

# 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, December 9, 1881.

A MOB has taken charge of the officers of a broken bank in Caldwell, Kansas, and hold them for settlement. Pay or hang is the judgment. They offer collaterals for freedom, but these were not considered a legal tender in Judge Lynch's court at latest dates.

MR. GIBSON, the detective attorney employed by the late Attorney General to investigate the star route thieves, has made an exhaustive report, and is now receiving the abuse of their friends. He finds ample evidence to convict Brady, Dorsey, & Co. of all the crimes charged against them. But, these political debauchers and thieves, have earned impunity of the stalwart party, and we predict it will not fail them in the Arthur administration, whatever the pretence may be.

GEN. LOGAN was on hand promptly on the first day of the Senate session with his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army. The persisting to place this man upon the pay rolls of the army would be creditable if it were not contemptible, in view of the position he has occupied and the large amount he has already drawn from the coffers of the people.

THE Judges of the Supreme Court, despairing of Gov. Hoyt having sufficient courage to call an extra-session of the legislature this winter, have concluded to do a little legislation on their own hook. They have virtually abolished the Judicial Districts established for the convenience of the various parts of the State, for the purpose of locating the Courts permanently in Philadelphia.

TWO of the brave reformers, Messrs. Bayne and Campbell, who recently participated in the Continental conference to inaugurate measures to correct the boss methods of managing the Republican party, within the party lines, had a taste the other day of Don's whip in bossing the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. The majority of the Pennsylvania Republican members, among whom were the reformers above named, favored the election of Hiscock of New York, for speaker of the House. But Don, after a visit to the master boss at New York, called a halt, and the boys had to vault to the other side, and take Keifer, of Ohio. Bayne and Campbell, it is said, did some good swearing, but the master ordered, and Don manages to be obeyed.

THE *Pittsburg Post* gives the following sketch of the Speaker of the new House: General Joseph Warren Keifer, Speaker-elect of the House, has represented the Ohio District three times. His war record is honorable and satisfactory. He was the son of a farmer, in Bethel, Clark county, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools and finally graduated at Antioch College. He studied law and was admitted in 1858, but took the field when the war broke out in 1861. He received the commission as Major in the Third Ohio Infantry. He rapidly passed promotions until he became Colonel of the 110th Ohio Infantry. He served in all the prominent Southwestern and Southern campaigns, and was severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. For meritorious services he obtained the rank of Brigadier General from Abraham Lincoln, and received a brevet Major General on being mustered out the volunteer service. He had served four years and four months and received four wounds. He was appointed Lieut. Colonel of U. S. Infantry, but preferred, to resume his legal practice. In 1870 he was elected to the Ohio State Senate. He was a delegate to the Hayes Presidential Convention and was elected to Congress in 1876, 1878 and 1880.

## The Outlook.

The first Republican Congress since 1874 assembles to-day; and what do we see there? The lobby, which disappeared under Randall, is gathering again in grand force, and will soon make itself felt as in the halcyon days of Grant. But when is the reform within the party to begin?—*New York Sun*.

When power passed from the Republican party in Congress six years ago. Every kind of business and every form of industry carried on in any and every part of the land was under the great cloud of financial distress that then hung like a pall over the nation. With six years of economy, practiced in the appropriations of the public money necessary to maintain the public service and carry on the needed public improvements came universal prosperity. During this period no corporations were made powerful by Congress giving to them territory enough to make an Empire. The public lands were saved to and for actual settlers. During this period the rich and naturally productive States of the South were rid of that worst class of all thieves and human pests—the carpet-bagger. These States were permitted once more to rise to the dignity of sovereigns, and live under the reign of law, administered by their purest and best of men. In Congress their representatives were able, honest, and true to the interests of their States, as well as of the nation.

The credit of the government advanced almost beyond measure. When its bonds, drawing six per cent. interest, and over, became due, it was enabled to refund them first, at four and a half per cent, then four, and but for the crime committed against the people, by R. B. Hayes who was conceived and thrown upon them in fraud, the last six hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the old bonds could have been refunded at three per cent.

Another great reform came with the Democratic Congress. The lobby, the most powerful that ever existed, was driven from the halls of Congress—its business ceased when the House became Democratic. There was then no opportunity to set up Credit Mobilier and De Golyer jobs for the extremely virtuous Republicans of the House to invest in. There were no more railroad, telegraph and steamship subsidies to be forced through by corruption and fraud. Whiskey rings and revenue thieves disappeared. Randall was in the chair and manfully did he crush this monster's head and drive him from place and power.

But as power again returns to the Republican party we see the gathering of the lobby in grand force again. The prosperity of the people will be used to destroy them as in the days of Grant. Whole empires of the public domain will be given to corporations, which in return will be expected to use their power to intimidate and overthrow the will of the people. Corporations in existence will be strengthened, whiskey rings, revenue rings, treasury rings, DeGolyer and Credit Mobilier rings, or their likes, will spring into existence with mushroom quickness, yet be as permanent as it is possible for the lobby to make them. Repudiation, a thing unheard of under Democratic rule, is taken and fostered and caressed and made powerful by the Republican party as it returns to power. Repudiation is made the chief plank of a platform on which they carry a state campaign. It bids the parasites that had been driven from the South, return and begin anew their system of plunder; pile debts mountain high upon their states and then repudiate. You will be aided in this by all the power of the Republican party. Fortunate indeed will the Southern people if under the joint reign of the Boss, the ring, and the lobby they are not turned over to the rule of the bayonet. With the Republicans again in control of both branches of Congress, and a long session under such auspices in prospective, such is the outlook presentive for the contemplation of a thoughtful people.

## A Severe Arraignment.

In a recent speech to the Democracy of New York, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia made the following arraignment of Rutherford B. Hayes, late fraudulent President of the United States. Referring to the power of the national banks of the country, in connection with the three per cent. funding bill, passed by a Democratic Congress and vetoed by Mr. Hayes, Mr. Randall is thus reported:

"He spoke of the power of the national banks as the most nefarious ever wielded by any corporations in a civilized country, and then he said that President Hayes vetoed the bill. He had no more right to do it, continued the speaker, than I have to cut all your throats; but he committed a great public wrong for private interests. That is, perhaps a strong thing to say; but I received the original message of veto by President Hayes' own messenger, and the erasures and changes in the manuscript of that message proved absolutely that the veto was written two days at least before he received the bill."

Nobody ever doubted that the veto of the funding bill was prompted by the national banks, and that it was intended to subvert their interests; but the positive declaration of ex-Speaker Randall that Hayes wrote his veto message "two days at least before he received the bill," will convince all all candid men that the message was conceived in iniquity and was the absolute production of a corrupt bargain. The proof produced by Mr. Randall would damn anybody but Mr. Hayes; but as he is already past praying for, his sanctimonious character is not likely to suffer any material damage.

THE first session of the forty-seventh Congress began at noon on Monday last, and was organized by the election of the officers nominated by the Republican caucus, J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, Speaker; Edward M'Pherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Walter P. Brownlow, Doorkeeper; George W. Hooker, Sergeant-at-Arms; Henry Sherwood, Postmaster and the Rev. F. D. Power, Chaplain. Two hundred and eighty-eight out of the two hundred and ninety-three members were present—the absentees being Democrats. The Democrats voted for S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker, and the Greenbackers for Nicholas Ford, of Missouri. The House being thus organized Speaker Keifer proceeded to swear in the members and after some skirmishing about seats and the appointment of the several committees to wait upon the President and the Senate to announce that the legislative hall was in motion and ready to roll, and receive messages, adjourned. On Tuesday the message of the President was delivered, but as we have not space for it now, nor time for extended remarks, we defer publication to next week.

STRINGENT, but just! Henry Jones, an election officer, was sentenced by Judge Ludlow of Philadelphia the other day to an imprisonment of forty days for neglecting to require the necessary proof of a vote, which turned out to be fraudulent. The offence in this case was considered by the Court a neglect of duty, more than an intent to commit a crime, and the sentence was light in consequence, but it may admonish election officers that it is getting unsafe to pass carelessly over the responsible duties they are chosen to perform in giving due voice to the people in maintaining their most solemn right of suffrage. The prosecutions now in process of the villains who have made the elections in Philadelphia a fraud and reproach upon civil institutions, under such sentence as Judge Ludlow brings to attention, is notice to the bosses as well as to their lackies, that frauds can no longer be carried on as a business without great peril.

THE REV. MR. POWERS, the new chaplain of Congress, had to pledge himself to stalwart Republicanism before election. If he can consistently with his pledge, keep that kind of politics out of his prayers, his chances for reputation as a divine will not be lessened.

GUTEAU's trial is approaching its end. The defence has about concluded the evidence that will be offered in his behalf, and after the lawyers and judge have had their say in the case, the responsibility of a decision will fall upon the jury. A strong effort has been made to show that the prisoner is insane, but what impression the effort has made upon the jury will not be known until after a verdict is rendered. The prisoner has continued his absurd interruptions down to the present time, and has given the trial more the character of a roaring farce than a serious transaction in which the life of a human being is at stake.

AN exchange says, it is whispered that Ex-Senator Coukling will be connected in a high position with the Arthur administration before long. Why, he has it now. Is he not the acknowledged boss of the administration, and is not our Don his trusty lieutenant? Ask Congressmen Bayne and Campbell. They have felt the pressure.

SENATOR ISAAC HERETER died at his residence near Gettysburg, on Friday evening last of pneumonia. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1870-71, and was elected to represent York and Adams in the Senate in 1878. He was a farmer and highly esteemed as a sensible and creditable representative.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

AN UNPOPULAR CHANGE.—The railroad company has made a change in the running of the afternoon trains that is not received with much favor by the citizens of Bellefonte. The mail west in the afternoon no longer comes up to town—passengers from here being taken down to Milesburg on the Snow Shoe train and transferred at that point to the regular train. The transfer is justly complained of as an inconvenience to which the railroad company should not subject passengers. Bellefonte is the most important passenger and freight station on the road and the people of the town who contribute so much to the treasury of the company are certainly entitled to some consideration and should receive fair treatment and reasonable accommodations. We trust therefore the company will reconsider the present arrangement and permit the trains to run to Bellefonte as usual. Some years ago the same thing was attempted, but it did not work with any kind of satisfaction and it will not be found to do any better now.

PLEASANT GAP BREVITIES.—The Gap is unusually quiet at this time, the only excitement being over the public play going on daily in Washington, and the Beehive store, where the news is also dealt out, is always thronged at mail time by news seekers waiting for the daily papers containing the account of the proceedings of the trial.

The Literary society has been reopened at the pike school house and this week will discuss the propriety of hanging or not hanging Giteau. On the decision rendered by this august assemblage will depend the life or death of the great national prisoner.

The Bible class is now fairly on its feet again. The worthy Francis has resigned, but others have taken hold of it and will follow as closely as may be in his footsteps. That the Gap is a good place to live in, but a bad place so far as work is concerned, is evident from the fact of several of the residents being away working now; among whom are J. Eckenroth, E. H. Noll, W. H. Noll, John Harrison, Sr., and C. Waltz is getting ready to go. We do not know whether they are all busied at their respective trades or lecturing, but likely the former.

The new cabinet, carpenter shop now in process of erection, is a fine looking building and will soon be completed and the party owning it will be ready for any work entrusted to him as before mentioned.

Our merchant, Bill, should not complain for want of business judging from the amount of customers congregated there in the evening. Probably not so much custom as company, for we notice all the big guns are there assembled discussing the leading events of the day, while Bill is cussing them for sampling his relishes. But boys that is played, for he has put them out of reach. SHINBONE.

You are invited to call and examine the fine Holiday Goods at Zeller's Drug Store.

The only physician we have had in the family for three years is PERUSA—the best.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Court commenced on Monday morning with President Judge Mayer and Associate Judges, Franck and Diven on the bench.

Sheriff Spangler offered the following deeds for acknowledgment: John Spangler, sheriff, to George L. Reed; same to Edward Brown, Jr.; same to Barbara A. Bitner; same to R. Mulholland; same to Adam Hoy; same to John Stoner, same to Adam Hoy.

The first case called was Daniel Weiland vs. Elizabeth Mallory. Jury called and sworn when a juror was withdrawn and cause continued at the cost of plaintiff.

Joseph Ross vs. M. Runkle. Defendant confesses judgment for the sum of \$5.00.

On motion of J. L. Spangler, Esq., Horace P. Glover, Esq., was sworn and admitted to practice in the several courts of Centre county.

Bradley Childs, et al. vs. H. Merriman, H. A. Merriman, D. H. Merriman and Samuel Marsh. Action of trespass. Cutting timber on plaintiff's lands and suit brought to recover the value of the timber. Jury called and sworn. After the evidence had been heard and the case argued, the plaintiffs moved to be allowed to change the form of action from trespass to assumpsit. The motion was allowed and a juror was withdrawn and the cause continued.

Lucinda Spangler vs. S. H. Kunes. Plaintiff charges defendant with polluting a well of water on her premises in the town of Eggleville. On trial at the time we go to press.

—I wish I were you about two hours, she said to her husband with great tenderness. "And why, my dear?" he asked. "Because" said she, toying affectionately with his watch chain, "because then I would buy my wife a new bonnet." He looked at her wildly for a moment, and thinking her mind was wandering from a disordered state of her liver, he bought instead a box each of Green's No. 1 and 2 Liver Pills.

—Horace Glover, Esq., of Millburg, one of the rising young members of the Union county bar, called at the DEMOCRAT office on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Glover came to Bellefonte on legal business which was satisfactorily arranged. It was his first visit to our town, and he expresses himself as highly delighted with the place. We trust he will soon have occasion to call again.

—Holiday Goods just opened, and now on exhibition and sale at Zeller's Drug Store.

—PERUSA is in itself a great physician.

Suicide of Warren Woodward.

HIS BODY DISCOVERED THREE DAYS AFTER THE SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Times.

READING, December 6. Warren Woodward, attorney-at-law, aged 27 years, the only son of late Warren J. Woodward, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was found in his room this morning, shot through the head. The body, when found, was in an advanced state of decomposition and had evidently lain there for some time. The last seen of Woodward was on Saturday evening, when he told some of his friends that he was going to leave the city on a visit. This was thought to be the case until a party of friends concluded to visit his rooms, which are in the law building of George F. Baer. The rooms occupied are three in number and are elegantly furnished, the front one being a library, in which is said to be the finest selection of law books in the State, left to the deceased by his father. One of the rooms is occupied as a bed chamber, and in this, after the door was broken open was found the lifeless body of the young lawyer stretched at full length on the bed, with the revolver still clasped in his hand, which was lying across his breast. Deceased has but one sister, married to F. B. Howe, of Danville, son of Bishop Howe. The body was taken in charge by friends and the relatives living in Wilkesbarre notified. The funeral will take place at that point. Woodward graduated from Princeton College in 1876 and studied law in this city where he was admitted to the bar.

The Death of General Kilpatrick.

The consul at Valparaiso telegraphs to the State Department that Minister Judson Kilpatrick died at Santiago on Sunday last. He was born in New Jersey in 1838 and graduated at West Point in April, 1861. He served as captain at the battle of Big Bethel, and in the autumn of the same year became a lieutenant colonel of cavalry. In 1862 he took part in various operations of the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1863, after which he engaged in a raid to release the Federal prisoners at Richmond. He commanded the cavalry of Sherman's army on the march from Atlanta to the sea. After the war he took an active part in politics, being minister to Chili during Grant's first term. In 1872 he supported the nomination of Horace Greeley. He was appointed minister to Chili by President Garfield soon after his accession last March. He has been ill for some time and his death has been expected.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Mr. Flouth, of Peoria, stepped off a Pullman car in his sleep and lit in a corn field.

A California lady this year has made 60,000 gallons of wine and a proportionate quantity of brandy.

Jay Gould, after a contest, has succeeded in obtaining control of the New York and New England Railroad.

Simon Draper, living at Reedsville, Millin county, shot eighteen squirrels in seven hours, on Thanksgiving day.

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks it probable that worthy soldiers get as much as ten per cent. of the money paid out every year for pensions.

Secretary Folger, it is said, will be transferred to the Supreme bench, and Roscoe Conkling appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Anything to provide for the Boss.

A bill has already been introduced in Congress for the punishment of attempts to take the life of a President. Imprisonment for life is the penalty, and it is none too severe.

Lost his girl. Miss Nellie Hazleton, well known as the belle of St. Louis, who a couple of summers ago was reported as betrothed to Samuel J. Tilden, was married to Mr. Fred J. Paramore, millionaire, a resident of St. Louis.

The Republicans are said to hold the House by a slender majority. They don't hold the Senate that way, however, for they hold it by David Davis, who is by no means slender. There may be said to be some weight in this remark.

Price and Ham, the two Arkansas train robbers, who have been dangerously ill, are reported out of danger. The boys were looking forward to being pardoned out after serving for two or three years. The sentence is for seventy years.

There are seventeen contests filed for seats in the house of representatives, nearly all of them from the south. These contests generally cost from \$5,000 upwards each. At an average of that figure it will cost the country \$85,000 to dispose of the claims of these seventeen gentlemen.

The body of a man genteely dressed was found floating in the river below Richmond the other day. In the pocket of his clothing was found a copy of the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, which is supposed to be the immediate cause of his disaster.

The directory of the Pennsylvania railroad company has organized a system for the benefit of trainmen on the road. Small contributions will be required from members, and benefits will be given in case of sickness or death, and pensions in old age. The membership will not be compulsory, and the trainmen will be represented in the management of the system.

Permelia Erickson, an eccentric maiden lady, aged seventy years, living at Port Monmouth, New Jersey, committed suicide by hanging. The authorities found \$4,000 in a bureau, and put two men in charge until the relatives would claim the effects. When the relatives took charge the \$4,000 was missing.

A few days since, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were enjoying a sail in the pleasant yacht Widgeon, near Havre de Grace, one of the ladies wagered that she could kill a duck on the wing with a single rifle-shot. Bets were made on the result, the lady fired and brought down her bird. One of the gentlemen is now looking for a pair of eight-button kid gloves to pay his bet.

The Burns brothers, who are on trial at Clarion for the forgery of the title deeds, seem to have succeeded in a barefaced swindle simply because of their audacity. Men in Clarion and Butler counties purchased the deeds to Missouri lands at very favorable rates, and subsequently discovered that the papers were forgeries and worthless. A hundred of these deeds have already been traced to the two Burns brothers, and their conviction and the imposition of heavy sentences seem now beyond all question.

## Married at Last.

THE MAN WHO DESERTED HIS LOVE ON THE WEDDING DAY RECTIFIES AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Times.

WILKESBARRE, December 4. James P. Weller, the lover whose strange conduct in deserting beautiful Bessie Norris on the morning of their wedding day caused much comment, and who returned subsequently to find the poor girl prostrated with brain fever, made things all right this morning by marrying his affianced. The affair is most remarkable in many respects. The sudden flight of the lover threw Miss Norris on a bed of sickness; where she lay between life and death for many days. Upon Weller's return he went to see her. He was refused admission to the house by the lady's mother. He pushed his way in and caught her in his arms as she was approaching him from her sick couch. After that the physicians ordered him to remain by her. He did so, nursing her until she was out of danger. She was willing to forgive him for his conduct, the mother's objections were overcome, and this morning the two were married in the bride's home. Miss Norris was robed in a magnificent bridal costume and the ceremony was performed under a large floral horse-shoe. A household of guests enjoyed a grand wedding breakfast, and the newly-married couple subsequently started on a tour to Florida.