

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 13, 1882.

SECRETARY HUNT, late of the Navy Department, being an unnecessary political appendage to a Stalwart President seeking his own succession, is exiled to Russia as an easy way of getting rid of a respectable incumbent. He accepts the Russia mission.

It is reported from Washington that the President is considering favorably the appointment of Judge Taft of Ohio, as Minister to England. This is probably true. The President has a fancy for "small fry" and Ohio is prolific of that kind of material in Republican circles—both as to Executive and diplomatic service.

THE Democratic successes at the late election in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are represented by the Republicans as "not much of a shower" after all. The inspiring effect however they may have upon the Democracy will require further appropriations from John Welsh and others to repair the broken down fences of the Stalwarts in those states.

It is now reported that Gen. Fitz John Porter will be given honorable mustering out of the service with the rank of Major General of Volunteers, and that he will be placed upon the retired list of the army with the rank of Colonel, but not entitled to back pay. This will be some compensation for the brutal manner he has been treated, but not enough.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER seems to be very earnest in stamping out election frauds in the South. This is all very well, but he might add very much to his reputation for consistency by extending his operations North also. He would have a large field of usefulness in this line of business here, which we believe he has never shown a very strong inclination to occupy.

"It was a rainy day" say the Illinois Republicans that gave Chicago to the Democracy at the late election. Very likely! But if the delicate sickly Republicans were not in condition to face the small storm which took place last week, is it likely that they will be sufficiently in health to meet the great political storm now brewing when it bursts upon them a year hence?

SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, is now drawing his pay. The term of his friend, Collector Beard of Boston was about to expire. The Senator was anxious to extend it. Relying upon "Senatorial courtesy" with the aid of his associate he expected an early announcement of the re-appointment of Mr. Beard. But the President found another fellow up in Boston, a Stalwart friend of Conkling, and the opportunity could not be lost to administer a proper rebuke to Mr. Hoar for his opposition to the confirmation of Conkling on a late occasion, when "Senatorial courtesy" did not count in Massachusetts.

THE Mormons of course cannot feel comfortable under the Anti-Polygamy law recently enacted by Congress. Its provisions are stringent and difficult of evasion if the Federal authorities perform their duty. The Mormons seem to realize this, and are preparing to revenge themselves upon the Gentiles by starving them out. At a late meeting they resolved not to trade with the Gentiles, and stringent pledges were exacted to that effect. This kind of war will doubtless affect all parties inconveniently, but the only fruit it can bear is to intensify the determination existing throughout the country, to wipe out the brutal blot of Polygamy from the social life of the Republic.

Then and Now.

Speaking of the facility by which Republican sentiment, if not principle, can be accommodated to circumstances, the Washington Post says: "With unexampled bitterness and the most indignant language Republican papers during the campaign of 1880 denounced the authors of the Morey letter for their attempt to impose upon the people to the injury of the Republican party a document which was uttered at variance with its principles. General Garfield's prompt reply to Chairman Jewell denouncing the letter as a forgery, and in which he said 'its stupid and brutal sentiments I never expressed or entertained,' was accepted with marks of unqualified approval by Republicans everywhere. Let us see what were these 'stupid and brutal sentiments' according to General Garfield. Here are the passages:

"I take it that the question of employment is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the General Government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor."

These sentiments—that corporations have the right to buy labor in the cheapest market, and that Chinese immigration should not be restricted so long as corporations need laborers—Republicans through their leader characterized as too stupid and brutal for any member of their party to entertain. But the more attention is directed to the veto message of President Arthur the more apparent it becomes that the position taken by him does not conflict in any material particular with the opinions upon Chinese labor put into Garfield's mouth by the unknown forgers. Speaking of the Chinese President Arthur remarks that 'no one can say that the country has not profited by their work. Enterprises would have lain dormant but for them. . . . There may, however, be other sections of the country where this species of labor may be advantageously employed.' He might as well say that no matter what are the opinions of the entire Pacific slope, our great manufacturing and other interests all over the country are not yet conserved in the matter of labor, and that our policy as to Chinese immigration should not be changed until they are.

Without discussing the point whether General Garfield was right in his letter to Chairman Jewell or President Arthur is doctrinally sound in his veto message, it is enough to say that Republicans, in adopting the views of the latter, set themselves as a party, in direct opposition to the opinions of the late President while a candidate, and show that they were only hunting votes when they raised such a hue and cry against the villains, who, in forging the Morey letter, published such "stupid and brutal sentiments" over the signature of their leader. It is one thing to be a candidate for office and quite another to be a President installed in office.

SENATOR MAHONE has been kept so busy repairing the broken down fences of the Repudiation party in Virginia that he has been continuously absent from his seat in the Senate ever since the meeting in December, with the exception of two or three flying visits. He has now dropped the readjuster dodge, and his official organ proclaims that hereafter they will only be known as the Republican party of which their chief Repudiator is to be the Boss.

THE Atlanta Constitution says, "If anybody knows why all the funds in the United States Treasury shouldn't be turned over to James B. Eads, he will please rise and state his objections." If Eads gets all, how is Kiskiminitas and other trout streams to be provided for in the River and Harbor bill? Of course we object.

A Doubtful Decision.

The Centre county court has just made a decision that will not prove very acceptable to the politicians. An editor sued a man who was a candidate for office, and after the election refused to pay for the complimentary notices which had been given him during the campaign. It was admitted that the complimentary editorials were not ordered by the candidate, but the court held that a political paper is expected to do its utmost in furthering the interests of its candidates, and that in return the parties so served are bound to pay the editor for his labor. This is a new departure in political finance which, if generally enforced, would work hard on the defeated candidate.—*New Era*.

In commenting on the above extract the Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "In the absence of the text of this alleged decision, we are loth to believe that any enlightened court in this Commonwealth has pronounced a judgment so utterly at variance with every legal and common sense principle as that which is here ascribed to the judiciary in which Judges Orvis and Mayor are arbiters of the law. It is well established that without a promise, express or implied, no obligation to pay can be contracted by the voluntary act of one party to the assumed contract and that party the obligee. If the candidate for office can be held liable to pay for 'complimentary editorials' inserted in a newspaper without his order, the same principles which sustain this view of the law will compel business men to pay for complimentary notices of their interests inserted in newspapers without their direction. Of course the supreme court would promptly reverse any such absurd judgment of the Centre county court or any other."

The above extract is taken from the columns of the *Watchman* and if the *Watchman* has given proper credit it was taken originally from the Lancaster *New Era* and the Lancaster *Intelligencer*.

The Lancaster papers should quit meddling with our courts and crediting them with decisions, never made, or else inform themselves properly and then give the truth to the public. No excuse can be given by the *Watchman* for repeating the ignorance of the Lancaster papers except that its editor in chief has a dislike for Judges and Lawyers.

The editor of the *Watchman* was a witness in the case on the part of the plaintiff, heard all of the testimony, and so far as we know, the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court. The court decided nothing, the case involved a question of fact, which was fairly submitted to the jury and found by the jury for the plaintiff.

The *New Era* says "An editor sued a man who was a candidate for office and after the election refused to pay for the complimentary notices which had been given him during the campaign." This statement is incorrect, because the editor did not sue to enforce payment for complimentary notices given, but he did sue to receive pay for the printing of tickets for that particular candidate.

The editor of the *Watchman* testified when on the witness stand "that he always charged the candidate for the printing of tickets, that the charge was regulated according to the value and dignity of the office. That he charged a candidate for Prothonotary, Legislature or Sheriff more than a Commissioner or District Attorney, because the office is worth more; that his charges were at the rate of three dollars per thousand; that he printed the tickets upon the order of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, without being directed to do so by the candidate, and charged the candidate with the printing of the tickets." One or two other newspaper men testified to substantially the same thing.

The plaintiff in this case had printed tickets for this candidate, under this custom. The *Watchman* and the *Millheim Journal* printed tickets for this same candidate, under this same custom, exactly, and the candidate testified in the case that he had paid to these papers the charges they had made for that service. And in the face of this refused to pay the editor who had brought suit to secure pay for printing the tickets.

If the Lancaster papers do not require pay from candidates for the tickets printed for them or from some one of them, they are far behind the newspapers in Central Pennsylvania.

So well satisfied with the rulings of the court were the defendant and his counsel, as astute and able lawyers as any at this bar, that they have not even thought of taking the case to a higher court.

It may be that the Lancaster newspapers have been misled by letters from this same candidate, but they have no business to sit in judgment on cases tried in our courts, of which they know nothing. And if they desire to be fair to our courts and Judges, fair to the public and fair to themselves, they will make haste to correct the errors into which they have fallen.

The Judges of this District are not yet so far along, that they strike members of the bar from the list of attorneys because they may express an opinion in a newspaper that is somewhat different from their own.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has got through with the work of retiring the Garfield cabinet and reconstructing one on a more stalwart basis. The only member of the late cabinet remaining is Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War. He is spared because "he is the son of his conservative father," and is himself sufficiently stalwart to satisfy the highest demands of the Guitau succession. Last week Secretary Kirkwood of the Interior and Secretary Hunt of the Navy Departments were required to surrender their portfolios to Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, in the Interior, and William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, in the Navy Departments. No half-breeds are needed in the council of the Stalwart President, and none are allowed. By these changes the President secures a man of fair ability in the Interior Department, for one of superior merit and adaptability to the position he filled acceptably to the country. In the Navy he steals from Mr. Blaine one of his smartest and most adroit political lieutenants in the late fight for the Presidential nomination. Able and unscrupulous, he is probably a valuable acquisition in the contest for the succession in 1884.

As the time for the convening of Republican delegates approaches the tumult in the councils of that party's leaders, becomes less each day. It is the calm that precedes the coming storm. Cameron is striving to heal the many dissensions in the ranks, and if some aspiring gentleman's political head must drop, why, Don will not scruple to issue his mandate authorizing the decapitation. The truth of the matter is, that the dynasty is in a perilous position, and to rally the deserters is a task that J. Donald has set himself about doing. In the case of Beaver, it has already become patent to the minds of the bosses, that in all probability should he be able to reach the gubernatorial chair of our Commonwealth he will hang out the sign, James A. Beaver. Without Cameron's aid Beaver cannot be nominated, and nominated with it he cannot be elected. In disposing of the rest of the ticket the plans seem pretty fully matured and have in view the solidification of the different revolting sections.

TIMELY HINTS. We notice that our Democratic contemporaries, in view of the fact that the next Legislature will be charged with the duty of apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, are urging the importance of selecting the best men as Representatives—men of experience and ability. This suggestion, we trust will commend itself to the good sense and sound judgment of all, and that care will be taken by our Democratic friends in nominating candidates to represent them in the Legislature, that they shall be discreet, competent men, who are not only honest in their convictions of duty and right, but in possession of the courage and ability to enforce them in word and act, for a fair and equitable apportionment. The Democracy should ask nothing but what is fair and just and should ask

that with courage and determination. They need no success obtained by chicanery to favor party. This State has been too long degraded by Gerrymandering, and it is time that honest men, of either party, should feel the obligation upon them irrespective of any mean party advantage to set their face against it.

THE electoral count bill has passed the Senate without a call for the yeas and nays. It is believed that this bill will change the existing laws for the count of the Presidential vote for the better. The time for the meeting of the electors is postponed by the bill from the first Monday in December to the second Monday in December. Two months are to intervene between the election of electors by the people and the official meeting to choose a President and Vice President. The bill also provides that the title of any electors may be inquired into and settled by the State in which the contest arises prior to their official meeting in accordance with the laws in force on the day of their appointment, and that the decision of such States shall be binding upon Congress when that body makes the count. The main features of the bill, differing from other laws upon the subject, is, perhaps, to provide for the settlement, without delay, of contests for electors, where they may occur in the States, by proper laws enacted for that purpose, so that but one lawful return may be sent to the President of the Senate. It provides also for a case where two or more State tribunals exercise authority, that Congress, each house acting separately, shall decide which is the legal returns. A decision in the same manner is necessary if there be an undetermined contest between two or more sets of electors. If there be only one return from a State it must be counted, unless both houses determine otherwise by separate vote.

THE STAR-ROUTE THIEVES TO BE TRIED!—Judge Wylie has dismissed the motion made by Bob Ingersoll, the accomplished attorney of the jobbers, against the indictments found against them. The motion was made under an old obsolete statute of Maryland. The judge decides that it is not the law of the District of Columbia, and that these public robbers are properly arraigned, and will be tried. The decision, it is said, has created quite a sensation among the rogues, as they depended upon this old law to escape trial. The only resource now is the favor they may extort from the administration and Republican sympathy for partisan services.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The special Easter services in the Lutheran church last Sunday proved to be very interesting and appropriate. The Sunday school and the congregation were united and rendered the beautiful service—prepared especially for the occasion—with earnest, devout spirit and touching devotion. A full house attested the happy effect of such religious exercises. The pulpit platform was gracefully decorated with growing plants in bloom. The Lord's Supper was administered to the largest number of persons that has thus far at one time communed in this congregation. There were nine accessions to the membership of the church, which, with two who were confirmed at a previous time, make eleven recent additions to the list of communicants. All present greatly enjoyed the services and no doubt went away feeling glad that they had been privileged to go to the house of the Lord on Easter Sunday. The impressions of the day will not soon fade away.

Hon. Thomas McKee died at his home in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., week before last. For many years this man lived—among us—was married and reared his family here. In an endeavor to sum his many excellent traits of character and virtues, we find ourselves almost unable to do him justice. As we knew him, he was remarkably fine-grained and sympathetic; repelled by whatever was low, vulgar or coarse, always evincing a good degree of self respect, was in a measure fond of the approbation of friends but never sacrificed principle to obtain it. After leaving Bellefonte he was elected to the Legislature from Jefferson county, where as a bold uncompromising Democrat he did the party yeoman service.

—For nervous debility take PENTON.

The marriage ceremony has undergone some change in the course of time. Some three centuries ago, the husband, taking the bride's hand addressed her thus: "I, John Jones, undersygn thee, Mary Doe, for my wedded wife, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, yn sickness, and yn healtie—till dethe us depart, (not 'do part,' for *departe* then meant to separate) as holy church hath ordeyned, and thereto I plyght thee my trouthe." Then said Mary: "All right, John, the only condition I have to stipulate, is that if we live three hundred years you will buy all your groceries from Sechler & Co., Bellefonte, Pa."

We are so used to hearing and crediting wonderful reports in regard to California and Oregon that nothing excites much surprise. The latest announcement is the coming of the McGibeny family composed of thirteen persons, all notably proficient musicians, who have succeeded in winning the enviable title of the most wonderful musical and sketch entertainers on the road. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be applied in liquidating the indebtedness of the Lewistown Lutheran church. At Reynolds Hall to-morrow (Friday) night.

The miners throughout the Snow Shoe region have been considering the expediency of a strike, for some time. Many strangers, whose business no one can learn, have been noticed moving round among the workmen. The only thing, however, that operates against a movement of this nature, is the unprepared condition of the men. They cannot afford to stand out. Nothing is gained by this species of insubordination and our Snow Shoe delivers after dusky diamonds are, fortunately, too poor to attempt to compel their employers to pay more than they can afford.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe them yourself, and doubt no longer.

An aged citizen of Snow Shoe, Mr. Meese Gunsalus, died on Thursday of last week. He was, probably, the oldest resident of that village, and was much respected by all who knew him. His wife and quite a number of children survive him. His age was 67 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The Milliken case is again brought prominently before the people—the Supreme Court having on Monday reversed the decision of the court below. The effect of this decision will be to reinstate the defendant—James Milliken, Esq., as trustee.

To our friends out of town we are pleased to say that in purchasing clothing you can suit yourself best at the Philadelphia Branch. Mr. Lewin understands your needs and is always ready to accord you a hearty welcome whether you come to buy or not.

A GRAND SUCCESS.—The grand opening of the great Boston Clothing House in Major Reynolds' Block, opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa., took place as stated in our columns before, on Saturday morning last. The opening of that concern was a great success in every respect. Crowds of people were thronging to that establishment from early in the morning till late in the evening, and everyone seemed happy except those who could not be waited upon on account of the rush. We can honestly say that never before has such a fine stock of clothing, boots and shoes, everything in the line of men's and boys' wear, been offered at such extremely low prices, in this section, as that concern is selling them. We never have tried that House, but are satisfied that Bellefonte is in need of such a concern, and it won't be long that people from fifty miles around will find that it will pay them well to come to Bellefonte and buy their clothing, boots and shoes, at the great Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block, opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, Pa.

The publishers of the *Educational Review* offer Appleton's American Cyclopaedia to the person sending the largest list of words formed from the word "Facetiously." Other prizes are Chambers's Cyclopaedia, Worcester's Dictionary, unabridged, and the Musical Autophone. This is a rare chance for our readers to get a cyclopaedia worth \$96, or \$50 in gold, besides getting the benefit derived from looking up words. Full information can be obtained by sending three cent stamp for circular, or ten cents for sample copy of the *Educational Review*. Address, *Educational Review*, 132 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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