

# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Belleville, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance..... \$1 00  
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Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One inch (or 12 lines this type).....	75	135	250
Two inches.....	150	270	500
Three inches.....	225	405	750
Quarter column (or 3 inches).....	12	20	35
Half column (or 6 inches).....	24	40	70
Full column (or 12 inches).....	48	80	140

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 10 cents per line each insertion. No charge inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 30, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Garfield after spending a week in the city, yesterday left in a special car for their home at Mentor.

They were accompanied by Congressman Townsend, of Ohio, Deacon Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, H. G. Wanner, President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and Major Swaim, of the United States Army.

During the stay of Mr. Garfield he was called upon by many friends and received all the attention befitting the exalted position he will occupy before the people after the fourth of March next.

One thing, however, is very certain. He has kept a discreet tongue and no person has been able to get a word from him that indicates in any way what the course of his administration on many public questions of importance is likely to be.

The more conservative of the Republicans hope that he will pursue a moderate course towards the South and that sectionalism in the politics of the country will speedily die out under the policy he will pursue.

On the other hand the stalwarts expect a different outcome from the change of Executives, and believe that the entire policy of Mr. Garfield will be dictated by Conkling, Cameron, Logan and the other leaders of the radical wing of the party.

Time alone will tell which side is correct in the prognostications thus made.

### ONE OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

It is said by certain wise men who profess to know a thousand things that are hidden outside the range of general vision, that one of the principal objects of General Garfield's visit was to make peace with John Sherman.

It is also said that this object has been accomplished, so that now between the President-elect and the head of the Treasury Department "peace, like a river, rolls its way." The most intimate friends of General Garfield in the Ohio Congressional delegation confidently predict that Mr. Sherman will be elected to the Senate.

It is known that great efforts are being made to get Taft into Garfield's Cabinet, and if this succeeds, there can be no place in that collection of statesmen for Charles Foster.

Congressman Townsend, who is a close friend of General Garfield sees no opening for Foster into either the Senate or the Cabinet.

### CABINET SPECULATIONS.

A gentleman who conversed with Gen. Garfield on last Friday, says there is not one word of truth on which to base the various statements relative to the General's views on the composition of his cabinet.

He listens patiently to all the suggestions and advice tendered him, but gives no indication of his own views. His only positive declaration on this subject is that he cannot and will not talk on the subject until after Congress has met, counted the Electoral vote and declared the will of the people.

He will then, it is understood, proceed to select members of his Cabinet.

### THE SUPREME BENCH.

Although Justice Swaine has intimated several times within the last half dozen years his purpose to retire from the bench of the Supreme Court on the full salary allowed by law, he still holds on, much to the discomfort of a score or more of anxious aspirants who are ambitious to succeed him.

Within the last few days it has come to be general belief that he will retire before the end of the winter, and as he is from Ohio, common rumor assigns the place to an Ohio man, Mr. Stanley Matthews's name being most prominently mentioned in this connection.

So far as Justice Strong, whose prospective retirement

## Democracy vs. Centralization.

THE JEFFERSON ASSOCIATION OF YORK TO THE JEFFERSON ASSOCIATION OF SHREWSBURY.

At a full regular meeting of the Jeffersonian democratic association of New York, November 22, 1880, the following was ordered:

To the Jefferson Democratic Association of Shrewsbury, Pa.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We hail with great pleasure the advent of your organization as the eldest sister of our own.

Your twenty propositions of Jeffersonian doctrine have been read in our hearing. They are sound, safe and indispensable. Upon the body of principles, of which they are the most essential, rests the whole superstructure of American institutions—the union of supreme and limited powers, the independence of the states, and the personal liberties of the citizen.

Strike these stones from the foundation and the whole edifice must crumble into dust.

We call ourselves after the great apostle of American liberty, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the founder of the democratic party.

We propose to return to the principles upon which he led our forefathers to the due settlement of the blessed republican institutions we have enjoyed through the better part of a century.

We shall cherish them as the sheet anchor of peace, of order, and of security, and we here declare our solemn purpose to avoid all political association which subordinates those essential principles to any other doctrine or purpose whatever, and to repudiate all leadership which tends to sacrifice them to local or temporary success.

To this end, we shall employ, to the best of our ability, the press and the rostrum, and apply our personal exertions, in the dissemination of the pure, life-giving principles of government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

And to this end we shall, as an organized body, take no part in struggles at primary or delegate elections, or suffer any person, under any circumstances, to make his membership a stepping stone to public office.

Our mission is to bring together men of like mind, that they may know each other when occasion requires—to take counsel together for the preservation of constitutional liberty, to give warning of impending danger, and to arouse the jealous watchfulness of the people against the encroachments of a centralized power.

It will be observed that our method of organization is that of Jefferson himself, and his compatriots of the revolution. It is that of popular association—the popular committee of vigilance, the liberty club which began the struggle against the British crown, and is now again invoked for the preservation to the people of the sacred rights which were then won.

Never, since the adoption of the constitution, have the Jeffersonian theory of government by the people and the Hamiltonian theory of strong government by power, beyond the reach of the people, been brought into sharper collision than at this time.

We see so-called "business interests" in close alliance with the party in power—a union far more odious and more dangerous than a union of church and state.

We see the power of corporations and monopolies—both enjoying enormous undue privileges, under laws enacted in corrupt and troublesome times—exercised to pervert the will of the people at the polls, and even to change the results of the voting after they have been ascertained and declared.

Elections have, by these means, become hideously corrupt; electors are assailed with bribes or confronted by open intimidation. It is expressly said that a change must be made; that capital must be given a larger and a more exclusive control, as against the suffrages of the plain people; and that the government bequeathed to us by our democratic ancestors must be made stronger, more expensive and more splendid, and be administered by a privileged class, whose qualifications shall be measured by the volume of their cash.

It is even proposed to disregard the example of the immortal Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and of Jackson, and elect to the presidency for a third time a successful soldier, whose accession under these circumstances would be universally understood as the beginning of that dire change which has been and is still so freely threatened.

Under these circumstances we feel that the time has arrived for the friends of the people to associate, for Jeffersonian democrats to organize in Jeffersonian clubs, for patriotic minute men to mount guard!

We invite from you a permanent and cordial correspondence, that the results of our deliberations may be freely communicated to each other and be made mutually helpful.

C. F. BLACK, President.

H. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

## The Northern Pacific Syndicate.

A CONTRACT MADE BY SEVENTEEN FIRMS AND BANKS TO BUY \$40,000,000 OF THE ROAD'S BONDS.

From the N. Y. World of Tuesday.

The rumors which have been current about Wall street for some days past concerning a syndicate which was to be formed to advance \$40,000,000 to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to complete the road were confirmed yesterday by the announcement of the names of the firms in the syndicate, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and August Belmont & Co., with whom are associated Messrs. Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and Drexel, Hays & Co., of Paris; Lee, Higginson & Co. and Brewster, Basset & Co., of Boston; Johnston Brothers & Co., of Baltimore, and the Bank of Commerce, the Third National Bank, Messrs. L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., J. S. Kennedy & Co., S. J. W. Ellis, of Philadelphia, and Mr. J. W. Ellis, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, to represent them.

When the road is completed it will run through the wheat regions of Minnesota and Dakota and into the grazing and mineral country of Montana.

John Hayes, a farmer, residing a mile from Port Jervis, New York, disappeared on Friday, November 19, and could not be found. On Sunday last his body was discovered in a stream leading from the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the Delaware river. He had fallen in at the top, gone through a chute, where the water runs very swiftly, and was found in a pool below.

## 250,802 Pensioners.

\$57,026,994 PAID LAST YEAR AND \$455,718,515 PAID SINCE 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last 250,802 persons were receiving pensions from the Government.

The pensions average \$103.34 each annually, an aggregate for all of \$25,917,906.60. Exclusive of the arrears the payments for the year amounted to \$37,046,185.89, of which \$12,464,191.20 was accrued pension in the new cases.

The payment of arrears was begun in May, 1879. There was paid in May and June of that year \$3,933,386.63 and \$19,980,808.23 during the last fiscal year. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was \$57,026,994.12.

Commissioner Bentley estimates that it will require upwards of \$50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. The number of cases in which arrears of pensions has been allowed up to November 1 is 43,917. The average in each case is \$560.15.

Under the acts granting pensions on account of service in the war of 1812, 36,339 survivors and 40,029 widows were entitled to claims, and 25,470 of the survivors and 29,888 widows have been pensioned. The total amount of money paid out for pensions for the last twenty years is \$455,718,515.70.

There are about 2,450 pensioners residing at the various branches of the homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, whose pensions annually amount to about \$300,000, which has been paid to the treasurer of the House and disbursed under the direction of the managers, who claim that this course is justified by the law and necessary in order to secure proper discipline and good order among the inmates.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the law does not provide for the payment of these pensions in this manner, and requests that the subject be brought to the attention of Congress, and the duties of the Commissioner of Pensions and managers of the Home in relation to these pensions be more clearly defined. Legislation to authorize the payment of the pensions to the wives and children of insane or imprisoned invalid pensioners is recommended; also legislation to authorize the pensions of minor children to be commenced at the date of the last payment to the widow of the soldier in cases where she has remarried and concealed the fact and continued to draw the pension.

## The Nation's Creditors.

HOW THE FOUR AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. BONDS ARE DISTRIBUTED.

Special agent Robert P. Porter of the census office, has completed the investigation of the ownership of the 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. registered bonds. The following tabular statement shows the distribution of the \$698,381,750 of these bonds:

4 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS.

Individuals.....\$271,435,900

National Banks.....136,526,700

Banks and Trust Companies.....113,306,900

Foreign Holders.....6,831,450

Total.....\$528,100,950

4 1/2 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS.

Individuals.....\$72,010,900

Banks and Trust Companies.....53,620,400

National Banks.....39,461,950

Foreign Holders.....5,187,550

Total.....\$170,280,800

A series of tabulated statements show the distribution of these bonds in the several sections of the country. In the Eastern States there are about \$61,000,000, of which \$16,000,000 are held by women. In the Middle States there are \$221,000,000, of which \$173,000,000 are held in New York. In the District of Columbia there are \$8,247,650, of which \$6,778,150 are held by men and \$1,469,500 by women.

In the Southern States there are \$11,846,650, a little over two million being held by the States of Tennessee and Louisiana each. Virginia and Kentucky stand next, with a little over one million each. In the Western States there are \$48,858,050, of which Ohio holds \$13,835,800, California comes next, with over ten millions, and then Illinois with over eight millions. The Eastern States hold 17.9 per cent.; the Middle 64.4; the Western 14.2; and the Southern 3.5 per cent.

In the Eastern 70 per cent. of the bonds are owned by the males and 30 per cent. by females. In the Middle, 81 per cent. by males and 19 per cent. by females. In the Western, 81 per cent. by males and 19 by females. In the Southern, 78 per cent. by males and 22 by females.

## A Terrible Disaster to a Passenger Steamer.

THE FRENCH STEAMER ONCLE JOSEPH COLLIDES WITH THE ORTIGIA, NEAR SPEZZIA, AND GOES DOWN.

LEGHORN, November 24.—The steamer Ortigia came in collision this morning with the French steamer Oncle Joseph near Spezia. The Oncle Joseph was so much injured that she soon sank. She had 300 persons on board, only about 50 of whom were saved. The Ortigia has arrived at Leghorn, having also been severely damaged, and an inquiry has been opened.

[Spezia, near which this terrible disaster occurred, is a town of 3,000 population on the northeast shore of the Grecian island of the same name, which has an aggregate population of about 8,000 on an area of twenty-six square miles, and lies off the south coast of the Government of Argolis, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, ten miles west southwest of Hydra. Spezia is noted for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its women. The inhabitants are chiefly devoted to commerce and navigation.]

The number of producing wells in the Bradford oil fields on the 1st of November was 8,286, and the total amount of oil on hand was 1,856,064 barrels.

## Professor Vennor's Predictions.

HE PROMISES VERY COLD WEATHER FOR DECEMBER.

Since the death of "Old Probs," the attention of the public has been turned to a considerable extent to the predictions of Professor Vennor the Canadian weather prophet. In a recent letter written to the Albany Argus the Professor says: "Snow falls will be very universal this season, and will extend in all probability not only far to the southward in America, but across to Europe. The snow-fall of the 18th was marked in this respect." His predictions for December are as follows: "December will, in all probability, open with little snow, but the weather will be cloudy, threatening snow-falls. During the opening days of the month dust, with the very light mixture of snow which may have fallen, will be swept in flurries by the gusty wind. There will probably be some snow from about the 4th of the month. With the second quarter of the month colder weather will probably set in with falls of snow. The farmers will be able to enjoy sleigh rides in the cold exhilarating air, but good sleighing need not be expected until after the middle of the month. There will be a spell of mild weather about the 13th and 14th. After a brief interval of mild weather, during which more snow will fall, the third quarter of the month will probably see blustering and cold weather—a cold snap with heavy snow storms and consequent good sleighing. Very cold weather may be expected during this quarter. The last quarter of the month will bring milder weather, and will terminate probably with heavy snow falls and stormy weather; in fact, the heaviest snow falls will be towards the end of the month and snow blockades may be looked for, the snow falls extending far to the southward, possibly as far as Washington, with very stormy weather around New York and Boston." Mr. Vennor's latest predictions are that the coming month will be "decidedly cold with tremendous snow falls during the latter half and early part of January, causing destructive blockades to railroads."

## A Lawyer's Wife Cremated.

PLEGGED TO BURN THE BODY OF THE FIRST TO DIE—ANOTHER SUBJECT.

There was another cremation at Dr. LeMoine's crematory, in Washington county, on last Thursday, the subject being Mrs. Lucia Noyes, wife of C. H. Noyes, a lawyer, of Warren, Pa. The lady died on the 21st of November, in her 28th year, of child birth. The body arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, accompanied by Mr. Noyes, who with his wife had pledged themselves to cremate the one who died first. There were religious services at the crematory conducted by Rev. Dr. Hayes, after which the body was removed from the casket and placed in the retort. As soon as the door was closed all took their departure. Nothing could be seen but dense smoke after the remains were placed in the retort. The ashes will be removed to-morrow.

The fires were lighted at 1 o'clock on the previous afternoon by John L. Dye, the gentleman by whom the crematory was built. He has overseen each of the incinerations which have taken place in Washington. Three persons in New York, two in Philadelphia, and one or two in Pittsburg have about completed arrangements to have their bodies cremated at their death. Bodies that have been interred will not be received.

## Ex-Governor Simon Snyder.

HIS REMAINS REPOSE IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE AT SELINGROVE.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

Most of the visitors to the reception room at the executive chamber, in the capitol building, who have noticed the portraits in oil of the Governors of Pennsylvania from the time of the Penn's down to the present day, have noticed the striking features of Governor Simon Snyder, who occupied the gubernatorial chair from 1808 to 1817, a period of nine years, "during the whole of the second war with England." His remains, as will be seen by the following paragraph clipped from the Selingsrove Tribune, lie in one of the church yards of that borough, unmarked by monument or tablet. The Tribune says: "In the quiet shades of the Lutheran cemetery, of this village, rest the remains of Simon Snyder, one of Pennsylvania's honored governors, a patriot and statesman whose life was as unassuming and bright as are the rays of the noonday sun which shed their lustre upon the hallowed ground, where he sleeps his last sleep, in an unmarked grave. It would be a mark of respect due to the memory of one who performed his duty faithfully and well, if the state over which he presided for a period of nine years, from 1808 to 1817, would this coming winter appropriate a suitable amount to purchase a monument to be placed over his remains, to mark the last resting place of the man, who, as Governor with England, earned the esteem and respect of the people of his State. Let the move be started."

## 250 LIVES LOST.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that the Blossburg Coal Company has purchased one thousand acres of land in Tioga county from Mr. J. H. Gulick.

Burglars entered the house of Wm. Mellon, near Meadville, recently and after binding him and his sister carried off \$100 and a gold watch.

One of the finest monuments in the interior of the State is that erected over the remains of the late General James Burns, near Lewistown.

A hundred years ago Abigail Adams urged what amounted to the recognition of women as citizens in the pending constitution of the United States.

The weavers at H. C. Jones & Co.'s woolen and cotton mill at Coshohocken, went on a strike last week, owing to dissatisfaction with the wages paid them.

William Anthony, a resident of Ohio, but employed at Bradford, fell into an oil tank one night a few weeks ago, was stunned and drowned in seven inches of oil.

The cost of building a passenger car for the Pennsylvania railroad company at Altoona, is \$5,500, and that corporation has erected about 100 during the past year.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, for the first time in his busy life, has been dangerously ill for a day or two past at the residence of his son-in-law, in New York city, but he is now regarded as out of danger.

At the reception in Knoxville, Tenn., tendered to Joel Hewbee and wife at the residence of the bride's father, Col. Dal, arsenic was used by mistake for soda. Five persons have died from its effects and about thirty others are dangerously ill.

While Corwin Call, a miner of Logan, Ohio, was emptying a quantity of blasting powder into a sack which his wife was holding, the powder exploded. Mrs. Call was burned to death and Call is not likely to live. The room was badly shattered.

D. C. Ireson, of Connellsville, went to Scotland to look after an estate which he thought he might have inherited; arrived there just in time to listen to positive testimony that he was dead; got \$100,000 in cash as his inheritance; saw the perjurers sentenced to prison for twelve years, and returned home with the money.

Dr. J. C. Thompson first saw Miss Collet when she acted as a bridesmaid at his wedding at Sedalia, Mo. He could not fail to note that she was far prettier than the bride, and within a short time he informed her that he regretted she was not his wife. She suggested that the mistake might be rectified by elopement, and they disappeared together.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last, 250,802 persons were receiving pensions from the government. The pensions average \$103.34 each annually, an aggregate for all of \$25,917,906.60. Exclusive of arrears the payments for the year amounted to \$37,046,185.89, of which \$12,464,191.20 was accrued pension in the new cases. The payment of arrears was begun in May, 1879.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that B. S. Parker, the Republican elector nominated in place of Gen. Thomas W. Bennett, who was withdrawn because of his alleged connection with a Federal office, has been defeated through the blunders of omitting his name from the Republican tickets in Perry, Floyd, Bartholomew, Putnam and Wells counties, in which Parker did not get a single vote. This will elect D. W. Chambers, the Democratic elector, by about 5,000 majority.

The French and American Claims Commission completed its organization yesterday at Washington, and arranged rules for the submission and adjustment of claims covered by the treaty, viz., the claims of either French or American citizens arising out of the late civil war in this country, the Franco-German war of 1871 and the war of Mexico with the French under Maximilian. The commission adjourned to meet on January 10.

The book of estimates containing the amount of appropriations required for the public service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has just been completed. The grand totals of estimates for 1882 are \$298,202,722.28, and the estimates for 1881 were \$278,097,364.39. The appropriations for 1881 were in the aggregate \$298,055,097.12; so that the estimate for 1882 only exceeds the actual appropriations for 1881 by \$147,625.16.

Nicholas Bonilas' wife deserted him and went to San Francisco where she married again. He followed and begged her to return to him and their children. She refused. He shot her four times. Neighbors ran in and asked who shot her. "I don't know," she replied; "he was a stranger; I never saw him before." But her effort to shield her murderer was useless, for his body was soon found in the back yard, where he had killed himself.

W. C. Staines, Mormon immigration agent at New York, has been interviewed in St. Louis, and says that the immigration to Utah is about 1,000 larger than last year, and thinks that the Evans letter rather aided than injured their cause by calling attention to them abroad; that immigration will doubtless be even larger next year, as they have more emissaries abroad and in the Southern States than ever, and that polygamy is an individual matter, practiced by few but of the saints.

Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, wife of the editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, is pronounced by Gath "the most extraordinary influence in the German politics of America." Her father founded the paper which is now worth \$600,000. Mrs. Ottendorfer regularly visits the office or has revise proofs sent to her, orders the editorial policy for the paper and governs things generally to suit herself. When Gath was asked if Mr. Ottendorfer had returned from Europe, the answer was "I don't know; but it don't make any difference. Mrs. Ottendorfer is at home. She is about equal to three Ottendorfers. She knows all about the politics of New York city, and what to prescribe for it."

The owners of oil tanks in this State have discovered that cannon balls can be fired into oil tanks, to draw off their contents in case of conflagration, with good effect.

When Mayor Rose, of Davenport, Iowa, lifted the first spadeful of earth at the inauguration of a soldiers' monument he remarked that twenty-one years before he was shoveling on that spot for a dollar a day.