

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

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

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made for its publication.

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

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

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

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of books, tracts, programmes, posters, commercial printing, etc., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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

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Local Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

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Table with 2 columns: SPACE OCCUPIED and PRICE PER LINE. Includes rates for one inch, two inches, three inches, and quarter column.

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

GUITEAU AGAIN IN COURT.

Scoville Argues the Motion for a New Trial, Col. Corkhill Opposes it and at the same Time the Wrangling Scenes of the Trial are Hushed up to Spectators—Decision Held.

On last Friday familiar scenes were witnessed in the criminal court of Washington city, though the persons of the historic group of lawyers were absent. Guitau was, however, large.

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Colonel Corkhill asked, "Who is the gentleman?"

Mr. Scoville declined to give the name at present, except in confidence to the court.

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J. H. Hayden. In conclusion, Col. Corkhill submitted that the affidavits he had read amply sustained his allegation of forgery and fraud, and therefore he would refrain from adding any argument.

Mr. Scoville, in reply, severely denounced the attempt to blacken the character of Mr. Snyder and then asked the court to expunge from the affidavits everything of the character he had described.

Judge Cox replied that the objection was clearly well taken, and that much of the affidavits objected to could not be considered as evidence. He then stated that he could not vary from the well defined rules of practice as to the admission of affidavits or the time for hearing motions, but as new questions were submitted in the pending motion he would take time to mature his decision, and would not announce it until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Scoville spoke one hour in support of his motion, and cited many authorities. The jury, who occupied the same seats respectively as during the trial of the case, gave the closest attention to the proceedings. The prisoner astonished every one by his good behavior. The majority of the audience was composed of strangers, and many applications for autographs were handed up to Guitau.

Reaching over to the reporters' table, Guitau whispered apologetically, "It seems mean to be charging for my autographs, but I took in \$7.50 yesterday, and I have already got several dollars to-day. If I had done this all through the trial I might have realized \$1,000 with which to employ competent counsel. It's the only way I've got now to make any money, though it does seem mean."

Mr. Davidge, in reply to Mr. Scoville, said the affidavit of Mr. Scoville sets forth what could in no event be anything more than cumulative evidence, and even then is rendered null by the counter affidavit of Mr. Bragdon, the very man upon whose testimony Mr. Scoville in his affidavit says he will rely.

Mr. Davidge then discussed at some length the Snyder affidavit, quoting from one of Moliere's plays, in which his hero exclaims, "What in the devil was he doing in that gallery?"

Mr. Davidge said—"Applying it to this case, what in the devil was Snyder doing in that room? (Laughter.) What business had he there any more than in my house or in my library? I care nothing for the general character of the man; he is found in the novel and an enviable act of invading the sanctity of a jurymen's room. What business had he there? Why did he enter the room?"

Guitau, who had thus far abstained from taking any part in the discussion, called out, "He said the door was open, and he saw the paper."

Mr. Davidge—"Yes, I know, Mr. Prisoner, so are a great many doors open—but what would you think of me if I went mousing around private rooms?"

Guitau—"If you had been in Snyder's place you would have done the same as he did."

Mr. Davidge continued to discuss the affidavit of Snyder. It was a very easy thing for any one to put into the bailiff's room the newspaper in question with the express intention of having it found there. He (Davidge) considered this evidence of the newspaper of very little account. This elicited from Guitau the comment: "Very strong presumptive evidence, judge, especially with a grog jury. A jury that smokes and drinks and plays cards."

Mr. Scoville replied to Mr. Davidge and argued that Mr. Snyder deserved praise rather than censure for his conduct. He was not "mousing" around as the counsel intimated. He occupied a room at the hotel, and in going to and from the office to his room he was compelled to pass through the hall, opening upon which were the rooms of the jury.

Seeing the newspaper through the open door he had—as every honest citizen should—walked in and took it away in the interest of justice.

He (Scoville) expected a decision from the bench upon that point.

Colonel Corkhill—"Well, you'll have work to get it."

Mr. Scoville (with much warmth)—"Perhaps that may be the case. It is no new thing to experience difficulties. It all comes from that pressure that will have nothing but hang him! hang him!"

Guitau, with flaming eyes and with vehemence, shouted out: "You may succeed now in your villainous purposes, Mr. Corkhill, but we'll win on the long pull, and don't you forget it. The Lord always wins on the long pull."

Mr. Scoville, continuing, discussed the affidavits of the jurymen every one of which, he said, was based upon the affidavit of their foreman, "And these educated and representative citizens of Washington, like so many school boys, or parrots, had put their names to what ever was prepared for them."

Guitau then called out with great excitement: "God Almighty will ruin every man that is opposed to us. Only give the Lord time enough and He will do it."

Counsel will submit their legal authorities to day for the consideration of the court.

Mr. Scoville strongly urged the propriety of propounding to the jury some questions. He was not satisfied with their affidavits and thought further light would be thrown upon the disputed matter of the newspaper if this was done. At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Cox took all the papers in the case under advisement until next day. The jury were requested to be in attendance which was looked upon by some as an intimation that the court may accede to Scoville's request. The court, at 3.40 adjourned until Saturday.

DOOMED TO DEATH.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Guitau was sentenced this morning to be hanged on the 30th day of next June. One year lacking two days will then have elapsed since he murdered President Garfield. The assassin was brought to the court room shortly before 10 o'clock.

The curious crowds that had defied rain, snow and wind to catch a glimpse of the murderer while his trial was in progress now seem to have lost interest in his fortunes. The long line of hooting, jeering spectators which regularly formed on each side of the assassin as he moved between the court and the van, was missing. Within the court room not more than half the seats were occupied. A few ladies who have been regular attendants at the trial were present. The other spectators were newspaper correspondents, lawyers and the members of the jury whose names were on the newspaper which Snyder declared he found during the progress of the trial in the jury room.

It was a little after 1 o'clock when Judge Cox entered the room. He seemed in cheerful spirits, as though perfectly willing to play his last part in the judicial drama, and he forever rid of the disagreeable charge. Messrs. Davidge and Corkhill followed the judge into the court room, and behind them came the manacled prisoner. He looked about the same as during the trial. His face was perhaps a trifle paler, and it seemed as though he had grown thinner since his conviction. There was an expression of anxiety in his countenance, which would have been pitiable to observe in a face less repulsive. He dropped into a chair by the side of Mr. Scoville, and fixed his eyes on the judge, as if to read his fate in advance.

While the judge was rendering his decision, the assassin listened quietly to the convincing rulings of the court. He did not seem surprised that a new trial had been denied him. As soon as the judge had concluded the district attorney arose to move for sentence. He was interrupted by Mr. Scoville, who excepted the decision and filed a motion in arrest of judgment, which was overruled. For the first time Guitau interrupted. He asked the court if there was anything necessary for him to do to reserve his rights, and he reiterated his oft-repeated expectation of having several lawyers to assist him before the court in banc. Scoville tried to interrupt his client, and Guitau at once became excited. He turned upon his steadfast friend with angry denunciations of his methods of conducting the trial. "You are doing well enough on your theory, Scoville; but your theory is all wrong. You convicted me on your jacksaws theory."

The District Attorney solemnly moved that sentence be passed upon the prisoner.

After Judge Cox had denied the motion for a new trial he proceeded to impose sentence, viz:

"You will have due opportunity of having any error I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the thirtieth day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for the execution within the walls of said jail and there, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

During the reading Guitau stood apparently unmoved, and with his gaze riveted upon the judge, but when the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where that jury does and where your honor does. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man, and God Almighty will curse every man who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict. Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal, and that will be the verdict of posterity on my inspiration. I don't care a snap for the verdict of this corrupt generation. I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who have hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill, will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden A. D. 1882.

From the Lancaster Courier Journal.

Mr. Tilden is in reasonable health. This is to say that he is neither an athlete nor a cripple. He is immersed in his own private concerns. He lives in Gravenstone, while his house in Gramercy Park is being enlarged and reconstructed. When it is finished it will be one of the two or three mansions in the city of New York which can be called splendid. He supervises the work upon it almost daily. He may be seen three or four times a week down town, either at his own office or at board meetings where he is a director. He is a very rich man and an incessantly busy one. He has no more idea of being the next President of the United States than the Chicago Times correspondent has of going to heaven. He could not be induced to accept any nomination of public place whatever. He loves his country, is loyal to his party, and takes a live interest in current affairs. His counsel and his purse are open to his party. His person he has reserved to enjoy with his friends, his books and his pictures, of which he is fond. He enjoys society as keenly as he ever did, and is as pungent and epigrammatic as of yore in his conversation and repartee. No one has ever heard a murmur of complaint escape his lips. Those who know him best know that he is the exact opposite of a disappointed man, and that he regarded his liberation from party obligations and services as an act of emancipation. We speak advisedly, therefore, when we say under no circumstances could he be induced again to enter personally into the struggles of political life. A more tranquil, a more happy and a more agreeable philosopher is not to be found, and, being such, people need give themselves no concern about his future, either as it relates to himself or the plans, schemes and aspirations of other men.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound has done thousands of women more good than the medicines of many doctors. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send for Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham.

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

THIRTY-TWO MEN BURIED IN A VIRGINIA COAL MINE.

An Explosion of Gas Causes the Catastrophe—No Hope that any Will Escape Death—List of the Unfortunates.

COALFIELD, Va., Feb. 3.—An explosion occurred at Grova shaft of the Midlothian coal mines, one and a half miles from here, about 1 o'clock to-day. Thirty-two men were caught in the shaft and there is little or no hope that any of them will be gotten out alive. The gas testers went down nearly to the bottom of the pit three times, but were forced to turn on account of the smoke and gas, which was suffocating. They report the pit afire, but will try again in the morning to reach the unfortunates.

News of the disaster rapidly spread and soon a crowd had gathered at the shaft and the scene was most distressing, as nearly every one had some relative or friend among the buried miners.

The cause of the disaster is not positively known. Some attribute it to gas, others say the boiler in the pit exploded. George M. Dodds, the superintendent, states that the gas testers, made an examination this morning and reported that there was no gas to burn. There is no doubt, however, that those not killed by the explosion will be suffocated by black damp and smoke, with which the pit is choked and through which no fresh air can penetrate. The following is a list of the victims: White—William H. Marshall, the bottom boss; James E. Hall, Thomas M. Hall, George Jewett, Jr., A. W. Jewett, James Brown, Joseph Cournow, John Morris, James Shield and Richard Cogbill.

Colored—Richard Morgan, Robert Benford, Samuel Cox, Pleasant Stewart, Joseph Gunlupp, Benjamin Brooks, Alexander Dogn, Peter Hopper, M. J. Pollard, Solomon Laylor, Squire Bright, John Greez, Lewis Hobbs, Daniel Hammonds, Isam Graves, Edward Ross, Robert Brooks, Thomas Summells, Albert Hughes, James Mills, Jeff Coleman, Frederick Anderson.

The shaft in which the explosion occurred is nearly 600 feet deep, running about three quarters of a mile in a lateral direction. The Midlothian coal mines belong to the estate of the late H. H. Burrows, of New York, and cost twelve years ago between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

Blaine on Garfield.

THE ADDRESS BEFORE CONGRESS LOOKED FORWARD TO WITH INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—That is going to be a very curious performance in the house of representatives on the night of February 27, said a warm friend of Mr. Blaine this morning. "I am on my way to get a ticket, because they are soon going to be in demand, and I do not want to get left."

He referred to Blaine's memorial address in the house, which is down for the 27th of this month. Said this gentleman: "Just see what a spectacle it will be! There is Arthur and his suite, Blaine and his following, the Democrats, anxious to see how the Republican quarrel will turn, the politicians of all sorts on the alert, and practically an audience of fifty million people following every word. There will be, I take it, a good deal more of Blaine in that meeting than of Garfield. Exactly what the orator of the occasion will say cannot be prophesied at this stage of the game, but his words will be chosen. His position is one of extreme delicacy, and the effects of his speech will extend as far into the future as the year 1884. Mr. Blaine probably will not confine himself to a simple eulogy of the amiable private life of the dead president. He will describe the public life of his friend during those last months of his life when he was shaping that policy by which he wished to commend himself to the American people. It is notorious that in these designs and aspirations no one was closer to the president than his secretary of state, nor is any one better qualified to declare to the American people what would have been the policy of their lamented president. To describe the past and paint the future of the Garfield administration is one subject which the orator of the occasion can scarcely avoid, and in the circumstances and surroundings of that night such an address will, of necessity, be more than a mere tribute of affection to the dead."

The Two B's.

NOT FAVORED BY THE INDEPENDENTS OF THIS CITY—A ROOM FOR GARRETT.

The Continental Independent Republicans who reside in this city don't take kindly, so far as can be ascertained, to any of the Republican candidates yet in the field for governor. A Patriot reporter in speaking to a number of them invariably received the reply, "We don't want either Beaver or Butler—the regular convention will have to give us one better."

"Do you think the independents will endorse the stalwart nominee even if he is an excellent man?" was asked of one of the recognized leading independents. "No; and it seems to be the general opinion."

"Have the independents in this city any preference that you know of?" "Not particularly; but they lean to Mr. Garret, chairman of the committee of one hundred in Philadelphia, and it wouldn't surprise me a particle if he were to be the independent standard bearer—the talk's that way—and it comes from the prime movers of the party with whom I am in direct communication."

"What has been done here toward the election of delegates to the convention?" "Nothing as yet; but an organization will be perfected and delegates elected in ample time. Possibly they will be instructed for Garrett."

Pensions for Three Presidents' Widows.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller from the Committee on Pensions, reported an original bill as a substitute to the one on the subject granting to Lucretia B. Garfield, Sarah Childress Polk and Julia Gardner Tyler, widows of ex Presidents, life pensions of \$5000 per year from September 19, 1881—that of Mrs. Tyler to be in lieu of the pension heretofore granted her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The national bank notes received for redemption to-day amount to \$325,000.

First Comptroller of the Treasury Lawrence has gone to Ohio for a short visit.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$678,837.20, and from customs \$794,188.30.

The circulation of standard silver dollars for the week ending February 4, was \$121,995, against \$94,999 for the corresponding period last year.

The Texas Land and Cattle Company, of Dundee, Scotland, has just purchased Kennedy's rancho, near Corpus Christi, comprising 240,000 acres, together with all the stock and buildings, for \$463,465.40.

The President has confirmed the sentence of death imposed by the Court-martial in the case of the three Indian scouts, Dead Shot, Dandy Jim and Skippy, convicted of mutiny at Chibou, and ordered their execution on March 3d next.

A young girl named Angelina McSweeney, who had been committed to the House of the Good Shepherd at East New York, lost her life in attempting to escape from the building. She sprang from a fifth story window to the roof of an adjoining building two stories in height and sustained injuries from which she died in an hour.

A fire at Four Mile, N. Y., destroyed the Armstrong Hotel, Biddget & Higgins' grocery and oil-well supply store, McCarthy's Palace Hotel, the railroad depot and three or four other buildings. The lodgers at the hotel had a narrow escape with their lives from the burning buildings. The fire originated from a lamp explosion. Loss \$15,000.

The Jefferson Public School building, at Washington, D. C., valued at \$135,000, was destroyed by fire on last Friday night. John Kane, of No. 3 Company, was severely burned by the explosion of some chemicals in the second story. Foreman Sorrell, of No. 4 Company, was injured by the falling of a burning timber, which struck him on the head.

Levi Scott, who shot Ephraim Dill near Hollandville, Del., on Jan. 14, was arrested and committed to Dover jail last week. The men had quarrelled over Dill's mistress, whom Scott had enticed away. Dill went to Scott's house and assaulted him, when Scott seized a gun and fired, inflicting a wound which caused Dill's death within a fortnight.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

ANY remedy that always coincides with the *vis medicatrix nature* cures diseases. PERUNA.

New Advertisements.

Bellefonte Enterprises.

With the New Year Bellefonte promises to develop into the most prosperous of our inland towns—enterprise after enterprise is being started by the capital of our public spirited citizens. The Car Works are running to their full capacity, our Glass Works are opening with every show of success, the Steel Works will give employment to 100 men, the Nail Works, for whose success General Beaver vouches, will shortly offer employment to hundreds of people—all these public enterprises will put Bellefonte in the van of prosperous and wide-awake towns. Here, then, is room and place for lively, spirited and active young men. Among the best and most successful business enterprises organized recently is the LARGE AND WELL FILLED FURNITURE ROOMS of JOHN PROUDFOOT & CO., opposite the Bush House—nothing like it in the County. If visitors to Bellefonte will only take the trouble to call at our Store, they will be surprised at the quality, style and prices of first-class Furniture. We are aiming to buy all goods directly from the manufacturers without the intervention of agents, so as to offer goods at bottom figures. ONE profit is sufficient. We propose to fill your homes with Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Sofas, Odd Chairs, Tables, anything and everything in Furniture at prices lower than you can get in this County. We mean just what we say.

We also offer the public the services of Mr. John Proudfoot who has a thorough knowledge of the UNDERTAKING business, and who will keep on hand, COFFINS, TRIMMINGS, &c., together with a first-class HEARSE. Fair prices only will be charged. Give us a trial.

JOHN PROUDFOOT & CO.

2-3m.

New Advertisements.

THE PATRIOT.

A Pennsylvania Newspaper for the General Public.

The DAILY PATRIOT is the only morning newspaper published at the State Capital. The DAILY PATRIOT makes a specialty of Pennsylvania news. The DAILY PATRIOT publishes the Associated Press news and special from all points. The DAILY PATRIOT gives special attention to grain and produce markets. The DAILY PATRIOT opposes monopoly, feudalism and centralization of political power. Terms: \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance. For any period less than one year at proportionate rate. The WEEKLY PATRIOT is a large, eight page paper, devoted to literature, agriculture, science, manufactures, news, markets, etc. During 1882 each number will contain an illustration of some prominent topic or event. This is an attractive feature which cannot fail to please. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. One copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT and one copy of the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES will be sent one year for \$1.00 each in advance, those giving the two papers for the subscription price of the latter. One copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT and one copy of the COTTAGE HEARST, an excellent monthly magazine, published at Boston at \$1.50 per annum, will be sent one year for \$1.75 each in advance. Send in your subscriptions to our Address: PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.