

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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The Centre Democrat.

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

Thursday Morning, September 1, 1881.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN G. LARIMER, of Spring,
JOHN K. RUNKEL, of Potter.
PROTHONOTARY,
J. CALVIN HARPER, of Bellefonte.
SHERIFF,
THOMAS J. DUNKEL, of Rush.
REGISTER,
JAMES A. McCLAIN, of Boggs.
RECORDER,
FRANK E. BIBLE, of Spring.
TREASURER,
DANIEL C. KELLER, of Potter.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
A. J. GREIST, of Unionville,
JOHN WOLF, of Miles.
COUNTY AUDITORS,
JOHN S. PROUDFOOT, of Milesburg,
F. P. MUSSER, of Millheim.

GEORGE W. RIGGS, the Washington banker, died at his residence in that city, last week. His estate is valued at \$4,000,000.

THE time for the registering of voters closes on the 8th of September. Every Democrat in the county should be registered previous to that day.

SENATOR DON CAMERON is to attend the veterans re-union at Wellsboro, Tioga county, in September. He is to quarter with "me too," sometimes called John I. Mitchell.

CONFIDENCE in the result of the election in Ohio does not seem to inspire either party. The Democrats hope to win, but do not count upon victory with any degree of certainty. The Republicans exhibit gloomy forebodings and fear that in Foster's attempt to ride two horse, both may be unmanageable. Prohibition and brandy do not work together smoothly.

LIEUT. FLIPPER, of the army, acting commissary at Fort Davis, Texas, has been arrested for embezzlement, and is in close confinement. Lieut. Flipper is the only colored graduate of West Point in commission in the army, and it is a pity that he should have fallen into the practices of the white trash, so frequently detected in similar raids upon the public finances.

A DEAF MUTE convention was held at Harrisburg last week. It is said the members of the convention showed remarkable intelligence and were much interested in the proceedings. Among the resolutions adopted was one setting forth that an additional State institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, is much needed. They also adopted resolutions commending the church work among deaf mutes; acknowledging educational benefits obtained through the generosity of the State, and urge the establishment of a high class of deaf mute schools as an important experiment in the mute's education. The next State convention is to be held in Philadelphia in 1884.

THE Star-route thieves, as a matter of course, have little love for Wayne MacVeagh, the Attorney General. Not even the gloom that surrounds the hour, and pervades every avenue of public and private business at the capitol, could restrain the glee of the organ of the thieves over the probable retirement of this faithful champion of honest administration, in case of the death of the President. The *National Republican*, the organ and apologist of the Star route thieves, dismisses Mr. MacVeagh thus: "The Pennsylvania pettifogger might as well pack his traps and hide away to obscurity, for he has proven himself to be the greatest fraud ever foisted upon the Government." Not so fast! The assassin's shot may not prove fatal, and if it does, Arthur may get into his head, that thieves ought to be punished and the Government finances protected from marauders.

The Treasury Department.

Jay Gould has been interviewed by his principal organ in New York, and expresses the opinion that in case of the death of the President and the accession of Arthur, changes in the Cabinet will be made; and that Windom will be retired in favor of an eastern man, to conduct the business of the Treasury. No doubt, Jay Gould will have the right man for the right place to suit the New York shazks. The *Tribune* interview says it would be "natural" for Arthur to appoint "an eastern man," and in this connection the *Harrisburg Patriot* pertinently remarks that "In talking about it being 'natural' and 'proper' to appoint 'an eastern man' secretary of treasury, Mr. Gould, if he be sincere, reveals the narrow spirit of a cockney. A western man is as capable of understanding the business of the treasury and the interests of the whole people in connection with it, as an eastern man, if his habitat were Wall street or the regions of the Barbary Coast in Philadelphia. He can conduct the affairs of the treasury as well too if he is not a national banker, or never speculated in the rise and fall of stocks in his life. To talk about geographical qualifications in connection with important public affairs is mere nonsense. The requisites of ability and fitness can be found west of the Ohio as well as east of it.

Two things are betrayed by Jay Gould in this interview. He does not like Secretary Windom and he would like to have a man at the head of the treasury who would run the department more in accord with his own financial views. He has good reasons for his dislike for the present secretary of the treasury. Shortly before taking his present position Mr. Windom strongly expressed his opinion in regard to the dangers of the corporation system of which Jay Gould is the foremost representative. In the Senate he voted for the Thurman bill to compel the Pacific railroad monopoly to perform its obligations to the government, and that act was enough to earn the hostility of Jay Gould. Quite recently Mr. Windom's action in offering to redeem at once without rebate of interest the outstanding five twenties due October 1st has no doubt interfered with the Gould plan for tightening the money market. An "eastern man" at the head of the treasury would probably not have adopted such a course, at least without consulting those who have "experience in financial matters." The kind of an eastern man to suit Jay Gould for secretary of the treasury should be one who would assist him to rig the money market so as to produce another "Black Friday." When engaged in that memorable "Black Friday" conspiracy to lock up the gold of the treasury and bring discredit upon the paper currency of the government, Mr. Gould explained to President Grant that the laudable purpose was "to move the crops." He would like to have as secretary of the treasury now a man who would help him to "move the crops" whether he comes from the west or east. Evidently William Windom is not that kind of a man.

GEN. WICKHAM, the leader of the Republican party of Virginia, publishes a letter stating that inasmuch as the Republican party are without candidates in the field for State offices, the members of that party are free to cast their votes according to their individual preferences or abstain from voting altogether. He contends that no honest Republican can vote for the Readjuster candidates without abandoning a vital principle of the National Republican party. "As for myself," says Gen. Wickham, "I am in the canvass heartily for the Democratic candidates, as their election would be far less hurtful to the best interests of the State and country than that of the Readjusters, but when this canvass

is over, I shall exert all the zeal I possess to resuscitate and reunite, the Republican party of Virginia.

A Contradiction.

One of the silly stories put in circulation, probably by interested parties, immediately after the meeting of the Democratic County convention, was one to the effect that Mr. James A. McClain secured the nomination for Register through a bargain with Henry Beck, by which, in the event of McClain's election, Mr. Beck was to perform the duties of the office. When first uttered, we pronounced this story a malicious canard, circulated solely for the purpose of injuring the successful nominee. Mr. McClain has already repudiated the story, and yesterday we received the following note from Mr. Beck, who also gives it an unequivocal denial:

There being a rumor afloat to the effect that I was to fill the office of Register in case Mr. James A. McClain was elected, I desire in justice to him to say through your columns that I do not expect to fill said position. It has never been offered to me by Mr. McClain, or by any one in his behalf; neither was any bargain ever entered into between us in regard to the matter. Hoping that this will be satisfactory to all parties, and that Mr. McClain will receive a full party vote, I remain,
Truly yours, &c.,
HENRY BECK.

This would seem to settle the matter effectually, and we hope hereafter to hear nothing more about this campaign falsehood. The nomination of Mr. McClain is one in which the Democratic party can take pride and support with heartiness, and we do not doubt that it will be triumphantly ratified at the polls.

A LIVELY scramble is brewing between the Boss and Independent factions of the Republican party, to be fully developed at the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for State Treasurer. For some time back Senator Davies, of Bradford, has had the field all to himself, and his nomination generally conceded. But it appears the hopes and expectations of Davies and his friends were premature. The machine, which for a time remained dormant, has now been put in working order, and as Davies was a bolter last winter against Boss supremacy, he is not considered a desirable candidate. Gen. Bailey, of Fayette, a faithful third-term and active Boss lieutenant, has therefore been brought out, and is pressed with vigor to defeat Davies. Of course the machine management will win. It always does, if not by direct, by indirect means, as in the election of Senator last winter. No bolter need apply. Bosses Cameron, Quay and Magee will see to that business.

It is said that Senator Beck, speaking of the course the Democrats of Senate should pursue in the event of the death of the President, remarked, "It would be a time when love of country should rise above all party questions. As to my own course, I would be in favor of some conservative Republican, say Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, for the position of President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and thus avoid any inducement for any insane person or political fanatic to desire the death of Mr. Arthur. In such a contingency, this would be a graceful recognition of the fact that, under the great calamity which has befallen the nation, the intensity of party spirit and the eagerness for spoils were for the time forgotten."

SENATOR BUTLER of South Carolina is credited with a very sensible truism in relation to the influence of newspapers upon the public intelligence, when he says that "every family should have a newspaper, if they expect or care to keep peace with the current events of this fast moving age." Books are not always accessible, but newspapers are and at a price that places them within the reach of the poor as well as the rich.

Facts of Record.

There has been no party in the United States since our political history began, says the *Washington Post*, that has given so many evidences of lofty patriotism and sincere devotion to the public welfare as have been presented by the Democracy since 1876.

In its peaceful submission to the annulment of its victory in the election of that year, in its orderly and dignified demeanor throughout four years of irregularity in the Presidential office; in its graceful acceptance of the result of the last campaign, when it was defeated by an unstinted use of money; the unanimity and cordiality of its greeting to the new President; in its faithful support of his Administration and the encouragement which it gave him to go forward with the reforms that he proposed, the Democratic party set an example that will be remembered to its honor as long as the Republic shall endure.

When the Senate met in extra session last March and the bitter fight of the Republican factions began, the Democratic party, as represented by its Senators, towered to a lofty moral altitude. As compared with the Republican party, the bearing of the Democracy throughout the contest in the Senate and the subsequent struggle at Albany, was simply grand.

These weighty facts ought to be of value to the Democracy in the elections of 1881, and they will be, unless their influence shall be neutralized by inexcusable blundering.

THOMAS J. DUNKEL, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, is circulating among his friends and doing good work for himself. The boasts of the Republicans that it is in their power to defeat him, or any other person upon the ticket, are all idle vapors. Mr. Dunkel and the entire ticket will receive a splendid endorsement at the polls in November. Bear that in mind, Republican friends, and adapt your talk to it.

The Democratic party has a natural fondness for old issues and dead politicians. It might run Jere Black for President in 1884 on the burning question of endorsing Buchanan's Cabinet.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Yes, and it might run "Jere Black" for President in 1884 "on the burning question" of vindicting the christian religion and demolishing the Republican champion of infidelity, Col. Ingersoll. Since our contemporary thinks the Democratic party "has a natural fondness" for the antique, we cordially agree with it in its suggestion of Judge Black as a suitable candidate for President in 1884. Have a care. This grand old champion of Democracy and the christian religion is by no means unthought of as one of the men who should be President. In his ripe old age and the plenitude of his rare and exceptional culture, the whole English speaking world would welcome Jeremiah S. Black to the highest civic position in the world.

GEN. HANCOCK has been reported as having in the "cars to Portland" declared Vice President Arthur to be "an able, patriotic, high-minded gentleman, and in the event of his being called to the Chief Magistracy he would discharge the duties with but one purpose—that of benefitting the entire country, and that the people might rely on his judgment with entire confidence." This is certainly high praise, from a high source, if true. But, the Vice President being a mere politician, with associations and antecedents that would not commend him to personal acquaintance with Hancock, we doubt very much whether this endorsement of the Vice President is properly credited to him.

GITEAU, the assassin, is much exercised with fear that he may be the victim of a mob. He wrote to District Attorney Corkhill that in the present condition of the President he has confidence in no one, and claims his protection.

President Garfield.

When the DEMOCRAT went to press last week the country was prepared to hear at any moment that the President of the United States had succumbed to the bullet of Guiteau. His splendid fight with death; his heroic effort to preserve his life to his family and the nation had already challenged the admiration of the entire civilized world. But then it appeared as if even an indomitable will combined with a christian fortitude that has but few more illustrious examples in the history of human suffering, would go down before the approach of the pale horseman. A whole nation stood with bowed head. Section was forgotten. The long severed bonds which divided parties were re-united. It was the solemn grief of a nation, not of a party, or a section. From the golden slopes of the Pacific, to the rugged shores of New England; from the lakes on the North to the everglades of Florida, came expressions of profound sorrow for the impending fate of the nation's patient. It was such a spectacle as is seldom seen. It is only possible in a free country. Happily, after suffering the most intense agony, and undergoing painful and critical operations, the President rallied. There is no mistaking his narrow escape from death. His physicians, one and all, considered for a while that it was useless longer to battle for his life. But the ways of God are mysterious. To-day we can assure our readers that while the President is yet in a most dangerous condition, and the gravest apprehension is felt for his ultimate recovery, there is still much of that hope that is always buoyant until the latest breath. Late advices put his pulse at 95, with respiration and temperature normal. This is the lowest the President's pulse has been for many days and augers for the best. A fine constitution has only preserved him so long. While he is still within the valley and the shadow of death, the inscrutable will of the Master may reach out a rescuing hand. To-day is the 61st day since the shooting of the President. The death of the ruler of any nation by the hand of an assassin would be deplored. But there would not, in despotic countries, be that genuine love of the chief that follows General Garfield through every phase of his dire trouble.

Mr. Blaine's dispatches to our foreign representatives have won the distinction of giving the most correct statements of the President's condition. Therefore we append the following as his latest reports, which may be regarded as trustworthy by the reader:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.
Lowell, Minister: The condition of the President at 10 o'clock continues as favorable as could be expected. Within the past thirty hours his improvement has given great encouragement to the attending surgeons. He swallows an adequate supply of liquid food. The parotid swelling discharges freely and gives promise of marked improvement. His mind is perfectly clear. He has, perhaps, a little more fever than was anticipated, and his respiration is somewhat above normal. The general feeling is one of hopefulness. Two or three days more of improvement will be needed to inspire confidence.
BLAINE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, August 29.
Minister Lowell, London: At 10:30 tonight the general condition of the President is favorable. Late in the afternoon his pulse rose to 112 and his temperature to 100—both a little higher than the surgeons expected. His pulse has now fallen to 108, and the fever is subsiding. The parotid swelling is steadily improving and is slowly diminishing. The apprehension of serious blood poisoning becomes less every hour.
(Signed) BLAINE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 10:30 P. M.
Lowell Minister London: The President, if not rapidly advancing, is at least holding his own. His fever is less than last night, and swollen gland steadily improves. His pulse continues rather high, running this evening from 110 to 114. Perhaps the best indication in the case is that the President himself feels better, and his mind being now perfectly clear he readily compares one day's progress with another.
BLAINE, Secretary.

ABOUT \$40,000,000 worth of writing paper is manufactured in the United States annually.

GENERAL NEWS.

Colonel F. B. Koecher, a prominent citizen of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, died on Sunday last. He served gallantly in the Mexican war, was associated with the early journalism of Schuylkill county, and in later years was connected with the Safe Deposit Bank of Pottsville.

It is expected that 30,000 soldiers—militia men—will attend the centennial celebration in Yorktown, Va., in October. This will be the biggest army seen together in this country since the armies of the rebellion disbanded, and will considerably exceed in number the combined armies of America, France, and England, engaged in the contest which ended in Cornwallis' surrender.

Epicures who devour "sardines" because they are imported will be pleased to learn that in Washington county, on the coast of Maine, there are twenty-two factories where herring are put in imitation French boxes, bearing French labels, as sardines. They are preserved in cotton-seed oil and not in olive oil, as sardines are supposed to be preserved. It is some satisfaction to know that these imitation sardines are just as expensive as those caught in the Mediterranean, otherwise they might not be quite so palatable.

In a recent contest in England between America and England manufacturers of harvesting machinery, at which one of the principal objects of competition were sheaf binding machines, the American exhibitors were victorious. The prizes, a gold and a silver medal, were awarded McCormick's Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, the silver medal to Johnston's Harvester Company, of New York. English prestige is coming to be confined to ancient and moss grown abbeys, castles and the like.

We learn that a little negro boy in Macon county, Ga., was sent by his employer, on Friday or Saturday, to drive up some cattle, and while he was returning home with the cattle, some five or six head, a severe rain began to fall. The boy, who was on a mule, and all of the cattle gathered up under a large oak for shelter. While there a flash of lightning shivered the tree, killed the mule, knocking the little negro about twenty feet off from it, and killed all the cattle. The little negro was only stunned, and as soon as he recovered made his way as fast as possible to his master, and with terror depicted in his face told him that he was "under de tree to keep out ob de rain, de debble run down in a streak ob fire, frowed him from de mule and den killed all de cattle and mule and run off wid dem."

One of the most gigantic schemes of his kind is that which proposes to direct the current of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, into the channel between St. Helen's Island and the southern shore—this is to be accomplished by running a dam of large proportions from Point St. Charles, in the western part of the city, to St. Helen's Island. This dam would be 2700 feet long and 300 feet broad, and would give a head of twenty feet for mill elevators and factories. As contemplated, this project would cost some \$7,000,000, and would realize the following advantages: The dam could be utilized either as a railway or carriage road, or both, thus obviating the necessity of a tunnel, and the harbor would be made a still-water one, where vessels might winter.

The Garfield Fund.

CERTIFICATES FOR \$145,000 IN BONDS ALREADY IN MRS. GARFIELD'S POSSESSION.
NEW YORK, August 29.—Although no special effort has been made by the promoters of the movement, the feeling of anxiety concerning the President has directed attention to the Garfield family fund, which, during the days of his supposed recovery, seemed to be slipping out of public notice. Some of the wealthiest men in the country privately pledged themselves for the payment of large sums in case of the President's death. Thus far \$156,757.67 has been subscribed, and all of this sum, except \$5,000 which came as a conditional subscription from Columbus, Ohio, has been paid to the United States Trust Company. Acting under the conditions of the trust, this company has purchased and now holds for the fund \$125,000 of the United States four per cent. registered bonds, on which the interest is \$5,000 per annum. The bonds cost \$145,281.25, and there is a cash balance with the Trust Company of \$6,976.40. Certificates for the \$125,000 bonds which have been purchased have already been placed in the hands of Mrs. Garfield.

Graveyard Insurance.

WILKESBARRE, August 29.—The body of an old man named John Sheridan, was yesterday morning discovered in a hogshed of rain water located at the repair shops of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, where Sheridan had been employed for a long time past. He was about sixty-five years old, and though it is given out to-day that he committed suicide, suspicions are entertained that Sheridan is a victim of the graveyard insurance craze. It is whispered that policies upon his life amounting to upward of \$100,000 had been secured, and since there are districts in Luzerne county where absolute bankruptcy has almost been precipitated by the demands of the mutual companies for assessments, and Pittston is one of them, it is thought that further investigation will show that Sheridan was murdered, and that he did not kill himself.