The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pubned every Thursday morning, at Bellefo inty, Pa.

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If not paid in advance A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the

payments made within three months will be con-dered in advance. in advance.

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cept at option of publishers.

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Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

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Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unsually reliable and profitable medium for an vertising, which was the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Track rogrammes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the nest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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Norloss, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

required. s per line each insertion an 50 cents. ditorial columns, 15 cents

Dorsey's Statements Confirmed.

TESTIMONY OF THE HON, THAMAS J. BRADY "No part of the statement published this morning in the Sun emanated from me." said the general, "but is is true and well put together. I was very reluctant to enter into the business of raising money from the Star Route men for the purpose of carrying Indiana. I had no faith in General Garfield, because he had already fooled me once. I was doing my best to make up a good Star Route service for the benefit of the people of the far West, and not for the benefit of myself or Dorsey, or anybody else. The raising of the \$40,000 cam paign money could not have been the result of any conspiracy between Dor sey and myself, for at that time we were on unfriendly terms. He wanted to have DeWitt Clinton Wheeler put into my place, but he finally subsided, and I raised the money, and we spent it. I promised to take care of Delaware and the adjoining counties in Indiana, because Delaware is my native place, and I wanted to make Delaware the banner county of the state. We had really as much of a fight there in November as in October, because it was necessary to follow up the victory. Where a two dollar bill sufficed in the former month a five dollar note had to be expended in October, and, as Dorsey, says, they were crisp and new, and

How did you come to fall out with

seemed like a shower from heaven to

our people.'

"I didn't fall out with him. I think the Dorsey routes were 114 in number and I found that some of them were useless. I thought that the money expended in their support should be spent in some other direction, and that made Dorsey angry. We are friends now, but he was not my friend then."

How do you know that Garfield approved of the raising of the \$40,000 which Dorsey says you received?

"Dorsey went to Gen. Arthur and he was willing to give written authority for the collection of the money, but the authority should come from Garfield. at once. As a matter of personal pride I spent \$5,000 out of my own pocket in

Well, how had Garfield fooled you? "When Key was postmaster general and Tyner his assistant, Garfield promised to me his influence with the committee on appropriations, of which he had been chairman, to have extra appropriations made. He made this promise to Tyner and ex-Governor Shepherd and myself, declaring that he would not only vote for the appropriations but defend them in the House. He found it convenient, however, to go to Hiram college to deliver a lecture, and went no further in the direction of keeping his promise than pairing eff. He fooled me once, and I didn't trust him .- Brooklyn Eagle.

A Progressive Republican.

"The signs of the times portend a coming change in the administration of affairs of Government. One result certain to be accomplished by the American Democracy when they shall assume control of the Government will be the throttling of these gigantic monopolies, and this fact somewhat reconciles me to the change." The foregoing was uttered last night by the Rev. Dr. Hicks in a sermon upon the subject of the telegraphers' strike, in which he expressed perfect sympathy with the movement. I think the declaration significant, coming as it does from Dr. Hicks, a Stalwart Republican, and a member of the National Republican committee, from the State of Florida .- New York Sun.

Wallace for President.

While the democratic papers throughout the country are engaged in talking up the candidacy for presidential honors of this or that statesman, it is singular that some of them have not mentioned the name of one of the brightest and brainiest of the democratic leaders, Hon. William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania. He is aman of great intellectual power, a broad and liberal statesman and a true representative of the young democracy of the country. His political career has been creditable to himself and to the state which he represented for six years in the senate in such an able manner that men of all parties in Pennsylvania were proud of him. There is no man living within the borders of that commonwealth to whom the people are more indebted for just and wholesome legislation, which during years of service in the state senate he succeeded in engrafting into the laws. As a candidate for president he would awaken more enthusiasm among the masses of the people than either Tilden, Hancock or Hoadley. In view of the possibility of the success of the democratic party in 1884 it would be well for the national convention to select a true and tried standard-bearer, one who is in perfect accord with the spirit of progress. Such man is William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania. With him at the head of the ticket the old Keystone state would very likely be swept from her republican moorings and passed over to the list of democratic states. - Fargo Daily

The Ultimatum of a Clique.

Thirty republican senators have block ed the wheels of legislation by secretly conspiring to prevent the passage of apportionment bills. Their leaders have openly declared that there would be and should be no re-apportionment. They have purposely and with deliberate intent presented bills for congressional and legislative apportionment, announcing them as their ultimate, which they well know the democrats cannot accept. They are thereore obstructionists who with malice prepense stop the machinery of legislation and compel the special session to drag along without results.

The republicans of the house have been studiously excluded from the secret conclave of the senatorial conspirators, because they are upright and high-minded gentlemen among them who are not willing to forswear themselves for the sake of a party advantage. The Coopers and Reyburns of the senate have no use for the Lowreys and Sterretts in their Star chamber caucus, They prefer to keep their council conveniently small so as to give as little opportunity as possible for opposition to their unjust and unholy schemes, true. There was no "inherited obligaown ideas in spite of the brow-beating of bosses or the lash of party leaders.

But it will be most strange if the republican people of the state tamely tolerate the assumption of a clique of senators to control a legislature of which they constitute less than the one-eighth letter. I didn't think I needed any revolted against that corrupt and hatebetter authority and I raised the money | ful despotism? Or the eighty-eight representatives in the house fresh from the popular ranks with the latest expression of the popular will written in their certificates of election? Whence do the senatorial clique derive their authority to speak for the republican voters without consultation with the republican members of the house who are at least their equals as representatives of their party? It is all very well for Cooper, Reyburn & Co. to brave out their iniquity and to put on a front of brazen indifference to the will of the people. They have acted on the principle of L'audace, toujour l'audace so long that they know no other policy. They believe that bold badness succeeeds in the long run, rather than fairness, de cency and honesty. The lesson of last fall is utterly lost upon them, and they are ready to resume their knavery when it was interrupted by the outburst of popular indignation. But the conscience of the people is not lulled to sleep. It will not tolerate the devilry plotted in the secret conclave of the thirty senators for the defeat of apportionment and the defiance of the constitutional mandate and the act of congress .- Patriot.

A Georgian Who Lives in Four Counties.

A man lives a few miles above Athens who eats in one county, sleeps in another, smokes when sitting in his piazza in a third and has built his barn in a fourth. He lives where four counties corner and is as independent of legal officers as a wood-sawyer.

Stanley Matthews.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The fraudulent president was greatly indebted to Stanley Matthews for professional and for political services. He paid this debt, as he did many other debts, at the people's expense, by conferring upon Matthews one of the highest honors and one of the most responsible of all pub-

The forgers, the perjurers, the ballotbox stuffers and thieves who aided in the infamies perpetrated in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida were rewarded with places in the custom houses, the post offices, the internal revenue bureau and the departments at Washington, where many of them are still to be found. The big conspirators like John Sherman, Index Noyes, Stanley Matthews, William M. Evarts and others who contributed to carry the great fraud through, appropriated the chief prizes at home and abroad to their own benefit. For four years they represented in office the greatest crime in Ameri

Judge Swayne resigned his seat on the bench on January 25, 1851. On the next day Stanley Matthews was nominated for the vacancy. The first chance was seized by the fraudulent president to square the account which he owed Matthews by prostituting the supreme ourt to that end.

vote on the report of the commission. In the senate he was regarded as the

These and other objections were urged against his confirmation. He was zealously supported by Mr. Wash McLean, then of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and by other democrats inspired by various

But the extraordinary influences that were enlisted on both sides did not prevail. The nomination was hung up during the remainder of the session, and Hayes went out into obscurity leaving Matthews unpaid.

When Garfield succeeded to the pre sidency he had an obligation to redeem uperior to any claim Matthews had apon him, and which he could not eshad no friendly feeling. The latter had defeated his aspiration for the senate, with the aid of Hayes, when John Sher-

man went into the treasury. Garfield really had no regard for pointment of Stanley Matthews, that __Pittsburgh Dispatch. when Garfield became president he felt bound to carry out the wishes of his predecessor," he stated what was not Robertson as collector of New York.

esort to trickery and deception. Mat-hews was confirmed on May 12 by a vote of 22 yeas to 21 nays, a little more than half the senate being present at the final vote. Mr. McDonald voted for Matthews. Had he voted against this agent of the Louisiana fraud, Mat-thews would have been beaten. So much interest had been excited on the subject at the White House that the commission for Matthews had already been engrossed before he was confirmed To avoid the possibility of accidents, it was signed on the very day. Mr. Gould got his judge according to contract, and Matthews sits on the bench to obey the orders of the men who put the soiled ermine on his back.—New York Sun.

A Chaplain as a Deserter.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Rev. Toussaint Mesplie, a chaplain in the army, is in disfavor with the war department, and unless he puts in an appearance he is likely to get himself into very serious trouble. Mr. Mesplie is now in London, and he has been absent without leave since January. In answer to communications from the department suggesting the propriety of his returning home and making report for duty he has represented that his health is bad and that his physicians advise him to continue his travels. The department is not satisfied with these replies, especially as there are certain charges pending against him and the prospects are that if he does not soon report he will be dropped from the army list as a deserter. If he does return the probabilities are that he will be called upon to endure the inconveniences of a court martial.

Mr. Blaine's Position.

MORE ABOUT THE WAY HE OBTAINED THE AS MUCH OUT OF THE FIELD AS HIS OLD ANTAGONIST CONKLING.

> The statement has recently been made, apparently by authority, that Mr. Blaine counts himself out of the list of candidates for the Presidency, and has wholly devoted his energies to literary and business pursuits. This generally meets with acceptance; but the New York Commercial Advertiser chooses to regard the late action of the Virginia Republican committee as an indication that Blaine has adopted the Tilden plan of refusing the nomination in public while working all the private wires for securing that prize. This view is probably inspired more directly by the un dying enmity of the Stalwarts for Mr. Blaine than by any real foundation for the opinion.

It is most unlikely that Mr. Blaine is taking any sub rosa method of working not equal in population to Berks coun for the Presidential nomination. Such ty. Should these two counties have a course is utterly foreign to his nature. The aggressive and fearless public character of the Maine leader makes it frankly for the objects of his ambition. If he wants the Presidential nomination in 1884 he will take the same un' that the Republicans should have an disguised measures to secure it that he advantage in the apportionments by did in 1880 and 1876.

Mr. Blaine probably recognizes the fact that while the Republican nomination may be attained, the Stalwart en-Matthews had been conspicuous in mity toward him is so lasting that his the strongest natural foundations. It is proverbial that we hate no one so The Law Against Fence Advertising. retained attorney of the Pacific railroad | bitterly as those whom we have injured, The consciousness of the Stalwart fac tion that they have twice cheated Mr. Blaine out of the Republican nomina tion can only die with them. The re collection of the acts of political highway robbery by which the Camerons stole the vote of Pennsylvania from him, both in 1876 and 1880, ensured the undying hostility of the men who have always trained with those leaders. Against such enmities Mr. Blaine is too clear-sighted to imperil either his reputation as a leader, or the success of the

Republican party. The Stalwarts need not be alarmed by the chance of Blaine's return to cape without incurring a dangerous active politics as a Presidential candirisk. Toward Matthews personally he date. He is as truly out of the field as his old antagonist, Mr. Conkling. There is this difference between them, however, that Conkling kicked himself out and could not get back, while Blaine's ing \$25, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, both or either, at the discretion of the court." withdrawal is of his own volition and Hayes. When Governor Forster re- against the wishes of the largest and cently declared, in regard to the ap- best element of the Republican party.

The Administration's Work in New

It would be a great mistake to imag-They have been too long accustomed to tion." Garfield was bound by a written line that the Arthur administration has play the role of the boss to invite into contract, in his own handwriting, to so far reconciled the jarring elements consultation with them men who do Mr. Jay Gould; and, strange to say, in the republican party of this state as their own thinking and act out their there is reason to believe that paper was to enable it to meet the democrats with to enable it to meet the democrats with
a united front in the fall election. Un
doubtedly there will be no such formidable bolt as was seen last year, and
some counties which the democrats
some counties which the democrats the lever which was used at Washing' a united front in the fall election. Unton to force the appointment of Judge | doubtedly there will be no such formi-Garfield nominated Stanley Matthews some counties which the democrats for the vacancy made by the retirement of Judge Swayne, on March 18, 1881. they will lose in November; and, indeed, sels going to America. After the formation of the cabinet, this they may have to be on the alert to was his first most important appoint. part. Who represents the views and was his first most important appoint save the senate. So, too, there may be sentiments and wishes of the republican rank and file who want none can voters of the state? The thirty then composed of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. republican rank and file who want none which it is proposed to sand to Earne This was communicated to Garfield, senators most of whom were elected unwho thereupon wrote the Jay Hubbell der the boss regime and before the people Mr. Davis, of Illinois, Mr. Thurman even there, and will only reach such of A paper has been read by M. Fauvet and Mr. McDonald. A large majority reported adversely to the nomination.

After a long struggle, the employment of exceptional influences, and a The plain truth is, that though the campaign.

The plain truth is, that though the peculiar policy of the president may have somewhat modified the hostility of the half breeds, it has decidedly chilled the arder of the stalwarts. For this reason there will be a languid campaign by the republicans. They may make an effort to secure a majority of the senate, because the members hold over, and take part in the choice of a senator in congress to succeed Lapham. But against a united democracy no sensible republican of the interior really believes they can elect their state ticket.

The struggle at the republican state convention will not be about state candidates, but over the state committee then to be chosen, for the power and influence of its members will be felt in the selection of delegates to the national convention for nominating a president. It is at this point that the strength or weakness, as the case may be, of General Arthur in New York will be likely to show itself in the coming state convention .- New York Sun.

Lebanon County in the Senate.

Our esteemed contemporary says the Phila. Record the Lebanon Courier is entirely mistaken in regard to the organ' ship. The Record is the organ of no politician, no public man and no party. But it desires that the apportionment laws which the Constitution enjoins of the Constitution can be overthrown habitation.

for partisan ends the whole fabric of the organic law is endangered. If there were not a false and fraudulent apportionment now in existence the Legislature would have no trouble in agreeing upon proper apportionment laws. It is the dishonest partisan advantage pos sessed in this gerrymander which the majority in the Senate refuse to surrender unless they get eqvivalent in new bills. The fact that Lebanon coun ty has equal representation in the Sen ate with the great county of Berks is sufficient proof of the shamelessly iniquitous character of the existing apportion

But the Courier says Labanon cannot be attached to another county without disfranchisement. Nonsense! Let Le banon be united to Dauphin in a Sena torial district. Dauphin has not popu lation equal to a full ratio for Senator and Dauphin and Lebanon together are double the representation of Berke county in the Pennsylvania Senate Possibly the Courier thinks so, to judge a necessity for him to work openly and from the tone of its article. There is a species of cant that has found more or less guarded expression in the Senate reason of their superior political virtue and sound principles. This sentiment has its root in partisan prejudice and malignity, and is the source of a vast Matthews had been conspicuous in the Louisiana iniquity, and in the bargain for the final count of the electoral
hatted of that faction for him rests on
the report of the commission
the stronger part of the county will disapthe stronger part of the county will disapthe stronger part of the county will disap-

Fences along the line of the streets and public roads are generally garnish ed with advertisements. The people who do this are probably not aware that there is a law against it. The act of 1881 says: "Be it enacted, etc., That if any person or person shall, without consent of the owners thereof, wilfully daub, paint advertisements, or place placards upon or deface walls of any building or buildings, house or houses, or the fences around the yard connected therewith, or any fence surrounding or enclosing any vacant lots or farm, or shall, with out the consent of the owner or owners thereof daub, paint advertisements or place placards upon or otherwise deface any tree or trees, or shall cause the same to be done by others, such offen der or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceed

The Deadly Cholera.

A TERRIBLE DEATH ROLL IN THE EAST-A FRENCH COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING.

London, July 26 .- A dispatch to the Times says the number of deaths from cholera at Mansurah yesterday was 13, at Chirbin, 113, at Ziften, 23, at Mahal let, 43, at Ghizeh, 85 and at Tantah 10-Two hundred and eighty-four deaths sul and Acting Consul General, has ap

uties, and demanded urgency theref

the Academy of Sciences in which the writer says the cholera in Egypt is likely to end in six weeks. He says that previous experience shows that the rapidity of the decrease is al-ways in accordance with the rapidity of its spread.

Berlin, July 25.—The National Zeit-ung reports that several of the powers are negotiating for the establishment of international sanitary board at either Geneva or Lugano.

LONDON July 25 .- A dispatch to the Central News states that 558 deaths from cholera occured at Cario during the last twenty-four hours.

London, July 25.—It is reported that quarantine will be enforced at Dover and Leith against vessels arriving from ports infected with cholera.

A Romance of the Texan Wilds.

GALVESTON, July 21 .- A special dispatch to the News from Lompasas says a carriage containing the skeletons of three adults and two children sitting bolt upright, as if in life, under a large tree, has been found near a road in Lano county. The tree was shattered by lightning. It is supposed the people sought shelter under the tree and the carriage was struck, the bolt killing the inmates and the horses. The weather-beaten appearance of the carriage and its trimmings indicate that the event happened a year or two ago. In a small trunk was a letter addressed to 'James G. Chamberlain, London, Eng." The remains were found by a ranchman driving cattle, and the discovery was reported at once to the authorities, should be passed. If the Constitution The party are supposed to have been can be violated in this respect it may tourists. The spot where they were be violated in all others. When part found is very secluded and far from any

New Advertisements.



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ntry solicited,
WILLIAMS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

Legal Notice.

TO John Grub, his heirs, executors, th in said petition by publication for four weeks to August Term, requiring you the said John your executors, administrators, or assigns to r at said August Term and answer said petition how cause why said mortgage given by Wm. Rid-ord, Witness my hand this 10th day of July, A. ord, Witness my hand this 10th day of July, A.

THOMAS J. DUNKEL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, July 10, 1883. 27-4

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.-In

Friday, August 17, 1883,

t 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate ate the property of John Keen deceased. No. 1. Consists of a valuable tract of

FARM L'AND ituate in the township of Penn, two miles west of he borough of Millheim on each side of the Old Fort* and Mifflinburg turnpike, containing

TWO HUNDRED & TWELVE ACRES. neat measure, survey thereof to be made before ago of sale. Upon this tract there are THIRTY acres of White Pine, Chestnut and Oak timber—a Two Story Frame Dwelling House built only two years ago with good barn and other out buildings, there is a larged open and other out buildings, there is a larged ORCHARD of choice fruit, farm well washered by good barn and other out buildings, there is a larged ORCHARD of choice fruit, farm well washered by good opings, land in excellent condition. The crops in the grunnd are reserved. No better farm in the county, or only of Millieben sod marked in the general plan of said town as lots Nos. 9 & 12, each lot containing in the said town as lots Nos. 9 & 12, each lot containing in breadth along Main street forty-nine and one half feet. On these lots is erected a fine large house known as the

MILLHEIM BANK BUILDING. No. 3. Being a lot of ground in the borough of Mill: heim, containing in breadth along Main street forty-nine and one half feet. Thereon erected a large

HOUSE and SHOP.

TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS, TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS, and the borough of Millheiro, one half thereof being in he western part of said berough and the other half in he eastern part, both being specially adapted for suiting purposes. Possession of these several tracts to be given on or before April 1, 1884.

TREMS OF SALK.—Fire per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down; me third of residue cash upon confirmation of saic purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down; me third of residue cash upon confirmation of saic presenting one third at the death of Mary Keen, which we decedent, with interest thereon to be paid to beer annually. Said two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

27-61.

Trustee.

PARDON NOTICE.—Notice is breely given that application for the parden of ohn Chambers, now confined in the Western punitea-lary, will be made to the Board of Pardona at the August 1883. D. F. FORTNEY, Solicitor,