

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, March 23, 1882.

JUDGE TRUNKEY is reported as announcing that he is not a candidate for Governor, nor will he be.

THE sub-committee of the Committee of One Hundred, are now searching for decent men to send to the Legislature from Philadelphia. It is about time that decency and common honesty, if not efficiency, were made to contribute a respectable quota to legislative representation. There has been a sad deficiency for many years, and very marked in the city of brotherly love.

THE Senate of the United States have voted to restore the franking privilege to the members. No doubt the House will take an early opportunity to approve and ratify a measure so desirable to the cupidity and political convenience of members. The large surplus in the Treasury must be spent, and we see no reason why the members of Congress should fail to take their share of the plunder in this way.

IT seems to be the general belief that if the President had offered the Associate Justiceship to Senator Edmunds in the first instance, before Conkling had an opportunity to decline, he would have accepted with thanks. Fortunately the Vermont Senator did not get the first offer, and the country now gets a creditable and unobjectionable Judge, instead of a stalwart narrow-minded political demagogue.

SERGEANT MASON recently convicted by court marshal for an attempt upon the life of Garfield's assassin, has been conveyed to the Albany Penitentiary. An effort is being made to have him pardoned by the President, but the prisoner himself protests that he does not wish to be pardoned by a Guiteau President, and prefers to suffer the penalty of his act, only that his wife and baby shall not be left to starve. Liberal contribution are being made for Mason's wife and child.

THE clergy and theatrical managers of Chicago cannot agree upon the propriety of keeping the theatres of that city open on Sunday, and are having quite an animated discussion on the subject. The managers propose to submit the question to a vote of the people, but the clergy are not sufficiently impressed with the morality of the masses to tie their faith to that mode of settlement of great moral principle.

RUMORS are again rife in Washington of important changes in the Cabinet. It is now said that William E. Chandler is to be provided with a seat in the Executive Council; that Secretary Kirkwood and Secretary Hunt are to be retired; that Postmaster General Howe is to succeed Kirkwood in the Interior department, and Assistant Postmaster General Hutton to succeed Howe as the chief of that Department.

THE people of Easton are making some investigation of the uses of mineral pulp manufactured in that place, the introduction of which as an adulteration of flour, was recently exposed by the Harrisburg Patriot. One lady has gone to the trouble of baking a batch of bread made from flour adulterated with this ground soapstone, and another with the same flour without the adulteration, and the test shows the adulteration entirely feasible and cannot be detected by the appearance of the bread or by the taste. People, therefore, who do not wish to feed on crushed rocks or have their stomachs coated with soapstone, will do well to draw their supplies from honest dealers upon whom they can rely, have no contracts with the pulp mills.

Public Funeral Refreshments.

The committee appointed to audit the expenses of the Congressional delegation which attended the funeral of the late President is, says the Philadelphia Times, reported to be in a state of great anxiety lest some pertinacious member of the House should call for the itemized account of the expenditures of the trip from Washington to Cleveland. The total expense incurred by members of the House officially and unofficially present at the funeral is about seven thousand dollars, and of this it is said that no less than seventeen hundred dollars was paid for champagne, brandy, whisky, cigars and lunch. It is alleged that three hundred dollars is charged for cocktails alone and the "lunch" may be presumed to have formed but an infinitesimal part of the total expense.

At the ordinary dealers' rates the amount named would pay for about forty cases of champagne, ten gallons of choice brandy, thirty gallons of Bourbon "cold tea," two thousand cocktails and twenty-five hundred imported cigars, and the fact that this list of refreshments or its equivalent was disposed of by a comparatively limited number of Congressmen proves either that the carrying capacity of our representatives is much greater than that of ordinary men or that the journey to Cleveland was a prolonged and disreputable debauch.

Representatives of the people in State and national positions have too long been accustomed to make official funerals the occasions for boisterous and unseemly junketing. The press and the people are always reluctant to criticize any bad taste or improper behavior at such times, when public sorrow, more or less profound, and respect for the memory of the dead as well as for the feelings of the living require not only decency but dignity on the part of all who assist at the ceremonies. But there is a class of maudlin mourners who abuse the consideration of the public on such occasions and a thorough showing up would do much to improve the deportment of men whose position should forbid such indulgences. It is to be hoped that some member of the House will show the moral courage to demand the rendering of the items in the matter of the "refreshments" for the Garfield funeral.

Give us the items! If there is no members of Congress possessing sufficient independence to call for them, let the country do so. This should be a season for the exposure of speculations, as well as jobs.

THE Philadelphia Record says that "It was the glory of the Democratic party that for nearly three-quarters of a century it was enabled to govern the country within the boundary of the Constitution. It is apparently impossible for the Republican party to adjust itself to this salutary restraint. Even in the suppression of an admitted evil, like polygamy, Republican statesmanship finds no adequate method of prevention that does not sweep away the most valued monuments of free Government. Tried by the test of such administration, either the party in power is unfit to govern the country or our form of government is a failure.

It is believed that Defrees, the public printer at Washington, will be succeeded in a few days. There is a hot contest for the succession, in which Mahone and Riddleberger are putting in their best licks in favor of Walker, the repudiator State printer of Virginia, and will most likely be successful. There are other prominent candidates, however, for the position, and amongst them Mr. Childs of Philadelphia, whose position and respectability ought to command respectful consideration, and no doubt would, if the President and the Senate majority were not hand-capped by the treacherous Repudiators who hold the balance of power.

More Republican Rotten Boroughs.

The scheme of the Republicans, says the Harrisburg Patriot, to manufacture three new States with nine votes in the electoral college is quite significant. It is in fact a confession that the States now in existence cannot be relied upon to choose a Republican President in 1884. The electoral college has more than once been made to represent a minority of the voters of the United States. Of the six consecutive presidential elections at which the Republicans succeeded in choosing—or counting in—their candidates, they cast a majority of the popular vote in only three. In 1860 their candidate for President received a much smaller popular vote than his chief competitor; while in 1880 the vote for Hancock and Weaver combined was largely in excess of that cast for Garfield. But owing to an apportionment of representation in Congress favorable to the States casting Republican majorities the party of the minority has been enabled during the last twenty years to outvote the majority of the people in the electoral college. Now, however, the rapid increase in the number of inhabitants in the Democratic States and the comparative decadence in the population of some of the Republican States conspire to wrest from the Republican party the power as a minority to foist into the electoral college a majority consisting of its own representatives. Hence the Republican managers with a cunning and boldness unparalleled in the history of American politics, propose to reinforce the waning strength of the minority in the electoral college, by deliberately manufacturing three new States which will be completely under the control of their party. The territories of New Mexico and Washington and a part of Dakota are to be clothed with Statehood by the present Congress, although none of them has a population as great as any of the larger counties of this State and one of them (Washington) had in 1880 a smaller population than the county of Dauphin. These proposed new States will have six United States senators and three representatives in Congress though their combined population, including civilized Indians, Mexican outlaws and peripatetic adventurers, is less than that of the county of Allegheny. The scheme to create these Republican rotten boroughs is therefore an attempt to perpetrate a most outrageous fraud on the larger States, to say nothing of the transparent partisan trickery which lies at the bottom. So flagrant a violation of the principles of Republican equality and so shameful a parody of representative government ought to be made an issue at the approaching Congressional elections and in the next Presidential canvass. If it is persisted in and fastened upon the country it will certainly furnish one of the strongest reasons for the overthrow of the Republican party.

THE project of turning over the duty of Congress to a commission to regulate the tariff laws, which are unanimously voted to need revision, is a measure of very doubtful expediency. It will be an expensive luxury and will amount to nothing. After the commission has reported, if it ever does report, still Congress will have to pass upon the subject in all its details, and they might as well do it first as last. But it is doubtless only a measure to postpone the evil day and relieve members of an unpleasant duty and some labor at the expense of the public treasury.

HENRY WATERSON thinks that "the Democratic party having survived the deluge is a good augury. It tells us that its existence is prolonged for some good purpose." Mr. Waterson's deductions are undoubtedly correct, and unless the signs of the times are deceptive and mean nothing, its mission now is to rescue Republican government from the grasp of its enemies.

Col. W. A. Cook, the special Assistant United States Attorney in the star-route cases, has retired from these cases which became a farcical pretense from the time that the assassin placed Arthur in the Presidential office. Col. Cook was appointed under Gen. Garfield and Attorney General MacVeigh, instructed by them we believe in good faith to go to the bottom of the operations of these thieves, which he did, but now finding himself hampered and an evident design in high quarters to whitewash the rogues, his reputation as a lawyer will not permit him to remain and be a party to the proceedings further. Mr. Cook says:

"The causes leading to this action on my part are of two or three months' duration. I may say that ever since the death of President Garfield I have noticed the gradual freezing out process of all the original agencies in these cases, and when Mr. Gibson was squeezed out by the change of safe combination and request for his keys I felt then that it would not be long before I was retired from the cases. Colonel Gibson was a thorough, earnest and efficient coadjutor, and I felt in his loss that of a valuable aid. In fact, I have received no encouragement, nor have I been sent for or given the confidence of President Arthur or his Cabinet."

Arthur is bound to protect the stalwart thief he complimented so highly at the Dorsey banquet in New York, for his achievements in Indiana, and no one knew this better than MacVeigh, who refused so persistently to have any agency in the case after the death of the President.

SPEAKER KEIFER last week undertook to bulldoze Mr. Money, a member of the House from Mississippi, and was compelled to eat his words to frame a humble apology. It occurred in the discussion of the proposed appropriation of a large sum of money to relieve the sufferers by the southern floods residing along the Mississippi, which was opposed sharply by Messrs. Marsh and Hiscock, on the ground that the States immediately interested should make appropriations to relieve the people, and build up the broken levees on the Mississippi River. This brought Mr. Money to his feet in interruption of Mr. Hiscock. Keifer called him to order, and in the endeavor to choke Money off, an exciting controversy ensued in which the speaker claimed the right to reprimand the member for criticising the chair. The assumption of this power, which can only be exercised by the authority of the House, placed the imbecile speaker so entirely in the wrong that a resolution of censure was about to be acted upon, when he was obliged to acknowledge that he did not know the meaning of the word "reprimand" in its parliamentary sense, and withdraw the offensive term.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Times, President Arthur has a large number of Assistant Presidents, prominent amongst whom is Mahone of Virginia, and Dorsey of the star-route thieves and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. But the Republicans in Congress are only given one leader since the forced retirement of Robeson. His name is Caucus and he lashes his party into line with unsparing whip. He has even brought Judge Kelley down in the dust, and obliged him to abandon his pet measure of abolishing the internal revenue tax laws, so eloquently advocated in his New York speech.

DR. JOHN PURDUE GRAY, Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, was shot on Thursday last by an insane man named Reimshaw, who entered his office where the doctor, his son and some other gentlemen were seated. The ball entered the left cheek at the edge of his beard and passed through the flesh and out on the opposite side of the left cheek. Fortunately no bones were broken. Dr. Gray is the oldest son of the late Peter B. Gray, of Halfmoon township, and was a medical student in this place. He became eminent in the profession and for many years has presided over the Asylum at Utica. He will accept the congratulations of an old friend on his Providential escape.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Mr. A. C. Steele, representing the firm—McMillen & Bro., manufacturers of iron stone china, of Pittsburgh, paid Bellefonte his first visit on Monday. He appears to have been pleased with our people, and reports having been well received.

—Mr. Harry Green (we do not mean to charge this to his account as an advertisement of his excellent cigars,) returned home from Philadelphia last week. He was attending lectures with a view of preparing to enter his chosen profession—the practice of medicine.

—The record of time and the march of progress seem to be leveling the old landmarks with unsparing hand. Scarcely a day passes but we read of scenes and places which our fathers loved and venerated and around which historical memories cling, passing into stranger hands and the once quiet homes made to echo with the busy sounds of trade. We clip the following from the Harrisburg Independent:

When Mr. Hamilton Airicks sold his house, No. 508 Market street, it occasioned great surprise. It is a house with a record. There many of the first men of the nation, during the last three or four decades, have been entertained. In it a brilliant reception was given to Gen. Hancock and his aides when he returned from the battle of Gettysburg, with all his honors on him. It was a marvel that Mr. A. had lived on the same lot for upwards of sixty years, and was a subject of general regret that he parted with it. But now the news comes from Wilmington, Del., that the homestead of the Airicks family (from whom our townsmen descended,) had been sold. We clip the following from the Wilmington Daily Commercial:

"An Old Homestead—the farm now belonging to, and occupied by the Lobdell car wheel company, which that corporation bought from Lucas Airicks, was originally purchased by Mr. Airicks' ancestors from the Indians in 1661, the consideration being two other skins a year. This payment was regularly kept up until a proper deed was executed at the county seat at Newcastle. There were no houses where Wilmington now is, in those days, with the exception of a little mill on the Brandywine. The farm had been in the possession of the Airick family up to 1881, over a period of 220 years, and the owner was loth to part with it to the Lobdell company."

—The Lock Haven Journal recently gave a romantic history of Mrs. Anna Roan, an aged matron residing in that place, who is the daughter of Major DeHaas, and by marriage the neice of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Major DeHaas, the father of Mrs. Roan, occupied a very commanding position in society in his day. His wealth and claim to immediate descent from nobility, and his intimate connection with the most aristocratic families of Pennsylvania, all combined to make him conspicuous, when he came to this county in the regal splendor of his outfit, and settled at, or in the neighborhood of Mill Hill. The subsequent poverty and dependence of his family affords a striking illustration of the mutations of fortune even under the most favorable outlook in its beginning. To the case of Mrs. Roan may be added the names of Harriet and Eliza DeHaas, two aged maiden daughters yet living in the family of Mrs. J. Matlock Benner, recently deceased, of this place. Mrs. Benner was the daughter of Nathan Harvey, many years ago a prominent and wealthy citizen of Mill Hill, who took the DeHaas girls into her family in her early married life, in which they have remained between fifty and sixty years. They are now frail old women, but kindly cared for by the descendants of the noble friend who provided them a home in the desolation of orphanage. The baby daughter spoken of by the Journal who was brought by Maj. DeHaas from Philadelphia in his coach, was, as we are informed, the Eliza DeHaas above referred to.

DECIDED AT LAST!—We are glad to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public in general, that the head man from the Great Boston Clothing House, has after all decided to open one of their branches in Bellefonte, and not in the adjoining county as supposed by our neighboring towns. We congratulate our citizens on being so fortunate as to have one of these houses to add to the business of our town. Wherever one of these branches has been opened, business becomes lively and every other branch of business is stimulated, because a concern of this kind is able to draw trade for 50 miles around, as it has facilities in offering clothing, boots and shoes a great deal lower than county dealers can buy them, for that brings clothing, boots and shoes way down at pretty nearly half the price we have been used to paying for them in all other houses. We don't flatter anybody, but know that Bellefonte is in need of such a live concern, and it is safe to say that after the opening of the Great Boston Clothing House, which will be on Saturday morning, April 8th, everybody, even all the other dealers, will rejoice at having such a live time in Bellefonte. Everybody who keeps a sharp lookout for dollars and cents, should be in no haste

about making spring and summer purchases, but wait until the great opening which will take place without fail, on Saturday morning, April 8th, in Major W. F. Reynolds' block, opposite the Brockerhoff House, eight o'clock sharp.

—Owing to the absence of Rev. G. D. Pennepacker on Sunday, the Methodist services were conducted by Rev. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., of the Ridge Avenue M. E. church, Harrisburg, Pa., in the Presbyterian church. This venerable gentleman is known extensively, and everywhere greatly admired on account of his sterling worth, piety, eloquent proclamation of gospel truth and social geniality. He preached twice, in the morning basing his remarks upon Luke, XIV, 28-29, the effort was a masterly one, and the practical nature of the discourse forces its conclusions upon us all the more forcibly coming as it did from a person of Dr. Hamlin's age and experience. In the evening he chose as his text "The Jews first." This aged watcher upon Zion's tower has been actively engaged in ministerial labors since 1848, lately, mainly in the Presiding Eldership. He was at first connected with the Baltimore Conference, and after the division entered the Central Pennsylvania.

STATE NEWS.

Harrisburg's new post office will be ready for occupancy in May.

The original state capitol building, finished in 1820, cost \$135,000.

Solomon Malick, ex Mayor of Sunbury, died at that place on Monday.

Forty-one applications for license were rejected in the Cambria county court.

There are thirty-four labor unions in Philadelphia. The smallest has 390 members; the largest 1400.

A Law and Order Society at Franklin, Vanango county, has published a circular giving the names of all the habitual drunkards in that place.

A. B. Hillman, one of the pioneer coal operators of the northern anthracite coalfield, and an ex-member of the Legislature, died suddenly on Saturday at Wilkesbarre.

Altoona council has directed that the tramps who are picked up in that town shall pay for their boarding by working on the street. They will be secured with ball and chain.

G. J. Rhodes and H. J. Kroenke were arrested and indicted in Washington county recently for selling the farmers feed grinders in a fraudulent manner. They were glad to compromise for \$5000.

Professor Jackson, at whose pyrotechnic factory at Chester the terrible explosion occurred a short time ago, has purchased ground on the Limekiln road, near Jenkintown, on which to rebuild the works.

Lucy Morris, a young lady of Reading, has been lying in a trance since Thursday last, when she was carried home from a meeting which she attended. So far, all efforts of the physicians to restore her to consciousness have been unavailing, with the exception of this evening, when she opened her eyes for a few moments and asserted that she was not sick. She then relapsed into a comatose condition.

Henry G. Rodgers, who was United States Minister to the Kingdom of Sardinia under the administration of President Van Buren, and one of the three surviving members of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837, died on Sunday night in the County Almshouse, in Lancaster city, of which institution he had been an inmate for several weeks past. He was nearly 80 years old. Mr. Rodgers had been for many years considered harmless insane, the disease having developed itself while he was abroad in the diplomatic service.

Picked Men For Utah.

THE LAWS IN THE TERRITORY TO BE ENFORCED—SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS. Special Dispatch to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19. To an intimate friend of President Arthur the latter said, in answer to a complaint of tardy executive appointments in Utah, that he intended to send to that Territory "picked men." There should be no just ground for complaint that there is tardy executive action in the prosecution of the laws in that polygamous Territory hereafter. This intimate friend says: "Arthur means business now. He intends to make appointments hereafter more upon his own personal judgment than in response to the importunities of political managers." This informant further says that the presky chaps calling themselves Southern Republicans, who appear from time to time at the White House, claiming to be members of State organizations, are among the most persistent office seeking cronies that infest the premises. They all have a title. There's Colonel Jack this, Major General that, Judge the other, and so on to the end of the list, every one of whom, as they tell the story, fought, bled and pretty nearly died to establish and maintain the Republican party in the South, and every mother's son of them wants a big office as a reward. The President has discovered that they are generally worthless, threepenny, cubstone gossip and hotel-salon loungers, who have been hanging around Washington for years and haven't been in Georgia, Alabama or any other Southern State since the war,