

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, November 17, 1881.

Gov. HOYT has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 24, to be set apart for thanksgiving and prayer.

Mrs. SCHOFIELD, the sister of the assassin, Guiteau, has arrived in Washington as a witness for her brother to establish the plea of insanity. She is said to show marked traces of the terrible suffering in which she was plunged by the horrible deed of her brother, and is much to be commiserated.

THE ponderous weapon of Judge Black has again fallen upon Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, striking him fair between the eyes. The Judge's letter written to repel the "foulest and falsest libel that was ever written against God or man," will be found on the second page of this paper.

THE parties in the organization of the next Congress will be too closely matched to be comfortable. The Republicans will be 146; the Democrats 137; the Greenbacks 9, and the Independents 1. Of the Greenbacks, three, if not four, are Republicans and will no doubt affiliate with that party to secure a Republican organization.

NOBLE AT HOME!—The city of Erie, which is largely Republican, gave Mr. Noble a handsome majority, while the county was reduced to an insignificant plurality against him. This is a stunning reply to the opposition of Mr. William L. Scott and his newspaper, which professes to be Democratic.

THE Mormons are still gathering the unfortunate by droves to their infamous and brutal society. Their missionaries, only a few days ago, passed through Nashville, Tenn., with one hundred converts from Tennessee and Georgia. How long is this brutal degradation of the daughters of the Republic to be tolerated, without some effective measures to arrest its progress?

THE Attorney General, it is announced, is about introducing proceedings in the Dauphin County Court, looking to the suppression of the abuses which have grown up to enormous proportions in the State in what is called "Graveyard Insurance Companies." He proposes to proceed against these institutions in the criminal court under the conspiracy laws. Any thing that is done to arrest the shameless frauds committed under the auspices of these companies and their agents, will command public approval.

MR. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES is now a supervisor of roads in Ohio, an office that will suit his intellectual capacity, and more than his deservings. It is said he contemplates spending the approaching winter in Europe. The visit of an American Road Supervisor in Europe, may attract attention by its novelty. He will not splurge on the emoluments of his office, but having provided himself with \$200,000 belonging to a wealthy old gentleman in New York, he may keep up appearances and lend dignity to his present official standing.

It is not a pleasant reflection that the election of the Republican boss candidate for State Treasurer, Gen. Bailey, has been secured by Democratic votes. But such is the fact. Although, perhaps, not intended to produce such a result, the Democrats who voted for Mr. Wolfe in admiration of his heroic opposition to the boss rule in his own party, just as effectually cast their ballots for the boss candidate, as if his name were stamped upon their tickets. They can now see the cost of stupidity, whether they profit by the experience or not. Democrats in Philadelphia, Union, and some other points, are somewhat conspicuous, and might study results with profit.

MAHONE'S success in carrying the State of Virginia into the disgraceful repudiation of its honest debt, is of course due to the Republican party and the favor and aid received direct from the National administration. How enduring this triumph of wrong may be, or what advantages the Republican party will acquire by its agency in the work of dishonoring a sovereign State, the sober second thought of the people will develop in due time. The masses of the Republican party are not dishonest themselves, nor are they likely to be forever excusing it in their leaders, and when they come to a full understanding that honesty was discarded and principle ignored for the purpose of giving a temporary triumph to an unprincipled adventurer ambitious of control, by a discreditable alliance, we doubt whether Mahone's success will prove in the end a winning card for the Republican party. They may rejoice now, but when due consideration is given to the complications made and the total disregard of principle which required the abandonment of the Republican organization to give success to a miserable faction, made formidable only by ignorance and led by treachery, the rejoicing will be less boisterous than it is at present with some of our Republican friends. It is true the Democracy of Virginia are defeated in their laudable effort to maintain the integrity of the "old Mother of Statesmen," but they will not be dismayed. The end is not yet. They stand upon the issue of honesty. It must triumph.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, who has been for the last week in New York attending to his "private business," and incidentally superintending the elections in that State, has returned to Washington. His return says the *Post* has "given rise to a fresh batch of Cabinet rumors. These in brief are that Secretary Lincoln will not remain in the Cabinet, having no particular desire for the place, especially as there is considerable feeling between him and Gen. Sherman. It is also alleged that Frelinghuysen will not now be Secretary of State, having lost heavily in the bursted Newark bank, and, feeling unable to keep up a \$50,000 establishment here on \$8,000. Postmaster-General James, it is said, has arranged to take care of Vanderbilt's bank on the 1st of next January. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, Mr. Filley is on a hot trail after Mr. James's portfolio. Some very interesting reading is promised when Secretary Blaine leaves the Cabinet and, with Bill Chandler, gets a chance to relieve his mind concerning MacVeagh. Ex-Senator Howe's name is not now as prominently mentioned as is Emory Storrs's as MacVeagh's successor."

BOSS QUAY nominates Galusha A. Grow as the Republican candidate for Governor. "Are you there, old Truepenny?" And this is the price at which the Independent candidate for Senator sold himself to the bosses last winter! The coquetting with our friend Gen. Beaver, then, was all a false pretense. We always thought Gen. Beaver was not the style of man to suit the bosses, and that the fact would develop itself in due time. Is Tom Cooper too, to give way, in fulfillment of the contract?

ATTORNEY GENERAL MACVEAGH, has formally retired from the Cabinet, handing over his portfolio to the Solicitor-General. This distinguished representative of Pennsylvania in the cabinet of Gen. Garfield, believing that his mission of usefulness as a cabinet minister ended with the death of his chief, tendered his resignation in good faith, not as a matter of courtesy merely, but to be relieved of a position no longer desirable. He acted wisely. He is too independent to be used for dirty partisan jobs, and too discreet to place himself in a position where he would be expected to "pull the chestnuts out

of fire" for the stalwart administration in the name of the late President.

Well Merited Defeat.

The defeat of young Mr. Astor's aspirations to go to Congress, says the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, will serve as a wholesome example to that class of people who, alas! have had too frequent occasion to believe that money and its illegal and profuse use are unfailing means of political advancement. It sometimes becomes needful to rebuke that spirit of demagogism which teaches that to wear a clean shirt and to have a certain knowledge of the forms of polite society are disqualifications of a popular representative. Good clothes and good breeding should be no bar to political honors, any more than horny hands or lack of lucre. Good men are often poor; the meanest and worst frequently happen upon wealth. Neither combination is essential. Mr. Astor may be a well disposed young man, but thus far his political ambition, as displayed in the New York Legislature, has been to train with the bosses who have flattered him for his money and who encouraged his congressional canvass, which he carried on by bribing the hoppers and lavishly patronizing the beer houses. His extravagant campaign, in which \$20 gold pieces were the leading arguments advanced in his behalf, and in which he spent \$75,000, has been the scandal even of New York politics. Gen. Grant and ex-Senator Conkling legged through his district for him on election day did not enhance the respectability of his contest. It is well that he has come to grief, and the rebuke is all the more emphatic because he has been defeated in the Republican district from which Mr. Morton resigned to accept the French mission.

His successful opponent, Mr. Flower, was a rich man too, the result of his own exertions, however, and not an inheritance like Astor's fortune. It has been misrepresented that the contest was between moneybags, but this is obviously incorrect, and Mr. Flower's character and his kind of canvass may be inferred from these sentiments avowed in his speech upon learning of his election:

Ten days ago, when there was no Democrat in this district who would accept a nomination for Congress, I said to your committee if you desired to run me on my record I would stand in the gap; but if you wanted to run my purse I would subscribe to another candidate's canvass, but I would not run myself. I announced that I would not buy to gain an election a single Republican vote. I knew that this was the wealthiest Congressional district in the United States, and I thought that it was a shame that only rich men could successfully run here. I said: "If you will stand by me and carry me through this canvass I will try and take your standard, trailing in the dust, and carry it to victory." I appealed to the people and the people have won.

I said to the people of this district, many of whom started in life as I started, that we would teach the corruptionists that they could not carry this canvass with money. I appealed to the rich and the poor and the middle classes to stand by me in this fight against corruption and, united with good Republicans who believed as we did and who believed in an honest administration, we have gained success because we were in the right.

A SYNOPSIS of the report of Secretary Kirkwood, of the Interior Department, appears in the *Washington Post*. It contains not only much instructive information but numerous suggestions, especially in regard to the Indian question, which are well worthy of the attention of Congress. He has given close attention to the advantages and defects of our Indian policy for a number of years, and the results are here embodied in hints and recommendations which have the merit of being practical as well as philanthropic. The work of civilization and pacification must necessarily be slow, and in Mr. Kirkwood's view it is only to be promoted and made successful by educating the young people of the tribes and introducing as rapidly as possible among the elders the appliances of civilized industry and the

machinery of citizenship. His idea of reducing the number of reservations is particularly to be commended. It will prove the greatest possible step toward bringing the Indians within practicable control.

GUITEAU, the assassin of the President, has been placed upon trial. His appearance in Court the first day created considerable sensation from his determination to read a speech he had prepared for the occasion, justifying his act on the ground of inspiration as the Providential agent to settle the differences in the Republican party. The man proves himself a creditable actor or an irresponsible lunatic beyond doubt. He prides himself upon the success of his attempt to change, not only the personnel but the policy of the administration, and on this account thinks his life or liberty ought not now to be in danger. "It is not pleasant says the *Post* to reflect that inter-party contests were even the remote cause of such a crime at such a hand, and that great changes in party policy have been rendered practicable by the successful effort of this assassin. However, there is not much sentimentality or romance in politics. The new Administration will soon cease to remember, if it has not already forgotten, the circumstances attending its induction into office, and will pursue the even tenor of its way in the carrying out of its own programme with as much complacency as if the opportunity for a trial of its supposed policies and methods had been approved by the ballots of the people in November, 1880, instead of the pistol of Guiteau in July, 1881." The selection of a jury commenced Monday and was continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday. On Wednesday afternoon the twelfth man was secured. The following persons compose the jury: John P. Hamlen, restaurant keeper; Fred W. Bradenburg, cigar dealer; Henry J. Bright, retired merchant; Charles J. Stewart, merchant; Thomas H. Longly, grocer; Michael Sheehan, grocer; Samuel F. Hobbs, plasterer; George W. Gates, machinist; Ralph Worme, colored, laborer; W. H. Browner, commission merchant; Thomas Hienlin, iron worker, and Joseph Prather, commission merchant. Guiteau will probably keep up his simulations of insanity to the end. He insists that he has not employed counsel, and declares that he will defend himself. The man may be insane but there is certainly a great deal of method in his madness.

REPUBLICAN Senators and Members are preparing a bill for the admission of Dakota into the Union as a State. They feel sure of two more Republican Senators if the Territory is admitted, and with them hope to secure a permanent majority in the Senate. They expect opposition from the Democrats, but depend on Mahone and David Davis to carry it through. There is nothing that the Republican leaders will balk at or hesitate to do if it promises to perpetuate their power. Of course Mahone, who is a scoundrel from skin to heart's core, will stand by them in any iniquity, and there is even reason to fear that Davis may allow his resentment against the Democrats and his hope of a re-election by the Republicans, to carry him into this scheme to pack the Senate with members who will not have much to represent beyond buffaloes, wolves and wild Indians. The Republicans in Congress have shown themselves to be perfect political desperadoes when party interests are at stake.

"EXCEPT in the Virginia election," says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "the Republican party has never appeared as the supporter of repudiation or dishonorable heresy, and the sequence of what it has done may be found in the suggestion of a Mahone organ of Virginia that the balance of the national debt shall be paid upon the Readjusters' plan adopted at the late election in that State.

Result in the State.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES—DAILY'S PLURALITY 7,002.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The following are the pluralities for Bailly and Noble by counties—all official:

| DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY. | | REPUBLICAN MAJORITY. | |
|----------------------|-------|----------------------|--------|
| Adams | 528 | Allegheny | 5,829 |
| Bedford | 237 | Armstrong | 427 |
| Berks | 5,170 | Berwick | 235 |
| Bucks | 736 | Blair | 840 |
| Cambridge | 421 | Bradford | 1,416 |
| Carlisle | 587 | Butler | 168 |
| Centre | 1,147 | Cameron | 460 |
| Clinton | 365 | Chester | 1,239 |
| Crawford | 1,153 | Crawford | 759 |
| Dauphin | 706 | Dauphin | 1,893 |
| Delaware | 1,631 | Delaware | 843 |
| Franklin | 1,101 | Erie | 528 |
| Greene | 392 | Forest | 116 |
| Harrisburg | 294 | Franklin | 244 |
| Huntingdon | 365 | Huntingdon | 395 |
| Indiana | 1,446 | Indiana | 1,946 |
| Juniata | 9 | Lackawanna | 104 |
| Lancaster | 293 | Lancaster | 4,129 |
| Lawrence | 1,288 | Lawrence | 846 |
| Lebanon | 1,825 | Lebanon | 1,529 |
| Luzerne | 878 | McKean | 385 |
| Mifflin | 220 | Mercer | 364 |
| Monroe | 1,716 | Philadelphia | 13,269 |
| Montgomery | 442 | Potter | 642 |
| Morristown | 549 | Snyder | 829 |
| Northampton | 2,464 | Somerset | 1,475 |
| Northumberland | 1,462 | Susquehanna | 879 |
| Perry | 15 | Tioga | 1,433 |
| Pike | 567 | Venango | 34 |
| Schuylkill | 3,128 | Warren | 467 |
| Sullivan | 490 | Washington | 629 |
| Union | 296 | Total | 41,032 |
| York | 516 | Total | 37,000 |
| | | Bailly's plurality | 7,002 |

Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—The semi-annual session of the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. of Philadelphia, was held here to-day. Grand Master Robert E. Wright, Jr., of Allentown, occupied the chair. A lengthy report of the decisions and actions of the grand master during the past six months was read, and after having been referred to a committee the decisions were approved. A communication from the bi-centennial association asking grand lodge to take part in the celebration next year, was read and action on same was deferred until annual meeting. Amendments relative to lodges working in third degree were laid over until annual session.

The nominations of officers to be elected in May next, then took place as follows: Grand master, Francis M. Rea, of Philadelphia; grand master, Charles M. Hickock, of Bedford; grand wardens, George Bertram, Joseph P. Robbins, John Carter, Dr. W. A. Patten, C. G. Simon, Amos H. Hall, Thomas M. Armstrong, John Server, George Hawkes, Dr. E. Hillyer, Charles N. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, and N. P. Savage, of Pittsburg; grand secretary, John B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia; grand treasurer, M. Richard Muckle, of Philadelphia; grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, Samuel F. Gwinner, of Taylorsville. Mr. Henry J. Bertil was elected trustee of the Hall Association of this city.

Guiteau's Appeal to the Legal Profession.

To the Legal Profession of America: I am on trial for my life. I formerly practiced law in New York and Chicago, and I propose to take an active part in my defense, as I know more about my inspiration and means in the case than any one. My brother-in-law, George Scoville, Esq., is my counsel, and I hereby appeal to the legal profession of America for aid. I expect to have money shortly, so I can pay them. I shall get it partly from the settlement of an old matter in New York, and partly from the sale of my book and partly from public contributions to my defense. My defense was published in the *New York Herald* on October 6, and in my speech published November 15 (yesterday). Any well known lawyer of criminal capacity desiring to assist in my defense will please telegraph without delay to George Scoville, Washington, D. C. If for any reason an application be refused the name will be withheld from the public.

[Signed] CHARLES J. GUITEAU.
In Court, Washington, D. C., November 16, 1881.

Statham's Knife.

THE READJUSTER POSTMASTER STABS A MAN IN A FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Postoffice Department is advised that Statham, the Readjuster postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., over whose confirmation there was such a contest in the Senate, yesterday had an altercation with a young man named J. G. Hicks, of Richmond, in which the latter received an ugly stab in the right shoulder. The wound is of a very painful nature, but not dangerous. Statham was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Hicks and was bailed for his appearance before the Mayor to-morrow morning.

Mahone's Victory to be Deplored.

From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Rep.
Mahone's victory in Virginia was a sweeping one—a fact to be deplored in view of the other fact that it was brought about by the assistance given it by the Republican party, or, at least, the stalwart faction of it. The Republican party, by supporting Mahone and lending him material aid in his battle for repudiation, has committed itself to that financial and dishonorable heresy, and the sequence of what it has done may be found in the suggestion of a Mahone organ of Virginia that the balance of the national debt shall be paid upon the Readjusters' plan adopted at the late election in that State.

Kentucky rivers are to be stocked with German carp.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported in Washington that George C. Gorham will be appointed assistant secretary of the treasury.

The *London Economist* says: "Virginia funded bonds have fallen 6 because of the success of the Readjustment party at the recent elections."

Charlotte Miner, a Canadian, died in the almshouse in Fall River, Massachusetts, Monday morning at the alleged age of 107 years.

There are ten iron steamers in process of construction in the ship yards of John Roach, at Chester. There are fifteen hundred hands employed.

Frederick Douglass writes a hand like copperplate. He has become very stout. According to Private Dazell his property is valued at more than \$100,000.

Ed. Partridge, colored, in Americus, Ga., on Wednesday whipped his stepdaughter, Belle Holmes, to death. The flesh was beaten from the body. The citizens threaten to lynch him.

It is understood in Washington that an additional case of embezzlement, amounting to \$40,000, has been found against Captain Howgate and the matter will be laid before the grand jury.

The steamer *Bohemia* brought to New York on the 15th inst., among its passengers one hundred and sixty of the persecuted Jews, who were the first that emigrated to Spain during last summer.

Some twenty-five persons were poisoned at New Orleans, on Tuesday last, by eating cream cakes purchased at a confectionery. The poison was verdigris, which in some way became mixed in the cakes.

The crops of Pennsylvania for the year 1881 are estimated by the State Board of Agriculture as follows: Corn 32,780,000 bushels; wheat, 19,470,000 bushels; potatoes, 6,031,250 bushels; tobacco, 22,025,000 pounds.

A note from Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield has been issued through the American Legation at London expressing her heartfelt thanks for the resolutions, addresses and letters from the various corporations, societies and persons throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

It is stated that more than 450 delegates have been already elected to the national tariff convention to meet in New York on the 29th inst., and that more than \$1,000,000,000 of capital invested in manufactures will be represented in the convention.

The *Pittsburg Chronicle* of Saturday stated that within the past week nearly one hundred and fifty freight cars loaded with freight consigned to that city over the Pennsylvania railroad were tracked between that city and Perry because of the company's inability to forward them.

The defalcations brought to light in the Cuban Treasury Department at Havana by the discovery of the stolen tax documents amount to about \$10,000,000. This sum represents about ten years' groundrent on real estate belonging to the government and valued, according to the recovered documents, at \$20,000,000.

The State capitol of Texas was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 9th inst. The majority of the State archives were saved, but the battleflags of the old republic, the seals of foreign nations and the library were destroyed, together with the monument commemorating the massacre of the Alamo, which stood in the portico of the building.

The documents seized in England in connection with the arrest of Tobin, the Fenian, relate to the establishment by force of arms of the Irish Republic. They reveal the existence of an extensive organization known as the "Royal Irish Republican Society," with numerous members. The books, rules and list of members of the society are likely to throw light on the existence of similar organizations elsewhere.

Advices from Kansas City say that Santa Fe trains have been delayed by a snow storm for nearly thirty-six hours. It has been snowing hard in Western Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. From Lakin west to Pueblo there are from six to ten inches of snow, while from La Junta west there are from eighteen to twenty inches. The cuts are full of snow and a strong wind is drifting it badly. This is the heaviest snow storm in New Mexico and Colorado that the Santa Fe railroad has ever encountered.

The Indian Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is largely devoted to a fresh discussion of the Indian question, in the course of which he strongly recommends that liberal provision be made by Congress for teaching the Indian youth our language; that upon just terms to the Indians the number and area of the existing reservations be greatly reduced; that on such reservations as are not well adapted to farming without irrigation efforts be made to teach the Indians to become husbandmen instead of endeavoring to try to make them farmers; that the Indians' titles to the reduced reservations be individualized and thoroughly protected by laws, and that the more civilized reservation Indians be encouraged to abandon their tribal relations by setting up experimental forms of local government among them as nearly alike as may be to the system of county government prevailing in the States and Territories in which the reservations are respectively located.