

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT & E. L. ORVIS, 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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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEN. W. H. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
Richard Vaux, H. B. Plummer, B. J. McGramm.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. John Slavin, 15. George S. Parly,
2. John P. J. Sussendorf, 16. P. K. Ackley,
3. John W. Lee, 17. John P. Levan,
4. Herbert J. Horn, 18. Ezra S. Parker,
5. Richard L. Wright, 19. E. Mumma,
6. John H. Brinton, 20. A. B. Bill,
7. Wm. Stahlor, 21. Franklin P. James,
8. Charles F. Reutscher, 22. J. K. P. Duff,
9. H. M. North, 23. John Swan,
10. Harry G. Siles, 24. A. B. Winteritz,
11. A. J. Broadhead, Jr., 25. John H. Hill,
12. F. V. Rockafellow, 26. Wm. A. Farquar,
13. No choice, 27. A. J. Greenfield,
14. George H. Irwin;

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey, speaks for the old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks.

FRED GRANT expresses the opinion that he and his father and brother were great fools to entrust all they possessed in the hands of a reckless speculator and a comparative stranger. Very few persons will doubt the accuracy of this opinion.

A CALL for a mass meeting, signed by several hundred of the business men of New York, was issued last week to endorse the administration. There is some evidence that Arthur is not willing to surrender his state to Maine and Vermont without a struggle.

THE Senate Pension Committee have decided not to confirm the appointment of H. M. Vanderslice as Pension Agent at Philadelphia. It is believed that the appointment will be given to A. Wilson Norris, if the removal of Gen. Sickles is insisted on by Col. Quay.

THE financial avalanche which swept through Wall street, N. Y., last week, was alarming while it lasted, and left some disastrous and hopeless wrecks in its track, but the panic has now passed and the "bulls" and "bears" will again bob up serenely to their accustomed occupations, unmindful of the failures of the avaricious imbeciles who risked their all to attain sudden and unearned riches.

A PETITION very numerous signed has been presented in the U. S. Senate, praying that General Fremont be placed on the retired list of the army. Gen. Fremont may have deserved well when connected with the army, but he left the service over a quarter of a century ago, for other pursuits. Gen. Grant did the same however, and if his case a meritorious one so ought Fremont's to be.

GETTING AWAY WITH THE SURPLUS! There is added to the Indian appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, \$85,000 more than the amount reported by the Senate committee on appropriations. This makes the whole amount of the Senate's additions to the bill \$865,000, and the total amount appropriated for the Indian department \$6,300,000, about \$930,000 greater than the appropriations of last year. The surplus must go.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSON, she who so gracefully and so acceptably presided and did the social honors of the White House, during the administration of her uncle, President Buchanan, is now a widow and childless. She will be recalled as a lady of handsome presence and rare attractions, who immediately after the death of Mr. Buchanan, married Harry E. Johnson, a popular Baltimore banker of high character. Two years ago they lost their two only sons, whose deaths occurred within short time of each other, and now the husband, after two weeks of illness of pneumonia died in New York last week. Mrs. Johnson is much to be commiserated, and will receive the hearty condolence

of hosts of friends throughout the whole country.

THE Evening Star of Washington, is authority for the declaration that Mr. Hewitt's tariff bill, presented last week, will not be reported from the Ways and Means Committee. The Committee profess to be satisfied that any attempt to pass a bill that would reduce the tariff would be useless this session.

MAJ. GEN. BENJ. F. BUTLER is the first in the field. He has captured the first National Convention of the season, the Anti-Monopolists, who met in Chicago on Wednesday last. Now if he can warp in the Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and other organizations, too wise and goody-good to act with the leading political parties of the country, Benjamin may have a fair opportunity to display the versatility of his talent.

SOME Republican papers make themselves quite merry and happy over the dispute of Democrats on the tariff. It is no doubt funny, as well as foolish, but our Republican friends do not seem to be much better united on the vexed question, if their leading organs in the east and west are to be considered exponents of Republican sentiment. Besides, the Democrats have no occasion to denounce their prominent statesmen and presidential probabilities as a set of thieves and corruptionists. This is reserved exclusively to our united, harmonious opponents—Blaine, Edmunds, et al.

SENATOR SABIN, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is announced as one of those who went by the board in the financial crash. An obscure man from the West, without experience or training in political circles, he was selected chairman because of his reputed great wealth and the convenience his barrel would be to the party, now that the grand old party is somewhat hampered in its usual resources by civil service. His failure will be quite a disappointment to those who expected the siewa of war from the liberality of the million. Sure if, in their resentment, they do not require his abdication of the honor. Crash is the motive power of Republican politics, and lame ducks will not count much as leaders.

THE report, remarks the Pittsburg Post, that Don Cameron favors the nomination of John Sherman for President is a confirmation of the maxims of his father, never forget your friends. There is nothing like keeping a good thing in the family when you can, and in this case it would be a safe harbor for the Cameron dynasty, if successful. Don could be provided for in the cabinet, and his numerous friends find good places in which to earn an honest livelihood. But the young man will soon be on the ground and able to speak for himself, not only on the political situation but make good his margins on stocks, as he has been to some extent a dabbler in that uncertain lottery. As results prove, he shows better judgment in going for Sherman than he did for Grant, so far as financial matters go.

It is very probably a fact that many of the brave men who are members of the Greely relief expedition thought much of the fame and notoriety that would attend the success of their efforts when they volunteered for the service. It seems not unlikely that the merchant marine may forestall them. Stimulated by the offered reward of \$25,000, two whaling vessels have already started from Newfoundland on a search for the Jeanette survivors, and two more are about to follow them. Experts declare their prospects to be excellent, and as they will reach the North water near the extremity of Baffin's Bay some three weeks before the government's vessels, the friends of the naval search party are rather despondent about the frozen laurels.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of Saturday, has this to say: "Senator John Sherman went over to Philadelphia to-day to see Senator Don Cameron, who returns from Europe to-morrow. Thereby is hung this tale: Blaine, having concluded that he cannot be nominated, or that if nominated he cannot be elected, has determined to support Sherman, and the latter is seeking additional strength. He is given to understand that Don Cameron is for Logan, with Arthur for second choice, and with a strong feeling against Blaine. He will ask Don Cameron whether he cannot substitute Sherman for Arthur as his second choice, knowing very well that Don Cameron's first choice cannot be nominated. However this may be, the Arthur men are more confident and the Blaine men more uneasy than for weeks past.

The Southern Press.

The Free Trade journals of the North, and particularly that portion of democratic press, which inclines in that direction have willfully or through ignorance misrepresented the sentiments of the south on the Morrison bill. Seventy-five per cent. of the daily circulation of the Southern press condemned the policy of Morrison and his followers. Says the Lynchburg Virginian: "And now we would urge our representatives in congress to address themselves to the work of securing the repeal of the internal revenue laws." "The democracy cannot elect a President except by the aid of the very Northern states which refused to accept the tariff policy of the new Kentucky statesman."

Take away from the Southern democracy, those who favor such protection as was demanded by Clay, Calhoun, Clayton, Polk and Jackson, and we will find every Southern state in the hands of the Republican party."—Mobile Register. "It appears from a look at the situation, that Morrison and his supporters are determined to rule or to ruin the party. They are not so much in love with the tariff bill hatched by Mr. Morison, as they are in love with themselves and their own conceits. Had they the real interests of the country and the absolute success of the Democratic party at heart instead of their own selfish ends they would listen to the voice of reason and show a willingness to meet their Democratic coeppers on safe equitable ground which would be acceptable to the conservative men of the party, the masses, and especially the business interests of the country."—Atlanta Journal.

Speaker Randall was right when he said that the Morrison bill was a palpable confession of inability to handle the intricate problem at issue or else a rash eagerness to do what was at once uncalled for, unwise and unfortunate. It appeared to be agitation only for the sake of agitation—always a mistake.—Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

The democratic platform of "Free Trade" Virginia, demands the "unconditional and immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, and a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home and afford a just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.

Let our contemporaries be fair to their constituents in this matter. Misrepresentation will not win a bad cause. The South is not a free trade, and never will be, her industries are as varied, though not as extensive as those of the North, her policy as represented by her great men of the past is clearly stated by the 6th or 7th plank of the Virginia platform. That she is in favor of an adjustment of the tariff that will insure to the advantage of all is equally patent.

—Base ball bats, Garman's.

THE flurry and financial scare which run so high on Wednesday of last week, in New York, has subsided—many of the speculators and rotten firms having collapsed. But the Washington Post sees in this experience the necessity for more restrictive legislation upon all these banking concerns. It remarks: "It is a singular financial anomaly, indeed, that a National Bank of the United States should not be as safe as an ordinary State Savings bank. That it is not so indicates a radical defect in the system that cannot be too speedily remedied.

Not only the president, cashier and teller of a National bank, should be prohibited from speculating on their own account or forming any speculative partnerships outside, as proposed by Senator Cullom's bill, but all bank officials, especially inclusive of the directors, should be held to a stricter accountability for the due performance of their duties and placed under such rigorous disciplinary regulations as to render defalcations and failures impossible.

It is not enough that the public is guarded, dollar for dollar, on the circulation of a bank, so that the innocent holder shall suffer no loss. It is as essential that the innocent depositor shall be protected. He puts his money in a government bank, not at his own risk, but with the assurance that it will be held as a sacred and inviolable trust. It is incumbent upon the Government to see that his account is made secure against spoliation to the amount of even a fraction of one per cent., to make good the speculative losses of a bank president or the president's private bucket shop.

Congress should not adjourn without giving to this matter the attention it so much deserves. The relations between the people and the banks should be those of confidence and not suspicion, of safety instead of danger. Otherwise the sooner the national system is disposed of the better.

THE officers of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association have inaugurated a movement to secure the repeal of all internal revenue taxes on tobacco. The growers and packers in the trade throughout the country are to unite in its favor. Assurances of co-operation from the New York Tobacco Board of Trade have been received and a movement has started for coalition with southern and western politicians and tobacco men. A meeting to complete arrangements will be held at Hartford on Saturday. It will favor abolishing the tobacco tax, the discharge of 2,000 government employes to save \$2,500,000 expenses and an annual \$30,000,000 revenue. The New England growers have an association of over one thousand, and ample funds. They are emboldened by securing protection against Sumatra tobacco, which saved American growers over a million during the past year.

Barkis is Willin'.

BOSTON, May 16.—Gen Butler has written to Mr. Shively, of South Bend, Ind., the secretary of the National Anti-monopoly committee, as follows: "MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 1st inst. which I found upon my table upon my return home from an absence from the state. I am in this state of mind: If there is any portion of the people of this country desirous to vote for me for president I shall not oppose their doing so, and they may do it in anyway they see fit, for it is their business to vote as they believe and not mine to direct them. Therefore while I do not deem it proper for me to take any part in putting my name before any body of men as a candidate for any office, I shall greatly appreciate any action of the people or any portion of the people of the country who think I am fit to serve them in any office. I am very truly your friend and servant,
"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

The Lesson of the Failure.

There are lessons in the details of the failure of the firm of Grant and Ward which afford material for serious reflection. The liabilities are set as high as \$10,000,000. "The losses will fall chiefly upon individuals who have invested money with the firm," is the statement of its Stock Exchange member. "Some gentlemen are in for \$500,000 and others for still larger sums," says a clerk of the fallen house.

A "prominent banker" tells the Republican Evening Post that Grant & Ward were in the habit of pledging the securities hypothecated with them for loans larger than the amounts advanced on or secured by such securities.

"In the discussions of Grant & Ward's transactions which are heard in Wall street and elsewhere, the words 'swindling' and 'robbery' are freely used," is the assertion of the Evening Post in its article on the failure.

These are painful stories. They illustrate in a striking manner the evil of that toadyism to distinction, that hero-worship, that passion for power, that insatiable greed for wealth, that unscrupulousness in its acquisition, that recklessness in its dissipation, which have grown upon the country as a result of arrogant and prodigal Republican rule.

As a soldier Grant did magnificent service for his country. As president Grant engrafted semi-imperialism upon his party, and planted the seeds of a looseness of official morality which have since had an alarming growth.

When he stepped from the high elevation of the presidency into the muddy pool of Wall street, why did people flock around him there and lay their savings at his feet and the feet of his inexperienced sons? Because they were talented, shrewd and cautious financiers? Not at all. We are told by the Times that while Grant has a fortune of \$250,000 and an income of \$15,000 a year untouched, he is hopelessly poor and irretrievably in debt. Hence he cannot possess financial ability. His sons, but for the accident of their father's presidency might have been respectable dry-goods clerks in Galena. They have no qualifications as successful speculators.

The firm of Grant & Ward was built up on a name. Its \$10,000,000 liabilities were due to toadyism. Its victims are flunkies!—N. Y. World.

A Voice From the Tomb.

That eminent political cadaver, says the Harrisburg Patriot Hon. W. M. Everts has risen from his grave to recall to the public memory the fact that he was the fraudulent Secretary of State in the stolen Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Fraudulent in public life he is false in his utterances from his political tomb. This ghostly emanation from the dead and damned administration of the usurper Hayes revisits the glimpses of the moon to say that the panic of 1837 and that of 1857 were produced by a departure from the theory of a protective tariff.

Anti-Democrat and notably whig historians give the lie to his ghostship. These tell us that the panic of 1837 was produced by the battle made by Andrew Jackson against the United States bank. As for the business depression of 1857 everybody knows that it was caused by a bank panic started by the failure of the "Ohio Trust Company" on whose affairs the tariff had about as much effect as a fireman of the Sublime Porte.

We put the testimony of another dead man against that of the defunct Everts—one physically although not politically dead, for his name is yet terrible to the Stalwarts "as to the Messlem was the Cpl." James A. Garfield declared on the floor of Congress in reply to Judge Kelley that the country never prospered as it did under the low tariff of 1846 for the ten years succeeding its enactment.

Lace curtain net, 16 cents per yard, at Garman's.

Sound Business Principles the Rule.

Amid all the excitement that has prevailed in financial circles throughout the week there have been no more failures in legitimate business than usual.

Men who are engaged in honest enterprises and who have been prosecuting their business on sound principles have little reason for fear; and outside of stock operators this is just now the rule throughout the United States to a greater degree than it has been for many years. There has been no perilous extension of credits among business men, and so long as there is not we can be in no danger of any widespread commercial or industrial depression.

Items of Interest.

—The Parkersburg Iron Work shop have been closed.

—The editor of the Media American professes to have seen a ghost in that place recently.

—The residence of Christian Horst, near Shaffertown, Lebanon county, was recently robbed of \$100 in gold.

The Lehigh Valley coal Company is reported to have purchased 40,000 acres of bituminous coal land in the Snow Shoe region.

—Harry Lumbing, aged 13 years, while hunting rats recently in Corry, accidentally discharged his rifle and mortally wounded Miss Kate Conners.

A Lewistown lunatic set fire to some coal oil that had escaped from a barrel and was running down the gutter. By good luck a big fire was averted.

—The Cambria Iron Company has received an order from the Cincinnati New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway for 15,000 tons of 60 pound rails.

—Dr. J. Nelson Clarke, a prominent physician of Harrisburg, has been arrested and held to bail for hearing on the charge of taking illegal fees in five pension claims.

A paper read before the Forestry congress on Thursday estimated the cost of the railroad ties used in the United States every seven years at \$14,784,000.

—George Geczy, a Hungarian, living in Johnstown, thrashed Michael Zerbin, another Hungarian, because he refused to pay \$40 which Geczy demanded as the price of his sister, whom Zerbin desired to marry.

THE New York Evening Post informs its Republican friends that one-half the crookedness of Blaine as a public official has not been told, although it is satisfied that what the people know already would defeat him as a candidate. This is serious talk for a Republican organ of such ability and influence as the Post to use.

ACCORDING to the following statistics this State is improving in morals. The court statistics of Pennsylvania for 1883 show that there was a decrease in the number of persons charged with crime over the preceding year of 371, a decrease of the number of trials of 921 and a decrease in the number of convictions of 100. It cannot be said that the last was a particularly unfavorable year for crime. On the contrary, human nature was just as human last year in Pennsylvania as ever, and there was more of it, as the population increased. There was greater depression in business than during the preceding year, more hands thus being idle for Satan to find in mischief. In spite of these untoward circumstances the criminal business of the courts declined about 2 per cent. in the number of crimes charged and over 3 per cent. in the number of convictions.—Pittsburg Post.

THE Towanda Journal says that a number of tax-payers in Bradford county have filed exceptions to the last financial report of the county, and that an investigation is to be held. It is claimed that some of the charges brought against the county by the commissioners were illegal and should not have been paid. The Journal says "that it is not expected that any large errors or discrepancies will be discovered during the reign of the present officials, but it is intimated that from 1879 to 1881 there was some crookedness and that from eight to ten thousand dollars disappeared annually, and no satisfactory explanation has ever been made." In that Republican stronghold, for years, there has been a loud whisper that men of the Tweed stripe were in a position to act dishonestly. Perhaps there will be a raking up which will bring to light some deeds reflecting upon men who are looked up to as trustworthy representatives in the great party of morality, temperance and frugality.