

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, January 18, 1883.

THE President entertained General Grant and the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished persons at a State dinner on Thursday night last.

THE partnership of Ex-Senator Dorsey and Senator Logan in a cattle rancho in New Mexico, it is announced does not extend to the Star route business.

REPRESENTATIVE MANNING, of Mississippi, is to be ousted from his seat in Congress after serving nearly the full term. The Election Committee does not award his seat to the contestant but declares it vacant.

SENATOR WATRES, to whom Delaney is indebted for his reappointment as Librarian of the Senate, now proposes to investigate and, perhaps, whitewash his appointee. It can't be did. Too much foul in that carcass for whitewash.

SENATOR SEWELL, of New Jersey, offers an amendment to the army appropriation bill providing for an annual appropriation of \$600,000 to be distributed among the States and Territories for the encouragement of citizen soldiers and their education in military tactics.

GOV. CULLUM of Illinois, has received the Republican nomination for Senator, but the Legislature appears to have barred him out by passing a resolution by a vote of 80 to 65, declaring any one ineligible for United States Senator, if elected while an officer of the State.

BOSS QUAY in a new role. A Washington correspondent is authority for the declaration that "Col. Quay favors the passage by the Legislature of a fair apportionment bill based on the Garfield vote without any division of counties. He says he is for fairness in politics and confident that a bill will be passed at this session."

SENATOR EVERHART has introduced a bill making the issue of free passes by railroad companies a penal offence. The Senator had better start at the other end and make it criminal for members of the Legislature and others, to solicit and receive free passes from railroad companies. These passes will not be thrust upon members unwilling to receive them.

THE Lancaster county tobacco growers and dealers are petitioning Congress that Sumatra and other foreign tobacco be more heavily taxed with import duty in order to protect the home product; they also ask the abolition of the internal revenue on cigars and a provision for a rebate on all cigars and tobacco on unbroken packages.

A NOBBY DEPUTY SHERIFF. Tom Lee, a naturalized Chinaman in New York, was the other appointed a deputy sheriff. He is the proprietor of a tea store worth \$200,000. His badge of office is a most elaborate one of solid gold, beautifully chased and mounted with diamonds. He is the agent of the Chinese Six Companies of New York, speaks English fluently, besides is the possessor of a valued Irish wife.

THE Presidential succession bill which recently passed the Senate provides that in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, the Secretary of State shall act as President, and if there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury, and so on through the line of Cabinet officers to the next in rank. The acting President to hold until the vacancy is lawfully filled.

The Old and the New.

On Tuesday last, Gov. HOYT retired from the office of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, carrying with him that which is better than "great riches" a good name and the respect of his fellow-citizens. He is succeeded by ROBERT E. PATTISON, chosen and elected by the people on a noble record of executive service in another sphere, who comes to the front in the management of the public administration of the State, possessing, perhaps, the confidence of the people to a greater degree of trust than has been accorded to any other individual for many, many years. If he fail, his fall will be great, indeed. But there is no reason to apprehend such a result. Courageous and honest and conscientious, and possessing the ability to comprehend the duties devolving upon him, and the will and determination to redeem the pledges of reform made by him, and by the Democratic party in his name, so far as that duty rests upon him, we expect the administration of Governor Pattison, notwithstanding the great difficulties he will encounter to be one of marked success.

The Governor, after taking the oath of office, sent the following appointments to the Senate for confirmation: For Secretary of State, William S. Stenger, of Franklin county, for Attorney General, Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia; Adjutant-General, Pressly N. Guthrie, of Pittsburg; for Comptroller of Philadelphia, S. Davis Page. The nominations of Messrs. Stenger, Cassidy, and Guthrie were confirmed by the Senate and that of Mr. Page referred to the Judiciary committee on motion of Senator Stewart, seconded by Senator Wallace.

We recently saw it authoritatively announced in the papers that Governor Butler of Massachusetts declared that he was not a Democrat but a Republican. As we announced his election as a Democratic victory in a State where triumphs of this kind are seldom known, we confess to some mortification from the declaration. But the utterance of General Butler at a recent banquet, appears to possess the ring, not only of practical common sense, but takes in the very essence and foundation of Democracy, when he says: "Now, Fellow-Democrats, not with pride, but with a reasonable exultation if you please—which shall be pardoned us in sober thought and earnestness—let us show to the country that the representatives of the people en masse can govern better than any few, however high they may claim to be. If we swing away from the people we are gone. If we stay with the people we stay with the governing power of the country, which will keep us to the front so long as we will show the people that we are seeking their interests, their wishes, and that they are our thought. And the moment we leave this line, that moment, in my judgement, we shall lose the power, and we ought to lose the power."

PRESIDENT FRO. TEM., REYBURN, and his associate Stalwart malignants of the Senate undertook to settle a score with Philip C. Garrett, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and got sick of the encounter. Governor Hoyt appointed Mr. Garrett a member of the Board of Charities, and the appointment came up for confirmation in the Senate. Reyburn, Adams, Cooper and other implacables being ripe for vengeance upon the reformer, defeated the confirmation. The indiscretion of this action soon became apparent and received such notice from the public press, if not from the chief boss direct, as to induce them to make a crab movement at the re-assembly of the Senate, when the action was reconsidered and the nomination unanimously confirmed.

EVERY man, woman and child in the United States uses salt. Only a few hundred want it taxed.

The Senate Votes for Justice.

The bill restoring Gen. Fitz John Porter to his rank in the army passed the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 24 to 31, after a very creditable and effective speech by Senator Don Cameron, in which he detailed the valuable service of Gen. Porter in organizing the troops in Pennsylvania at the beginning of the war and the important influence he exercised in bringing the distinguished General Thomas to active participation in the Union cause. The vote was discreditably partisan—Messrs. Cameron, Newell and Hoar, being the only Republicans having the courage to break through the drill of the implacable Logan. The case now goes to the speaker's table of the House, and if that officer is friendly, or even just, may come up for consideration in due course. But if he referred to the committee where a similar bill has had a death sleep, there is little probability that justice will be done to the gallant and wronged soldier by the present Congress. But it is not Porter that needs vindication now—that has been full and complete by the eminent and gallant officers charged with the review of his war record—but it is the American people who demand that the foul, unjust blot be lifted from them by a reinstatement to the position from which he, Porter, was unjustly driven in their name.

MR. DUKES, the member-elect of the Legislature from Fayette county, we perceive, is in Harrisburg, and the question of the propriety of his taking his seat is being discussed. His position is an unpleasant one, having but a few days before the opening of the session deprived a fellow-being of life, whether justifiably or not, is to be determined. The Pittsburgh Post speaking on the subject says: "That it is one of those questions he will have to decide for himself, and in any view is an ugly one. To decline to serve would be an admission that he had been guilty of crime as some would put it; but after all is not the real question this: Has Mr. Dukes the same standing and influence, with the same capacity for usefulness to his constituents he had when elected? Will the people he represents suffer by his misfortune, to put it mildly? The answer to these questions it seems to us should determine the matter of resignation. We are glad to hear there is more favorable feeling as to Dukes prevailing in Fayette. At first the excitement and animosity towards him was unreasonable and unjust and seemed to preclude the idea of a fair trial."

THINGS are growing bitter between parties in the Senate. General Selfridge was nominated by Governor Hoyt as Health Officer at Philadelphia. Senator Gordon who was called away, left word with his Democratic colleagues to have the confirmation postponed until his return. The motion, therefore, to suspend the rules, was lost—not receiving the necessary two-thirds. The Republicans are quite cross at the failure and threaten vengeance upon Mr. Pattison's appointments. It is probable that there is little, if any, objection to the confirmation of General Selfridge, but appointments made within a few days of the inauguration of the Governor elect, looks very like a settled design to anticipate his appointments in Philadelphia.

Since the above was in type, Gen. Selfridge has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

It is very questionable, at least, whether Judge Kelley in addition to the great statesmanship claimed for him, will attach to himself the gratitude and respect of the fever stricken of the country for laying a duty of ten per cent. on quinine, merely to add to the gains of three or four bloated druggists, whose immense profits did not need it as a protection for their business.

State Committee.

The Democratic State Committee met in the parlors of the Bolton House in Harrisburg, on Tuesday last for the purpose of organization under the new rules adopted at the last State convention. On calling the roll forty-three members were found to be present. Mr. W. U. HENSEL was unanimously elected permanent chairman. The Hon. R. A. Packer, of Bradford, Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Dauphin, William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, Hon. Robert P. Allen, of Lycoming, General Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, W. J. Brennan, of Allegheny, and Nicholas Isenberg, of Huntingdon county, were elected the Executive Committee. The first Wednesday in August next was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State convention—the place of meeting to be agreed upon by the Executive committee. Mr. Hensel, in accepting the chairmanship, gave his views of the new rules, their purpose and construction. He said "before the rules were adopted the chairman had too great an extent constituted the State committee, that these rules were intended to revolutionize the manipulation of party officers in that behalf; that the executive committee provided for, in the rules was of more importance than the chairman and superseded his functions under the old practice and shared largely his work and responsibilities; that the permanent secretary was of great importance also under the new system. It was difficult to select a man to discharge the required duties and that selection of the selection of a clerk to perform many of his duties should be left open for the present. That the State committee or Executive committee ought to commence work now and prepare work for the State convention and pave the way for the party work after that."

THE intimidation referred to by the Washington Post in the district of Mr. Calkins of Indiana, is not an isolated case confined to Indiana, but is of more general application, and with very few exceptions, in Pennsylvania and other States. "There has been much discussion in Western papers in relation to sundry charges, more or less specific, to the effect that numerous voters in Mr. Calkins' district were prevented from casting their ballots for his opponent, Mr. Winterbotham, by intimidation on the part of two or three manufacturers. Mr. Winterbotham intended to contest the right of Mr. Calkins to a seat in the next House on the ground of intimidation but has finally abandoned that purpose contenting himself with calling the attention of the Indiana legislature to the subject in the hope that means may be devised for the prevention of such acts in the future. We do not suppose, nor is it charged that there was any violence used, or that angry threats were made; but it is asserted and believed that a good many voters were influenced by fear of discharge and that they voted for Calkins when they would have voted his competitor "but for fear of what might befall them in case they should refuse" to vote that way. All such influences are as reprehensible as any other mode of intimidation. To secure a vote through fear of discharge is as much a violation of the fundamental principle of our government as it would be to compel voters by violence or threats of violence. The Indiana legislature should try to find out how much of truth there is in the allegations of Mr. Winterbotham. We have little doubt that if a thorough investigation is made, a good many interesting facts may be brought to light.

THE alleged three million steal recently brought to public attention by Gen. Lilley, is too grave and important, to fail to receive attention from Gov. Pattison. This amount it is said was collected from the National Government as the war claims due the State and the charge is made that the

money was not carried into the Treasury of the State. It should not be difficult to ascertain whether this or any part of it, was divested, and went into the pockets of the scoundrels who have been poaching around the State Treasury for some years. Where the smoke is so dense, there is likely to be fire, and it will not be out of place to have an honest man to at least see that the accounts are in proper order.

THE Harrisburg Patriot's advice is well-timed and proper when it says: "Let there be a watchful eye kept on the demands for appropriations to various purposes. The page's and sweepers cost the State a few thousands, lavish and wasteful appropriations in the name of patriotism and charity, but really for the glorification of a few individuals or for the benefit of private speculators, rob the Treasury of sums which swell up to nearly a million. A proper economy in the expenditures of the State Government should aim higher than the subordinate officers of the Legislature."

THE fruits of repudiation are beginning to appear. Marshal T. Polk, treasurer of the State of Tennessee, is a defaulter to the amount of half a million, and fled to avoid justice. In imitation of Mahone morality in Virginia, a strong party has existed in Tennessee, favoring a repudiation of the solemn obligations of the State and it is scarcely surprising that the lax morality publicly taught in political and official circles, should have practical enforcement by their own trusted treasurer in "eliminating" a portion of the State resources. Mr. Polk has been arrested in Texas, and is returned to Tennessee.

The Missing Millions.

THE astonishing revelations first made public in this paper on Wednesday that millions of money collected for the State by Agent Evans had never been covered into the State Treasury, has resulted in a determination on the part of Governor Pattison to go the bottom of the whole thing as soon as possible. The charge having been made by so estimable a citizen as General Lilley, a thorough-going Republican, has given it more than usual weight. Hon. Victor E. Piolett was the author of the communication published in the Union, Leader of Wednesday, and he informed the editor of this paper that a letter containing the same information had been forwarded to the Philadelphia Record a short time ago but that journal took no notice of it, neglecting even to return Mr. Piolett's communication upon a courteous request to do so.

THE New York Herald of the 11th has nearly two columns concerning the missing millions, and presents certain records of the Treasury Department, which are given elsewhere, showing what was paid out. It also gives a statement compiled from the Auditor General's books, of all sums audited by him as reimbursed by the general government to the State on account of disbursements by the latter during the war.

Altogether the facts are astounding and demand the promptest investigation. The names of the men charged with having pocketed six hundred thousand dollars apiece are still withheld from the public, and although in our possession, we refrain for the present, from giving them in these columns. One is dead but the other is alive and occupies a conspicuous position among the Republican leaders.

Developing Clearfield County.

CLEARFIELD, January 12.—The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Company, recently chartered by the State Department, with a capital of \$5,000,000, was organized at a meeting held here yesterday C. J. Langdon, of Elmira, was elected president and S. R. Peale, of Lock Haven, vice president. The Susquehanna, and Southern Railroad Company was reorganized at the same time. The direction was enlarged so as to include Cornelius Vanderbilt. Senator William A. Wallace was elected president and Mr. Vanderbilt vice president and treasurer. The company will build one hundred miles of road and form connections with the Reading and Reading and Pine Creek Roads.

An Important Bill.

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR WALLACE TO ADJUST DISPUTES BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

Senator Wallace, at the session of the Senate Monday night, introduced an act to authorize the creation and to provide for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employed in the iron, steel and coal trades. The preamble to the bill is as follows:

Whereas, differences frequently arise between persons engaged in the iron, steel and coal trades in this State and strikes and lock-outs result therefrom which tend to obstruct and interrupt the business of the State and to cause the loss of property and the loss of life and limb, and whereas, it is the policy of the State to encourage the peaceful settlement of such disputes by the parties themselves;

And whereas, voluntary tribunals, mutually chosen by the parties to such disputes, and organized in accordance with the provisions of this act, have been found to be a most effective means of settling such disputes, and whereas, the establishment of such tribunals is deemed to be in the public interest, and to be a means of promoting the peace and order of the State;

It is enacted, that any person or persons engaged in the iron, steel and coal trades in this State, who employ ten or more persons, may, at their own option, and by mutual consent, organize a voluntary tribunal, composed of an equal number of employers and workmen—two, five or seven—and an umpire, all of whom are named in the petition. This tribunal is authorized to exist one year. There may be one of them in each district in trade. The umpire is not called upon to act until discussion is exhausted by the tribunal after three meetings. He may be then called upon, and his decision is made final except as to rate of wages. Witness may be called and proofs produced. Attorneys are prohibited. No salary is to be paid to any member of the tribunal and fuel, light and rent of room are to be provided by the county. If agreement in the petition for a tribunal cannot be had either side may petition and obtain a tribunal license and thus place upon the other side the burden of refusal to discuss the questions at issue face to face.

A New Danger Signal for Railroads.

A new automatic electric signal system is to be introduced upon the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad by Superintendent E. S. Urie. The electric current with which the test is being made is supplied by an ordinary battery of one hundred cells and is sufficiently strong to enable experiments to be made for several miles. The signal blocks of the new system are arranged at intervals of one mile, but where there is a likelihood of accidents from land slides they can be placed closer. They are all connected by wires, and any danger to an approaching train from a land slide, an open drawbridge or an open switch is immediately communicated to the engineer by the automatic signal on either side of the dangerous spot. No two trains can come within a mile of each other without the displaying of the signals both ahead and in the rear of each train. When a train is switching off the main track to a siding, the instant the switch is opened danger signals are shown. Any tampering with the signals is also indicated. Should an engineer attempt to pass the danger signals a portion of the automatic apparatus, which is attached to the engine, closes the throttle, blows the whistle and puts on the air-brakes.

Indians Asking for Farming Tools.

CHICAGO, January 4.—Little Thunder and Leading Feather, Chippewa chiefs, are here, en route to Washington for the purpose of making a trade with the government, whereby they can obtain for a portion of their reservation at Red Lake certain agricultural implements, cattle and utensils necessary for civilized Christian life such as they are living. Hitherto they have had little encouragement from the government. They are accompanied by Father Ignatius Tomazin, a missionary. Some 1,200 of them occupy the reservation.

IN the Star-Route cases the government blundered in such a way that nothing but a conviction will save the prosecution from serious suspicion. The conspiracy charge against Dickson has been withdrawn, and it appears to have been instituted rather in aid of the prosecution than for the punishment of an offender. On the other hand the excessive zeal in the cases pending is balanced by the failure to indict Kellogg, whom there are grave political reasons for not disturbing—the last of the carpet-baggers. He is both an important factor in the Senate and knows too much about the frauds of 1876 for the Republican party to lay violent hands on him.