

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, July 21, 1881.

Democratic County Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee will be held at the Committee Rooms, over the *Watchman* office, Bellefonte, on

Thursday, July 28, 1881,
at 2 o'clock p.m. Every member of the Committee is requested to be present.

P. GRAY MEEK, Chairman.
H. A. MCKEE, Secretary.

JUDGE JERE S. BLACK, is giving Colonel Bob Ingersoll a taste of what an enlightened layman can say in favor of the Christian religion in opposition to his trashy utterances against it. The discussion is published in the *North American Review*, and the great jurist maintains the same mastery over the notorious infidel which has so distinguished him in other fields of controversy.

THE anti-monopoly party in New York is announced to be growing rapidly and is now composed of twenty-two branches in the city, and that much quiet energy is infused into its workings. It is also said that its membership is largely made up of the most sterling and influential citizens. This is the very party now needed in New York to take special charge of the new monopoly Senator.

EX-SEN. CONKLING visited Washington the other day and immediately rumors became rife that his visit had special reference to the Star-route thieves and his employment as one of their defenders. The thieves can afford to pay large fees, and as the late Senator is not now drawing pay to protect and defend the Government from marauders, no one can object if he goes for some of the plunder to be distributed in their defence.

THE beginning of the end has come to the dead-lock at Albany. Warner Miller, the wood-pulp monopolist, has been elected the successor of Platt in the Senate of the United States. The vacancy of Conkling is still open to the highest bidder. Miller at present is a member of Congress and has only been known for his effrontery in making his public position subservient to his personal interest in the wood-pulp swindle. He was one of the half-breed candidates, and of course will expect to be taken into full communion with the Administration at Washington. The exchange of Platt for Miller does not admit of any inspiring hope that the country or the Administration have gained any thing by the six week's struggle to elect a Senator.

THE astute boss of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, our Don, has already commenced the work of clearing away the party rubbish which accumulated upon his hands during the third-term struggle. Not satisfied with his success in this direction in the Senatorial fight last winter, he now proposes to relieve one of his most valued lieutenants of a formidable competitor for gubernatorial honor by proposing our friend, General Beaver, for Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives. Don is fruitful of expedients and a man with a conscience of his own, would be undesirable and out place in the management of his political ranch. He will therefore, not hesitate to drop Riddleberger if he can thereby promote the chances of the accomplished and pliant statesman of Delaware. The election of Gen. Beaver as Sergeant-at-Arms, would certainly cause much rejoicing in Delaware county, in which Senator Cooper would take a very active part. The Senators resolution in favor of Riddleberger won't count now.

THE pulp mill is now the progressive monopoly of the New York Re-

STORMS or cyclones in the West have been unusually frequent and disastrous, both to life and property, this summer. One occurred in Minnesota on Friday last, an account of which is given in another column, by which one hundred houses in the small town of New Ulm were entirely demolished, and over thirty lives lost. The terrible suffering which these disastrous western storms entail, we in our pleasant mountain retreats can but faintly realize. While our mountains and hills have their disadvantages and perhaps annoyances, we cannot over estimate, or be too grateful for the protection they afford. The exhilarating and healthful atmosphere distilled in their gorges and the barriers they present to the storms and cyclones of the prairie levels, as well upon land as upon water, may well inspire us with satisfaction in our surroundings.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio, met at Columbus on the 13th instant, and placed in nomination for Governor, John W. Bookwalter; for Lieutenant Governor, Edgar M. Johnson; for Supreme Judge, E. F. Birmingham; for State Treasurer, A. F. Winslow; for Attorney General, Frank C. Dougherty; and for Commissioner of Public Works, John Crowe. These nominations are said to be highly satisfactory, being taken from the younger and more progressive element of the party. Mr. Bookwalter is a successful business man of fine ability, popular and possessing the vim to meet his opponent in an aggressive contest. The principal features of the platform is to promote the happiness of the whole people; the equality of all before the law; equal taxation; opposition to political legislation and favors a free and pure ballot as the corner-stone of free institutions; opposition to monopolies and subsidies of all kinds; favors the strictest economy in National State and local administration; that labor may be lightly burdened, and the maintenance and advancement of the common school system; favors a judicious tariff system and a commission to arrange its details. The Democracy of Ohio start well. The out-come is in November, which we trust and hope may be well also.

THE Republicans are predicting for President Garfield after his recovery "position of remarkable, if not unprecedented authority and influence." That will depend much upon how he exercises that "influence and authority." If he runs the government in the same corrupt and extravagant channels which distinguished that of his two immediate predecessors, the "influence" at least will be short-lived. If he runs it as they did, as a personal government to sell his "authority" and receive the most it will bring to his private gain, the horror produced by the attack upon his life and the general sympathy following it, will not rescue him from a degree of contempt which will be "remarkable and unprecedented" for its intensity. If he shows himself incapable of rising above party rancor in the administration of a government intended for the general good of all alike, or if he fails to read the lessons of the past so as to avoid the corruptions, the tyranny, and the selfish greed which rendered his immediate predecessors a reproach, we shall not expect to witness any enduring marks of confidence or respect. But there is good hope for better things from President Garfield. With much ability and large endowments we may expect him to aspire to greatness as a statesman in the discharge of the duties of his high office, in the spirit and for the purposes provided for by the constitution and laws. His last predecessors had no such incentive. They were content apparently, to draw pay, receive presents, make appointments, veto or sign bills according to ring or corporate influences, and to protect thieves, as the limit of Executive capability.

FORMAL notification of fifteen contests for Congressional seats in the House of Representatives, are now on file with the clerk. Thirteen of these contested cases are from the South, one from Maine and one from Iowa.

THE Democrats of Warren county have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to support the Hon. Orange Noble, of Erie, for State Treasurer.

A Ridiculous Result.

The friends of the administration, that able Democratic journal, the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, pertinently remarks, show a commendable disposition not to indulge in super-exultation at the election of Warren Miller and the prospect of choosing Lapham United States Senators from New York. Never before has that great State had such a pitifully meagre intellectual representation in the United States Senate as it now sends in behalf of Garfield and Blaine's friends. Out of a contest in which bribery and blackmail played such a conspicuous part, the scandalous issue of the election of two obscure Congressmen, is not one to be very proud of, even if it were not embittered with the further reflection that their election may rob the Republicans of a majority of the Lower House of Congress.

Mr. Miller is a very ordinary man. He has been in Congress, and the only thing which has distinguished him there is the one thing which marks him as conspicuously unfit for a popular representative. He and another Congressman have a monopoly of the patent upon the process of making wood pulp, a leading ingredient in paper making, the high price of which keeps up the price of paper. These two monopolists, it is alleged, "are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a direct tax upon the education and intelligence of the country." The only relief is to reduce the tariff on wood pulp importation. These two Congressmen in their places, by combinations, have protected their monopoly and prevented relief for the public. For this the *New York Times* placed Miller "in the lowest category of public men" and the *Evening Post* said that when in Congress he endeavored "by specious arguments and false statements, to further his own pecuniary interests," and that he "did not allow political matters to stand for a moment in the way of his private profits." This is the new Senator from New York.

THE *Page Courier and Advertiser*, of Luray, Va., speaks as follows of the proposed excursion of Carlisle post, G. A. R., to Luray caverns on July 21. The article is headed "Grand Army of the Republic."

As will be seen elsewhere in our columns the Carlisle post of this organization propose to meet in Luray, on the twenty-first inst., surviving members of the confederate army, to have a general hand shaking and expression of good will. We heartily approve the movement, and trust that every ex-confederate soldier in the country will be present on the occasion. It has been sixteen years since the war closed and we think that sixteen years of peace and national prosperity has been fully long enough to cure all the heart burns and bitterness engendered by the unholy and unnatural strife.

THE Governor of Texas in responding to a communication from Gov. Foster, of Ohio, suggesting co-operation in a day of thanksgiving and jubilee, for the recovery of the President, says: "I do not deem it consistent with my position as Governor to issue a proclamation directing religious services, where church and State are and ought to be kept separate in their fuctions." He adds, however, that the people of Texas will pray as devoutly for the recovery of the President as any people in the United States.

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The Conkling Collapse.

The downfall of the lordly Roscoe still calls forth many newspaper comments, and among these we find the following in the Altoona *Daily Sun*. It is a fair picture of the relations that now exist between the late leader and the Republican party and press: "Few sympathize with the under dog in the fight, and this is eminently true in the case of Roscoe Conkling in his fight against the administration he was largely instrumental in putting in power, and in his struggle for re-election to the Senate from which he petulantly resigned. He has had his tussle with the administration in Washington and with its adherents at Albany and has been dethroned. His overthrow is the signal for rejoicing among those who were wont to uphold his bosship and implicitly submit to his dictation. But no sooner does he cease to be a factor in the dispensation of the spoils, and consequently without the means to keep up and run his political machine, than his former friends pounce upon him and begin to tear him in pieces. There was a time when Roscoe Conkling could have made himself a name and a fame that no administration or its friends could have destroyed, but he lacked the courage to carry his honest purpose into effect. Therefore, when a righteous retribution overtakes his political career, there are few to sympathize with him in his misfortune while there are many to dispise and reject his leadership, heap all manner of obloquy upon his name, and curse his 'colossal vanity.' That is about the way the *New York Times* sits down on the man it has been accustomed to laud as the true exponent of Republicanism and the machine. It holds also that 'Mr. Conkling and his adherents have so completely alienated the whole body of Republican voters from themselves that they will no longer amount to a faction or have the power to do harm even if they retain the disposition.'

Another big dog in the Republican manger is Field Marshal Halsted of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and while he does not exactly rejoice over the downfall of the New York Senator is nevertheless gratified at the knowledge "that with it comes an end of the offensive attempt of Senators to boss National Conventions and administrations. Defeated by the delegates of the people at Chicago, baffled by the President at Washington, it disappears with a bad smell at Albany." This is refreshing reading this hot weather, and as the Conkling dog rushes madly over the political course with the tin kettle of defeat attached to his tail all the administration canines joins in the hue and cry and seek to get a snarl or snap at the discomfited animal. It may be that Roscoe Conkling is irretrievably defeated, but it may also come to pass that his services and brilliant talents may yet be needed in the State of New York to save the Republican party from utter destruction. It may be perfectly safe to offer jibes and reproaches to the ex-Senator now; but there may arise an extremity when that party may call for Roscoe Conkling and he will not answer, when it will stretch out its hands and, he will not regard. As the administration is gathering up all the good things said while its head hovered between life and death, so ought Mr. Conkling gather together all the bitter things the administration organs are now saying of him. He may find use for them at no distant day as historical mementoes, and in them enough of material to torment his present prosecutors. The whole quarrel of Republican factions is a pretty one as it stands, and evinces the anomalous and unnatural proceedings of 'dog eat dog.'

It appears that the very best think the New York Republican Legislature could do after a six week's contest, was to endorse the wood-pulp monopoly!

A Chance for a Free Scholarship in the State College.

STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., PA., July 11, 1881. To HON. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER, Bellefonte, Pa.

Dear Sir: The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College have determined to establish fifty (50) free scholarships in the Institution—one for each senatorial district in the State. All tuition in the College is already free. These scholarships, in addition to the tuition, will entitle the holders thereof to exemption from the payment of other college charges, for incidentals, room, rent, fuel, and use of furniture.

It is believed that this can be done without adding materially to the expenses of the Institution, whilst its benefit will be enlarged to the extent of these scholarships.

The conditions are, that the scholar, after a competitive examination of the studies required for admission, receive the appointment from the Senator of his district, and that said scholar be at least fifteen (15) years of age, of good character, and fully prepared for admission to the Freshman class. The student so appointed shall be entitled to the benefits of his scholarship for the four years of his college course, provided that his conduct and standing be satisfactory to the Faculty. So soon as a vacancy occurs, from any cause, the Senator of the district shall have authority to fill the scholarship by a new appointment, under similar conditions.

In view of these facts, you will arrange for an examination to be held at some suitable point in your district, by a committee approved by yourself. The subjects for examination for the year 1881-82 are, for all applicants, the Common English branches, Physical Geography, Higher Algebra (to Quadratics), Geometry (4 books), and U. S. History. The special requirements of applicants for admission to the Scientific course will be the elements of Natural Philosophy; the special requirements made of Classical students are Caesar (3 books), Cicero's Orations (3), and Xenophon's *Anabasis*. A student whose qualifications fall, in some respects, below the standard, but are in others so much above that standard as to give a reasonable hope that he will make up his deficiencies, may be admitted *on probation*. Should no one present himself who is entitled to enter as a Freshman, a well qualified applicant for higher class standing may be admitted.

As soon as the appointment shall have been made in your district, you will please notify the college authorities of the fact, giving the name and address of the appointee.

Although our standard of admission to the college classes will be higher after the coming session, and special courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Physics, and Natural Science have been added to the courses recognized in the present catalogue, I forward a copy of that catalogue as giving, on pages 18 and 36, a correct idea of the preparation required of those who would now enter as Freshmen. We shall be glad to furnish any further information concerning this or other matters relating to the College.

Requesting your early and hearty cooperation in securing, for your "scholarship," the best student available.

I remain, yours respectfully,
JAS. A. MCKEE, Acting Pres't.

In compliance with the request contained in above letter I give notice that I have selected an impartial committee of examiners, which committee will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Friday, 19th of August next, to examine all such applicants as may appear before them. The person whom the committee recommends will receive the appointment. Applicants will please notify me of their intention to be present before the day of examination.

Respectfully,
C. T. ALEXANDER.

A Quarter of a Million German Emigrants.

LONDON, July 18.—Statistics published by the Hamburg police authorities show that the number of German emigrants passing through Hamburg alone to America, from January 1, to June 30, 1881, amounts to 74,633, being twice the number for the same period in the year following the late war between France and Germany. The figures for such emigration in the corresponding period of last year were 32,489, and the total for the year 106,190; so that if the emigration proceeds in the same proportion for the second half of 1881 the government will find that, reckoning the fugitives by other channels, it has lost in 1881 about a quarter of a million of its most efficient subjects.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—Postmaster-General James, referring to the reports that members of the cabinet had been considering various plans of civil service reform, said that prior to the shooting of the President the matter had been a good deal considered, and that it had been the purpose of the President to present to Congress some definite suggestions upon that subject. Meanwhile the different cabinet officers were considering the matter in their own way. He (Mr. James) had thought of two plans. One was to make all appointments after a strict competitive examination; the other was to adopt the plan of appointments now in force with respect to the Naval Academy and West Point—to give the selection of candidates to Congressmen, and some to the President, but to admit none until after they could pass a suitable examination.

After two years of labor the fire in the Stanton shaft, at Wilkesbarre, has been subdued. The work of repairing the immense destruction caused by the water and flames is now being pushed

vigorously forward. The coal produced in this mine is the best in the Wyoming region, and within the next three months over 500 people will find employment at this place.

Still Favorable.

The Wounded President slowly, but surely, Recovering.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 3 p.m.—At 2 p.m. the President's pulse was 90 and temperature and respiration normal, and up to this hour no signs of increasing fever have appeared. His diet today has been lighter and simpler. Doctors Bliss and Reyburn are now temporarily absent, but before leaving expressed themselves entirely satisfied as to the patient's condition and progress.

8.30 BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8.30 a.m.—The President has passed a very good night, and this morning he is free from fever and expresses himself as feeling quite comfortable. Pulse 90, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

A HEARTY BREAKFAST AND A COMFORTABLE DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 2 p.m.—The President is passing a comfortable day. He had for breakfast this morning toast milk and meat juice, and ate them with apparent relish. His pulse is now 92 and his temperature and respiration normal.

PASSES AN EXCELLENT DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 p.m.—The President has passed an excellent day and afternoon. The fever has been less than on any day since he was wounded. At 1 p.m. his pulse was 92, temperature 98.5, respiration 19. At present his pulse is 96, temperature 99.8, respiration 19.

THE 11 O'CLOCK BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 19.—The afternoon fever noticed at the date of the last official bulletin has subsided, and at 11 p.m. the President is sleeping quietly without any febrile symptoms.

THE ATTENDING SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following telegram was sent by attending surgeons to consulting surgeons to-night:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 7 p.m.—Last evening the President received a hypodermic injection of one-eighth grain of sulphate morphia and slept well during the night. He continues to take sulphate of quinia in three grain doses thrice daily and has enemas when required. As anticipated the increased fever of yesterday proved only temporary and he has had a better day to day than any since he was injured. The wound looks well and is discharging healthy pus freely. This morning at 8.30 his pulse was 90, temperature 98, respiration 18. At 1 p.m. pulse 92, temperature 98, respiration 19. At 7 p.m. pulse 96, temperature 99.8, respiration 19.

Location of the Bullet.

SUPPOSED TO BE LODGED IN THE ANTERIOR WALL OF THE ABDOMEN.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The attending surgeons are more convinced this morning that they ever have been, that the original diagnosis was correct, that the ball passed through the liver into the abdominal cavity and is lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen, and they referred to the fact that last night the flexible drainage tube, without effort, when the wound was dressed, dropped naturally five and one-half inches into the wound. They state that it is an anatomical impossibility that so long a track of the wound should be developed if the ball remained in the neighborhood of the lower part of the spine, or is imbedded in any of the muscles in the vicinity of the spinal column. To have performed such afeat as that it would have been necessary, they say, for the ball to have retraced a part at least of the course of five and one-half inches which it is now definitely known it took. The surgeons seem to be of the opinion that the ball passed directly through the ventral cavity, and did not follow the ribs or skin around to the anterior wall of the abdomen, otherwise the drainage pipe could not have reached to so great a distance in the direction in which it has taken. The fact, too, that the pus can be removed from the wound by pressure on the front of the abdomen is regarded as another reason confirmatory of the surgeons' diagnosis. It appears that yesterday there was a temporary stoppage of the discharge which caused the surgeons some concern, and it was for that reason that the pressure was applied to the abdomen, resulting in the discharge of a considerable amount of pus. The less favorable indications of yesterday afternoon gave rise to much uneasiness and to some criticism of the indulgent treatment by the physicians in the matter of food. Both the doctors and patient himself seem to have been tempted by the evident and steady improvement to tax the enfeebled organs beyond their strength. All changes in diet and nursing must, in the circumstance, be experimental, and of yesterday's treatment it can only be said that the doctors were alert to discern and quick to remedy any evil consequences. To-day the patient is doing well, and the apprehensions raised by yesterday's symptoms are already allayed. If no repetition of the unfavorable signs occur to-day, it may be assumed that the fluctuations of yesterday were due to local and temporary causes. Meanwhile, little episodes like that of yesterday show how delicate is still the President's condition, and serve to postpone the silly talk about salt water voyages and railroad journeys which follow two or three