

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 3.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

NO. 31.

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

Thursday Morning, August 4, 1881.

Democratic State Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, to determine upon a time and place for holding the next State Convention. A full attendance of the members of the committee is requested.

A. H. DILL, Chairman.

The enterprising publisher of the *Legislative Record* is still sending out in bundles this daily issue of Legislative wisdom. We have to thank our friend, Representative Gephart, for a number of copies last week, received direct from the seat of the Government.

ANOTHER DEAD-LOCK! In this case it is financial. By the sudden death of Col. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, it is believed that neither the Senators nor the employes of that body can draw upon their salaries until the election of his successor which cannot take place until December.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, Secretary of the United States Senate, died suddenly in Washington of organic disease of the heart on Thursday last. Col. Burch was from Tennessee, and went into office when the Democrats secured control of the Senate. He succeeded Geo. C. Gorman.

MONTPELIER, the former home and resting place of President Madison, situated in Orange County, Virginia, has been sold at auction. Col. J. L. Carrington, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, became the purchaser at twenty thousand dollars. The estate contains one thousand and six acres.

WARNER MILLER, one of the new Senators-elect, from New York attended a meeting of the American Paper-maker's Association the other day, and had the bad taste to make a speech in favor of his wood pulp monopoly, and indicated his purpose to stand by his private interests in the Senate with the same tenacity that distinguished him in the House.

A POPULAR clergyman at Providence, Rhode Island, named Whitcher, in receipt of an annual salary of \$2,000 and large collaterals, as the pastor of a prominent M. E. church, has been detected in stealing rare and valuable books from public and private libraries. He was no vulgar thief, but went for rare and valuable literature. His congregation not approving of his manner of acquiring a select library, invited him to retire, and he did.

THE HON. Andrew White, United States Minister to Berlin has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 15th of August. Carl Schurz is named as among those who may be considered for the succession. Here is a chance for a Pennsylvanian, and might serve Senator Don a good purpose in clearing off the gubernatorial track for the Delaware statesmen. If General Beaver balks at the Sergeant-at-Arms, try him on the Berlin Mission.

SENATOR GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, who has been prominently spoken of as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, in a letter addressed to boss Quay, announced that he is not, and will not be a candidate for that office. Senator Lawrence is a popular man, and his present bent proves him also a sensible and discreet one, in declining to be the scape-goat of his party at this time, when success is more than doubtful. Perhaps the Hon. George sees the hand writing on the wall, and is not ambitious to encounter the doom it foreshadows.

EX-SENATOR CONKLING spent a few days last week in Washington as the guest of Senator Jones, of Nevada. He called at the White House to show his sympathy for the wounded President, and left a pleasant message for Mrs. Garfield. He declined to be interviewed politically, and his friends say, is absolutely out of politics and does not intend to be held responsible for the result of the election in New York. That was to be expected. His party having rejected him and placed the management in other hands, it will doubtless require a loud call and the most humiliating entreaty to induce the late boss to come to the rescue of the party in the extremity it is likely to encounter at an early day. Humility and entreaty, however, have great influence upon Conkling. It was these that drew him from his sulking retirement in the Presidential election and carried General Garfield into the Presidential chair. But the case is somewhat different now. Believing himself the victim of perfidy, and smarting under indignities he had not deserved from his party, the wounded lion will remain quiet in his lair watching the opportunity for revenge upon those who have sought his degradation. He has the advantage of position now, and may choose his own time to deliver the battle, which is sure to come in due course.

THE death of Col. Burch, the Secretary of the United States Senate, creates a vacancy in that office that it will be necessary to fill as the first act of the Senate on its reassembling in December. The Secretary is the chief executive officer of the Senate, and it appears there is no provision of law, or rule, by which the office can be filled temporarily. George C. Gorman was the Republican-Mahone candidate to supersede Col. Burch at the extra session, but he was dead-locked, and failed of success. He is said now to be making a canvass for the vacancy, and may be more successful, provided the contract between the Republicans and Mahone remains unbroken and the New York Senators are adted before the election takes place. These contingencies, however, do not offer a flattering prospect to Gorman.

CONGRESSMAN CARLISLE, of Kentucky, has just returned from a European tour. It will be remembered that he was the author of the refunding bill passed by the last Congress, and vetoed by his fraudulent, R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carlisle has been giving the subject considerable study during his absence, and expresses the opinion that Secretary Windom could have refunded the debt as readily at three per cent., the rate provided in the vetoed bill, as at three and a half per cent., at a saving of three millions to the Treasury. It is believed this able and accomplished representative will make a lively fight in the next Congress in favor of low rates.

THE PRESIDENT is improving daily, and it now thought his restoration to health is pretty well assured. By the use of an ingenious electrical instrument devised by Prof. Bell, it is believed the ball has been located, and can be removed at any time when it is thought advisable to do so by cutting. The latest bulletins from the physicians up to 11-15 Tuesday night, represents the invalid as resting quietly, without fever, having spent an exceedingly comfortable day and made a decided gain of strength.

By the reduction of expenses now being made, the Postmaster General, expresses confidence that the Post Office Department can be made self-sustaining. That would have been the result long ago if the office had been honestly conducted and its revenues appropriated to the expenses of the office, instead of the endowment of thieves and the necessities of party in providing employment and pay for unnecessary political hacks.

Who is Responsible?

Now that President Garfield is on the high road to recovery and full health we can safely inquire who is responsible for the great crime committed against his person on the second day of July last? We know that all parties have united in a great cry against Guiteau. True it is that Guiteau was the instrument through which the crime was committed, but who were the instigators of it? There was, and had been, for months a very fierce and bitter war waged between the different factions of the Republican party. One faction is headed by Mr. Garfield and his cabinet, followed by the better class of Republicans all over the country; the other factions is led by Dorsey, Arthur and Brady and for some time was followed by a number of office holders and office seekers, and by all the thieves and public plunderers in the land. When the President, aided by his cabinet, commenced a war upon the particular class of thieves known as "Star route" thieves, and upon that class whose particular business it was as treasury officials, to plunder the treasury of the Government in the interest of an immense ring of officials, an assault, and a very bitter one, was made upon the President and all connected with him by "The Capitol," a newspaper owned by Brady and other "Star route" thieves. The articles against the President were furious and in any other land than our own, the author of them would have been imprisoned if not executed for treason. They charged the President with attempting to divide and destroy the Republican party; they charged him with the violation of promises made before his election; they attempted to heap upon him their own infamy. Daily this paper teemed with most inflammatory articles intended to poison and prejudice the public mind against the Administration. We have only one number of the paper before us, and it is full of war upon the Attorney General, joining in the President wherever it can. We quote: "Does any infatuated scribe dare to intimate that after all the President and several cabinet officers the Attorney General, are comprised in the scheme of Government devised by our fathers? The said infatuated scribe is forthwith booked for prosecution as a conspirator against the government." These articles had their effect. Guiteau was an office seeker in Washington, he was a stalwart, he was led to honestly believe that his failure to secure a place was the fault of the President; his mind became inflamed by the public assault of the thieves upon the representative head of the Nation; and he believed he could save himself, save the Republican party, save Dorsey and Brady and their followers, if he could only kill the President. The war on the Administration was continued; Guiteau's belief became convictions and naturally led him under its stimulus to commit the great crime in the face of the law, against the official head of a great people. Guiteau was not mad nor insane, save as he was made mad, and insane by the teachings of one wing of the Republican party. Blame Guiteau as you will, the moment you soberly and thoughtfully look at the whole case, Brady and Dorsey and their followers are the parties who were the instigators of the crime and who no doubt will be held responsible by the people just as soon as they turn from the wounded President long enough to take a fair and impartial view of the whole case.

THE Philadelphia *Times* compliments its neighbor the *Press* for its "detailed exposure and emphatic condemnation of the petty corruptions which obtain about the legislature." But the *Times* qualifies its praise by the suggestion that "the *Press* will doubtless pursue its good work at its own doors, now that it has bagged the small game that flutters and flounders among the crumbs of the Capitol. It will call President Newell of the Senate to account for the fraud he has practiced upon the State by keeping on the pay roll of the Senate as the speaker's clerk, a man who not only rendered no service, but is incapable of rendering clerical service and who never even qualified as an officer of the body, as the law commands. It will call Representative McCleery to account for imposing a pardoned ballot-thief upon the pay roll of the house, under an assumed name, and drawing pay for him without the performance of public service. It will call Senator Grady and Representative Guyer fraud, practiced under an assumed name and the money plundered from the State without the pretense of rendering service." These, says the *Times*, "are simply specimen cases of many less atrocious frauds practiced—not by petty subordinate thieves, but by grave Senators and Representatives who are soon to appear before the people for re-election, when the integrity and power of the brave party organ will compel their defeat."

MITCHELL, Don Cameron's echo, or "me too" of the Senate, espouses the cause of the Virginia Readjusters, and writes a letter urging the Republicans to coalesce with the repudiators in order to defeat the "bourbons." The readjusters openly declare their purpose to repudiate \$13,000,000 of the honest debt of the State, and is the main issue avowed in their struggle for peace, wane the Democrats, whom this miserable apology for a Pennsylvania statesman calls "bourbons," favor an honest and faithful payment of every dollar of the public obligations, without eliminating a cent from the just amount. Mitchell, himself being the spawn of dishonesty and treachery, is doubtless acting up to the highest instincts of his political education when he asks the Republicans of Virginia to perfect a coalition with rogues to rob the honest creditors of the State. But where does it place him and his party? Is this the feast to which they would invite the people of Pennsylvania? If such a mode of paying debts in Virginia is desirable to the Republicans, why not in Pennsylvania?

THE New York *Times* which has been a trusty and faithful organ in building up the Republican party to its present altitude, now contemplates the work, and comes to the conclusion that it is nothing but a "degraded machine manipulated by a lot of hungry and unprincipled hacks whose devotion to the party is measured by the depths they can thrust their arms in the public purse." The picture is strongly drawn and very life-like, and doubtless had its inspiration largely from the New York Legislature, if not in the prevailing frauds from which the party draws success in National and State affairs.

THE Kentucky State election came off on Monday last. The officers voted for were State Treasurer and members of the Legislature, and for the call of a Constitutional Convention. The vote is said to have been light, but the Democrats were successful by an increased majority. A large majority of the members of the legislature returned, are favorable to the re-election of James B. Beck to the Senate of the United States. As all the votes not polled counts against the call of a constitutional convention, that measure is probably defeated.

THE Atlanta Exposition. There is a promise now that the Atlanta International Cotton Exposition will do more for the South than all the commercial conventions that have ever been held there. It will draw to it all persons interested in cotton, its machinery and its manufactures—embracing an immense variety of articles connected with the production of cotton, its manipulation, and the process that it undergoes while turning the raw material into merchantable fabrics. But cotton, although the ruling staple will not be the only feature of the exhibition. The list of exhibits has been widely extended so as to cover all the principal products of the South—its sugar, rice, tobacco; its timber and its tropical fruits. The Eastern States will be represented in it by their machinery and manufactured goods, and the Middle States by their agricultural implements and fertilizers. The situation of Atlanta is well chosen for the purpose, not only for its central position in the cotton belt but also because so many of the leading Southern railroads tend to or cross each other at that point. Situated among the hills of Georgia, there is no healthier city in the South, nor is there one that has shown more vitality and enterprise. Forty years ago the site of Atlanta was a wilderness among pines. It is now one of the most flourishing centres of Southern trade. Ruined in trade, and partly destroyed by the war, and with no inconsiderable portion of its inhabitants carried away into temporary exile under the orders of General Sherman, it has rebuilt its waste places, and now counts within its limits from thirty-five to forty thousand people or nearly double what its population was in 1870. There will be no more agreeable city to visit during the time set apart for the exposition, nor one that will give a better idea of the new energy infused into the South since the war, or of its productive capacity and material progress.

THE MAN WHO EXPOSED THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE MURDERED. CHICAGO, July 28.—A special to the *Times* from San Francisco says: "News has been received here that Bishop Philip Klingensmith, at one time of high standing and influence in the Mormon Church and the exposé of the Mountain Meadow massacre and a participant therein, is dead. His body was found in a prospect-hole in Sonora, Mexico, under circumstances indicating murder. Bishop Smith has died as he expected. After convicting John D. Lee of the Mountain Meadow massacre he said: 'I know the Church will kill me sooner or later; it is only a question of time.' After returning from the trial, by order of the Church his wife left him and he started south and lived in Arizona. In that Territory two attempts were made to kill him."

THE NATION'S FOREIGN TRADE. WASHINGTON, July 29.—The value of the exports of merchandise during the past fiscal year exceeded the value of such exports during the preceding fiscal year \$66,680,815, an increase of 7.39 per cent., and the value of the imports of merchandise was \$22,351,527 less than the value of the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of 3.92 per cent. Mr. Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics calls attention to the rapid increase in the value of exports of merchandise from the United States during the last ten years, viz.: From \$443,820,178 during the year 1871 to \$902,419,473 during the year

Prosperity in the South.

From the Washington Post.

To those who, looking at the South through the spectacles furnished by a certain class of northern journals and Republican stump orators, have come to consider it a region as barren in resources as it is fertile in outrages, a land hostile and forbidding, whose people lack energy and object to it in others, it will be a matter of surprise, perhaps, to learn that the South is flourishing as never before; that emigration and foreign capital are flowing thither to develop its resources, and, better and stranger than all, that a great part of this emigration, and much the larger portion of this capital is furnished by the North and Northwest.

Yet such is indisputably the case. The South, which for such a long period after the war, struggled on in poverty, harassed by all sorts of difficulties and handicapped by the bitterness of sectional feeling at the North, which prevented its looking to northern capital for aid, is coming to the front again; and the strides it is making toward prosperity are marvelous, indeed, when everything is considered.

The development of the agricultural resources of the new South in the past few years has been something wonderful, and though cotton has, of course, taken the lead, production has not been confined to that staple alone, but has extended to the cultivation of all the crops that grew under southern skies.

Manufacturing, especially the manufacture of cotton, has kept pace with other industrial pursuits, and to-day it is almost impossible to find a place of any considerable size which has not its factory, either in operation or in course of construction.

But it is in the development of her railroad interests that the greatest strides have been made in the South. Everywhere new lines are being built and new connections made. The whole country is opening up. Within the past eighteen months fully one hundred millions of dollars have been subscribed in the North and in Europe for investment in the South, of which the greater portion is to be used in the construction and equipment of railroads.

Powerful syndicates have been formed among the leading capitalists of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the New England States for the development of the section south of Richmond and southeast of the Mississippi. These syndicates representing their millions, are reaching out for the control of southern trade, and by investing their immense capital, are creating countless opportunities for business and enterprise.

One result of these investments has been to take from the hands of southern holders, at greatly advanced rates, millions of dollars' worth of stocks and bonds of railroads, the possession of which was deemed by the various syndicates necessary to the completion of their systems of railroads. This has put in the hands of the sellers large sums of money for investment in agriculture or manufacturing, and consequently given both a decided impetus. The syndicates, moreover, being interested in the general growth of the country through which their lines run, are encouraging emigration and the opening of factories and furnaces. In fact, all these various causes acting and reacting upon each other, have inaugurated a season of genuine prosperity, and give promise of a development of the South unparalleled in the history of any other section of the country.

As some of the Republican newspapers have exhibited bad taste in slurring the memory of the late Justice Clifford by charging him with being "purely a political Judge," the following incident from the New York *Times* ought to close all discussion on that point: "In his capacity as President of the Commission he did an act of which even an honorable man might be proud. It will be remembered that the papers necessary to the validity of President Hayes' title, and which would have been valueless without Justice Clifford's signature, were delayed in preparation close up to the limit of noon on the 4th of March. It would have been perfectly easy for him to have delayed the preparation of this long, important instrument, and, even after its preparation, by insisting upon his clear right to a careful personal scrutiny of its contents, he might easily have defeated the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. But, on the contrary, he vied in eagerness for the completion of the document with those having it in charge, and promptly signed it. To appreciate the act it is necessary to recall the bitter spirit of the time, and bear in mind that Mr. Clifford was a firm believer in the legal and moral validity of Mr. Tilden's claims to the Presidency. How hard this act of duty must have been for him may be judged from the fact that he never went to the White House during President Hayes' administration."

THE EXPORTS OF SPECIE EXCEEDED THE IMPORTS DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1862 TO 1879, BUT DURING THE LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS THE IMPORTS OF SPECIE EXCEEDED THE EXPORTS THEREOF, SUCH EXCESS AMOUNTING DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1880, TO \$75,891,291, AND DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1881, TO \$91,168,650.

Jay Gould's Latest. A NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST WITH A PHILADELPHIA AND READING CONNECTION. AS WAS NOTED IN THE COLUMNS OF THE *Patriot* on Tuesday morning a charter was issued from the State department on Monday to the Susquehanna, Pittsburgh and Western railroad for a term of 999 years, capital stock \$5,625,000, the road to be constructed from Milton on the Susquehanna in Northumberland county to Pittsburgh. It was also stated at the time that the incorporators were the same persons who some time ago by articles of merger obtained at the State department had secured a continuous line of road from Pittsburgh to Toledo. Subsequent developments have decided conclusively that this line, the incorporators of which are not only interested in the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago railway, but most of them heavy Wabash stockholders, is the great connecting link in Jay Gould's Wabash system of trans-continental lines.

It has been learned from officers of the new road in Pittsburgh that the object in obtaining the charter was to secure an eastern outlet for the New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago railway. The eastern connecting link will be made with the Philadelphia and Reading road at Milton and the western with the Wabash at Huntington, Indiana. It is stated that Jay Gould is himself largely interested in the road and this is the last link in his project of a great through line to the West. The road will be constructed on the principle of a through trunk line and its total length will be five hundred miles, about eighty miles shorter than the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne roads. The new line is an assured fact and the engineers are already at work on the route. It is expected to have the whole line in operation sometime early in 1883. Nothing in regard to the eastern outlet has as yet been definitely announced.

From the above it is to be inferred that Mr. Gould has accomplished one purpose at last, viz: securing the connecting link in his Wabash system. The fact that the incorporators and leading stockholders are heavily interested in Wabash would of itself alone be sufficient to set all doubts at rest.

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