

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, January 26, 1882.

THE Mahone Legislature of Virginia, startled to find they had something in the state they are powerless to repudiate, were considering at late dates where they can fly to escape the small-pox.

ANOTHER prize in the "lottery of assassination." Judge Taft of Ohio, who it will be remembered was the pliant Attorney General in the Grant administration, it is announced will this week be appointed Minister to Russia.

THE Committee on Pensions in the Senate have agreed to report a bill granting to Mrs. Lincoln, a gratuity of \$15,000 in cash to be available immediately, and providing that from and after the enactment of this bill, her annual pension of \$3,000 shall be increased to \$5,000 per annum.

R. LISTER SMITH, of Philadelphia has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$100 fine for shooting Samuel Joseph in the foot. Served him right, but Sam ought to be admonished to have same shelter provided for the protection of big feet previous to the next convention.

IN the investigation to discover the cause of the late terrible railroad calamity at Spuyten Duyvil, New York, there seems to be considerable doubt whether the disaster is chargeable to the neglect of the brakeman, or to the carousing members of the Legislators on board, which it is alleged tampered with the air-brakes and created an amount of confusion and disorder, that could scarcely result in anything less than disaster.

A STATE Temperance convention was held at Harrisburg, last week, and adopted a resolution suggesting the form of an amendment to the constitution to be submitted to the legislature providing that no liquors fermented, brewed or distilled, shall be sold as a beverage, and the sale for other purposes shall be regulated by adequate laws. They also resolved that they will continue to ask for the passage of prohibition laws, and that the object of the temperance people shall be the election of temperance men to office, in all which they ask the co-operation of ministers and public officers.

GENERAL BEAVER, who is prominently mentioned as a Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a worthy man, a brave soldier and would make a strong candidate, but those who are officiously pressing his claims are at the same time trying to make his nomination an impossibility by labeling him as the Cameron machine candidate.—*Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette, Rep.*

THE Gazette endorses the candidacy of Gen. Beaver in the very words of Boss Quay, but seems to think that the bosses are indiscreet in pressing his claims. Winks and blinks have been effective in calling attention to the wishes of the bosses on other occasions, no doubt it would be now when the mystic No. 309 stand out so plainly in the foreground.

SENATOR SHERMAN's funding bill is meeting formidable opposition. Among its opponents is Senator Windom his financial successor in the Treasury Department, who claims that the bill is unnecessary, experimental, and is likely to involve the Government in loss, inasmuch as the Government will be able to pay the \$200,000,000 three per cents. at least a year before they would be due under the bill. Others preferring the refunding bill in form as it passed in the last Congress, and remembering Sherman's influence with Hayes in the interest of the banks to veto it have little faith in his sincerity now, do not feel like helping him to appropriate an honor to which he is not entitled.

The Jeffersonian Revival.

On the second page of this paper we publish a timely and patriotic letter, addressed by George M. Dallas to the York Jeffersonian Association, to which we call attention, in which he advises the early organization of Democratic societies similar to those powerful auxiliaries in the great struggle of the people for the overthrow of the federalists in 1800. Speaking of this letter, the *Wilkesbarre Leader* says: "The theft of the Presidency in 1876 illustrates how necessary it is for Democrats to organize upon the basis proposed by Mr. Dallas. The future is big with danger and no man can think what possible tricks and subterfuges may not be adopted by the dominant party to continue its henchmen in power. Already we have evidences of the designs of the Stalwarts to arrange things for 1884. The House Committees are formed for the purpose of aiding in the dirty work. Men have been put at the head of important committees who may be relied on in an emergency. The appropriations are to be lavished. Thirty millions for the Navy will probably be multiplied into fifty or a hundred if required. Don Cameron in this State, Conkling in New York and Logan in the west may draw for any amount they require when the time comes. Against the plots that are forming the Democrats must present a united and patriotic front. The suggestions of Mr. Dallas seem to meet the requirements. The organization of Jeffersonian clubs cannot be begun too soon. Let the veterans in the party inaugurate the work at once, and when the books are opened, the workers in the party should see that every Democratic voter is enrolled upon them.

Might not one of those societies be profitably put in operation by the young Democracy in Bellefonte? They would undoubtedly have the cheerful co-operation of the veterans. We have many young Democrats among us who could with little investigation lead in the work of "sifting the wheat from the chaff," and bringing to view a more thorough appreciation of the true principles of Republican government as taught and enforced by the "great apostle of liberty." If the suggestion is approved, the initiatory steps should be taken at an early day. Who so proper to inaugurate a movement as Senator Alexander, Mr. Fortney, Mr. Spangler, Mr. Gephart, Mr. Meek, Mr. Dower and many others that might be named, who can appreciate the importance of organization.

ROBESON, the set-up Republican leader in Congress has been very stoutly set down upon by his colleagues, by a vote of 90 to 161. His proposition to enlarge the committees and thereby enable Speaker Kiefer, in some measures to correct the blunders he made in their construction, was the issue upon which Robeson staked his claims for successful leadership. The New Jersey stalwart threw all his power into the measure, and after demanding and obtaining a vote upon it, found himself in a most humiliating minority, and a thoroughly squelched leader. Thus was the speaker and Mr. Secor Robeson who was his advisor, and aided him in the outrageous arrangements of the committees of the House rebuked, and thus did the majority put their seal of condemnation upon this graceless pair who to gratify personal malignity and subserve the interest of jobbery, violated the decencies and propriety of legislation. Let them stand together. They are well paired and have richly earned the scorn of honorable representatives.

It is the opinion of the *Springfield Republican* that those who have been lifted into power by the political revolution brought about by Guiteau "should conduct themselves soberly." Yes! and some of the *Republicans'* friends have discovered the Stalwart sobriety means no quarters to the friends of Garfield and Blaine.

Demagogues in Motion.

Certain members of Congress have commenced the work of preparing capital for the next Congressional election, and as the *Washington Post* remarks, if any money remains in the treasury after the close of this Congress, it will be no fault of theirs. Mr. Van Voorhis, of New York, proposes to pay every soldier one dollar for each day confined in a Confederate prison. It is calculated that this will cost about \$54,000,000 at the very least. Mr. Mosgrove, of Pennsylvania, proposes to pay a pension of \$8 per month to persons confined not less than six months or more than one year, and one dollar per month for each full month of confinement beyond a year. The minimum cost of this modest measure is fixed at \$490,000,000. Mr. Bliss, of New York, introduced a bill yesterday for giving pensions to all men confined in prisons, and Mr. Carpenter, of Iowa, goes into the past more than two score years and thinks that all the men who took part in Indian wars prior to 1849, or their descendants, shall be granted a pension. As this is not a military country, it is, of course, a very hard thing to ask any man to fight without the certainty of a pension, but it does really seem that the purse of the country would make it necessary to draw the line somewhere. Not satisfied with pensioning soldiers, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, thinks that persons who have become disabled, either physically or mentally, after twenty-five years' connection with the postal service should be given a "gratuity." Under our system this is a comparatively harmless proposition, as the number of men who can unite the functions of running a ward primary successfully and thus hold their place in the postal service for a quarter of a century, is very small. It is to be hoped that Mr. Holman, or somebody else may be able during this Congress to object so successfully as to protect the treasury against these numerous schemes.

STATE TREASURER BUTLER begins to loom up as a formidable Republican candidate for Governor, with strong probabilities of breaking the Washington slate and carrying off the Stalwart nomination in May. A movement of this kind has not been unexpected to those who have observed the past workings of the Boss machine. To set up a mark to receive the fire of the early skirmishers, and conceal the main movements in reserve, is not so unusual in the Boss management, that any one should be deceived unless they are ambitious to be blind. This system of Boss tactics was made very apparent in the Senatorial election of last fall, if not in the Senatorial skirmishes which resulted in the election of Senator Mitchell by the legislature last winter.

THE *National Republican* of Washington, edited by G. C. Gorman is the eulogist of the stalwart administration and the organ of the Star route thieves, as it was the vehicle through which they thundered their anathemas against the murdered President and his Cabinet officers. It is not remarkable therefore that it salutes Mr. James the retired Postmaster General, who took a prominent part in uncov'ring the Star-route frauds, in the following ferocious style:

"A reformer and an official; a hireling by nature and a pap sucker by profession; a master of cunning and an adept in craft; fawning upon his superiors and tyrannizing over his subordinates; he was in all positions the same inflated, incompetent and self-seeking failure; the same spineless and ignorant figure-head; a man without honor, an official without capacity, and a perjurer without shame."

THE annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held at Harrisburg, last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and so far as we know them, are unexceptionably good; but we cannot forego stating the pleasure it gives us

to notice among them the retention of the able and efficient secretaries, Messrs. McConkey and Seiler, who have served the society so long and so faithfully: President, John C. Morris; vice presidents, D. L. Twadell, George Blight, William Massey, Thomas T. Tasker, Charles L. Sharpless, David H. Branson, William H. Holstein, Tobias Barto, S. S. Spencer, Daniel H. Neiman, D. H. Waller, Ira Tripp, J. S. Keller, James Young, Joseph Piolett, R. P. Allen, John A. Lemon, John T. Miller, Daniel O. Goff, L. A. Mackey, George Rhey, John Murdoch, Jr., W. W. Speer, John McDowell, Moses Chess, J. D. Kirkpatrick and James Miles; additional members executive committee, A. Wilhelm, Abner Rutherford, William Taylor, John H. Ziegler and W. B. Culver; ex-presidents, members of the board, Frederick Watts, D. Taggart, Jacob S. Halderman, J. R. Eby and W. S. Bissell; corresponding secretary, Elbridge McConkey; recording secretary, D. W. Seiler; treasurer, John B. Rutherford; chemist and geologist, A. L. Kennedy; librarian, William H. Egle.

REPRESENTATIVE BELTZHOVER, of this State, says the *Philadelphia Times*, has offered two important propositions in the House. The one concerning the Presidential disability should receive careful attention. The situation in which this country found itself for ten or eleven weeks of last summer is sufficient to establish the importance of providing in some way for the active exercise of the duties of the Executive office when the President is incapacitated. The suggestion of Mr. Beltzhoover's bill that the Supreme Court be called upon to determine when the disability begins and when it shall end is a perfectly safe one, if there were nothing else to be said for it. The other measure, which provides for a perpetual House and extends the term of membership to six years, will not be so favorably received. There are many objections to a long tenure in the popular branch of Congress, since the even political balance of the country makes it desirable that ever-changing sentiment shall have frequent chance to be heard.

It will be a great relief to the country to know that the closing scene in the Guiteau trial is now near at hand. Judge Porter began the closing speech to the jury on last Monday in behalf of the prosecution. Thus far his effort has been a terrific arraignment of the culprit before the bar of the court, and cannot fail to have its effect upon the jury. It is thought the trial may end this week. We have never had any doubt of the guilt of Guiteau, and probably we shall announce next week that he has been found guilty of the wicked crime that he committed last July.

COMMISSIONER DUDLEY, of the Pension office, would like to have four hundred men to place in the field for three years as special agents ostensibly to ferret out pension frauds, at a salary of \$1,400 a year and expenses. Such an addition would doubtless be a valuable acquisition to the political agents already in the field for the campaign of 1884.

THE admission of Washington Territory as a State in the Union is meeting formidable opposition in Congress from residents of Idaho, who are opposed to the bill, because it contemplates taking in part of Idaho to make up the number required for admission. Both territories might very properly be "retired at Jerico until their beards grow."

THREE hundred of the proscribed Jews of Russia arrived in a steamer at New York on Thursday last, and it is said 1400 more are awaiting transportation at Hamburg. They are all seeking homes in America, where they may safely trust that the great Democratic sentiment which made this country the "asylum for the oppressed," will ever be sufficiently strong to protect them from race or religious proscription. Its strength has already been tested in that direction.

Released from Suffering.

THE DEATH OF HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter died at his residence, No. 16 Gramercy park, at 9.10 o'clock this morning, surrounded by the members of his family and his physicians. He was conscious shortly before his death, and passed away without any apparent pain. The news of his death spread quickly, and was everywhere received with expressions of regret. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at Grace church, and the remains will be taken to Schenectady, New York, for interment. The deceased suffered intensely from Bright's disease of the kidneys. He became very ill in Albany a week or so ago, and was removed to his home in New York.

The supreme, superior, common pleas, surrogate's and marine courts took appropriate action on Mr. Potter's death, some of them adjourning for the day. Clarkson N. Potter, whose death is announced in the above dispatch, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1825; graduated at Union College (of which his grandfather, Rev. Eliphalet Nott, was president, and his father, Bishop Alonzo Potter, was vice president) in 1842; graduated at the *Ren-selaer* institute as a civil engineer in 1843, and was a surveyor in Wisconsin; studied law in that State, and, after coming to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession in New York city in 1847; held no public offices, but was engaged in many important cases; was elected a representative from New York in the Forty-first Congress as a Democrat, receiving 16,333 votes against 12,700 for Bradley, Republican; was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 14,240 votes against 10,685 votes for J. Westervelt, Republican, and was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,199 votes against 14,269 votes for E. Figg, Republican, serving from March 3, 1869, to March 3, 1875; was again elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving 16,178 votes against 11,160 votes for George B. Brandreth, Republican, serving from October 15, 1877. Mr. Potter was chairman of the famous committee that conducted the so-called investigation of the alleged election frauds of the presidential contest of 1876. He retired from the House of Representatives in 1879, after eight years' service. He then devoted himself to the practice of the law, in which he had acquired both fame and fortune.

Reads like a Romance.

WHAT TWO DETERMINED BOYS DID IN THE COAL FIELDS.

A writer in the *New York Sun* says: In the summer of 1836 a bare footed boy was on his way to Honesdale, walking the tow path of the Delaware and Hudson canal. When four miles this side of Port Jarvis and still forty miles from his destination, he was overtaken by a canal boat. He was asked to jump aboard the boat and ride, which he did. On the boat was a Scotch family, just landed in America, who were on their way to the Pennsylvania coal fields. One of its members was a boy the same age as the young pedestrian, 11 years. A strong friendship grew up between the two boys by the time they reached Honesdale. The Scotch family went on to Carbondale, the centre of the Lackawanna coal field. The boy who had been given the ride on the boat obtained employment on the canal. His friend, the Scotch boy, worked in the mines for a short time as mule boy. Both he and the former bare-foot boy rose in the company's service. The Scotch boy of forty-six years ago is Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. His friend, the other boy, is Col. F. Young, General Manager of the company, and President of its Albany and Susquehanna railroad system. Mr. Dickson, Mr. Young, J. T. Oliphant, the Treasurer of the company, Mr. Van Sickle, Superintendent of the coal department, R. Manville, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania division of the company's railroad, and Mr. Weston, General Real Estate Agent, were all born in 1824, the year in which ground was broken to construct the canal.

The spread of small-pox in New York, says the *Telegram*, among the high and low, rich and poor, among all classes and in all localities is alarming, and so mysteriously and rapidly has the loathsome disease been communicated from one person to another that hundreds who at first laughed at the warnings of the authorities and the press at the vapors of alarmists are now anxiously seeking the most effectual means of protecting themselves against the threatened scourge.

John Wagoner, the murderer of Dr. Biggs at Ironton, Ohio, was taken from jail on Friday night last and hanged by a mob. Dr. Biggs was Treasurer of the Alice Furnace Company, and was killed two months ago while on his way home at night. Wagoner was taken out of the jail between 12 and 1 o'clock and hung in the Court House yard by from forty to sixty masked men. They first took Bill Zeek, the other accused murderer, and swinging him up, whereupon he made a confession implicating others not yet arrested, and the crowd allowed him to go for the present.

Twenty-six railroad conductors in Iowa were recently discharged for liquor drinking.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Silas Casey, of the United States army, died on Saturday last, at his residence in Brooklyn.

Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., president of the Bangor theological seminary, died last Saturday night, aged 91 years.

The clerks in the Census Office have given Superintendent Walker a gold watch, chain and seal, costing nearly \$400.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner is eighty years old. He lives in Jacksonville, Florida, and appears good for a number of years yet.

Attorney General Stockton, of New Jersey, United States Senator from 1869 to 1875, has just been renominated for his fourth term.

Nellie Grant Sartoris is enjoying the Washington Germans, but startled the ladies the other evening by appearing in red kid gloves.

The Indiana Secretary of State received an application from a Justice of the Peace who wanted an appointment as "noter republic."

Edith Gray is a variety actress who charms her audiences by her shrinking bashfulness and fragile beauty. Still, she fired four shots at a gambler in Council Bluffs.

Boston's two heaviest taxpayers are Moses Williams and Joshua Sears, who are assessed for \$3,300,000 and \$3,244,000 respectively. Sears is a young fellow not long out of college.

Henry C. Spalding, whose name was made familiar in connection with glue, but who got none of the millions made out of it, was lately arrested at New Albany, Ind., for drunkenness.

There was so much drunkenness in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the Christmas holiday, that the City Council passed a special ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on New Year's day.

Senator Fair lives in Charles Sumner's old quarters at Washington. He is the richest man in Congress, and perhaps the richest office-holder in the world. His leisure is devoted to the study of finance.

The expert accountants from the treasury department at Washington, who have been engaged in the official count of the wealth stored away in the sub-treasury at New York, concluded their labor on Saturday and report \$80,000,000.

The State of Texas has a pretty large bill against the General Government. It amounts to over two millions of dollars, as just ascertained by Adjutant General King, most of which is for monies expended by the State in the protection of its frontiers.

John Sojourner, of Louisiana, has given unmistakable evidence of his belief in matrimony. Although 92 years of age, he has just married his fifth wife, the entire time of his widowhood put together being only a little over one year. The last wife is about 40 years of age.

Commissioner Dudley stated on Friday to the committee on pensions that "if he had four hundred men to place in the field as special agents, he could eliminate all pension frauds within three years' time. He thought such special agents should receive about \$1,400 per year and expenses."

The house commerce committee on Friday heard John Roach, of New York, William Rogers, of Maine, and others in advocacy of certain amendments to the navigation laws. The speakers asserted that the laws in their present shape were adverse to American ship building, both of iron and wood.

The Maxwell ranch contains 1,700,000 acres of New Mexico land, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad passes through it. The man whose name it bears got it by marriage and by purchasing various interests. He has put it into an English stock company, and a fence is being built around it, preparatory to the raising of blooded stock on a large scale.

The grand jury at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday, returned fifty-two indictments against Frederick W. Newburgh, assistant secretary of the state board of public works, for forgery, issuing fraudulent certificates and securing money under false pretences. His operations covered about \$20,000. If convicted on each indictment, his lowest aggregate penalty will be fifty-two years in the State penitentiary—his highest would call for 579 years.

At William H. Vanderbilt's house warming, the other day, in honor of his recently married daughter, Mrs. Dr. Webb, the name of Astor, quite a prominent New York family, does not appear among the guests. These two distinguished society people ought not to fall out simply because the ancestor of one sold pimps a little earlier in the century than the father of the other rowed passengers to Staten Island for so much a head.

Dennie Dunlap was a three card monte man attached to a circus. A greenhorn whom he had swindled out of \$200, at Assumption, Louisiana, complained to a justice, who not only issued a warrant, but went to the tent to serve it. Dennie was operating on another victim, and he quietly offered the justice \$20 not to interrupt him for ten minutes. This proposition was declined. Then the gambler angrily drew a revolver; but the justice fired quickest, killing him instantly, and coolly recovering the \$200 from his pocket. The gambling privilege of that circus is now for sale.