

The Centre Democrat.

SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 3.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881.

NO. 50.

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Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, December 15, 1881.

POSTMASTER GEN. JAMES has sent in a written resignation to take effect on the first of January.

THE WORLD MAY come to an end this year, in verification of Mother Shipton's prophecy, but the controversy of the physicians over the treatment of President Garfield is likely to go on forever.

ROSS CONKLING having in a pet retired from the Senate, Boss Cameron seems to be the only hope left upon which Arthur can rely to marshal the stalwart forces in the senate. The familiar order in Presidential circles is "Ask Cameron."

TOMORROW will be the first day for the presentation of bills in the lower branch of Congress. It is said that when Pennsylvania is called the Hon. Samuel J. Randall will introduce his bill to redeem and refund a portion of the bonded debt of the United States in three per cent. bonds.

MR. RUTHENFORD B. HAYES is announced to sail from New York in a few days for Europe. His official position as an Ohio statesman will give him standing, and the savings from Tilden's salary will furnish the means for extended travel and entertainment.

THE proceedings of Congress promise to be unusually spicy and interesting this winter. With such a leader as ex-Speaker Randall on the Democratic side, and such "half-breeds" as Kasson and Hiscock, on the floor, the stalwart speaker will need all the back-bone which Arthur, Grant & Co., can supply him.

It is alleged that the frauds committed under the "Pension Arrearage Act" have been so extensive as to necessitate its repeal by Congress and a thorough investigation instituted. This has no doubt been a great job, and it is believed that a very small amount of the millions appropriated have gone to the men who fought and suffered in the war.

THE White House having been thoroughly overhauled and improved, President Arthur moved into it last week, and is now ready to receive stalwart applications for office. No "half-breeds" need apply. Boss Don is on guard ranking as a lieutenant, with chances for the removal of general headquarters from New York to Washington.

THE Repudiators and Republican members of the Virginia legislature met in caucus on Tuesday last, and nominated Riddleberger, Mahone's man Friday, for United States Senator. Lewis, the Republican candidate for the place, was obliged to take a back seat, under orders from the Arthur administration. Billy Mahone may be said to carry the administration in his pantaloons pocket. His wishes dare not be disregarded.

A pair of sole leather, two feet long, burned in the centre to make it hard, oiled at the extremities to make it pliable, and mounted on a hickory handle a foot and a half long, is the exquisite instrument with which an officer of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys is said to have been in the habit of enforcing order and punishing offenses among the lads under his charge. His favorite plan, according to accounts given by the pupils, was to strip off a boy's outer clothing, tie him over a chair, and lay on the lash until the blood flowed profusely.—N. Y. Tribune.

If the Tribune could have located this brutality in the South, would it have noticed it with such apparent indifference as marks the above paragraph? Not much. "Southern brutality" would have hung in legible caps over the article as a delicious morsel for Northern readers.

A Candidate for Governor.

Next year the voters of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect a Governor of State, and already the politicians, especially of the Republican party, are looking ahead for suitable candidates. It is currently reported that the bosses of the Republicans have definitely determined that our excellent townsman, Gen. James A. Beaver, shall be their candidate, and that his nomination shall be forced upon the party by all the means which the machine can employ in his behalf. We are led to these remarks by noticing a letter in the Philadelphia Times, of last Saturday, from the Washington correspondent, giving under flaming head lines such as the "Stalwart Claim," "General Beaver fixed upon as the Machine Candidate for Governor," "President Arthur to take a Hand and Actively Support Beaver," etc., etc., an account of a conference held in that city. The result of this conference of the Stalwart leaders is thus summed up:

"After much informal interchange of opinion on the subject between the stalwart leaders here (Washington) it was finally determined that General James A. Beaver, of Centre county, should be accepted as the stalwart candidate for Governor.

There was some Stalwart misgiving in accepting Gen. Beaver. He followed Cameron at Chicago and acted as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the interest of Grant, and he put himself in accord with Cameron last winter when he was made the candidate for Senator at Cameron's house, but there is nevertheless some latent distrust of Beaver lest he might set up for himself in case of his election. It was finally decided, however, that with the President thoroughly Stalwart, and ready to wield the whole power of the administration for the nomination and election of Beaver by the most aggressive Stalwart methods, Beaver would be so well led to the Stalwart line that he could not separate himself from his friends.

President Arthur is cognizant of the Stalwart union on General Beaver, and he will at once throw the whole power of his administration to unify the party in Beaver's support. He is a thoroughly-trained machine politician himself and he will render invaluable service to the Beaver cause in the contest for the nomination. No man will be appointed to any important place in Pennsylvania who does not cordially support the Stalwart programme, and it is confidently expected that with the completely organized machine power that nominated Bailey, against all the moral power of the Garfield administration, they can now, with the active aid of President Arthur, reduce the opposition to Beaver to a mere corporal's guard in the Convention."

We have nothing but the kindest feelings for our friend and neighbor, and are therefore free to say that we think it would probably be better for him in the end had he not been so prominently pushed forward by the bosses of the machine. There is one thing, however, of which we think we can confidently assure the bosses. They need not trouble themselves with a "latent distrust" of the General. He will never desert his friends. He was one of that noble band of 306 who supported Grant, and he will stand by his stalwart friends as gallantly now as he did in the Chicago convention.

It is not a new honor to Centre county to furnish a Governor for the great commonwealth of which we are all so proud. That able, popular and incorruptible statesman, William Bigler, was for a number of years a resident of the county, learning in our midst the trade of a printer and acquiring those solid and sterling accomplishments which enabled him to make for himself a grand reputation in his long and successful public life. Next after Bigler came the brilliant and distinguished William F. Packer, a native of the county and also a printer by trade. A man of extensive knowledge, thoroughly well versed in public affairs, an eloquent and impressive orator, he was one of the best Governors the State ever had. Packer was succeeded in office by the eloquent and patriotic Curtin, whose whole useful life has been identified with the interests of our county. For six years, in the trying time of war, he gave himself up to the exacting duties of his office with a fidelity, a patriotism, and a zealous devotion to duty

that have immortalized his honorable name.

Centre county having already added these three distinguished names to the roll of Pennsylvania Governors, it is scarcely to be expected that the nomination of Gen. Beaver will excite any unusual or undue transports of joy or popular enthusiasm on the part of our people. It is nevertheless a pleasure to know that we still have among us the material from which Governors can be made. Gen. Beaver is an excellent citizen, stands high socially and professionally, has a good military record, and possesses considerable force of character. Beyond these qualities, his best friends will not claim for him the possession of any extraordinary fitness for the office of Governor over and above that possessed by a number of other citizens even of our own county.

We are tempted in this connection to say that should our townsman receive the honor of the Republican nomination, as now seems to be conceded, the Democratic convention might also cast a wandering eye to our town for a candidate. We venture to say that one can be found who will be in every respect the peer of Gen. Beaver. The Hon. C. T. Alexander might be named as one, or Adam Hoy, Esq., as another. Both are gentlemen of the highest personal character; both are active and influential Democrats; both are able and prominent members of the Bellefonte bar, and in the requisite qualifications for high civil office either one of them is fully the equal of the proposed Republican nominee. If it is to be Beaver on the Republican side, let us claim all the honors for our county and ask our Democratic friends to give us Alexander or Hoy.

THE funeral of Col. John W. Forney took place from his late residence in Philadelphia on last Monday afternoon, and brought together an immense throng of the friends and admirers of the lamented gentleman to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. For several hours a line of men, women and children, representing many classes of society, passed through the house to take their last look at the face of the dead.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. T. T. Everett, of St. Stephen's M. E. Church, Germantown, and the Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, of the Broad Street Baptist Church, both of whom were warm personal friends of Colonel Forney. The floral offerings were of the richest and most appropriate type. At the head of the casket was an exquisite and elaborate design, "The Gates Ajar," presented by John McCullough, the actor, and at the foot a magnificent piece presented by John Russell Young and representing a cross, pillow and crown, emblematic of suffering, rest and victory. Dr. Frank A. Getchel, William H. Brady and many other friends of the deceased had also presented beautiful floral tributes. At one o'clock the casket was closed and borne to the hearse by the following gentlemen: General Winfield Scott Hancock, Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall, General D. E. Sickles, Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Congressman William D. Kelley, Congressman E. B. Hart, of New York; George W. Childs, A. K. McClure, Daniel Dougherty and Lewis C. Cassidy. The funeral cortege then immediately proceeded to West Laurel Hill, where the body was deposited in the family vault, the last ceremonies being conducted by the Rev. Dr. Everett.

HON. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, succeeds Secretary Blaine in the State department. His nomination was sent to the Senate last week by the President, and having once been a member of the Senate the nomination was promptly confirmed without being referred to a committee. An exchange, well acquainted with the antecedents of Mr.

Frelinghuyssen, aptly remarks that he "is a respectable gentleman, of respectable attainments and with a respectable name. That he is a statesman will not be claimed by his intimate friends, nor would it, under any circumstances, be conceded by impartial critics. That there is any comparison between his natural or acquired ability and that of his predecessor, Mr. Baine, is not even a matter for discussion. As an incumbent of the office, he will be dignified, and perhaps heavy, as becometh a man of his wealthy family and social position. A commonplace and routine management of the State Department, during his continuance in office, is all that the public will expect, and nobody is likely to meet with either agreeable or unhappy disappointments." In politics Mr. Frelinghuyssen is a stalwart of the Grant kind, and he will act with the machine at all times and under all circumstances. Thus the stalwarts step to the front.

SOME of the papers, and amongst them the Washington Post, the Democratic organ at Washington, have recently made strong appeals in favor of Congress further providing in a proper manner for the widow of Abram Lincoln, representing her as poor and needy. This ought not to be, and if the American people believed that the widow of the good and generous Lincoln is in the indigent circumstances represented, or even deprived of the luxuries and elegancies of life by pecuniary inability to procure them, Congress would be importuned from every hamlet in the country to make liberal appropriation for her relief, or her necessities supplied by generous contribution. But is it so? We believe Congress originally voted her \$75,000 and we have seen it stated that she is in receipt of an annual income of \$4,000 from bonds invested for her. If this be so, she cannot be in want of ample means, and the attempt to create an unwarranted sympathy is wrong and implies an unjust censure which the government has not earned. Besides, Mr. Lincoln's sons are in full tide of prosperity, one of them being a member of the President's Cabinet, who would not see the mother in need of anything that would contribute to her comfort or happiness.

GOV. HOLLIDAY, of Virginia, in his last message to the Legislature which convened on the 7th instant, discusses the debt question. This subject so prominent in the politics of that State where the parties divided on the question of honest payment, having become a familiar topic outside of Virginia, it may be interesting to read the views of Gov. Holliday. We therefore make the following extracts from his message. After referring to the legislation had upon the State debt question, beginning with what is known as the Barbor bill passed in 1877-78, and ending with the Riddleberger bill which failed to become a law by reason of the Governor's veto. The McCulloch bill remains upon the statute book and under its provisions the sum of \$8,781,981, or nearly one-third of the debt was funded, but owing to the agitation which was incited against it, the bill is inoperative. The defeat of this measure he regards as a serious calamity. Referring to his exercise of the veto power in the case of the Riddleberger bill, Gov. Holliday says:

While the exercise of this power is not grateful, it is not now practically any cause of regret. Had the bill been approved by the Governor, they would not have stood the test of the courts, and more than ever we would have been at sea. The grounds upon which the vetoes were based have not only been approved by our own highest State court, but more recently still by the unanimous decision (save one justice dissenting) of the Supreme Court of the United States. Our own court had said: "The honored name and high credit secured to a State by unbroken faith, even in adversity, will, apart from all other considerations, be worth more to her in dollars—incalculably more—than the comparatively insignificant amount of the interest on a portion of the public debt, enjoyed by breach of contract." The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States

quotes these as "words full of wisdom," and adds: "The court thus expressed a great truth which all just men appreciate, that there is no wealth or power equal to that which ultimately comes to a State when in all her engagements she keeps her faith unbroken." Have we reason to know and feel that the Supreme Court has received but little sympathy from the coordinate departments of the United States Government in these profound and lofty sentiments?

He then proceeds to consider the financial condition of the State and show that the current revenues together with the balance of \$276,964 estimated by the auditor, for the fiscal year, will nearly, if not quite, pay the interest on the entire principal of the debt of the State, consol, peeler and unfunded—at the rates of interest it now bears, in the hands of the holders, whatever may be its form—full interest to the colleges, all the expenses of government, and the amount annually due the public free schools. He then says:

It is with profound interest I call your attention to these matters. They involve the destinies of Virginia. These destinies are in a great measure confided to you. More precious have never been entrusted to any legislative body. A prouder history has never been made by any people or State. Not a blot has yet fallen upon a single page of that record. The works of her sons have not only embellished her own fame, but have been built into the fabric, and now constitute much of the Republic's glory. They are a birthright, and cannot and must not be sold or bartered. * * * It has been alleged that the Federal Government has invaded the limits of our State, and by power, patronage and money has controlled its affairs. If this be true, it will at once be admitted that a departure has been made, without precedent in our annals, threatening a disruption of the fundamental principles of our system of government, and a fatal blow being struck at the liberties of the people.

Virginia has been accused of attempting the mean crime of repudiation. It has been charged—the facts here, too, have gone into history and will show—that the Federal Government, or the party directing its destinies, has used its patronage, power, and money to hurry her along that rugged and disreputable way. If this be true, then if there be any stigma, it has been taken from our commonwealth and fastened upon the Republic, and will be with difficulty, if ever, erased. The transfer will not hide it. It will not disappear, nor die; but will bloom out sooner or later in unespeakable disasters. Representative governments like ours are based in consent and good faith; in full tide of prosperity, one of them being a member of the President's Cabinet, who would not see the mother in need of anything that would contribute to her comfort or happiness.

Whatever other people, parties or States may say or do, let us trust that those who now or may hereafter have the custody of Virginia's affairs will stand fast to the work and traditions of the fathers. As they were the founders of this grand system of government, that has brought to us and the world such countless blessings, so should it elsewhere drift or be driven from its mooring in the hands of faithless, ignorant and forgetful men. May their descendants here hold firmly to its principles till the storm be overpast, and keep them to the day when sober second thought shall demand their restoration!

GEN. SLOCUM, of Buffalo, one of the bravest and most accomplished officers of the war, visited Wilkesbarre the other day where he was overhauled by a reporter of the Union Leader who was favored by a very interesting conversation with this gallant Union officer. Gen. Slocum is a Democrat of very pronounced views and did not hesitate to express himself in distinct terms. Speaking of the effect in New York of the choice of Keifer as Speaker of the House over Hiscock, he claims that the breach between the Stalwarts and Half-breeds will be so widened "that compromise will be impossible."

In reply to the question "have you seen Gen. Hancock lately?" he says: "I was with him a short time yesterday morning. He has just returned from a two week's shooting in North Carolina. He brought back two barrels of ducks brought down by his own hands. He looks as handsome and as rosy as a bride. I never saw a man hold his own so well as Hancock. He's the perfect picture of health. And his

appearance is just about as handsome as his record is since his defeat. History doesn't give us another such example of a Presidential candidate, not only holding, but increasing popular favor after a defeat."

"Is there any talk of his re-nomination General?"

"It's a little early in the day perhaps, to say much about that, but if you could hear what I have heard in certain high councils, you would surely write it down that Hancock is the coming man."

"How about Mr. Tilden?"

"Why, my dear sir, you should see him. The old gentleman is growing physically feeble every day. He's in a condition now that is pitiful to see. He totters like one with the palsy. I doubt if he would be able to endure a journey to Washington. The talk in the papers about Mr. Tilden's aspirations for 1884 is all talk I assure you. His best friends believe he is getting ready to die."

"You know President Arthur pretty well General, do you not?"

"Yes I know him pretty thoroughly."

"Will he disappoint the Republican party?"

"Not the Stalwarts."

"But do you not think he'll pour oil on the troubled waters?"

"Arthur will be the same Chest Arthur of old. He'll rule or ruin, and he'll stick to the old Stalwart plank till he dies, party or no party. There's no compromising with him. He'll put out the Stalwart diet and those who accept it well and good. But he'll put no sugar in it."

THE best thing, remarks the Harrisburg Patriot, in President Arthur's first message is what was not in it. Its freedom from all sectional allusions was an agreeable surprise to the sensible people of the country. Even Garfield could not help indulging in them in his inaugural. But Arthur has proved himself too wise and politic to mar his official message with the usual sectional controversy. It must not be lightly assumed, however, that the republican party is becoming divested of its narrow sectional hatreds and animosities because the temporary head of the party chooses to ignore them in his official communications to congress. When the time comes around the old sectional cries will resound throughout the northern land, and the banner of the bloody shirt will be again lifted. Clerk McPherson will bring out revised editions of his old campaign documents on rebel claims and rebel pensions, and the party organs will be filled with new versions of rebel outrages. Sectionalism is the animating spirit of the republican party. When the party ceases to be sectional it will cease to exist.

DR. EDWARD CHARLES SPITZKA, of New York, testified in the Guiteau trial the other day that, in his opinion, the assassin is insane. The government counsel harbor the suspicion that the Doctor is a "crank," hardly less distinguished than Guiteau himself, and they propose, if possible, to prove him so. It does not seem likely that there will be much of a contest between the doctors on the direct issue of insanity. Upon the point that Guiteau was sane enough on the 2d of July to be responsible for his crime, the experts on both sides appear to be practically agreed. There was for a time a belief, perhaps not generally admitted, but to a certain extent prevalent, that the prisoner's infirmity of mind was such as to render him a more fitting subject for confinement in a lunatic asylum than for execution upon a scaffold. Latterly, however, the opinion prevails that while there is something unusual in the mental organism of Guiteau, the insanity in his case is not sufficient to prevent him from being amenable to the law for a violation of its criminal provisions. It is very probable that the counsel and relatives of the prisoner have begun to realize this fact, for some time apparent to outsiders.

THE echoes of a Presidential "no" for Senator Davis, of Illinois, do not seem to be resounding over the country, regardless of the full notice of his secure position on the fence.

THE local government of New York is said to cost thirty dollars a year for each inhabitant.