

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT Editor.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT, Editor.

Thursday Morning, August 23, 1883.

STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Capt. ROBERT TAGGART,
of Warren County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
Hon. JOSEPH POWELL,
of Bradford County.
COUNTY TICKET.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE
Dr. J. R. SMITH,
of Ferguson Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. C. HEINLE,
of Bellefonte.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR
ELLIS L. ORVIS,
of Bellefonte.

The telegraph strike has collapsed. It was a distinguished failure, and the operators are returning to service minus the increased pay demanded.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has the best method of promoting the civil service. It proposes to send only such men to congress as are fit to be there.

The growing independence of the colored voter and his distrust of the immaculate honesty of the g. o. p., is one of the afflictions the Republicans are encountering in many places.

The Sultan has ordered the ladies of the harem to wear thicker veils. If the Turkish ladies are like their sisters elsewhere, the Sultan will be wise in keeping his courtiers out of view of the harem, or the thick veils will soon be liberally supplied with air holes.

It is apparent that General Crook's services are again much needed in the Sierra Madras. The red devils he failed to capture on his former expedition and bring out of these mountains, it is announced have again commenced their depredations of plunder and murder of the white people. He should try again.

The Austin (Texas) *Statesman* in a vigorous article advocates the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, as the Democratic candidate for President, claiming equal acceptability for him north and south. If great ability, pure and unmixed honesty, and enlarged patriotism are considerations to commend, Bayard stands well to the front.

It is said in Ohio that a mutual benefit society has been organized by President Arthur and Gov. Charles Foster for 1884, and that Ohio is expected to contribute a full quota to the profits of the institution. No mention is made that John Sherman has been consulted, or remains passive in the arrangements. John generally has something to say in small affairs of this kind.

The reason that no agreement can be made by the legislature upon the passage of an apportionment bill, is because the Republicans prefer the present shameless gerrymander of the state passed ten years ago, to any bill that could with any decency be passed now, with the most generous concession possible on the part of the Democrats. It was to retain the old gerrymander that the odious and infamous McCracken bill was framed.

HON. WM. H. BARNUM, who had national charge of the campaign, successfully defends Mr. Tilden from the recent charge of procuring the defeat of Gen. Hancock. He says that Mr. Tilden contributed twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of Gen. Hancock's canvass, and that the Democracy were indebted to him for much valuable service during the campaign. He also says that Mr. Tilden was not averse to the nomination or election of Gen. Hancock. Nobody but cranks and personal enemies of the eminent New York statesman believed otherwise.

"Post the Books."

In our last we referred briefly to the creditable and proper reforms of the working force of the Democratic House of Representatives, by which \$18,000 were saved to the taxpayers of the commonwealth over former Republican organizations of that body, and promised further reference to the more important actions of our noble Democratic Governor in arresting the big steals annually perpetrated under the polite title of appropriations. These appropriation bills were passed as usual and the Democratic house, following the precedents of customs, in allowing them to pass unchallenged became unconscious parties to fraud. The Governor, however, with that independent investigation and fearless assertion of law and right for which he is famous, could not allow wrong to prevail on the ground that custom sanctioned public stealing, exercised the veto powers vested in him by the constitution, and placed the seal of his disapproval on the following items which imposes the necessity to "post the books" another time.

The first item the Governor strikes out is \$3,250 for the pay of the chief clerk, reading, journal and message clerks of the senate for *pro rata* salaries during the time the legislature was in session over 100 days, on the ground that all these officers received a fixed salary under the act of May 11, 1874. For the same reason the Governor disapproved of an item appropriating \$4,250 for the pay of the chief clerk, reading, resident, journal and message clerks of the house *pro rata* according to salaries for every day the legislature was in session over 100 days. Section 10 of the appropriation bills appropriating \$4,500 each to the chief clerks of the senate and house for extra clerical services devolving upon them during the year 1884. Under our constitution the legislature only meets in regular session once in two years. There can be no regular session therefore in 1884, and the Governor in his message well says "I can imagine no functions or duty of chief clerks during that year." An appropriation of \$600 each to the chief clerk of the senate and house for the expenses of their offices during 1884, is disapproved, and among other items disapproved by the Governor under the authority of the constitution giving him the right to disapprove of any item of an appropriation bill are the following:

To Diller Luther, Secy of the board of public charities.....	\$2,000
To each of the clerks for supplies from 1st March, 1883.....	2,000
To state treasurer, auditor general and attorney general, each \$1,000 for 1883 and 1884.....	6,000
To Aaron K. Donkley for furniture.....	1,000
To resident clerk of the house for expenses for 1884.....	1,000
To senate librarian for same year.....	1,250
To senate librarian for records.....	1,500
To resident clerk of the house and librarian of the senate, each for clerical and other ser. viz.....	1,500
To pay deficiencies for 1881 and 1882.....	5,000
To pay for new board-walk.....	1,500
To commissioners of public grounds.....	7,000

"The practice," says the Governor, "under various forms of words of making these officers perpetual at large compensation and great expense, has in the past grown into a regular system. I am unable to comprehend how any such sum can be needed or properly used in a period when no session is being held. I have therefore disapproved of all such items for the year 1884, when these officers are not required to be in attendance upon the legislature, and when the law says they shall receive no salary."

This is sound doctrine. The people can and will endorse such action. The Governor does not recognize the propriety of the state paying for services not rendered. The people now know where many thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of dollars of their money have annually gone, and who received it, and, by what means it was taken. But for this information they are not indebted to scrub women reform legislation. To the Governor, who is charged is arbitrary and sets up his opinion against the legislature belongs the credit of revealing this method of stealing. To the veto of the items mentioned, and especial

the cogent and courageous manner in which it was done, the Governor was entitled to the strong endorsement given to him in the first resolution of the platform adopted by the late Democratic convention. This is reform in dead earnest. It strikes at questionable practices in the office of the State Treasury, the Auditor General, the Attorney General, the Chief Clerks, Resident Clerk, Librarians and a multitude of others who have long fed and well fattened upon money illegally and unlawfully drawn from the people. We hope the reform thus commenced by a vigilant Governor will be continued until every illegal appropriation is stopped, and every unnecessary office holder is permanently retired. With these facts before us we cannot understand why the committee on resolutions appointed by the late Democratic county convention should have rejected the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, That we especially endorse the action of the Governor in disapproving of many of the items in the general appropriation bill, for by this means he saved to the taxpayers of the commonwealth many thousands of dollars illegally and unconstitutionally appropriated, and showed his determination to rigidly enforce and honestly uphold and maintain eminently wise and proper provisions of the constitution."

This resolution was among the number prepared for the consideration of the committee on resolutions, and when returned to the convention it bore the sly marks of a boss in deep lies over its face. The resolution was pre-eminently fair and endorsed the action of the Governor in a matter of more interest to the people than anything else positively could be. That the committee was driven to strike this resolution by some outside influence, there is little room to doubt. It certainly reflects the views of the Democracy.

MR. FRANK HATTON, as one of the deputy postmaster generals, it seems, did some farming in that department in anticipation of the inauguration of the civil service rules. He provided a place for a writer on his newspaper at \$12,000; then he promoted his barber who is incapable of writing a decent hand to \$1,200. The writer for the newspaper then got a month's leave with pay. He then reduced the pay of two good clerks from \$1,200 to \$1,000 and put the pay on his own uncle by promotion from \$1,200 to \$1,000. The favorite of the Hatton family had been there but a few months. He then raised the pay of his wife's uncle from \$1,200 to \$1,600.

A CONFERENCE of window glass manufacturers of the Eastern district, was held at the St. Cloud hotel in Philadelphia, on Friday last. The object was to discuss the question of wages for the present season. The manufacturers desire to make a reduction of 10 per cent. of the wages of blowers, and are not free of apprehension that if a reduction is made a strike will take place. This, mutual forbearance and wise counsel may avoid, and we presume that was the purpose of the conference. Nothing definite has yet been settled. We believe our glass works are operated under the Eastern district, so far as the labor is concerned.

THE press and correspondents are very enthusiastic over the success of the President in angling for trout in the waters of the Rocky mountains. In that wild region where the "speckled beauties" are not educated as they are in the civilized streams of this section, little skill is required to make captures. But let him test his luck in the mountain streams of Pennsylvania where a trout can detect a green-horn at forty yards, and the enthusiasm of the press will fall to low figures.

DEMOCRATIC rally in the Court House, Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

The Figures for 1884.

The main issue in the next Presidential election, says the New York *Sun*, will be whether we shall have a Democratic, honest, economical administration of the government. Can there be any doubt of the result in a contest waged on such grounds? Let us look at the figures.

General Hancock would have been elected if he had received the thirty-five votes of New York. He obtained only seventeen in the North. The rest of his one hundred and fifty-five came from the South.

There is not the slightest reason for supposing that any State, North or South, that supported Hancock in eighteen hundred and eighty, would fail to vote for the Democratic candidate in eighteen hundred and eighty-four. If we add the thirty-five votes of New York to the Hancock votes this would determine the struggle in favor of the Democratic nominee. The six votes of Connecticut and the fifteen of Indiana would carry the Democratic majority up to a handsome figure. Some doubtful States may also fall into line, and make the triumph of honesty over profligacy especially memorable in the history of the country.

The Republican party must go!

THE Republican press are profuse in their abuse of Ex-Senator Dorsey late Secretary of the Republican national committee, not because he was a star route conspirator, but because he knows too much and is somewhat leaky. His knowledge of the soap business in Indiana and New York, for which he was feted and honored by Grant, Arthur, Windom and Beecher in the famous banquet of 1881, is an episode they desire to be lost to memory, but Dorsey will talk, and he talks well. He admits they were all a set of political rascals and tramps, and that there is no use in attempting to hide it now.

THE Philadelphia *Record* sensibly and truthfully remarks: "The present Congressional apportionment in Pennsylvania is an outrageous perversion of justice. The McCracken apportionment—which the Republican senators propose to substitute for it—is still more outrageous. What remains for the house to do but to pass fair bills, making all reasonable concessions to Republican demands, and, upon the refusal of the senate to concur, to adjourn and go home?"

SAYS the New York *Sun*, "Many of the ablest and foremost Republicans at the North have opposed coalition with the Virginia Readjusters. From the time when Chandler committed the Administration to the blunder of a bargain with Mahone, that opposition has been intensified so it is not likely to be abated between this and the date of the next Republican National Convention. A determined stand will be taken against the admission of Mahone delegates to the National Convention by the regular Republicans of Virginia, backed by those of other States. If Mahone is rejected by the Convention it remains to be seen whether he can hold his own at home."

CAPT. RHODES who has been exciting the people in the neighborhood of Niagara, by preparations to swim the whirlpool, has weakened and proposes to substitute a dog in his place. This is bad for the poor dog, but may save the life of a fool or a crank for whatever it is worth.

HON. JOS. McDONALD, the able representative of Cambria county, will accept thanks for a pamphlet copy of the interesting addresses delivered on the occasion of dedicating the Cambria county Court House.

THE Georgia House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the building of a new Capitol. It will take five or six years to complete the work.

Judge Black Dead.

THE EMINENT JURIST AND STATESMAN PEACEFULLY PASSED AWAY.

YORK, Pa., August 19.—This community was shocked this morning by the sad news of the death of Judge J. S. Black, and all day his many friends could be recognized by their sad faces seen on the streets. His life and services to his party and country have been the one theme of conversation here to-day. The whole community mourns his death. Judge Black was taken seriously ill this day one week, but his physicians had hopes of his recovery until yesterday at noon, when he was taken suddenly worse, and from that time on sank rapidly, dying at two o'clock this morning. All his family were at his bedside except Mrs. Clayton, his daughter, wife of Colonel Clayton, who is on Government duty in the west. He died in an unconscious state. His trouble was stricture of the neck of the bladder, occasioned by an unusually enlarged prostate gland, producing complete occlusion which had stubbornly resisted the ordinary appliances. His father was of Scotch descent and his mother Pennsylvania German stock. Previous to his unconscious state, among his last remarks were that he thought that he had more work to do in the world but was perfectly resigned to the will of God, showing his belief in that Supreme Being who judges the quick and the dead. His funeral services will take place from his late residence at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon. His remains will be interred at Prospect Hill cemetery near this place where he has a family lot. Dr. Powers of the Christian church of Washington has been summoned and will probably officiate. Judge Black died peacefully. From the beginning of his illness he believed that he would never recover and was peacefully resigned. Mrs. Judge Black, Lieutenant Governor Chamney F. Black and wife, Mr. Henry Black, Mr. and Mrs. Hornsby, A. C. Farquhar and Dr. Misenbelter were present at the dissolution. Shortly before Judge Black died he said to his wife: "How can I fear to cross the dark river when my Father waits for me on the other shore?" and added: "Would I were as comfortable about all I leave behind unfinished in this world," and then breathed the following earnest prayer: "O, Thou beloved and most merciful heavenly Father, from whom I had my being and in whom I have ever trusted, if it be Thy will grant that my suffering end and that I speedily be called home to Thee, and O! bless and comfort thee my Mary."

It is not within the power or province of any man now living, remarks the Washington *Post*, however prominent in public or professional life—to fill the place made vacant by the death of Jeremiah S. Black. Not that he was the greatest man of the age—as greatness is commonly rated—but that he occupied a rank in the jurisprudence of his country, and played a part in his country's history that no other statesman and lawyer has done before him, and which required a peculiar combination of great qualities to occupy and play with such distinguished and almost unvarying success.

A lawyer of profound learning, a judge of incorruptible rectitude, a member of the Cabinet, eminent in both the responsible position to which he was called—great in all things, with the possibilities of unachieved greatness always before him, that men of other moulds might have grasped as tradesmen in politics, but which he never sordidly coveted, being both statesman and patriot of more than Roman virtues—he has stood before the country for years as the embodiment of intellectual resources, imperial in their vastness and splendor, an authority undisputed in the law and a landmark of American manhood in its truest and best sense.

That he was true to the Constitution, of which he was the ablest of analysis, true to the Government, of which both the strength and the weakness—the excellences and the faults—were as familiar to his mind as the alphabet, the annals of Mr. Buchanan's Administration successfully attest.

If partisan critics have aspersed his loyalty, it has only been to be confounded by the eulogistic indorsement of his successor in the Attorney General's office, and subsequent Secretary of War, who was as chary of adulation to others as he was himself rancorous in

his partisanship.

That he might have attained the highest honors in the gift of his fellow-citizens, goes without saying, had he been a politician of expediency rather than a man of convictions, against the trimming of which, to suit his personal preference, his whole nature revolted.

He was pre-eminently a man of the people, rather than of the populace, and the distinction is easily indicated; as sturdy a hater of shams as Carlyle—a friend of the oppressed—an enemy to the aggressiveness of corporate despotisms—a sharp-lanced controversialist in matters affecting his own faith, religion or otherwise, and a man who, despite the brevity of his career at Washington, his comparative isolation from the activities of political life, and his long years of arduous devotion to the duties of his profession, leaves behind him a record as enduring as the country which he served so faithfully, and which the generations as they come and go, may honor and emulate as an illustrious example.

Concerning Pensions.

The cruel war came to a close eight years ago, but the pension law has been increasing the cripple ever since. If the increase keeps on at its present rate of growth able-bodied men will become the exception and cripples the rule. There has already been paid out in pensions the round sum of \$530,000,000, while in the last year 27,644 new pensioners were created, and 269,678 applications remained to be passed upon: Public objection does not lie against the policy of pensioning disabled soldiers, but of throwing the Treasury open to able-bodied scamps who take advantage of the easy and convenient method which the law provides for establishing disability.

Williamsport's Sensation.

Williamsport has furnished another sensation. Not long ago the public was startled by the announcement of the flight from that city of a young banker with a large sum of money not his own and a woman not his wife. Now a lawyer from the same place has been going through nearly the same kind of an escapade, and that city is all agog with its second recent big sensation. J. O. Parker, who has decamped with some \$30,000 belonging to the law firm of which he was a partner, and who took along with him a young woman, leaving behind his wife and child, is well known in this city. He is a man of ability, a college graduate, and was a worker in the Sunday schools of his city. Why he should sacrifice all his bright prospects for the future is difficult to understand. His partner Mr. Bentley is grievously stricken. The whereabouts of Parker have not been ascertained, but it is supposed he is on his way to Europe.—*Union Leader*.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—We are indebted to B. O. Deininger, of the Millheim *Journal*, for a copy of the Ready Reference Tax Receipt Book. A little book published by Mr. Deininger, having receipts sufficient to last ten years. There is also a summary index showing the valuation for each year. The book is just the thing for all classes of people and particularly for real estate owners. Buy it, and you will have your tax receipts all together and in good shape.

—The trade dollars are circulated again in all the principal cities and it will not be long before they will "go" everywhere. There is no fear but that Congress will pass an act to retire them at full face value, in fact, such a bill was passed in the last House but failed to be reached in the Senate. As the speculators have made about all they can out of them, they will clamor for their re-entry into circulation.

THE BEST REST.—A physician says the cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but it is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, and uneasiness. It will restore to vigor an over-worked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will cure a headache. It will help a broken spirit. It will assuage sorrow. Indeed, we might make a long list of nervousness and other maladies that sleep will cure. The care of sleeplessness requires a clean bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, good air, and not too warm a room, a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics.