

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, B. J. McGrath,
H. B. Plummer.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. John Slavin, 15. George S. Parry,
2. John P. J. Sennendorf, 16. P. K. Ackley,
3. John W. Lee, 17. John P. Levan,
4. Herbert J. Horn, 18. Ezra D. Parker,
5. Richard L. Wright, 19. E. D. Mamma,
6. John H. Briston, 20. A. H. Dill,
7. Wm. Stahler, 21. Franklin P. James,
8. Charles F. Rentschler, 22. J. K. P. Duff,
9. H. M. North, 23. John Swan,
10. Harry G. Stiles, 24. A. L. Winteritz,
11. A. J. Broadhead, Jr., 25. John H. Hill,
12. F. V. Bookstafelov, 26. Wm. A. Farner,
13. No choice, 27. A. J. Greenfield,
14. George H. Irwin;

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB, the veteran journalist of New York, died on Sunday last.

EX-SPEAKER BEN. L. HEWITT is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in Blair county.

It is said that all the Republican papers in New York will oppose the election of Blaine except the *Tribune*.

THE great Galusha A. Grow gets left all the time. He was left in the senatorial squabble in Pennsylvania, and now again at Chicago. Poor fellow!

THE Lehigh railroad, it is announced, has purchased 45,000 acres of coal land in this county, belonging to the Snow Shoe Coal & Improvement Company. The consideration was \$1,000,000.

THE Arthur business men's boom which started out from New York for Chicago, must have got drunk and lost its way on the road. It did not reach the Western metropolis.

THE republicans of Oregon have elected their Congressman by a greatly reduced vote, and the legislators by four majorities. The result for Supreme Judge is close, the democrats claiming the election of their candidate.

OUR Republicans of this place, shouted quite lively on Saturday night over the nomination at Chicago. Our friend Judge Furst, made them a speech. Whether they formed a Mulligan guard for the campaign, we are not informed.

HARPER'S WEEKLY having determined to oppose the election of Blaine and Logan, George William Curtis' pen may be expected to furnish some very interesting history for the campaign and Nart's prolific pencil some characteristic illustrations of the tattooed statesman.

CAPT. ROBERT W. ANDREWS, of Sumter, S. C., a veteran of 93 years old, who recently started to make a pedestrian journey to Boston, has arrived at Washington, where stops he to rest a day or two and see the official magnates, will proceed on his journey. He averages 25 miles a day.

THE N. Y. *Times* (Rep.) speaks the truth clearly and fearlessly, of the nomination of Mr. Blaine when it says: "A candidate unworthy of confidence, and a party too careless of its own honor to be trusted longer with the nation's," are truestings that many conservative and honest republicans will respond to.

COL. QUAY is making a strong canvass for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Beaver, Washington and Lawrence district. In Beaver he carried the primary elections by a thousand majority over the opposing Beaver candidate, and he must have deteriorated much in his skill to manage combinations, if he do not come out the winning courser in the district. The lieutenant boss always has the machine at his command and knows how and when to work it.

MULLIGAN won in the race for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago convention last week. That tattooing are favorite marks on Republican statesmen has again been illustrated.

Mr. Tilden Not a Candidate.

It appears now to be definitely settled that Mr. Tilden is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination and will not allow his name to be used as such in the Democratic National Convention. He prepared a letter to this effect some time ago, but deferred its publication at the instance of personal friends. It is authoritatively announced that he adheres to this purpose and that the letter will be read in the New York convention to meet on the 18th of June. This will be received with much regret in many parts of the country, where the anxiety was very great on the part of the people to wipe out in the most demonstrative manner the infamous fraud perpetrated in 1876 by the Republican scoundrels who then dominated Congress and the Executive Government. But if we cannot have the venerable statesman of New York as our standard bearer we are not without statesmen of equal merit who can and will lead the Democracy to victory.

Blaine Nominated.

After a most exciting and bitter contest, James G. Blaine is declared the candidate of the Republican party for President, we believe on the fourth ballot. His public record, covering many years, is now before the people as public property, and will, without doubt, receive close and just scrutiny to determine the worthiness of the man presented for the highest position of honor and trust in the Government. In this investigation, now challenged, and to be made, prominent Republican newspapers and eminent leaders of his own party, have already furnished startling charges of official corruption and misdemeanors which would prove him totally unworthy of the exalted position to which he aspires. No one can doubt his ability and even brilliancy, but this only renders the danger the greater, and demands the more caution on the part of honest people in determining whether he is the proper man to entrust in rescuing the government from the corrupt agencies which have crept into its administration during the lease of power of a quarter of a century given to the Republican party and wielded by the worst elements of that party, who have recklessly abused the trust. Blaine has been an active agent in this abuse during which millions of acres of the public domain, an area in extent equal, if not greater, than the six New England States and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, have been squandered and given away to favorite corporations and speculators merely for the amounts it would bring to the corruption funds of the party and the opportunities of speculation afforded to individual members of Congress. Not only this, but during this reign of public fraud and misgovernment, the elections have been corrupted, the voice of the people disregarded, a duly elected President refused the Presidential office, and the army massed at the Capital to prevent him assuming the great trust to which the people called him by a majority of over half a million. These and many other public abuses will be referred to in the campaign, in all of which Mr. Blaine's leadership places him prominent in responsibility.

In a recent speech on adulterations of food, liquors and medicines, Representative Green, of North Carolina, appears to have astonished some of his associates in Congress by mentioning the use of soapstone from the quarries for mixing with flour and sugar. A year or so ago a person describing himself as a manufacturer of "mineral pulp" in Easton, presented his card

with a sample of his product, to a miller in the interior of the state who makes a great deal of flour for export. This mineral pulp, which is ground from the limestone rocks of the Lehigh Valley, the manufacturer explained, could be mixed very profitably with flour. While it added greatly to the weight of flour at small cost, the adulteration could not be detected by the consumer. This manufacture of mineral pulp for mixing with the bread and sugar of the people is an "infant industry" that flourishes without the need of any protection.—N. Y. Sun.

That Disgraceful Platform.

The Republican National platform, just adopted at Chicago, puts the party in the ludicrously hypercritical attitude of boldly advocating in theory almost everything that it most conspicuously condemns in practice. As a pertinent illustration of this, take the declaration in regard to the public domain:

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, and especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens; and we will endeavor to secure such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

Within the last twenty-two years Republican legislation has put into the possession of corporations, by direct gift, an area of this "heritage of the people" equal in extent to the six New England States, and the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

At the very hour when the convention was making its "demand of Congress" for the "speedy forfeiture" of all unearned or lapsed land grants, the few Republicans left in the House of Representatives were filibustering with all their might in the hope of defeating a bill providing for such a forfeiture. At the moment when the delegates at Chicago were shouting themselves hoarse over the lead grant plank of their lying platform their brethren here in Washington were by their acts declaring it to be a lie, a shallow sham and a fraud.

How long has it been since "we" were "opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of such lands by corporations and individuals?" Where is the evidence of such opposition? Have not "we" given away to monopolies nearly all that portion of the public domain that is adapted to agriculture? And have not "we" resisted every movement intended to restore a single acre of "the heritage of the people" to the people whom "we" have robbed of it?

Was ever such brazen, insolent hypocrisy flaunted in the face of an outraged people?

But 'we' have a particular objection to the acquisition of large tracts of land by 'non-resident aliens.' Have you, indeed? Then why, with the army and the treasury at your disposal, have you permitted aliens to fence in and occupy tracts as large as many of the States? Millions upon millions of acres have been stolen, the settlers' houses have been burned, and they and their families expelled by brute force, while British lords, with their herds of armed henchmen, have run wire fences around tracts aggregating more acres than England, Wales and Scotland contain.

The archives of the government prove these statements to be literally true. Settlers whose homes have thus been destroyed and whose holdings have been thus wrenched from them have appealed in vain and are now vainly calling for redress, on the government of the party that has no aid for the working poor—nothing for the taxed-to-death masses but hollow, mocking lies in its platform. "How long, oh Lord, how long!"—*Washington Post*.

The Tattooed Man at Last.

The republican party has made its fatal blunder at last. It has nominated a candidate for President who cannot poll its full vote by many thousands. While Mr. Blaine has many enthusiastic supporters he has also many implacable enemies within his party. The thoughtful, conservative republicans are against him because of the meddlesome and dangerous foreign policy he sought to establish when at the head of the Garfield cabinet. For this reason the commercial and business interest oppose him. Nor will conscientious and scrupulous voters fail to be impressed by the terrible picture drawn of his character as a public man by the journals of his own party.

A parallel is sometimes drawn between Clay and Blaine. This can be done with fair fidelity to the truth of history except in one particular. While the lamented Kentucky statesman was the idol of the whigs, as Blaine is now the unquestioned favorite of the majority of the republicans, the former was a statesman who had proposed great measures of legislation and had figured in public life for forty years prior to his nomination for the Presidency without a breath of suspicion against his integrity. It will not be pretended that the parallel holds good to this extent. Clay was a dashing leader and an honest man; Blaine is a dashing leader, but according to the most pronounced republican journals he is as bad as he is bold. If the brilliant and upright Clay failed of election, will the brilliant but bad Blaine fare any better? The answer to the conundrum can be worked into the parallel at the reader's leisure.

It will not be necessary for democratic journals to dwell upon the points of weakness presented in the personal character of the republican nominee for the presidency. The leading republican journals have already performed that service. The battle for the presidency will be fought on questions of principle so far as the democracy are concerned. Mr. Blaine is peculiarly the representative of the high tax wing of his party, and has always appeared as the advocate of lavish appropriations, of subsidies to great corporations, of land grants to railroad companies, of that paternalism which robs nineteen-twentieth of the people of their hard earning to enrich the other twentieth. The present system of federal taxation grew up while Blaine was at the head of his party in congress. The era of subsidy and the lobby began when he took up the speaker's gavel. He was the *dux ex machina* in all the great jobs that were put through congress from 1869 until his retirement from public life. In order that the schemes of plunder which he either engineered or encouraged might be successful he desired above all things a plethoric treasury. Hence his advocacy of the unnecessary and oppressive taxes which now wring annually one hundred million of dollars from the people in excess of the actual requirements of the government. Such a candidate can never receive the approving ballots of a majority of the American people.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

An Insult to Labor.

Prominent among the hypocritical, demagogical declarations in the National Republican platform adopted at Chicago, remarks the *Washington Post*, is an exasperating insult to the workmen of the United States, in the shape of an eight hour law plank.

Two successive Republican Administrations, including that of President Arthur, have persistently trampled on this law, and the men who have been foremost in snubbing the agents of labor organizations, who have asked for its honest enforcement, have been recipients of the most distinguished honor at the hands of the Republican party. One Republican Congress after another has been humbly petitioned by the workmen of the United States to rescue this despised and outraged law from under the feet of Republican Cabinet officers, and the petitioners for this simple act of justice have begged as vainly as if they had spoken to the idle winds.

So busy has the Republican party been in its lavish obedience to the demands of corporate monopolies, that neither its law makers nor its executives have had either time or inclination to listen to any grievance of labor.

But now, when the organizations of the workmen are making themselves felt as a power in the land, the party that is at this time contemning and trampling on the only law that it has ever erected for the special benefit of these men, rises up in National Convention and asserts that it is in favor of that law.

If the workmen were half as idiotic as these platform makers assume them to be, this insult might inure to the benefit of the Republican party.

WITH regard to Republican chances of success in November the *Baltimore Sun*, a very fair independent paper, with Democratic inclinations, has this clear and logical statement of the political situation. It says:

"The Republican party is in a minority, as shown by the last state elections, in no less than twenty-four states, casting 271 electoral votes, while the remaining fourteen states, still adhering to its seemingly waning fortunes, have but 130 members of the electoral college. It is true that never before have the figures of one year's elections thrown less light upon the probable outcome of those of the next. Still in all past contests the Republican party has been able to concentrate all the force of its superb organization upon three or four critical points, and for such work has found the skill, audacity and unscrupulousness of its one hundred thousand placemen stand in good stead, however much their rapacity and corruption may at other seasons have lowered it in public opinion. But there are now only eight States with 62 votes, in which it has not in the last four years been at least once defeated. On the other hand the practical solidity of the South has outlived the prejudice to which it at one time gave rise in Northern minds, and during the present Presidential term, sixteen States, with 150 votes, never wavered in their allegiance to the Democratic party. Of the 189 electoral votes belonging to the States which have voted sometimes with the other, the Democracy need to gain but 51, and Virginia, New York and California together cast 55. The Republicans, if they are to be successful, must recapture 139 votes. This they cannot do by simply holding their own forces in hand; they must draw to their side, if not from the ranks of their adversaries, at all events from among the large number of those who are no more for them than they are against them. It may be doubted whether they will be able to bring their own friends up to the polls in as solid masses as has heretofore been their wont, for if the civil service reform act be faithfully enforced, they will lose the enormous campaign fund which the tax upon government servants has in all campaigns since 1860 supplied; while, as is like enough as the canvass grows warm, the administration allows the law to be evaded or defied, in the present state of public opinion the punishment is likely to prove as swift as it will be sure. Met at the opening of its labors by this imperative necessity to so frame its platform and so select its candidates as to hold all its own and to draw converts to itself, the convention will find the work set before it one of surpassing difficulty.

GEN. SHERMAN having been solicited to allow his name to be presented to the Chicago Republican convention as a candidate for President, sent in a positive declination. The veteran soldier preferred to rest his reputation upon the great record he had already won, to following the footsteps of Gen. Grant into the responsibilities and demoralization of Republican politics. He did well. Grant would have been a great man if he had not been President. But what is he?

Items of Interest.

The State Pharmaceutical Association closed its sessions on Wednesday. They meet in Erie on the first Monday in June next.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will erect no more wooden bridges and will replace those now in use with iron structures.

For the past month a thousand miners have been idle in the Clearfield coal region, with little prospect of operations being resumed.

On June 17 and 18 Captain Paul Boyton will give an exhibition of his marvelous skill as a navigator in the boat yard at Williamsport.

At the annual Convention of the Episcopal diocese of Central Pennsylvania in Reading next week the report of the committee to appoint an assistant to Bishop Howe will be made.

A company has been organized at Royersford for the establishment of glass works there. Daniel Letshaw has been elected President; George Stein Secretary, and Jones Rogers, Treasurer.

The Sioux Chief, White Thunder, has been killed at the Rosebud Agency, Dakota, by Spotted Tail and Thunder Hawk. His only child and two of Spotted Tail's brothers are pupils at the Carlisle training school.

The Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company's long iron bridge spanning Stony Creek, at Norristown, was crossed for the first time on Wednesday morning by a locomotive which drew a train of sills. A gang of forty colored men has been put to work laying track west of Norristown.

Henry B. Palmer of New Orleans, who has swindled hundreds of victims all over the country, is under arrest at New York for endeavoring to entrap young women to pay him \$50 to be employed as saleswomen for a military chess game, called "Grant's national victory."

John Stanton, a steamboat engineer at St. Louis, threw almost a goblet full of sulphuric acid over his wife as she lay in bed, inflicting injuries which will result fatally. Her eyes were eaten out by the acid, and her face, neck, and breast terribly burned.

The large steam carriage shop and planing mill of C. W. Buck, at Clarks town above Muncy, were consumed by fire a few days ago, with all its contents destroying the machinery and all finished work, also a number of buggies on hand for repairs. The estimated loss is \$5,000 and no insurance.

The remains of twenty-one infants have been found buried in a plot of ground in the rear of a "home" for waifs kept by S. S. Nivison, at Hammon, N. J. The deaths occurred between March 12 and May 20, and the authorities were not notified. Criminal proceedings have been begun against the woman.

A Tyrone correspondent of the *Altoona Times* says: "A man giving his name as Hall, and who claims to be a United States detective, is going around among the different merchants dealing in cigars, and intimating to them that they are liable to a heavy fine for not scratching the stamps on their boxes as they become empty. When questioned about his authority he shows a badge, a revolver, a pair of nippers and hand-cuffs, but can produce "no papers." He is evidently a fraud, and should be treated as such by all merchants whom he favors with a call.

Among the thousands who have been attracted to the beauty show at the Museum was Barlow Gordon, a prominent dentist of Ottawa, Canada, who was smitten at first sight with No. 18, Manager Bradenbaugh's kind offices were solicited, but that gentleman would not vouchsafe the Canadian's introduction to the captivating damsel until the proper personal credentials were forthcoming. These were procured from Ottawa, and at the end of the week, on the close of the Museum for the summer, the young lady will go to Dr. Gordon's Northern home a bride.—*Phila. Record*.

LONDON, June 4.—The East London Aquarium at Bishopsgate was destroyed by fire this morning. Of the collection of wild animals some were safely removed from the burning structure, others it was necessary to shoot, and some were burned. Among the latter were the lions, the bears, the jackalls and the monkeys. The two Russian bears, however, were rescued. The roaring of the burning beasts was something terrible. The collection of curiosities of Marwood, the notorious hangman, was consumed by the fire.