

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, February 13, 1879.

It has been decided by the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, Judge Bond presiding, that under the statutes of the United States stuffing a ballot-box is not a penal offence.

THE Atlanta Constitution cannot tell whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Sherman made the appointments, but considers one thing certain—all the thieves connected with the electoral frauds have been provided for.

A COLORED minister has been elected chaplain of the house of representatives by the Democrats of that branch of the Alabama legislature. We hear nothing in the Republican newspapers of this late outrage against the colored man.

THE House of Representatives at Washington has passed a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese. It provides that no vessel shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding ten, with the view to bring them to the United States under penalty of \$100 for each passenger.

GEN. BUTLER'S amendment authorizing all railroad corporations to own and operate telegraph lines along their respective roads was adopted by a large majority. This is an important amendment to the bill and will have a healthy influence in competition with the present Union Telegraph monopoly, so embarrassing to the business interests of the country.

BUSINESS REVIVING IN THE WEST.—The Journal of Commerce, of St. Louis, has interviewed over one hundred of the leading business men of that city with the view of ascertaining the trade of January this year as compared with that of the same month of last year, and finds an increase in favor of this year of 75 per cent.

A CASE was tried at Hollidaysburg last week, involving 900 acres of valuable coal land in which Wm. Cloak and wife, we believe of New Jersey, were plaintiffs, and John Brotherline defendant. It was a case of great interest and was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, who are said to be poor and needy. The property is valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

MR. SMITH, of Philadelphia, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill proposing to amend the election law providing for the election of two assessors in each election district instead of one as at present. Each voter to vote for one assessor, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for such office shall be elected.

A POST MASTER MISSING.—Sam Lee, who was a few weeks since appointed post master at Sumpter, S. C., was last week indicted and a true bill found against him by the Grand Jury for misconduct as Judge of Probate. He fled to parts unknown, and Sumpter is without a post master. Mr. Hayes can probably still find a Presidential thief not yet rewarded to take his place. How would Corbin, the fraudulent Senatorial pretender, do?

IN view of the recent senatorial elections in Illinois and Wisconsin that have resulted in the return of Logan and Carpenter to the Senate of the United States, a western journal remarked that "January, 1879, may be set down as a very good month for Grantism." To this the Baltimore Gazette says: "November, 1880, however, will not be so good," and we believe the Gazette is not mistaken in its prediction. No more Grantism, if you please.

The Edmunds' Resolutions.

The object of Mr. Edmunds, when he introduced into the Senate his resolutions in regard to the validity and binding force of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution, was well understood. He expected to force a bitter and prolonged sectional discussion over them, and by driving the Democrats into a false position to reap a party advantage that could be used in the near future for the benefit and behoof of the failing Republican cause.

His effort has been a dead failure. He could not raise even the faintest ripple upon the steady flow of current politics, and can now only ruminate upon the folly of a mistake. It is true his resolutions passed the Senate by a party vote; but the counter resolutions of Senator Morgan, in support of which the Democrats united, proved an effectual check to the sectional crusade that Edmunds hoped to provoke. They are based upon a broader and more statesman-like view of the constitution, and upon them the Democracy of the entire country are prepared to stand. The difference between the two is clearly and tersely sketched by the Harrisburg Patriot: "The resolutions of Mr. Edmunds on the Republican side and those of Mr. Morgan on the Democratic side substantially affirmed the same principle. The only difference, as Mr. Edmunds admitted in the debate which has just closed, is in the practice. Mr. Edmunds and the Republicans seek to strain the amendments so that they may legislate on the subject of suffrage in the several states. The Democrats deny that the amendments contain a grant of any such power to the general government, and they are sustained by the decision of the Supreme court. The Republicans seek to force upon the constitution a construction which they did not presume to give it when the amendments were adopted. Mr. Edmunds was constrained to admit in the debate that the decision of the Supreme court delivered by Chief Justice Waite in the Cruikshank case is not in harmony with the purpose of his resolutions. But he contended that congress was not bound by the decisions of the Supreme court in legislating to carry out the provisions of the constitution. The Democrats maintained, on the other hand, that the utterance of the Supreme court is in accord with the spirit of the constitution and strictly within the powers which the amendments confer on congress. On one side are Mr. Edmunds and Republicans with their strained construction of the constitution, and on the other are the Democrats, sustained by the decision of the Supreme court. Mr. Edmunds had the barren satisfaction of obtaining a meagre majority for his resolutions, and there the question ends until renewed in some other form."

BELLIGERENT CLERGYMEN—Judge Pierce, of Philadelphia, last week, fined the Rev. Charles Peterson, a colored brother, \$100, for assault upon the Rev. Lewis C. Chambers, also colored, and ordered him to give bond in \$1,000 to keep the peace for one year. The fight arose in a dispute as to which of these innocent lambs had the right to preach in a certain church.

THE Potter sub-Committee, sent to New York to investigate the cipher telegrams, have completed their work, and returned to Washington. It is believed the testimony is now finally closed, and that the full committee will meet this week, when a report will be made on all branches of the investigation.

THE Louisiana Legislature, just before its adjournment, adopted resolutions protesting against Federal interference by the courts in State elections, a thing they declare to be "pregnant with the gravest consequences."

DURING the Monday night session of the lower house of the state legislature, Representative Gephart, of our county, read in his place and presented a bill of much importance to the people of the State who are interested in a faithful observance of the laws relating to taxation. Mr. Gephart's bill, entitled "A Supplement to an Act approved March 31, 1870, entitled an Act providing for the taxation of bank shares;" and its purpose is to secure a more rigid enforcement of the provisions of this act in the collection of taxes to which national and incorporated state banks are liable. Under the act of 1870 these banking institutions can elect to pay into the state treasury, on or before a specified time in each year, a tax of one per cent. upon their capital stock in lieu of all other taxes, state, county and municipal, to which they would be liable under the general laws of the state the same as other monied capital. Many of the banks honestly comply with this act; others do not; and through neglect, carelessness, or a lax of administration of the law in the past, large amounts of money have been lost to the state, as well as to the counties and municipalities of the state. By the provisions of Mr. Gephart's bill it is made the duty of the Auditor General, when a banking institution fails to pay the one per cent. upon its capital stock into the state treasury at the time provided by the law, to inform the county commissioners of the county in which the bank is located of its failure or neglect to do so. When such notice is received by the county commissioners they are required to enter the value of the capital stock of the bank, as determined by the bank assessor, upon the county assessment list to be taxed for county purposes. They are also required to include the same in the transcripts furnished to municipal authorities in order that taxes may likewise be assessed for municipal purposes. Failure on the part of any officials to observe the provisions of the act is made a misdemeanor to be punished by fine and imprisonment, either or both, in the discretion of the court. There is also a heavy penal clause against such institutions as refuse to comply with the requirements of existing laws. Upon the whole, this bill seems to be carefully drawn with a view to meet an oversight or lameness in the act of 1870. It is to be hoped, therefore, the legislature will consent to its passage. It seems to be demanded, not only in consideration of the present needs of the state treasury, but to the end that large monied institutions may not be permitted to escape, as they have in many instances, a just share of the burdens of taxation.

THE late speech of Senator Hill against the payment of Southern war claims, an extract of which appeared in the DEMOCRAT of last week, seems to be well received in the South. In Georgia, the state he represents in part in the Senate, the newspapers generally regard it with approval. A contemporary has gone to the trouble of collating the following remarks in relation to it from the leading journals of that state, and they show that the Senator will have backing at home in the position he has taken. The Atlanta Constitution says that he has "undoubtedly struck the key-note of Democratic policy; let them all, whether loyal or disloyal, be bundled up and burned, and by so much do we put the past behind us." The Augusta Chronicle says: "Mr. Hill appears to have produced a sensation by his recent speech in opposition to the payment of war claims. What is better, he has done a wise and timely thing." The Evening News, of the same city, says that these claims are repudiated by the great mass of honest Southerners, and adds: "Mr. Hill is right, and we earnestly hope no Southern man in Congress will ever again vote to pay

a 'loyal' Southern claim, and prevent the North from doing so." And the Columbus Times says: "Surely no representative of the South, after having been compelled to repudiate all of the war debts of his own section, both Confederate and State, can feel any compunctions of conscience in taking a stand now, fourteen years after the close of the war, against the payment of any more claims against the Federal Government for damages during the war, whether the claimants be loyal or disloyal."

Death of General Cadwalader.

Gen. George Cadwalader, brother of Judge Cadwalader, lately deceased, died in Philadelphia, of apoplexy, on the 3d instant. He was born in 1806, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, but having a fortune never followed any occupation. He had great fondness for military pursuits, and joined the Philadelphia troop at the age of 18. In 1832 he was chosen captain of the Philadelphia Grays. In 1842, at the age of thirty-six, he was made Brigadier General of the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania State Militia. He remained in this commission successively till he was mustered into the United States service in 1861 as Major General of Volunteers. He helped quell the riots in Philadelphia in 1844; he served in the Mexican war; he served in the late civil war. When the late civil war broke out, General Cadwalader entered into active service. On the 15th day of May, 1861, he accompanied the Pennsylvania regiments to Baltimore. He then assumed command of the department of Annapolis by direction of General Scott. On the 25th day of April, 1862, he was commissioned a major general. On the 5th of the following August he assumed command of the Second and Sixth Divisions of the Army of West Tennessee, constituting the fort and garrison at Corinth. He was engaged almost constantly during the war.

We urge upon the Democrats of Clinton the importance of having firm, honest and intelligent Democrats elected Inspectors, Judges, Assessors and Constables, at the election on the 18th of February. Attention to this matter now will greatly increase the efficiency of party management next fall.

We most heartily endorse the above advice of Bro. Whaley, and urge the election of none but intelligent, honest, competent and sober persons to fill the various local offices. The investigation growing out of the congressional contest in this district develops the fact that in a majority of election districts, the election officers did not obey the requirements of the law, either through ignorance or carelessness. This looseness and disregard of law is not to be tolerated in a law-abiding country. No person should be elected Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, School Director, Overseer of the Poor, Judge or Inspector of Elections, or to any other office unless he possesses the qualifications which will enable him to discharge the duties of the office he accepts as required by law. We are inclined to think a few indictments and convictions for misdemeanor in office will yet be necessary in this county, in order to impress upon every one the simple proposition—that it is a crime for any one to accept a public office which he is incompetent to fill.

YELLOW FEVER.—The eminent medical men charged with the investigation, have reached the conclusion that neither yellow fever or cholera are indigenous to any part of the United States, but are the result of importation. They recommend the passage of an Act of Congress establishing a National quarantine, strict in its requirements as to the observance of proper sanitary measures against all vessels from infected ports.

A THIEF FOILED.—The safe of Mr. Fisher of Huntingdon was burglarized on Monday morning last about 2 o'clock. The explosion in the attempt to blow up the safe attracted attention and the burglar was interrupted before he secured his plunder. The safe was shattered and could have been opened if the robber could have had a little more time before discovery. Mr. Fisher fired upon him, the ball taking effect in the shoulder. He returned to the fire but fortunately without effect upon his pursuers. He was arrested in Lewis-town and is now in jail at Huntingdon.

Thomas Lord Dead.

THE ROMANCE CONNECTED WITH HIS MARRIAGE TO MRS. HICKS.
NEW YORK, February 8.—Thos. Lord, Sr., aged 84, died early Saturday morning. He was married to Mrs. Annette Wilhelmina Hicks, December 31, 1877. She was then 48. He possessed more than two millions and the three hundred thousand. He was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1794, and was the youngest of eleven children—nine brothers and two sisters. The only brother now alive is David, aged 90, a dry goods merchant of this city and Philadelphia. Thomas Lord's first wife was a sister of Dr. Anderson, of this city. After Lord's marriage to Mrs. Hicks, by Cardinal McCloskey, another ceremony, later the same day, by D. Vankleek, of Hyde Park, Mass., was performed. After his marriage to Mrs. Hicks his children made affidavits to prove him insane. The matter ended in a compromise. Lord's mother was 50 when she gave birth to Thomas. Mrs. Hicks-Lord was the widow of Henry Hicks, son of Sam'l Hicks, shipping merchant. She married Hicks in 1852. She was thirty years his junior. At the death of Henry Hicks, three years ago, his widow became the possessor of \$300,000, mostly in Toledo, Ohio, property. She became a Catholic while traveling in Europe a few years ago. The father of Lord's first wife, Dr. Anderson, was also a convert to the Catholic Church, and one of its richest and best members in this city. At one time Mrs. Hicks was said to be the fiancée of Gen. Schenck, then Minister at the Court of St. James. Through Cardinal Manning, Monsignor Capel and others Mrs. Hicks became intimate with the cream of London society. She gave entertainments in various European cities, as well as in New York.

Some Rumors and Opinions.

[From the Washington Post.]

There are many curious things put forward by the irrepresible correspondents concerning the late Conkling and Sherman unpleasantness, some of which are on their faces probable, reasonable and absurd. Among them are the following:

That if Merritt and Burt had been rejected Arthur and Cornell would have at once resigned. This is absurd.

That the hidden Democrats were for rejection and the Tammany party for confirmation. This lacks proof.

That Conkling's men were picked off one by one by offers of federal patronage. This is doubtless true.

That Ogleby is to have the mission to Brazil or Peru if Christianity resigns. This is probable.

That Conover is to have the mission to Italy or the governorship of Utah. This needs official confirmation.

That Patterson would have voted "yes" instead of "nay" if his vote had been needed. This is probable.

That McMillan made an inexplicable change of front in the presence of the enemy. This is true.

That Saunders will find great solace while confronting legislative reproach in an enlarged influence with the Indian bureau. This is reasonable.

That Kellogg was threatened with the abbreviation of his influence in Louisiana appointments, and that he replied to John Sherman, "Try it if you dare!" This is undoubtedly true.

That Christianity promised to vote "aye" or pair with somebody before he was Peruvian barked. This is reasonable.

That Conkling has to make up with Sherman since the fight by denying that he ever said anything unkind concerning him. This is absurd.

That Bayard and Wallace were the most industrious democratic senators in bringing about a solidification of their political associates. This is probable.

That Conkling is mad. This is true.

That he swears he will smash things. This is devoutly to be hoped.

JOSEPH CASEY, who died yesterday in Washington, will be well remembered as once one of the leading politicians of the interior of this State. He was born in Maryland in 1814, studied law with Senator Penrose, of Carlisle, and practiced his profession for some years in New Bloomfield, Perry county, where he was one of the zealous champions of the Whig forlorn hope of that then Democratic county. In 1845 he located in Union County, and in 1848 succeeded Governor Pollock in Congress, where he served one term. In 1851 he was nominated for President Judge in the strong Whig district of Union and Mifflin, but was defeated by Judge A. S. Wilson. He was appointed Reporter to the Supreme Court by Governor Pollock, and afterwards was made Chief Justice of the Court of Claims by President Lincoln. In 1870 he resigned from the bench and has since practiced law at the capital. He supported Greeley in 1872 and since that time has taken but little part in politics.—Philadelphia Times.

A dispatch to the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle from Kittanning stated that Sheriff G. A. Williams, who was convicted at the December term for perjury and using money for election purposes, was sentenced by Judge Boggs to twenty-five months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$300. Williams has been in office since January, 1877.

The unanimity with which M. Grevy was elected President of France is surprising when we stop to consider that he was not an Ohio man.

What We are Aware Of.

[From the Washington Post.]

The following communication is from a gentleman who usually knows what he is writing about:

To the Editor of The Post.

The following occurs in an editorial paragraph in your paper this morning: "No regretful feeling, no qualms of conscience, no symptoms of disgust are apparent in Mr. Hayes as, one after another, he appoints the vile tools of Wm. P. Kellogg to places of trust and responsibility. As he obeys the mandates of this man, whom he dare not thwart, he seems to put in his work with cheerful alacrity, as if such degradation of the office that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson covered with honor were congenial employment."

Now, sir, I hope you will favor the public with a categorical reply to the following questions:

1.—Do you know what became of the delivered duplicates of those Republican cipher dispatches of which the original or office copies were destroyed by Mr. Orton, the partisan Radical president of the Western Union Telegraph Co.?

2.—If you were Mr. Hayes, and in his position, would you not be at least courteous to the man who had those delivered duplicates in his possession?

3.—Wouldn't Mr. Orton's pious and patriotic forethought in destroying the originals and office copies of the Republican cipher come grievously to naught if some man should suddenly rise up before the Potter committee with those delivered duplicates, and the key to them in his hand?

4.—Are you aware that just before the vote on the New York nominations, John Sherman called on Kellogg at Willards, and tried to impress him with the importance of voting in favor of the Administration?

5.—Are you also aware that Kellogg, metaphorically speaking, shook some documents in John's face and asked him if a man who held such documents couldn't enjoy the small privilege of voting as he pleased?

6.—Are you also mindful of the fact that Kellogg then voted with Conkling, and that, the next day but one, Hayes's nominated Kellogg's man, Badger, for collector of New Orleans?

7.—Can you tell why, in almost the same breath, Hayes nominated Kellogg's man and withdrew the name of old Hannibal Hamlin's man, when one voted with Conkling just the same as the other did?

8.—Do you know that you misrepresented Kellogg when you said the other day that the Administration could have commanded his vote, had it been required to turn the scale against Conkling?

9.—And finally, don't you know that, so long as the Potter committee remains in existence, Kellogg is boss of the situation, and can make Hayes lie down and roll over like any other little dog whenever he chooses to amuse himself in that way?

If you don't know all these things you ought to, and if you do know them, you should attribute the apparent complaisance of Hayes to Kellogg to the true cause, and give him credit for making a virtue of dire necessity. ONE WHO KNOWS.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—We are aware that Mr. Kellogg is the shrewdest, most unscrupulous, and so far as practical results are concerned, one of the most successful of the riders and abettors in the great Presidential steal. We are also aware that while he assisted in the concoction of forged electoral returns from the state of Louisiana, he has never been made to assume his proper connection therewith or responsibility therefor. We also know that he has at all times exercised a decisive influence over the fraudulent occupant of the White House. His thieves and tools are all in office. His man, Conquest Clarke, who superintended the electoral forgery, is in possession of a snug place in the Treasury. He puts men in and out of Federal office almost at his own pleasure. The outward evidence of favor are not numerous. Kellogg is never heard of at the White House family table, nor does his voice ascend with that of Mr. Schurz at the Sunday evening song and praise service, and yet what he wants done is done. We are therefore not at all disposed to deny the correctness of our correspondent's suggestions. There is but one insurmountable obstacle, we fancy, in arriving at the exact situation of affairs—the impossibility of making Kellogg tell the truth unless it is his interest to do so, and the further impossibility of determining whether he has done so or not whenever he pretends to make the attempt.

Mr. Tilden Would Not Listen.

[From the Washington Post.]

Mr. Smith Weed admits, very frankly, that he did contemplate making an effort to hire certain scoundrels to do their duty. Had he carried out his plan the country would have been spared the greatest crime in modern history and all the shame and disgrace that have followed and are yet to follow that crime. Mr. Weed supposed that it would not be a great departure from rectitude to secure an honest and lawful act by questionable means. He acted on his own responsibility, and failed because Mr. Tilden would not listen to any suggestion of securing electoral votes by illegitimate means.

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad last year were \$2,921,000.49; expenses, \$2,044,948.83; net earnings, \$876,111.66; decrease of revenue in 1878 compared with 1877, \$251,932.21; decrease of expenses, \$4,678.51; passengers carried, 459,344; decrease over 1877, 33,832; tons of freight, 2,810,456, an increase of 129,016 tons.

They talk of rebuilding Sodom and Gomorrah. What is the use? Have we not got Chicago and St. Louis?