

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET. For Governor, WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, For Lieutenant Governor, JOHN S. RILLING, For Auditor General, DAVID F. MAGEE, For Secretary of Internal Affairs, WALTER W. GREENLAND, For Congressman-at-Large, HANNIBAL K. SLOAN, J. C. BUCHER, Democratic County Ticket.

For Legislators, JAMES SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER, For Jury Commissioner, JOSEPH J. HOY, For Associate Judge, THOMAS F. RILEY.

That "Surrender."

Republicans do not seem to be aware of the ridiculous figure they cut when they denounce the Democrats of the Senate for "surrendering to the sugar trust."

When this so-called surrender is analyzed it is found to consist in giving the trust but a fourth of the protection that the McKinley bill affords it. Rather than such a "surrender" the Republicans would have the McKinley bill stand, which gives the trust the advantage of a duty of 50 cents per hundred on manufactured sugar while the bill as amended in the Senate provides for a duty of but 12 1/2 cents per hundred pounds.

The bill as it passed the House did not allow any duty whatever, on sugar and that is the way it should have stood; but those who in framing the McKinley tariff gave the sugar refiners all they wanted, should be ashamed to denounce as a surrender to the trust a bill which gives it only a fourth as much.

The relative advantage derived by the sugar trust from the McKinley bill and the Wilson bill is made plain enough by the testimony of treasurer SEARLES of the trust, in his examination before the Senate committee. Mr. SEARLES by the way is a Republican. When Senator ALLEN asked him which was the more advantageous to the sugar refiners, "the McKinley act or the pending bill?" he replied: "The McKinley act is much more advantageous," he said: "I think one half more."

Police Corruption in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Times is doing the city in which it is published, an appreciable service in calling attention to corrupt misdoings in the police department of that municipality, and exposing such as it has been able to discover. Merely the surface can be subjected to newspaper exposure, as the deep-lying corruption in cases of this kind can be reached only by authorized and searching investigation such as has been employed in New York; but the Times has shown enough to remove any doubt that at least a portion of the police of Philadelphia are in league with crime, and that wrong doers, for a pecuniary consideration, are protected by those who should check their evil practices, or bring them to punishment.

A Poor Prophet. Senator DAVE HILL has not only discredited himself as a Democrat, which he once claimed to be with unusual swagger, but he is equally unworthy of credit as a prophet. In the set speech he made in the Senate against the income tax he prophesied that in the event of its passage the Democrats at the next election would be defeated in a number of States which he named.

Now, the Democrats may be defeated in those States, but apprehension need not be entertained on that score on account of HILL's prophecy. His political vaticinations have uniformly been failures. When he took it into his head to be a candidate for President his prophetic vision flattered himself and his supporters with the prospect of a nomination, and yet he had not the ghost of a chance in the nominating convention. After failing on this point, he was sure that Mr. CLEVELAND could not carry New York, and no doubt he did what he could to reduce the majority of the candidate towards whom he entertained such decided enmity, but Mr. CLEVELAND's plurality in the State was nearly 50,000. There is no doubt that Hill was prophetically cock-sure that MAYNARD would carry New York, yet he missed it by more than a hundred thousand votes.

State Cabinet Making.

Upon the supposition that the election of HASTINGS as Governor is a sure thing, the cabinet makers are already engaged in naming the persons who will be his assistants in administering the State government. The list of these prospective officers that seems plausible is RICHARD QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth; JAMES A. BEAVER, Attorney General; and THOMAS J. STEWART, Adjutant General.

If DICK QUAY wants the position; thus assigned to him, there is no doubt he can get it in the event of HASTINGS election. The Governor would be indebted to his father for the gubernatorial office, and therefore what could interfere with DICK's title to the highest place in that Governor's administration?

The Secretaryship of the Commonwealth is a profitable and an influential office, and well might young QUAY consider it worth having. His father, in the earlier period of his political career, regarded it as a desirable position, and as its occupant, found it useful not only as a source of revenue, but a point of vantage from which to step to the higher stages of bossship.

The control of the Republican party in this State has gotten to be a matter of inheritance, handed down from father to son, like royal dignities in Europe. The younger CAMERON, by right of birth, succeeded to old SIMON's senatorial toga, and young QUAY, as heir apparent to the political power of the reigning boss, is in the legitimate line of succession. Therefore nothing could be more regular and legitimate than that he should have the very best place in a State administration that will owe its creation and existence to the boss influence of his dictatorial progenitor. Considering these circumstances, it strikes us that there is plausibility in assigning the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth to DICK QUAY, providing, of course, that HASTINGS is elected. It is reported that young QUAY denies the truth of the rumor that assigned him the first place in the State cabinet, but the prudential reason for such a denial at this stage of the gubernatorial game is quite obvious.

There would also be a good reason for giving the Attorney Generalship to ex-Governor BEAVER. It is remembered how a little less than eight years ago, when he became Governor, he picked up "OUR DAN" from the obscurity of a small country lawyer, and made him Adjutant General. That was the beginning of HASTING's public prominence, and was conferred for no other visible reason than neighborly feeling. But the position fortunately fitted in with the Johnston accident, which was really the flood-tide of the General's political fortune. He could not decline the Attorney Generalship to his old benefactor, if the latter should want it, and as it is quite a profitable position, the ex-Governor's circumstances may make it desirable for him to have it. These are considerations which give additional plausibility to the slate that assigns the Attorney Generalship to BEAVER.

But in a case of this kind it may be well to take into account the celebrated maxim of the cook who said that it is necessary to catch your hare before you cook it. The election of HASTINGS will be necessary before he can give out cabinet appointments, and such a thing may happen as that he will not be elected.

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These are illustrations of DAVE HILL's ability as a foreseer of political events. No one has occasion to be alarmed by his prophecy that the Democrats will lose State elections on account of the income tax.



Singerly for Governor!

A Harmonious and Enthusiastic Convention Nominates a Strong Ticket—The Able Editor of the Record at Its Head—Many Prominent Democrats in Attendance—Unity in the Support of the Ticket May be Expected.

The Democratic State convention met in Harrisburg on Wednesday and unanimously nominated the following ticket: Governor, William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia; lieutenant governor, John S. Rilling, of Erie; auditor general, David F. Magee, of Lancaster; secretary of internal affairs, Adjutant General Walter W. Greenland, of Clarion; congressman-at-large, ex-Senator Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana; and ex-Judge Joseph C. Bucher, of Union.

The convention was from point of prominent Democrats in attendance one of the most noteworthy ever held by the party. Every county in the State was represented by leading party workers and when chairman Stranahan let his hickory gavel fall, to call the assemblage, 1200 good Democrats responded to his "order!" Everything passed off so harmoniously that not one cause for dissension was made. The ticket is most satisfactory, well distributed, and made up of men of decided prominence. All factions in the party acquiesced in his choice, hence there may be expected nothing but unity in the fight against Hasting.

The nomination of Mr. Singerly was altogether unsought for, but a more desirable man could not have been chosen. He stands as the harmonizer of the different elements of the party and on this account will receive its united support. Besides he is a man of great prominence, who has been singularly successful and it is to be hoped his candidacy will have the desired effect of pulling the 200,000 Grow majority down very considerably. The other names on the ticket are those of men well known in the councils of the party and in public life as well. The convention passed resolutions endorsing the French Republic, endorsing the State and National administrations and, after adopting the following platform, adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

Chairman Dewitt of the platform committee, read the declaration of principles adopted by the Democrats for 1894 as follows: The democracy of Pennsylvania renounces its expression of faith in democratic principles and their unflinching confidence that good government principles are efficient for good government. We are opposed to the reckless inflation of the currency, to the reckless depreciation of the value of the gold and silver coinage, to the reckless depreciation of the value of the gold and silver coinage, to the reckless depreciation of the value of the gold and silver coinage.

Second. We again endorse and approve the declaration of the Democratic National platform of 1892, upon which a democratic president and congress were elected, and we desire and demand that the tariff laws be revised in accordance with that authoritative declaration of party principles.

Third. We declare that the consistent, courageous and inflexible determination of a democratic president to maintain the credit of the government, terminated financial panic, restored confidence and composed disturbed values. We are opposed to the reckless inflation of the currency, to the reckless depreciation of the value of the gold and silver coinage, to the reckless depreciation of the value of the gold and silver coinage.

Fourth. We heartily approve and endorse the spirit and administration of President Cleveland, which has fulfilled the pledges of his party and has satisfied the expectations of the people.

Fifth. We denounce the dereliction of the republican majority in the legislative branch of the State government, for its refusal to enact wholesome laws demanded for the public weal, and for its refusal to require the useless advertising of mercantile appointments at an enormous expense to the State.

Sixth. We cordially approve and commend the fair and efficient administration of Governor Robert E. Pattison, which has enforced the laws of the commonwealth, upheld the rights of all its people, and by fearless and continuing execution of official duty has collected the revenues of the State and secured promptness and fidelity from all its officials.

institutions. We stand for the rigid enforcement of all the laws of the commonwealth, enacted to protect the lives and preserve the health of wage earners and to secure for them the prompt and regular payment of their wages in money of undiminished purchasing power.

Ninth. We reassert the old democratic doctrine of equal rights and religious liberty; we are opposed to all organizations which strike at freedom of conscience; and we declare that no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which is animated by a spirit of political proscription or religious intolerance.

Tenth. Extravagance of expenditure in municipal government is the direct result of republican profligacy, and we urge upon the people of every city to enforce the salutary principle of no expenditures in excess of appropriations and no permanent debts for temporary purposes.

Eleven. In accordance with the recommendation of the democratic national committee, the democratic state, county and city organizations of Pennsylvania are advised and directed to further, by every means in their power, the institution of regular democratic societies in every election district, and the union of such societies in the democratic society of the State and the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

The convention sincerely deprecates the death of the president of the French republic and desires to emphasize its sympathy with the endeavor to perpetuate democratic principles in foreign lands, and it hereby condemns all tendency to anarchy or assassination.

Since the convention Judge Bucher has refused to run and in order to save the reconvening of the convention his name will be put up until twenty days before the election when, under the rules, the executive committee can name a candidate.

France's President Fatally Stabbed at Lyons.

An Italian Anarchist Did It.—He Pretended to Have a Petition.—It Concealed a Knife.—Dragged Away With the Dagger Only Half Withdrawn.—Death Came Shortly After.—The Popular Will With Regard.—They Sack the Italian Quarters.

PARIS, June 24.—Sadi Carnot, president of the French Republic, was stabbed mortally at 9:15 o'clock this evening, in Lyons, by Cesare Giovanni Santeo, an Italian anarchist, 21 years old. President Carnot went to Lyons to visit the exhibition of arts, sciences and industries. He left the chamber of commerce banquet, given in his honor, shortly after 9 o'clock and walked to his carriage, which was waiting in the place de la Bourse, he had hardly taken his seat when Santeo, a newspaper in his hand, pressed through the crowd and sprang upon the carriage steps. President Carnot started slightly. Santeo snatched a dagger from the newspaper and plunged it into the president's abdomen near the liver.

The president sank back unconscious. He was at once taken to the Prefecture and the most skillful surgeons in the city were summoned. Meantime Santeo was arrested. The news spread swiftly to every part of the city. Infringed crowds filled the streets. Before 10 o'clock the Italian quarter had been sacked and the police were obliged to strain every nerve to protect the Italian consulate.

When Santeo was within a few feet of the carriage he waved a paper as if intending to present a petition and thus threw off their guard the persons near the carriage. Santeo was about to jump from the step, and had but half withdrawn the dagger.

The president had repeated hemorrhages after he was removed to the prefecture. He sank gradually but steadily until 12:45 o'clock this morning he died.

Mme. Carnot and her two sons left Paris at 11:57 o'clock last evening by special train for Lyons. All the ministers who did not go to Lyons with the president were in council at the Elysee at midnight. The senate and chamber will be convened to-day.

A dispatch received at midnight from Lyons gives this account of the assassination: "President Carnot had already entered his carriage when the attack was made upon him by Santeo. He had partaken of refreshments at the Chamber of Commerce and the procession which had escorted him from the exhibition had been reformed in the Place des Cordeliers and had started for the Grand theatre, where a gala performance had been arranged in his honor.

The carriage had hardly more than started along the Rue De La Republique, amid the acclamations of thousands of spectators, and President Carnot was acknowledging the enthusiastic greetings of the people. In front of the Credit Lyonnais a man suddenly ran forward to the carriage, jumped to the steps and stabbed the president to the heart with a dagger which he had concealed under his coat. An eye witness who was walking abreast of the President's carriage with Adrien Dupuy, the Premier's brother, says that as the President's carriage approached the Credit Lyonnais, his own attention was attracted by a slight disturbance in the front line of the crowd.

They saw the carriage stop. The president had fallen back against the cushions and his face had become livid, and hundreds shouted that an attempt upon the president's life had been made, and the crowd seemed suddenly to go mad with excitement. "Meanwhile the assassin had been felled to the ground by a blow by M. Rivaud, prefect of the Rhone. He was surrounded by an angry mob. Cries of lynch him were heard on all sides. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to protect him from the fury of the people. "In fact had not a mob of mounted guards surrounded and protected the prisoner would have been taken from them and beaten to death."

At 11:30 o'clock Sunday evening the surgeons at the prefecture issued this bulletin: "The president's condition is alarming but not hopeless. The wound is in the region of the liver. The hemorrhage which at first was very copious has now ceased."

A little more than an hour later the president was dead. Marie Francoise Sadi Carnot, president of the French republic, was born at Limoges in August, 1837. He was a grandson of Carnot, "the organizer

victory" under the French convention, and was a civil engineer by profession.

At the age of 20 he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to a school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges. During the siege of Paris, in 1871, he was appointed prefect of the Seine Inférieure, and as commissary general gave valuable assistance in organizing the defenses of that department.

In February 1871 he took his seat in the national assembly as a deputy for Cote d'Or and subsequently for Peaune. In 1886 he took office in the Brisson cabinet as finance minister. On the resignation of M. Grevy, in December 1889, M. Carnot was elected president of the Republic.

President Carnot's Funeral.

PARIS, June 25.—President Carnot's body was taken to Paris on a special train this afternoon. The grand salon in the Elysee Palace has been transformed into a funeral chamber. A military guard will be on duty in the chamber until the funeral which will probably take place on Friday.

The rulers of all civilized countries have sent telegrams expressing to Madam Carnot their sympathy and sorrow. The concert halls are closed and the theaters have been postponed.

In all places frequented by politicians the succession to the presidency is discussed. Casimir-Periers chances seem to improve steadily. This evening he is a more conspicuous favorite than ever.

France's New President.

PARIS, June 27.—The total number of votes cast for president was 851, of which six were cancelled because of irregularities, leaving 845 valid votes. Of these 451 were cast for M. Casimir Perier; 191 for M. Brisson; 99 for M. Dupuy; 59 for General Fevrier; 27 for M. Arago, and 18 scattering. Necessary for choice, 432.

President Cleveland Gives His Opinion of the Situation.

Offer of the New York Banks.—He States It is a Very Thoughtful, Patriotic and Important Action and Tends to Maintain the Treasury's Gold Reserve in Good Condition.—Some Interesting Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president in speaking of the financial situation said: "The offer of certain of the New York banks to replace from their vaults gold drawn from the government treasury for shipment abroad is certainly thoughtful and patriotic. It not only tends to maintain the treasury's gold reserve in good condition, but it adds to the stock of popular confidence, which is at all times important. "The elements which make up our actual situation do not justify any apprehension, and the administration still adheres to its pledges and determination to protect our national credit at all hazards and to keep the quality of our money equal to the best so far as the executive power permits."

"Of course croaking and the spread of disquieting tales is calculated to injure the strongest financial condition. I assume, however, that there is too much patriotism among our people and too much familiarity with our resources and capabilities to permit our reserved force and financial vigor to be discredited. When the last government bonds were issued to replenish our stock of gold, we had no available money to pay ordinary expenses of government, only about \$19,000,000, we have now, beside our gold and in money applicable to government expenses more than \$55,000,000. I understand it is charged in certain quarters that the payment of matured obligations is postponed to the amount of \$50,000,000, or \$75,000,000. This is not true. We are paying as we go in the usual way. Last year, up to June 1, the balance against us arising from the export and import of merchandise, exclusive of gold and silver, was over \$64,000,000.

The balance in our favor from the same period this year, was \$62,000,000, representing a change in our favor of over \$126,000,000. These conditions taken in connection with the willingness of our banks to help the treasury during the temporary and unusual drain of gold ought to satisfy the most conservative of our safety. It must not be forgotten as another favorable feature in the situation that we are no longer purchasing silver and issuing gold obligations in payment therefor.

A Summer Vacation Suggestion.

July 17th and August 21st are the dates selected for a series of personally conducted tours to the North under the auspices of the Pennsylvania railroad company. Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are among the many attractive places to be visited. This section is unquestionably the finest summer touring ground in eastern United States, and abounds in the most interesting and charming scenery.

A rate of \$97.50 applies from Pittsburgh, \$90.00 from Harrisburg, and correspondingly low rates from other points. These rates include every item of necessary expense during the entire time of fourteen days spent on the trips, and is remarkably low considering the large territory covered and the luxurious entertainment afforded at the different places.

For detailed information address tourist agent, Philadelphia, or apply to Thos. E. Watt, passenger agent, Pennsylvania railroad company, 110 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Possibly to Some Other Men's Wives.

From the Wayne County Herald. "If it is true, as the Census Bureau alleges," asks the Chicago Record, "that there are 100,000 more married men in the country than there are married women, what, in the name of Hymen, are those 100,000 men married to?"

Strubinger to Succeed Beltzhoover.

CARLEISLE, Pa., June 25.—The Democratic conference of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania congressional district met at Mt. Holly Springs to-day and unanimously nominated P. H. Strubinger, of Adams county, for Congress to succeed F. E. Beltzhoover.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The Centre Magnet will do like the rest of the weekly papers in the county, take a rest next week. Mr. Bailey did not make up his mind to suspend publication next week until it was too late to put a notice in the Magnet to that effect, so this it intended to notify his subscribers that they need not look for a paper, as the editor and the compositors are going to take a rest.

A NEW STATION AGENT AT HUSTON.

—The town of Huston on the new Central railroad of Pennsylvania is bustling right along, but we had no idea that it had so much rail-road business as to require two station agents. This is the case, however, for a great big boy came to the home of Ed. Peck, last Sunday night, and as he was only about one-ninth as big as Ed. feels now he would be able to tend to all the work along the line. It is hard to tell whether Ed. or grandpa Sol. Peck, over at Nittany, is the happiest as neither one of them has gotten his face straightened up yet.

JUNE A PECULIAR MONTH.

—With the closing hours of tomorrow the month of June, fraught with so many pleasant anticipations for the lover of nature, who awaits the warm sunny days of the month of roses for the fulfillment of his dreams of the ideal summer hours, will have become historical and never to be lived again. Little do we think of the solemnity of fleeting time. A day once gone can never be recalled, therefore let us live so that we will have no regret at the time that is passed.

But this month of June.—Why does it seem more remarkable than any of its predecessors? Because of its peculiar climatic conditions. It came on us from May with weather that reminded one more of the late fall than an early summer month, then from weather in which frosts were not unknown the temperature climbed up so suddenly that within the first week of the month the mercury was playing "peep—O" with the 100° mark. Of course such heat could not fail to bring violent electrical storms and they came with almost unprecedented destructiveness. In this county houses, barns, trees, and other things all have suffered the deadening effects of the electric bolt and with such frequency as to cause general consternation whenever the storm clouds appear.

Floods have played no small part in making this month one that will be remembered and the sud' n rising of brook and river, carrying death and devastation on their raging currents has started many a brain to wondering as to the cause. The inevitable conclusion is that the gradual clearing away of the forests has more to do with the sudden rise and fall of the water than any other factor. This must be remedied else as the timber continues to be cut the destructiveness of water will increase. When the forests are all gone springs and streams will dry up, climatic changes will be effected and there is no conjecturing what the end will be. Is it not time for the State to undertake some means of preserving or reforesting the mountain districts?

In conclusion, if you glance over the following prediction of the prophet Foster for the last week in this month you will see that the storms were fore told, and pretty correctly too:

"My last bulletin gave a forecast of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 25 to 29, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the western mountains by the close of 80th, the great central valleys from July 1 to 3, and the eastern states about the 4th.

This is a danger period, but as it is an earthquake date, the storm may be only moderate and the earthquakes great, or the storm may be great and the earthquake moderate. Seismic and atmospheric disturbance of more than ordinary force and of wide extent may be confidently looked for.

The warm wave preceding and southeast of the low will develop extreme heat, and in the northern states the cool wave will cause a fall of 20° to 40°.

Of course earthquakes and tornadoes are expected only in countries where they are common.

The warm wave will cross the western mountains about the 29th, the great central valleys about July 1, and the eastern states about July 3. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about July 1, the great central valleys about the 4th and the eastern states about the 6th.

The eastern states, lower lakes, upper Ohio valley and the east gulf states will probably have threatening weather, the great central valleys cool and clearing and the western mountains and Pacific coast from moderating to warm and threatening weather for the Fourth of July.