to the owner of the land for any damages done to crops or other property. Under the old law the crops had to be fenced to protect them from stock, and now the stock must be restrained and the land owner is not compelled to maintain fences unless he chooses.

The consideration of the fence question usually brings up other questions closely relating to it, and among them the right of the public to fruit, grass, etc. The right to this class of property is clearly vested in the owner of the land, and the public have no rights to it whatever. It is just as much the property of the land owner as if it were on the inside of a good fence, and the public have no right to in any manner disturb it. If the trees, grass or other property in any manner interferes with the public the road supervisors have the right to remove it, for nothing prejudicial to the public right of unimpeded travel can be allowed to remain, but the only judges of this are the road commissioners. So nice is this distinction that in a case of record in court a man whose children pass along on a public road on their way to school obtained permission of the road supervisors to cut the grass so that it might not wet his children's clothing but after cutting it he hauled the grass home and fed it to his horse. The owner of the land adjacent to the road brought suit and recovered damages to the value of the grass.

The land upon which a public road is located is given to the public for the right of way or passage over it, and the public has no right in it. A man may not stop on the public road and impede travel, for by so doing he interferes with the rights of the public. He cannot haul away earth, sand, stones or other material, for they are as much the property of the land owner, subject of course to the reserved rights of the road supervisors, as similar material within the fences of the farm. The owner of the land gave merely the right of passage over the land, and if for any cause the road is discontinued the land reverts to him and again becomes a portion of his farm.

The right of the supervisors is automatic. They may for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, etc., cut down trees, remove earth or stone, and the owner of the land has no redress unless the materials are taken off his farm and not within the limits of the road. If taken from his farm he is of course entitled to payment, but he cannot prevent their removal if the supervisors see fit to resist.

Under the present condition of our fence laws, the lines which bound the rights of public travel are as much protection to the farm owner and his stock as the best fence which he could build, and any live stock passing this line are trespassers, and liable for all damages done to crops or other farm property.

In a recent address before the State Board of Agriculture Mr. Stranahan clearly intimated that no matter how the animals got upon the public road their owner was responsible, and that if they broke out and got into the road the owner was just as much responsible as if he were driving them along the road at the time the damage was inflicted.

In referring to the repeal of these laws Mr. Stranahan spoke as follows: "These judges have held that we have no fence law as to the enclosure of a man's land, and that every man has to fence in his own cattle, and if he does not, and they get out and do damage to his neighbor, he must respond in damages."

### Shut Down.

On Wednesday afternoon the Valentine Furnace suddenly found it necessary to draw the fires. The plant is in need of certain repairs that will require a short time to make. They now have a large amount of orders ahead and have a ready market for their entire product.

## WITNESSED A COLLISION.

### Twenty Thousand Persons Witness a Novel Exhibition in Columbus.

The 20,000 people who gathered at Buckeye Park, on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad, Saturday, have a well-defined idea of a railroad collision. Two forty ton locomotives, to each of which were attached three coal cars and a caboose, were run together at a speed of forty miles an hour.

The engine "W. H. Fisher," was started 3,600 feet south of the point of meeting and the "A. L. Streeter" 3,000 feet north. Both were started at the same minute, the engineers jumping after opening the throttles. There was a terrible crash and a roar of escaping steam. They reared up in the air and the cars behind them were telescoped, but the cabooses were only partly wrecked. Both engines were a complete wreck. Kinetoscopic and eidoloscopic views of the collision were taken by New York experts.

### Scooped the Prizes.

On Saturday a number of Bellefonte wheelmen went to Altoona to attend the bicycle races, in the driving park. The following extracts from the Altoona Tribune show that our boys carried away almost everything in sight:

"About 1,200 people were present. The rain which fell in the morning rendered the track hard and firm. The first race was the one mile novice with eleven entries. It resulted: Ben Bradley, of Bellefonte, first; time 2:37 1/4."

There was also eleven entries for the one mile open race which followed. Lester Shaffer, of Bellefonte, came in first; Bradley of Bellefonte, third; time, 2:33 1/4. In the half mile race for boys under 17 years, Harry Weaver, of Bellefonte, won easily; time, 1:18 1/2."

The five-mile handicap concluded the races. Bradley coming in first, Shaffer third. The Bellefonte delegation, as was expected, was composed of fast people, especially Bradley and Weaver. The visitors were all gentlemanly in demeanor, to which fact is largely due the success of the races."

### Fire at Mill Hill.

A house at Mill Hill, owned by Charles McCormick, and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mott, was totally destroyed by fire about midnight on Friday night last. The family had a narrow escape being awakened by the falling in of the kitchen roof, the building then being all ablaze. The flames were prevented from communicating to other buildings by the efforts of the bucket brigade. A portion of the household goods only were saved. The house was insured for \$500, and the loss on household goods is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### Reduced Rates.

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the Joint Agent at Washington prior to 6.00 p. m., July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

### Exhibition Race at Tyrone.

R. D. Peck's pacer, Hal Pointer, in an exhibition race on the new track at Tyrone on Saturday, made a mile at 2:17. It was "Hal's" first race for the season.

The Altoona Tribune says: "The celebrated pacer, Hal Pointer, was the star attraction, with a record of 2:04 1/2. She was driven a mile, coming under the wire in 2:17, half mile track, slightly heavy, owing to the morning rain. She made the last quarter in 32 1/2 seconds and the last eighth in 16 1/2 seconds."

### Beautiful Fawns.

Mr. Benj. Gentzel has an attraction, at his farm near Zion, that is worth seeing. He has a small enclosure in which he keeps a pair of deer. Last week two fawns were added to the collection and are as pretty as they can be. Both are lively and frisky and growing. A large number of persons visited Mr. Gentzel's home on Sunday to see the deer family and partake of Mr. Gentzel's famous hospitality. Since writing the above, we learn that over one hundred persons visited Mr. Gentzel's park on Sunday.

### Blair County Semi-Centennial.

For the Blair County Semi-Centennial, to be celebrated at Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 11 and 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, on June 10, 11 and 12, excursion tickets to Hollidaysburg and return, good for return passage until June 13 inclusive, at reduced rates. June 11 will be Military and Grand Army day, and June 12 Civic and Industrial day.

## WESTERN TRIBULATIONS

### Causes of their Misfortunes Heaped on the East.

### DUE TO THEIR SPECULATIONS

In Great Financial Distress—They were Extravagant and Profligate in their Investments—Can't meet their Obligations and are howling for 50 cent Dollars.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that the West is hostile to the East. This is not only apparent but real. For a long time the people of the West have considered those of the East only as destructive parasites or as octopi whose tentacles reach out and drag them down to financial and commercial death. The efforts of the silver mine owners to force the government to buy the products of the silver mine owners to force the government to buy the products of their mines and to make fifty cents worth of silver do duty for a hundred cent dollar have deepened this feeling until to-day the West hates the East with the intensity born of years of demagogic teachings.

Senator Allen is one of the principal teachers of the Western malcontents. He says the hands of the East are on the throat of the West; that the Western pioneers opened the way to the profitable investment of Eastern capital; that the building of railroads and towns by the Eastern capitalists was in consequence of the enlarged opportunity offered by the West for profitable speculation with money that could not otherwise have been invested; that Eastern capitalists intend to drain Western industries; issue interest bearing bonds which the West will have to pay and destroy it by shrinking the volume of money in circulation.

This is the golden jubilee of the blatherkite and Allen is enjoying himself immensely. The business men of the West are Easterners or Eastern descent and in a large measure retain their Eastern ideas and predilections. Some of these men are interested in silver mines and in the failure to make the government buy their silver do not see any attempt to crush the West but the failure of a scheme similar to that of protected manufacturers. The farmer silverite is a Populistic individual wherever found, and is never contented. When in Kansas, for instance, farms were bought and buildings erected with Eastern capital, it was borrowed with scant courtesy. When the time came to pay interest or capital there was a general complaint of rapacity of creditors. When the corn crop failed there were accusations of a violent character against the Atlantic coast people, as if these were responsible, and when the crop was so large it had to be burned for want of a market these accusations were more violent.

The West owes the East everything it has, mines, mills, factories, farms, cities, towns, railroads, roads, mails, people, brains, but thank heaven not its Populism or anarchy or demagoguery. One section cannot destroy the other without itself suffering. Even Allen will probably hesitate to believe the Easterners will destroy or make unfruitful the country in which they have invested millions and millions in everything in which money can be invested judiciously and with hope of return. The hate now filling the people who believe in Allen will pass away, for the two sections of this great country cannot exist without each other.—Patriot.

### A Correction.

In our last issue, we mentioned the loss of the Cambridge farm house in Benner twp., by fire two years ago and also enough of shingles to cover a new one which were burnt with Mr. Griest's saw and shingle mill two weeks ago. We were misinformed in reference to the Insurance Co. It is not "Wild Cat" by any means, but one of the best doing business in the state, as the report of the Insurance Commissioner will show. The fact of the loss not being paid as yet arises from the fact that the property was not properly insured, there being other heirs to same estate than the one mentioned in policy. When this point is ratified the loss will be paid, which we learn will be in a short time.

### Two Fine Sermons.

On Sunday morning and evening Dr. Coldfelt, of Bedford, Pa., again delivered two unusually good sermons, in the Reformed church. On both occasions the building was crowded to its complete seating capacity, while many stood in the aisles and doorway to hear the discourses. Dr. Coldfelt's earnestness is what impresses his hearers. But then the irresistible logic and plain presentation of christian truths is what brings conviction. Dr. Coldfelt is an independent thinker, fearless in giving his interpretations which are fortified by scriptural passages.

## CHEAP MONEY.

There are thousands of shallow-brained people who think that if money should be made cheap and plenty those who lack it would be better off, or in a better position to get it. But when money should have been made cheap every one who might have anything to exchange for money would adjust his price to the quality of the money. The farmer, who is content to sell his corn for 50 cents a bushel in gold, would want a dollar for it in silver, because the silver dollar would be worth to him only 50 cents in gold. So with the tailor, the grocer, the milkman, the storekeeper. They would all readjust their prices to the new commercial yardstick or measure of value. Cheap money would be just as hard to get as dear money; and until the wages of labor should have been doubled every laborer would find his wages reduced to precisely the extent of the discount on cheap money as compared with the gold dollar. All workers for fixed salaries, all professional men and women, would find themselves in the same category. All depositors in savings banks, if free coinage of silver should be authorized, would find their savings, which are now measured by the gold standard, suddenly reduced one-half in real worth. What had been paid in or deposited as gold or deposited as gold or the equivalent of gold would be returned to the depositor as silver or a silver equivalent.

A sudden cheapening of the money of the country could only be of benefit to a very few persons. Silver mine owners would only be permanently benefited if the price of silver should be advanced—a matter of grave doubt. Dishonest debtors would in some cases be enabled to settle with their creditors at 50 cents on the dollar; but nine out of ten of the whole population of the country would suffer great injury, and the nation would be dishonored forever.—Record.

### Advantages of the Bicycle.

Some one has figured it out that walking requires five times the exertion required to pedal a bicycle. In other words one can go 25 miles on a bike with the expenditure of power necessary to walk five. The pedestrian carries himself, he sides effecting locomotion, while the cyclist is carried by his wheel and expends his strength only upon the forward movement. To be added to this is the fact that the exercise obtained astride the wheel brings more of the various parts of the body into harmonious play than walking does. The rider feels that he is "on the wings of the wind." Objects are passed so rapidly that he has his attention constantly diverted to something new, with the result that mental cares are forgotten. His thoughts are diverted to wholesome topics. To the rider a turn in the road now and then discloses a charming bit of scenery. Vistas of long shaped paths through the woods, with infinite wealth of leaf and flower on either hand, teach a refining lesson. Gliding in solitude softly along the banks of a stream on his silent wheel, the cyclist is reminded of existence of sources of pleasure that involve no combat with others.

### Brick Works to Resume.

On Monday Mr. Wm. P. Duncan, of Philipsburg, was transacting business in Bellefonte. Mr. Duncan is one of the capitalists interested in the Sandy Ridge brick works, located near that town, which was sold recently. Mr. Duncan informed the writer that a strong company had been organized and application made for its charter. As soon as that is accomplished, which will be in about thirty days, the plant will be in full operation again. This industry gives employment to about one hundred people and will be a great help to the laboring people in that community.

### Bellefonte Tabernacle.

On Saturday, June 6th, the Central R. R. of Penna., agents will sell cheap rate excursion tickets from Mill Hill and intermediate points to Bellefonte and return. This will afford all an opportunity to hear Evangelist Weaver and Prof. Weeden. Services all day, commencing at 9.00 o'clock in the morning. A special train will leave Bellefonte for Mill Hill and local points at 10.20 p. m. Fare from Mill Hill 50 cents; intermediate stations in proportion. Children, half fare.

—Bill Nye once said in a lecture: A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a railroad train to save the interest on his money until the conductor comes around; stop a watch to save wear and tear; leave his i's and t's without a dot or a cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of this kind is a gentleman and scholar compared with a fellow who will take a paper and when asked to pay for it put it back in the office and have it marked refused.