

# 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 8, 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.

### The President at Long Branch.

It appears to have become painfully evident to the surgeons attending President Garfield that there was no longer a possible chance for his recovery at Washington, and late last week they determined to remove him from the malarial influences of that region at the first favorable moment. The locality seemed to be against him, and after mature deliberation, in which all the hazards of a change and the fatigue of a railroad journey in his feeble condition were considered, it was decided that the removal could be made with a reasonable degree of safety, and that he should be taken to Long Branch, where it is hoped the pure breezes of the ocean will give him at least an additional chance for life.

Arrangements for the removal were immediately made, and in all respects they seem to have been perfect. A special train was provided and held in readiness for use at short notice. On Tuesday morning last the opportune moment came. At an early hour the President was carefully taken from the room in which he had spent so many painful and trying hours, and placed in the car prepared for his transportation. The train steamed from the Washington depot, and rapidly wended its way to the sea side resort. The early departure of the train from Washington was quickly telegraphed over the land, and the prayers of a Nation went up to Heaven for the comfort and safety of the precious life that it bore. It was an eventful journey that will long be remembered. There was profound concern every where; every one was anxious for news, and the despatches announcing the progress of the train and its safe arrival at its destination were eagerly read.

It was gratifying to learn that the journey had been made with so little trouble, and that the suffering President bore up under the change so bravely. It was to be expected that his pulse would rise under the excitement of the trial which he was to undergo, and this was the case, but yesterday the physicians report that his condition is normal and that he has recovered from the fatigue of the trip. Of course, there will be great anxiety for the next few days, and we can only hope for the best. The despatches in another column give full accounts of the journey and of the President's condition up to the time this issue of the DEMOCRAT goes to press.

THE Republican State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer. The contest is between Senator Davies, of Bradford county, and Gen. Bailey, of Fayette county. The former presumed to play independent last winter so far as to support Grow for United States Senator in opposition to the caucus nominee, and thus incurred the enmity of the Cameron machine. The latter is the machine candidate and will probably succeed in getting the nomination.

### Republican Consistency.

Ever since the close of the late civil war the leaders of the Republican party have arrogantly assumed to be the defenders of the public credit. A vast debt was incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, and from the day the war closed until the present time these leaders have harped upon the sanctity of that indebtedness, and have never omitted an opportunity to show how dangerous it would be to permit any one but themselves to shape the policy of the government in regard to it. At each recurring presidential election these self constituted champions of the public credit have tried to prove to the people that their opponents were repudiators, and that in the event of Republican defeat the obligations of the United States would become worthless, and public honesty an unknown principle in the administration of the government. When the greenback theory was first suggested in an honest though perhaps mistaken idea that the burdens of the people might to some extent be thereby lightened, it was repudiation in disguise! When it was proposed to pay the bonds in the same currency received for them, it was open and rank repudiation! And so on to the end. No proposition calculated in any way to ease the toiling masses of the stress of taxation under which they labored was ever offered that these adroit partisans did not try to turn to political account, and to the advancement of their own selfish purposes. If there was no process of logic by which such propositions could be made to mean an attack upon the credit of the nation, the weapons of misrepresentation and falsehood were at their command, and they did not hesitate to use them.

But what a sublime spectacle do these superfine patriots—these noble heroes of public honesty—present to the gaze of an admiring world to-day! Look to Virginia! Behold their alliance with repudiators, and test their honesty and their consistency by the every day facts that are occurring in the political struggle that is now taking place in that State. Gen. Wickham, a gentleman of high character, a Union man before the war, a Republican since the war, and by common assent the ablest and most influential of the white Republicans of the State, because he will not cringe to Mahone and his motley gang in support of repudiation, is denounced all over the North as a traitor to his party and as unworthy of confidence. The power and patronage of the administration are thrown into the balance to weigh it down on the side of repudiation and dishonesty, and Republicans everywhere are expected to support and applaud the disgraceful act of those who thus outrage decency and all respect for the sacred obligations of a State.

Next to repudiation, in the eyes of these same defenders of honesty, the greenback heresy was the blackest political crime of the times. But we have only to look to the State of Mississippi at the present time to ascertain how venial even this heresy may become when the Republican party has some political advantage to gain by an alliance with the followers of that faith. The same spectacle may be observed in Mississippi that is seen in Virginia. The administration uses its power to compel honest Republicans into political fellowship with the Greenbackers in order to defeat the Democrats, with a vague hope that some good may accrue to the party in the event of success.

It would seem that to these people principle is nothing, the sacred credit of a great State is nothing, past profession of fidelity to public honesty is nothing, consistency is nothing, so that victory perches upon the banners of their party. Is not this a faithful picture of the position occupied by the leaders of the Republican party to-day? Professing to be

the exclusive advocates of public honesty, do they not join hands with repudiators in Virginia? Denouncing the heresy of greenbackism, do they not seek an alliance with Greenbackers in Mississippi? Consistency may be a jewel, but it is not to be found in the present Republican party.

THE Republican journals express great fear that the admission of Miller and Lapham, the New York Senators elect, will be resisted by the Democrats either for irregularity in their election, or that some complication as yet undetermined may arrest the controlling power of the Vice President. Their fears in this case seem to be inspired from their deservings, and that the Democrats might be tempted to cast aside all decency and propriety to follow the precedents so profusely furnished by the Republicans. If the Democrats were influenced by the same mean spirit which has governed the opposition, there might be cause of apprehension, but the possession of a few paltry offices has not allured them heretofore, and it is not likely that such considerations can induce them to take up Republican precedents as a rule of action now. The course of the Democrats, we are glad to believe, has ever been lawful and honorable, and the fact that they waited weeks at the extra-session to permit the Republicans to fill vacancies before organizing the Senate, might be an assurance that they could not adopt the dirty tricks of their opponents to secure mean advantages, even with the numerous Republican examples before them as a plea of justification. If it is proper that Miller and Lapham should be admitted, and there is a legal officer to qualify them for membership, certainly no Democrat will object. But if it is necessary to choose a President of the Senate to qualify them for membership, and the Republicans have not a sufficient number of votes to elect this officer, there is no reason in the world why Democrats should ignore their own party affiliations to aid them. Courtesy is very well when it is reciprocal, but when one party repudiates the sentiment when it suits them to do so, the other need not be bound by it. We therefore trust that the Democrats of the Senate will select a distinguished member of their own party for President of the Senate and vote for him. If elected, the country will not lose by it, and if not, it will be at least notice to the opposition that courtesy must not always be on one side.

It seems a little harsh to say it, but it is a self evident truth that nothing ever swerves the Democratic party from its purpose to steal every office which appears to be within its reach.—Bellefonte Republican.

Go slow, neighbor. There is one office the Democratic party never stole. It never stole the Presidency. The only party that ever existed in the United States that can truthfully be charged with that enormous crime is the Republican party. Your memory is short. You seem to have forgotten one R. B. Hayes and the hideous fraud of 1876.

CONKLING has already opened the eyes of the half-breeds of his party to the fact that he is a lively corpse, and still capable of bossing affairs. He has forced the holding of the State convention in the city of New York, instead of Albany, as desired by the half-breeds. The test question came up last week in the Republican General Committee, and resulted in the defeat of the half-breeds and the reassertion of the political power of Roscoe Conkling as the head-centre of the party.

THE Independent Republicans of Schuylkill county met in convention on Monday last and nominated a ticket. They indicate Charles S. Wolfe, of Union, as their choice for Governor. The stalwarts are yet to speak, and will doubtless prefer other men than those chosen by the opponents of ringster government. Charley Wolfe and such, will not suit the bosses.

### A Republican Campaigner.

The following extract from one of Guiteau's campaign speeches last year shows that he told the truth when he declared that he was "a stalwart of the stalwarts."

"This is the issue—a solid North against a solid South. The North conquered the South on the field of battle and now they must do it at the polls in November, or they may have to fight another war. Ye men whose sons perished in the war, what say ye to the issue; shall we have another war? Shall our national treasury be controlled by ex-rebels and their Northern allies, to the end that millions of dollars of Southern war claims be liquidated? If you want the public bankrupt, with the prospect of another war, make Hancock president. If you want prosperity and peace, make Garfield president, and the republic will develop till it becomes the grandest and wealthiest nation on the globe."

Such, remarks the Hollidaysburg Standard, was the "bloody shirt" proclaimed from the stump by the brutal wretch, in behalf of the Republican cause. In giving utterance to such absurd stuff, Guiteau was simply following the example set him by the Republican campaign speakers, and the Republican organs all over the country. It was the old, old story, and as he was a representative Republican, he no doubt felt that he was proving his fealty to his party when he repeated it from the stump. If Guiteau had been a Democrat, the Republicans would have charged that the Democratic party was responsible for his diabolical attempt to assassinate the Republican president. Of course such a charge would have been preposterous, but nevertheless it would have aroused a strong prejudice in the minds of many credulous persons against the Democratic party. But no sane person would charge that Democrats are in any way responsible for the attempt to take President Garfield's life, since the vagabond who committed the crime boasted that he was a "stalwart," and that his object was to unite the Republican party and to make Arthur President.

BOOKWALTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is an extensive manufacturer, and gives employment to a large number of workers. At the Presidential election he fell, when labor was coerced and required to vote the Republican ticket as a necessity to obtain employment from the manufacturers, or on threats of dismissal, if employed, Mr. Bookwalter addressed his employees thus:

"Men, I am a Democrat. Many of you are Republicans. I shall vote for Hancock. You may vote for whom you please. This shop doesn't stop work, no matter who is elected, Hancock or Garfield. Work will continue all the same, and your wages shall not be reduced."

Let any one, if they can, call to remembrance similar words addressed to them by a Republican manufacturing employer.

THE official bulletin received from Long Branch, this Thursday morning, before the DEMOCRAT went to press, reads as follows:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 8, 8:30 a. m.—The President was restless and wakeful up to midnight, after which he slept well until morning. His general condition appears more encouraging. Pulse 104, temperature 98, respiration 18.

THE terrible drouth which has prevailed during the summer is perhaps the most disastrous that has occurred in this generation at least. The corn crop and potatoes may be put down as a general failure, and indeed all crops generally grown for fall and winter use, will be short, and perhaps much more difficult to obtain, even at high prices, than usual.

THE Cabinet has been discussing the propriety of calling Vice President Arthur to Washington as acting President during President Garfield's disability. The impression prevails that the proposition was not favorably received, and that Mr. Arthur will not assume the duties of the Presidential office, except in the event of the President's death.

### The President at the Sea Shore.

#### He Bears the Trip Bravely.

LATEST FROM LONG BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The president passed a comfortable night at the executive mansion, and slept much of the time, but awakened at frequent intervals. He spoke of his impending departure with mingled anxiety and hope. In the early hours of the morning he took beef tea and enemas, and his pulse varied from 104 to 108. A large crowd gathered in front of the mansion at an early hour, some of the people having been there all night. The entire route to the depot was cleared of vehicles by the police. The crowd was very quiet and orderly, everyone seemed fearful lest some accident should befall the patient.

LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

At precisely 5:40 the president was carried from the sick room to the express wagon backed up to the steps of the front portico. He was resting in a peaceful position, his right hand laid upon his breast and left arm stretched full length upon the coverlet. He appeared greatly emaciated, but his face, though careworn and thin, seemed natural. His high forehead was covered by a linen cloth, and his features bore a patient and resigned expression. The horses were hitched to the wagon, and at 5:50 started, when the president feebly, but cheerfully, raised his hand and waved a farewell to those assembled. The horses walked all the way to the depot, with a man at the bridle of each animal to keep it in control. An anxious crowd followed silently, gazing upon the president, the curtains of the wagon being rolled up to give him air.

TRANSFERRED TO THE TRAIN.

At the depot there was a feeling of relief, it being the general impression that the worst of the perilous journey was over. General Swain announced that the president had not been disturbed or disquieted in the least, but, on the contrary, seemed to enjoy the ride. The horses were detached and the wagon backed up to the cars. The president was then transferred, although there was some difficulty in the delicate task, owing to the car floor being rather high. However, it was accomplished successfully; when inside the car the patient was transferred from the bed on which he had been carried to a spring bed. At 6:20, amid deep silence, the train began to move. A slight delay, however, occurred, but at 6:30 exactly the train started on its journey.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

BULLETINS DROPPED—STATIONS CROWDED—OTHER FACTS OF INTEREST.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—The president has stood the fatigue of travel up to this hour with remarkable fortitude. His pulse is even less frequent than it was before leaving Washington. It is 105. The arrangements are so complete in every detail that the excitement to the president is reduced almost to a minimum. The bed upon which he is now lying is so carefully adjusted that the vibration is hardly noticeable. The train ran from Washington to Baltimore at an average speed of thirty miles per hour. It is found that this rate of speed causes less annoyance than if it was reduced one-half. At 7 o'clock the president took three ounces of beef tea with relish.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 6.—The presidential train passed through here at 10:10 a. m., moving through the city at the rate of about ten miles an hour. About 1,500 people assembled at the depot. It was reported that the president was in good condition, the only change since leaving Washington being a slight acceleration of pulse. Among the messages thrown from the train were the following:

To Mrs. Eliza Garfield, Gettysville, Ohio: 8:35 a. m.: All goes well up to this hour, and the president is standing the journey splendidly.  
(Signed) S. STANLEY BROWN.

AT LONG BRANCH.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ARRIVES SAFE AT THE SEASHORE.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6.—The presidential party arrived here safely at 1:10. The president has borne the journey well, and is not much fatigued. The physicians express themselves as highly gratified at the success of the trip. The train ran direct to the door of the Franklyn cottage, which the president is to occupy. A temporary track connection for this purpose was commenced yesterday and finished early this morning. Attorney General MacVeagh who arrived yesterday, greeted the party and was highly pleased at the reassuring reports received from the president's physicians. The attorney general has been busy since his arrival attending to all the minor details of the arrangements for the reception of the suffering president. He has also found time to watch with anxious interest the work of building the branch road.

FIRST AT LONG BRANCH.

THE 6:30 BULLETIN SHOWS A RISE OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6, 6:30 p. m.—Since the last bulletin was issued the president has been removed from Washington to Long Branch. He was more restless than usual last night, being evidently somewhat excited by the anticipations of the journey. This morning at 5:30 o'clock his pulse was 118, temperature 99.8, respiration 18. We left Washington with the president at 6:30. Owing to the admirable arrangements made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to the ingeni-

ously arranged bed designed by T. N. Ely the fatigue incident to the transportation was reduced to a minimum, nevertheless as was anticipated some signs of the disturbance produced by the journey have been exhibited since his arrival by a rise of temperature and increased frequency of pulse. At present the pulse is 124, temperature 101.6, respiration 18.

BLAINE'S CABLEGRAM.

MINISTERS MORTON AND LOWELL ADVISED OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 6.—Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to-night to Ministers Morton and Lowell: The president left Washington at 6:30 this morning and reached Long Branch at 1:20 p. m. He seemed to bear the journey well, though the heat was very oppressive. After his arrival he was for several hours restless. He showed signs of great fatigue and complained that his back had a bruised feeling. His pulse rose to 124, and his temperature to 101.6. At this hour, 10:30, he is sleeping and his fever is abating. His surgeons regard his symptoms as the necessary result of the journey, and expect a favorable change in this air within the next two days. His fever is, in part, attributed to the excitement he felt at the prospect of coming. He earnestly desired to leave the White House and his weary eyes welcome the sight of the sea. The developments of the next sixty hours are awaited with solicitude. BLAINE.

THE LATEST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7, 9 a. m.—The president slept quietly the greater part of the night, awaking to take nourishment. This morning his symptoms are normal, and he appears to have recovered from the journey. Pulse 106, temperature 98, respiration 18.

BLAINE TO LOWELL.

"THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT GAINED IN THE LAST TWENTY FOUR HOURS."

Secretary Blaine sent the following at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night to Lowell, minister, London: "The President has not gained in the last twenty-four hours. His fever increased considerably during the afternoon, his temperature reaching 101. He takes food without nausea but without appetite, and has not increased in strength. The day is said to be as hot as was ever known at Long Branch. Cooler weather is reported from the west, and lower temperature. Relief to the President is hoped for tomorrow."

JOHN SHERMAN has been induced to take the stump in Ohio to save Foster and the Republican party from impending defeat under the well directed blows of Bookwalter, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Sherman has no love for Foster, whose treachery at Chicago so weakened his Presidential chances, but his party being seriously menaced, he hastens to the rescue. Foster, attempting to ride two horses, fell between them, and is being dragged and battered at a fearful rate. It is doubtful whether John with all his adroitness and experience will be able to release this detected demagogue from the peril of his situation. Bookwalter holds a steady rein and is making good time in the race.

THE Administration take a hand for Mahone and repudiation. The federal officers in Virginia who decline to accept Mahone as a boss or to favor the transfer of the Republican party to his piebalds, are being removed, and their places given to repudiators.

A BILL making the buying and selling of votes a crime, was defeated by the Republican members of the New Hampshire legislature. Such a law, of course, could not be acceptable to Republican legislators. These little commercial transactions are the main reliance for retaining Republican majorities in that State.

The forest fires in northwestern Pennsylvania and western New York continue very destructive to timber, the crops and oil works. The damage is estimated as high as \$2,500,000, but it is hoped that this is exaggeration. Three men have been burned to death and several others severely injured by the flames at different points in the suffering region. In the Ottawa Valley, Canada, about sixty families have been burned out, and the loss on property is estimated at \$150,000.

Mr. Jefferson Davis arrived at Liverpool on Sunday in the steamer Bernard Hall, from New Orleans. He is not in good health. After a short stay at the Adelphi Hotel he left for London by the Midland Railway express. He declined to be interviewed.

The oil fields of Wyoming Territory are said to be more productive and easier developed than those in Pennsylvania. The president of the Rocky Mountain Oil Company guarantees that they can produce fifty thousand barrels per day when required, and expect at no distant day to furnish oil for all the country west of the Missouri river.

The National Prohibition convention is to be held in New York on Oct. 18.