

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT & J. R. VAN ORMER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, April 6, 1882.

Parting Words.

With this week's issue, my connection with the editorial and business management of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT ends; and in making this announcement of my withdrawal from the paper, a few parting words with its readers and patrons will be expected.

The DEMOCRAT is now in the fourth year of its existence. When the first number was issued by Mr. Shugert and myself, in January, 1879, there were not wanting in the community those who openly predicted that the enterprise upon which we then ventured could not be maintained for any length of time. Notwithstanding these adverse predictions, and many discouraging annoyances, and even some serious embarrassments, with which we were forced to contend, the publication of the paper went on quietly and regularly, from week to week, until the present time. To-day, I believe, the CENTRE DEMOCRAT fills an important and useful field in the journalism of Centre county that should command a full measure of public appreciation, and, under good control, insure future business success. Of course, in securing this end—the result of time, labor and perseverance—profound thanks and lasting gratitude are due to scores of generous friends who gave us their aid, sympathy and encouragement.

I may be permitted to say that though my own interest in the DEMOCRAT has not been a source of pecuniary profit to me, I shall still carry with me into the future, wherever my lot may be cast, and in whatever vocation in life I may engage, many pleasing recollections of the editorial experiences of the past three years. Mistakes have doubtless at times been made; probably in many respects there have failures in the performance of duty; and yet, discounting all drawbacks, it is gratifying to reflect that friends have been kind, considerate and forgiving, and with these I part with extreme regret. It is also possible that under the unreasoning passions too often aroused in exciting political contests I may have been unkind and ungenerous towards political opponents; and if there are any offences of that kind standing against me, I now express my sorrow for them and crave pardon. With my brethren of the local press there have been some disagreements, but it is a pleasure to realize that our differences of opinion were never aggravated by harsh epithets or angry personal abuse, and in my leave-taking, I can truthfully avow, that for each one and all of them, I entertain only the sincerest sentiments of regard and friendship.

To conclude, I would ask a fair trial for my successor, and the same friendship, forbearance and good-will that have always been so kindly given to me. I now make my bow, and say, Farewell!

R. H. FORSTER.

A Card.

To the friends of the DEMOCRAT: Elsewhere you will notice the formal announcement that Maj. R. H. Forster has severed his connection with this paper. As his successor I expect to be able to compensate for lack of experience by a continued effort to faithfully perform all duties devolving upon me. This step has not been taken without a proper reckoning of the difficulties to be met and overcome, and I am prepared to declare my best efforts enlisted in the furtherance of the principles that have been so ably defended, and warmly advocated by the CENTRE DEMOCRAT in the past.

I can at this juncture do no more than request the kind forbearance of

all, and assure you that your good shall ever be uppermost in my mind.

J. R. VAN ORMER.

GOV. CURTIN'S speech on the Chinese question will be found upon the second page of this paper.

At the corporate elections the other day in Cincinnati, the Democrats obtained a brilliant victory by majorities ranging from seven to eight thousand. Good for the buck-eyes!

The small-pox plague at South Bethlehem, Pa., seem to be in full vigor yet. On Sunday, six new cases were reported, five in quarantined families, and one in a house not previously restricted. There were also three deaths, making the total number of death in the town up to that time sixty-one.

The Legislature of New Jersey broke up in disorder on Friday last, in which the members resorted to filibustering to prevent the report of the bribing committee being read. It was known that the report sustained the charge made by the affidavit of Mr. Shinn, in which more than one New Jersey statesman would probably have figured unpleasantly.

The Harrisburg Patriot came to us on Wednesday morning, enlarged in form and printed on beautiful new type. The Patriot has always been a favorite with us, and it is indeed gratifying to notice this sign of enterprise and prosperity on the part of friend Myers. The Patriot, with all the telegraphic news of the day, reaches this place many hours in advance of the Philadelphia dailies, and for that reason our citizens should give it a liberal support.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress for the reduction of the internal revenue taxes. The Treasury is already overloaded with money, and all manner of schemes by the lobby and corruptionists to capture it, are being matured and urged. There is too much money going into the Treasury for the necessities of the Government, and rather than permit this incentive to legislative dishonesty longer to exist, the reduction of the internal revenue tax, and consequent lightening of the burdens now bearing so heavily upon the people, is advisable and necessary.

The confirmation of Mr. Round as Public Printer is opposed by Senators Anthony and Hawley, on the ground that he is largely concerned in the manufacture of types at Chicago, and that he would make unjust discrimination in purchasing supplies of that material. On the other hand it is claimed by the friends of Round that he has retired from the business, which is now in the hands of his son. In these days of discrimination by officials in the interests of their families and favorites, this kind of opposition will amount to little. Discrimination may as well be in favor of Chicago as New England.

THE BOSS CONFIDENT! Senator Cameron says a Washington correspondent, "is now positive in the statement that W. Henry Rawle, of Philadelphia will be nominated for Supreme Judge. He regards Beaver's nomination as fully assured by not less than a two-third vote; and he believes that Rawle's nomination is a necessity to give Beaver strength among the Independents. In a quite recent conversation, not intended as at all confidential, he declared the nomination of Rawle a necessity, and said that it would be made by the convention, regardless of divisions in Philadelphia. The positive Beaver, Davis and Grier delegates will all be combined upon Rawle. Many of the Beaver delegates in the West will be Brown men, and can't be transferred, but all the others are counted on for Rawle.

The Boss's slate is fixed and unalterable. Mr. Rawle is the man of light-weight that is to relieve the back of the camel.

The Chinese Bill Vetoed.

President Arthur, on Tuesday, returned the Chinese bill to Congress without his signature, claiming as his reasons for so doing that if the bill became a law the obligations of the country would be conflicted with and the faith of the nation violated; that Chinese labor had built the Pacific railroad, and that the representatives of the United States and China had not contemplated any such prohibition when they entered into the treaty of 1880. The position of the President is now clearly defined—he would, if he could, precipitate a flood of this undesirable race upon the heads of the laboring classes of our own people. The vain boasting of the Republican leaders indulged in during each successive campaign to the effect that that party is the friend of the laboring masses, is now given a most emphatic and conclusive denial. This action of our Chief Executive is in perfect accord with the conduct of the political organization of which he is the acknowledged head, in times past; and even though it will excite the utmost indignation wherever the supremacy of the interests of the bone and sinew of our country is a reality, it will be a matter of no surprise. There is but little chance of the passage of a modified bill.

Later, we learn that the President's veto has been sustained by the Senate. The vote upon the passage of the bill over the veto was twenty-nine in the affirmative, and twenty-one in the negative, the bill failing for want of the necessary two-thirds. Of the twenty-nine affirmative votes, twenty-three were Democrats and six Republicans, while twenty-one Republicans made up the roll in the negative. Seven Senators on each side were paired, and did not vote.

THE Dauphin County Court has decided against the Standard Oil Company in the suit brought by the State for the recovery of back taxes and interest due the Commonwealth. Judge Simonton filed a lengthy opinion in the case on Tuesday that the Commonwealth is entitled to \$33,000 of which sum, with interest payment is directed to be entered, unless exceptions are filed within the time limited by law. The proportion which investments in individual partnership in Pennsylvania bear to the entire property and assets represented by the company's capital stock alone is held to be taxable. The original claim of the Commonwealth was \$3,145,000. It was reduced by agreement with attorney general and counsel for the Commonwealth to \$796,000 a short time before the trial was begun. The claim was based on the construction of the Pennsylvania statutes, that the entire capital stock of foreign corporations and that the stock held in Pennsylvania corporations by individuals of such company, were taxable. The indebtedness of the Standard oil company is thus classified by the court: Taxes, due from 1873 to 1878, \$18,289; interest at 12 per cent. from 1873 to 1878, \$9,013; penalty of 40 per cent. \$1,828.90; interest at 12 per cent. from June 21, 1881, to April 4, 1882, \$2,690; attorney general's commission 5 per cent. \$1,456. Total, \$33,277.

READING was visited on Sunday last by a destructive wind and rain storm, resulting in the loss of several lives, and the destruction of property. George Shelton and family consisting of his wife and two children being out riding were overtaken by the storm and drove under a shed for protection. This shed stood near a large water reservoir about ninety feet high. This was blown over upon the shed under which the unfortunate family, and two or three others, had taken shelter, and crushed it, killing all but two of the party thus sheltered, and they were severely injured.

It is said that Hon. A. G. Olmstead of this State is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Republican Raid.

The Washington Post speaking of the attempt made by the Republicans in Congress to obtain a secure majority by fraudulently ejecting a number of Southern members from their seats, says:

"One by one the election cases in favor of Southern Republicans, black and white, against Southern Democrats, have been decided by the House Committee on Elections in favor of the former. In a few instances, which cannot be called exceptions, such as the cases of Lanier vs. King, in Louisiana, and Stolbrand vs. Aiken, in South Carolina, where the majorities were respectively 12,000 and 18,000, the Democratic members were permitted to retain their seats, especially as there was not the slightest particle of testimony to indicate that they ought to be disturbed. Instances like these, however, do not serve to lay the foundation even for a claim to anything approaching justice and impartiality on the part of the Republicans. The work of the Elections Committee is most done; but a few more cases must be acted upon before the House will be asked to put the stamp of approval upon its labors.

The Republican majority, of which Speaker Keifer is so fair a representative, is strong neither in brains nor votes, and needing at least all it has of both to carry out measures which appeal for support to partisans alone, it does not necessarily follow that the House will seat a Republican contestant simply because the committee so recommended. Republican leaders, knowing their weakness, are reaching out after assistance, and hope to secure every Greenback Representative to aid them in all cases. In order to do this they propose to wait until a report shall be made in favor of Lowe, in his case against General Wheeler, from the Eighth Alabama district. Then, by pledging Republican votes to Lowe they expect to secure in turn Greenback support whenever needed. If successful in this bargain they will have on their side, including the two Keifer Readjusters from Virginia, 158 votes, 11 more than a quorum. With this margin they expect to succeed in the course of time in turning out every Southern Democrat branded by the committee.

This plan may or may not work. It will be no light task to throw the net over all nine of the Greenbackers, no one of whom, from Ford with two majority to Brumm with a thousand, would be secure in his holding a moment if Mr. Calkins's committee wanted the seat for a friend.

THE majority of the committee in the Senate, by a strict party vote has reported a bill for the admission of Dakota as a state. The Democratic minority of course, makes an adverse report. The impelling cause for rushing this "rotten borough" into the family of States is the belief that it may be needed by the Republicans in the next count for Presidential electors. The act itself besides showing weakness is evidence that Republicans may be expected to adopt any expedient, however wrong, to retain the power they now hold by the frauds of 1876, and the purchase of 1880.

THE indications gathered from the buds and trees in the peach growing districts give promise of a large crop this year. Reports from Delaware and Maryland are highly encouraging, and the peach growers correspondingly jubilant. The almost total failure last year prepares them for the enjoyment of a large crop this year.

A REPUBLICAN Senator who has dined with every President from Buchanan to Arthur says that the latter has given the best dinner he ever saw at the Executive Mansion. We may conclude therefore, that Arthur's liquors were well selected, and from the best manufacturers, in the market.

Workmen Claiming Justice.

Labor strikes appear to be the order of the day now, all over the country. Workmen are not realizing the advanced wages they were promised when they turned in to elect a Republican President and Congress. With the Treasury overflowing and all business of trade and manufacture active and remunerative to the capitalists, the workmen are taxed by tariff assessments upon everything they consume, and yet their wages do not go up. Why is it thus? To us it seems that there is method and reason in the madness of strikes, which ought to command more attention than our statesmen seem willing to give to the subject. The following brief messages of April 1st are only given to show the restless spirit prevailing everywhere:

PATTERSON, N. J., April 1.—The moulders of the different shops this evening resolved to strike for 15 per cent. increase, excepting at Danforth's, where the wages were advanced 10 per cent. to-day.

WATERBURY, CONN., April 1.—All the trackmen in the employ of the Nantank Railroad Company struck this morning for an advance of 25 cents per day. The company will not accede to their demands.

FALL RIVER, April 2.—The spinners at the Sagamore Mill this afternoon decided unanimously not to go to work tomorrow morning. As there is but little filling on hand this will throw the weavers out of work and necessitate the shutting down of the mill unless new spinners are secured. While the spinners allege that the mules have been too heavily weighted, the management of the mill gives another explanation of the difficulty. Until recently the spinners have been permitted to use wrenches themselves. It is claimed that they abused this privilege and they were forbidden to use wrenches, that duty being restricted to "second hands," hence the dissatisfaction. The cotton brokers say that the cotton used at Sagamore, which the spinners claim is poor, is equal to that in general use here.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 1.—A mass meeting of weavers and spinners was held at the City Hall this evening. About 1200 persons were present. There was much enthusiasm and a number of addresses were made. The strikers greeted with hisses any advice to return to work at the Pacific Mill, and cheered the speakers who counselled standing out. John O. Gilvey, President of the Weavers' Union, read a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the citizens of Lawrence tendered their sympathy to the strikers and indorsed their action. Among the speakers were Hon. John K. Tarbox and several State Representatives. Mr. Tarbox's remarks were generally favorable to a continuance of the strike, and it is thought that the meeting has banded together more firmly the discontented operatives.

NEW YORK, April 2.—About 3000 marble cutters and polishers, who are employed in thirty-five different shops in this city, will strike to-morrow morning for an increase of wages and the abolishment of the job system of doing work. The men say that they have hard work to earn from \$10 to \$15 a week. They will now demand \$3 a day for cutters and \$2 a day for polishers.

About 800 painters met at Irving Hall last night to consider the feasibility of making a demand for \$3.50 a day, 50 cents more than their present wages. No definite action was taken.

CANTON, O., April 2.—About 250 skilled workmen employed in the factory of the Diebold Safe and Lock Company struck at noon yesterday against a reduction in their wages, but they met last night and appointed a committee to meet their employers with the view of effecting a compromise.

CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT, of New York, committed suicide at a hotel on 5th Avenue, where he boarded, on Sunday last, by shooting himself through the head. He was a son of the late millionaire, Commodore Vanderbilt, and brother of W. H. Vanderbilt, the same who contested the will of the former, and compromised with his brother for \$1,000,000. No cause is given for the suicide, other than feeble health and that he was to some extent an out-cast from his family.

Tilden on Jefferson.

DEEMING HIM A MAN OF HIGH POLITICAL MORALS AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY.

NEW HAVEN, April 3. Ex Governor Tilden has written a letter to the Jeffersonian Club, of this city, in answer to their invitation to be present this evening at their commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Tilden says: "Mr. Jefferson gave to our administrative system an aspect of republican simplicity; repressed jobbery as well as all perversion of power, and by his precepts, his influence and his example elevated the standard of political morals. In his personal practice he was not only pure, but to make his example more effective he refrained, while administering the greatest of official trusts, from all attempts to increase his own fortune, even by methods open to every private citizen.

"In a period when there seems to be

little respect for the limitations of power proscribed by our written constitution; when assumptions of ungranted authority are rife in all the departments of the Federal government; when that government is being gradually changed into an elective despotism, and meddling in everything belonging to the States or to individuals; when every new assumption of ungranted power creates new opportunities to favoritism and jobbery; when the civil service has been converted into a balance of power to determine the elections by pecuniary and other illegitimate influences; when the perversion of high public trusts to the private gain of the official is frequently committed with apparent unconsciousness of wrong and passes almost without rebuke, it is time that the teachings and the example of Thomas Jefferson be invoked to keep alive the glimmering spark of official virtue and public honor."

A Great Outlaw's Career Ended.

ASSASSINATED IN A SHANTY IN ST. JOSEPH WHILE PREPARING FOR ANOTHER RAID.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 3. Jesse James, the notorious outlaw, is dead. He was shot down in this city this morning by two men who were in his confidence and who had planned a raid for to-night. After the Blue Cut robbery in September last James was in hiding at his mother's house at Kearney, near Kansas City. He remained there for a few weeks and kept very quiet. Some time in November he came here to St. Joseph and established himself in a little shanty in the southeastern part of the city. His wife, who was devotedly attached to him, and who is young and rather pretty, came with him. Although there has long been a price upon the heads of the James boys, Jesse paid no attention to it. His many hairbreadth escapades had made him oblivious to danger. Instead of going to Texas, as had been his custom when hunted down too closely heretofore, he remained in Missouri, only taking care to keep out of sight. He had been living very quietly in this city, always kept himself well armed to guard against surprise, and his shanty was a regular arsenal.

THE MEN WHO KILLED JAMES.

Since the shooting it is learned that Jesse had been planning another desperate raid, with the help of two brothers named Robert and Charles Ford. Just who these men are is not known. It is believed they have been engaged in robberies with Jesse, but they claim that they have been on his track for a long time, with the intention of capturing him and claiming the heavy rewards offered by the express companies that have suffered from his depredations and the State authorities. However that may be they were in his confidence. Charles had been at his house for several weeks and Robert came a week or ten days ago. These two men are the ones who shot down their chief to-day without giving him a second's warning. James always wore a belt stuffed full of revolvers of the latest pattern. They were always loaded and he never took a step without them. If the Ford brothers had given him cause for the slightest suspicion he would have shot them down without hesitation. He had often treated detectives who had tried to gain his confidence in just that manner and he would not have hesitated to do it again. It is thought for this reason that the Fords had been with him before and were well known to him, and it is not impossible that they became frightened at the general breaking up of the band and the many arrests of late, and sought to cover their own tracks and make themselves right at the same time with the authorities by taking the life of the great outlaw.

Where Women Vote.

WYOMING'S GOVERNOR TELLS HOW THEY EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

"Women don't want to hold office," said Governor John W. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, in his lecture on woman suffrage last evening before a large audience in Association Hall; "they do not care for public life. During all my experience in Wyoming Territory, where women are citizens and hold the same civil rights as men, I have not heard of one woman who desired active public life. A man may think one way and his wife another way, and yet they can get along harmoniously. The present Wyoming delegate in Congress is the strongest kind of a Democrat and his wife is one of the liveliest Republicans I ever saw. In many instances within my own observation the husband and the wife hold different political views.

"It is interesting to know how woman suffrage was obtained in Wyoming," continued Governor Hoyt. "A saloon-keeper one day said to his wife: 'Betty, it is a shame that I should be a member of the Legislature and make laws for you when you are so much better than I.' Of course Betty agreed with him. When this man went to work at his bill for woman suffrage people smiled and the members of the Legislature smiled. But he was a shrewd man. He went to the Democratic members and said: 'Here, you may as well vote for this, because even if it does pass, which is doubtful, the Republican Governor will veto it and you can thus show your liberality.' He told the Republican members that the bill wouldn't pass and that they had better put themselves on the good side of the record anyway. The result astonished everybody. The bill passed by a great majority, and the Governor, John A. Campbell, signed it. The next Legislature tried to repeal the bill, but couldn't. You see, the women voted the wrong ticket."