

# 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, November, 23, 1882

At the late election in New York, Gov. Cleveland, carried fifty-two of the sixty counties of that state.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks that a party which depends solely upon the blundering of its opponents for existence is in a very bad way.

CARL SHURZ says the people demand a party with new aspirations and aims as well as with a new organization. Of course, with the slippery Shurz at the head of it as general boss

GEN. SHERMAN it appears is not sufficiently flattered by Bob Ingersolls nomination for the Presidency to lose his head. He is satisfied with his present distinction, and does not propose to be a candidate for President in 1884.

JUDGE KELLEY Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, lays his hatchet at the root of the Internal Revenue tax system, and says the whole structure must fall. His little humbug of the last session was too insignificant to attract attention.

It is announced that the health of ex-Governor Seymour, which has been feeble, is much improved lately. How could it be otherwise. The result of late elections was enough to give vigor to the grand old Democratic statesman and patriot.

The result of the late congressional election in the State of Illinois gives the Republicans eleven members, the Democrats eight and the Independents one. The Republicans have a majority of twelve on joint ballot in the Legislature, who will have the election of a Senator to succeed Senator David Davis, the present president of the Senate.

RHODE ISLAND has voted by a large majority against the call of a convention to revise the Constitution of that state, so as to place naturalized citizens upon an equality with native born citizens. At present citizens of foreign nativity are required to be in possession of a free-hold estate to entitle them to vote, while the native born are exempt from this requirement.

It seems to be generally predicted that there will be an unusually large number of contested seats in the next Congress, and that much time will be wasted in their investigation. No doubt there will be many defeated candidates, who will want to draw the pay usually allowed to contestants whatever the merits of their claims, but it is to be hoped that in a Democratic Congress these cases will be disposed of promptly and the seats awarded to those fairly entitled to them. The pernicious precedents of carrying frivolous contested cases through an entire Congress is an expensive luxury, that might with great propriety be sat down upon in the early session.

The brief letter of Mr. Pattison declining the escort of the military on the occasion of his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania, is not only well timed, but the determination of the Governor-elect will appeal to the common-sense and good judgment of sensible people of all parties, as peculiarly fitting and proper now. An effort to popularize the return of our state government to the simplicity and economy of former days, was no insignificant issue in the late election, and it will be as gratifying to the people, as it is commendable to Gov. Pattison, that he fully appreciates the fact that parades and show on these occasions at the expense of the Commonwealth, is a part of the general profligacy that needs reform.

### Ex-Sheriff Spangler's Case.

The case of the county against John Spangler came on for trial on Tuesday, before Judge Watson, who is holding court for our Judges.

D. F. Fortney, Esq., appeared for the County and A. O. Furst, Esq., for Sheriff Spangler. The only question in dispute was whether the Sheriff was entitled to receive fifty cents per day for boarding prisoners. Mr. Fortney submitted the report of the auditors and agreement of counsel and then rested his case. Mr. Furst called, on the part of the Sheriff, the Commissioner's clerk and found by the minutes, that on January 17, 1881, the commissioners made a contract with the Sheriff to pay him fifty cents a day for boarding prisoners. It was also shown that the commissioners paid him the price agreed upon and that the boarding was furnished on the strength of that contract.

After statement of legal positions by counsel, it was concluded that there was no fact for a jury to find, that the whole case turned upon the point as to the authority and power of the commissioners to make such a contract. In his able argument, Mr. Fortney contended that the commissioner's had no power to make such a contract. In support of his position he relied upon the Act of April 11th, 1856, which provides that Sheriff's of the several counties shall receive such allowance for boarding prisoners in the county jail as may be fixed by the Courts of Quarter Sessions not exceeding twenty-five cents per day. The counsel contended that under this Act the Sheriff could not receive more than twenty-five cents per day.

On the part of the Sheriff it was contended that the Courts of this county never fixed any allowance, that since the organization of the county the commissioners contracted with the Sheriff to pay him whatever was deemed right for the boarding of prisoners in the county jail. It was further argued, with great force, that whenever the court failed or refused to fix the allowance, the commissioners are bound to provide for the prisoners. In the absence of any order of the court on the subject the Board acts under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed in 1790. This Act requires the commissioners to provide the clothing and the food for the prisoners. "Suppose," said Mr. Furst, "the Court does not fix a price for the Sheriff, shall the prisoners go unfed? Not at all. The commissioners must provide for them. If they contract with the Sheriff at fifty cents, the county is bound by such a contract." He also added "that the Sheriff had acted in good faith on this contract, had given the boarding on the basis of fifty cents per day, and now after the boarding had been furnished for a whole year, the county seeks to pay at the rate of twenty-five cents per day. The county ought to keep its contract, as well as an individual."

Judge Watson rendered his opinion in favor of the county, remarking that the justice of the case was all with the Sheriff, although he had not the power to relieve him. He said, too, that the county gained nothing in such a suit, because, while the Sheriff could only charge twenty-five cents per day, for boarding, he was entitled to a keeper of the jail which would be an additional burden upon the county.

The Judge requested Mr. Furst to move for a new trial, to give him better time to examine his points. Judge Watson will give an opinion soon. It is understood that if the opinion shall be against the Sheriff a writ of error will be taken to the Supreme Court.

On the question of right and wrong there can be no two opinions. The commissioners, at the beginning of the year 1881, contracted with the Sheriff at fifty cents per day for boarding prisoners. The Sheriff furnished the boarding in good faith for a whole year, on that basis, now the county auditors come in at the end of the year and pay him only twenty-five cents per day.

It is a matter of \$800 to Sheriff Spangler. Who will undertake, at present prices of food, to give boarding at twenty-five cents per day, or 8½ cents per meal? Centre county cannot reasonably expect or demand that from its officers.

The cost of the assassination is still marching on. Now, it is the glazier who caught one of Guitau's bullets in his putty box, that wants compensation from the Government. He is willing to take an office and give a receipt in full.

### The Result.

The official count of the vote cast on the 7th instant in this State shows that

#### FOR GOVERNOR

Pattison, D.....had.....355,791 votes  
Beaver, R..... ".....315,589 "  
Stewart, I. R..... "..... 43,743 "  
Pettitt, P..... "..... 5,196 "  
Armstrong, G. L. "..... 23,484 "  
Pattison's plurality, 40,202.

#### FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Black, D.....had.....353,642 votes  
Davies, R..... ".....317,614 "  
Duff, I. R..... "..... 43,577 "  
Williams, P..... "..... 4,662 "  
Howard, G. L..... "..... 19,475 "  
Black's plurality, 35,028

#### FOR SECY. OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Africa, D.....had.....353,752 votes  
Greer, R..... ".....317,408 "  
Merrick, I. R..... "..... 43,096 "  
Dewoody, P..... "..... 19,491 "  
Crossman, G. L. "..... 5,497 "  
Africa's plurality, 36,344.

#### FOR CONGRESS AT LARGE

Elliott, D.....had.....351,043 votes  
Brosius, R..... ".....323,255 "  
M'Michael, I. R. "..... 40,995 "  
Tomlinson, G. L. "..... 20,400 "  
Pierce, P..... "..... 4,642 "  
Elliott's plurality, 27,788.

#### FOR SUPREME JUDGE

Clark, D.....had.....355,935 votes  
Rawle, R..... ".....315,163 "  
Junkin, I. R..... "..... 41,900 "  
Coke, P..... "..... 19,285 "  
Chase, G. L..... "..... 4,457 "  
Clark's plurality, 40,762.

THE Doylestown Democrat advises the Democrats of the Senate to unite with the Independent Republicans of that body in the election of Senator John Stewart as president pro tem. of the senate. Of course a Democrat cannot be elected as such, and it would be a graceful act on their part to prefer Mr. Stewart or some other honorable Independent Republican who would not be influenced to indulge in machine legislation at the command of bosses. It needs no bargain or division of spoils to make such a result proper and desirable. We vote, aye, on Gen. Davis' motion.

CHALMERS of Mississippi is again in trouble. As a Democratic member in the last Congress, he was contested by a negro and thrown out by a Republican Congress. He then became a Republican candidate, under the patronage of Hubble and the administration for re-election, and for informality in the returns in the late election, the certificate of election is awarded, and certified by the Governor, to Mr. Manning his Democratic competitor. Chalmers will therefore appear as a contestant, and his record is such that he will draw little sympathy from either side.

THE President recently appointed Gen. John Pope to the Major Generalship of the army, vacated by the retirement of Gen. M'Dowell. This was the officer who to tide over his own blunders and inefficiency had unfounded charges preferred against Gen. Fitz John Porter upon which he was dismissed from the service, and it is not at all probable that this appointment will be approved by the Senate until some very decided action is taken to do justice to this gallant and shamefully wronged soldier. It is to be hoped that there is virtue enough in the Senate, to require that justice to Porter shall precede reward to his traducer.

SENATOR CAMERON is not disposed to consider the machine so hopelessly wrecked as to be useless, and proposes to repair damages for a vigorous campaign "next year." It is said he will immediately commence by cutting off all government officials who did not respond to active machine work "this year." He proposes to be boss, if anything, and will have no "rebels" in the Cameron ranche.

### Who's Responsible.

"The last Democratic Governor that Pennsylvania had was one of Lycoming's own citizens, William F. Packer, in 1857, who defeated David Wilmot. Since his retirement Pennsylvania has been under Republican rule."

The Towanda Journal, from which the above is cut, should have added that when the Democrats went out of power in 1857, the cost of the State government was \$960,000 a year, which has increased to \$5,000,000; that in this time, public office has been prostituted as a reward for partisan services, and is no longer considered a public trust; that a spoils system has been engrained on our politics; that corruption and extravagance have entered every branch of the public service, and bosses have taken the place of leaders. The Journal might have said this much and more. As Pennsylvania "has been under Republican rule," since 1857, they alone are responsible for all the evils which have befallen.—Doylestown Democrat.

### "Suicidal Things."

From the Washington Post.  
The New York Tribune, in the course of an ill-tempered lecture to the democratic party, sees fit to remark that "almost every experienced man in either party expects the democrats to do some suicidal thing before they have held control of one branch of congress for a single half year." We do not know of any experienced man in either party who expects or has reason to expect any such thing. And it is an impeachment of the honesty and patriotism of the people to assert that they have made an emphatic declaration in favor of a party that is expected to "do some suicidal thing" as soon as it gets a chance to show its temper and capacity. The democratic party "held control of one branch of congress" from December, 1875, to March, 1881. During the last two years of that period the other branch was also democratic, as it would have been long before but for the votes of northern men, whose names had been fraudulently entered on the senate rolls as those of senators of various southern states in which they had no local habitation, nor any right, save a lien on the penitentiary. We may add, in this connection, that from 1877 to 1881 the executive office was filled by usurpation, the duly elected president having been buried out by revolutionary crimes. What "suicidal thing" was done by the democrats in congress during those six years? Was it "suicidal" to cut down the annual expenditures and effect a saving of more than \$130,000,000? Was it "suicidal" to so manage financial legislation as to improve public credit? Was it "suicidal" to bring the crimes and rascalities of republican office holders to light? Was it "suicidal" for democrats, or was the republican party on the "suicidal" tack, when, after the rascals had been exposed, the republican minority rallied to their support and filibustered day after day and night after night, in order to stave off action on the cases of the greatest thieves in history so that the statute of limitation might save them from the penitentiary? The democratic party understands the the import of the elections of 1882. The democratic house that is to come in next year will not fail to understand the bearing its acts must have on the presidential canvass of 1884. The lectures of the Tribune, able as they are, are a waste of time and space.

ELECTIONS for Governors were held in fifteen states at the late election, and resulted in the election of thirteen Democrats and two Republicans as follows:

California, Gov. Stoneman; Colorado, J. B. Grant; Connecticut, Thomas M. Walter; Delaware, Charles C. Stokely; Kansas, G. W. Glick; Massachusetts, B. F. Butler; Michigan, J. W. Begole; Nevada, J. W. Adams; New York, Governor Cleveland; Pennsylvania, Robert E. Pattison; South Carolina, J. Hendrix M'Lane; Tennessee, W. B. Bate; Texas, John Ireland, all Democrats. The Republicans elected, are Sam'l W. Hale of New Hampshire, and James W. Dawes of Nebraska. Of the twenty-three remaining states ten have Democratic Governors, and thirteen Republican.

### A Democratic Victory.

Republican politicians and Republican organs having recovered from the first shock of defeat are now engaged in the interesting operation of endeavoring to collect their scattered wits and are making some attempt to account for the result of the recent election. The conclusion generally arrived at seems to be that this has not been a victory for the Democrats but for the people. But the comfort that can be extracted from this is very small in quantity, in the first place the Republican party has suffered a crushing defeat from which it is doubtful if there can be a recovery. In the next place it is not denied that the people generally have massed themselves against republican methods. They have renounced faith in the Salwart leader; they have condemned extravagance and rebelled against unnecessary and burdensome taxation; they have shown determined opposition to the spoils system, to the bestowal of offices for political purposes to political assessments and the corrupt use of money in elections. All of these evils were inherent in the policy and methods of the republican party and its arrogant and aristocratic leaders. The Democratic party promised reform of the abuses complained of and better government; government, in fact, that would meet the requirements of the times. The people took the Democratic party at its word and so far as they were able this year placed the power in that party's hands. It required Republican votes to effect this great change. But because a voter had cast his ballot for Grant and Hayes and Garfield, it did not follow of necessity that he must be a Republican always and was in duty bound to endorse as long as life lasts all of the sins committed in the name of the party. It must be remembered that no victories are ever gained by the minority party without aid from the majority. The people have candidly and with open eyes endorsed the Democratic candidates and the principles they represented. The victory could not have been achieved without the Democratic party. It therefore belongs honestly to that party, no matter who aided in bringing about that result. The discomfited stalwarts will have to rake up some other explanation of the deluge with which to console themselves. They cannot get away from the fact that if this is a defeat for the Republicans it is a victory for the Democrats.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE New York Sun says the Supreme Court of the United States has lost the confidence of the country, and adds: It is an open secret, for instance, that Justice Harlan was appointed to the bench as a reward for his services to Hayes in Louisiana. Stanley Matthews was appointed by a bargain made between Garfield and Jay Gould, by which the latter contributed a large sum of money for the election of the former as President. The name of Matthews does not appear in the written agreement which still exists, if it has not recently been destroyed, but Garfield agreed to appoint a judge adverse to the Thurman act, and Matthews was intended, though for obvious reasons he was not named. He had been the attorney for the Pacific railroad corporations in the Senate during the memorable contests which ended in the defeat of Gould, Huntington and their associates in 1878. When Justices of the Supreme Court receive and openly use free passes on railroads, including those subsidized by government bonds and lands, which are often in litigation, with free stamps from telegraph corporations, free permits from express corporations, and other favors of that sort, they exhibit a moral unfitness for the high office which they hold. Some of them have costly libraries fitted up in their private houses at the public's expense, without color of legal authority. The bills for furniture would make a most discreditable exhibit. When the judges are capable of doing such things, what is to be expected from their subordinates? The accession of Judge Blatchford and of Judge Gray to the bench has been a great gain in many respects. It is not believed they will tolerate practices that have brought the court into discredit and have necessarily weakened the faith of the country in the integrity of its judgements.

Governor Colquitt, the new senator from Georgia, like Governor Pattison, is a Sunday school teacher.

It is alleged that the expenses of the Tariff Commission have overreached the amount appropriated by Congress for that purpose, and that some of the bills will be protested at the Treasury Department. The item of \$5000 at Long Branch; \$344 for a two day's trip to New York—\$114 of which were for lunch on the tug; four day's hotel bill at Washington of one member, at \$36 per day, would seem to indicate that the Commission were high-toned and up to the full dignity of a Congressional funeral excursion.

THE Washington stalwart organ has been favored with an inspiration, and produced an issue on which to gather up the disorganized forces of its party for 1884. It is: "If it is admitted that Democratic rule is undesirable, let all unite on the basis of opposition to that." No matter for principle or the public good, but save the plunder and insure the rule of the boss machine to control elections, is the plain reading of the issue presented.

A PROMINENT Treasury official speaking of the party necessity of doing something in the approaching session of congress to make up for the sins and omissions of the last two years, says "the revenue must be reduced and the tariff revised" as a preparation for the Presidential election in 1884. He also says we are getting more money than we can use in the Treasury, here, and the large surplus is becoming dangerous.

MR. LINCOLN, the Secretary of War, appears to take in one at least of the lessons of the late elections, and it is said will recommend that no appropriations be made for rivers and harbors by the coming session of Congress. The last sessions appropriations, with the millions on hand from previous appropriations, will be quite as much as the administration will be able to handle, and will admit of as much stealing as modest thieves ought to desire in one term.

THE administration organ at Washington asserts that the late elections have made it clear that there must be a reduction of expenses. True, but it took a tornado to blow this truth into the understanding of the Republican party and it will probably require an additional avalanche to induce the official plunderers, to realize the fact that robbing the National treasury is sinful and should be abandoned.

### Items.

Undismayed by dire disaster, "Uncle" Solon Chase is bravely picking up the frayed remnants of the Maine Green-back party and preparing to take the field for the 1884 campaign. The old man should pool with the head of the anti-Masonic party.

Baggage smashers will be likely to pause in mid career when they learn that a private citizen has gained a suit against one of their privileged order, backed by a bloated corporation. Joseph Mitsche, of San Francisco, has been awarded the sum of \$433.73 for the mutilation of his trunks while in custody of the Union Pacific railroad company. The world does move.

Bill Nye, of the Laramie Boomerang, announces that his engagement with Lydia E. Pinkham has been broken off, but he says he will accept the present just the same.

Elisha W. Davis, who served in the Pennsylvania legislature as a representative from Venango county, and as senator from Philadelphia, has been elected to the Colorado legislature from Lake county.

The state of Wisconsin paid during the last fiscal year \$31,622 for the scalps of wild animals, of which \$3,375 are alleged to have been paid to persons who rear wolves for the sole purpose of securing the bounty on their scalps.

The semi-centennial of the first locomotive turned out of Baldwin's works at Philadelphia, will be celebrated by the workmen's association of the establishment, on the 23d instant. The locomotive in question was built by Mr. M. W. Baldwin and on its trial trip ran at the rate of a mile an hour. After every stoppage it had to be started by pushing.