

The Centre Democrat.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

1888.
Democratic County Committee.

Bellefonte	N. W.	B. M. Magee.
Centre Hall	S. W.	Y. J. Baker.
Howard Boro.	W. W.	O. L. Hoek.
Millheim Boro.	W. W.	W. McCormick.
Millburg Boro.	W. W.	Abel Weber.
Phillipsburg	24 W.	Samuel Weiser.
Unionville Boro.	1st W.	A. M. Butler.
Denner twp.	1st W.	E. E. Mannon.
Boggs twp. E. P.	1st W.	J. H. Griffin.
do twp. S. P.	1st W.	Corneilus Hazel.
do twp. N. P.	1st W.	Henry L. Barnhart.
Burnside twp.	1st W.	T. F. Adams.
College twp.	1st W.	George Brown.
Clinton twp.	1st W.	William Hipple.
Ferguson twp. E. P.	1st W.	George Row.
do twp. W. P.	1st W.	David Brinkley.
Gregg twp. N. P.	1st W.	D. W. Miller.
do twp. S. P.	1st W.	Saml. Harpster Jr.
Haines twp. E. P.	1st W.	William Loew.
do twp. W. P.	1st W.	William Hanna.
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Howard twp.	1st W.	C. C. Mayer.
Hudson twp.	1st W.	George D. Johnston.
Liberty twp.	1st W.	William E. Irwin.
Marion twp.	1st W.	Sam. W. Harting.
Miles twp.	1st W.	John S. Hoy.
Patton twp.	1st W.	James J. Conley.
Potters twp. N. P.	1st W.	John W. Giamley.
do twp. S. P.	1st W.	John W. Spangler.
Penn twp.	1st W.	John S. Swing.
Haines twp. E. P.	1st W.	John J. Grundorf.
Rush twp. N. P.	1st W.	Orron Vall.
do twp. S. P.	1st W.	John Kennedy.
Snow shov twp. E. P.	1st W.	J. S. Swing.
do twp. W. P.	1st W.	Frank Tarberry.
Spring twp.	1st W.	Perry Gontsel.
Taylor twp.	1st W.	Wm. T. Hoover.
Union twp.	1st W.	Aaron Fair.
Walker twp.	1st W.	A. G. Kramer.
Worth twp.	1st W.	Levi Rome.
W. F. BIBLE, Secretary.		AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

There is still a hope for Yankee doodle land, even if Sullivan has failed in his effort to knock out his English adversary. There are said to be about four hundred students at Hartford who are devoting their best efforts to mastering the manly art of self-defense. In other words, they are taking boxing lessons.

JACOB SHARP'S body has been consigned to the tomb. His memory will remain among men as that of one who accumulated wealth by vicious methods who attacked public virtue by bribing public officials and who escaped human justice partly by the use of money and partly by the aid of disease and death. His last days were miserable ones and he leaves his family a legacy of shame.

THE Republican political pot is not done boiling yet, and the mince-meat section of that organization threatens to get together in the shape of a majestic bull and walk into the party china shop and have a picnic. Commissioner Henderson is charged with distributing ring whiskey up in his balliwick on the day of the delegate election. From our knowledge of the boss of the commissioners office we would say this is a base fabrication.

THE democracy of Lehigh county distinguished itself by endorsing Cleveland for President and Souden's course in Congress. Now only one of the two can be right. Either the President and the great bulk of the democratic party of the country are right on the question of tariff revision, or Mr. Souden whose course in Congress is in direct opposition to the President's views, is right. If the President is right Souden is wrong and vice versa. What is the use in endorsing such extremes, it only makes the party appear ridiculous and even an idiot can see the absurdity of it.

THE contest in Lycoming county for delegates to the Democratic State Convention narrowed itself down to a Cleveland and anti-Cleveland fight. The Randall people under the lead of Mr. Cochran of the executive committee going in to give the administration a black eye. The result was as might be expected the administration people won. It ought to be clear to Mr. Randall and his followers by this time that the democracy of the country endorse and will support heartily the policy of its president, and Pennsylvania is not going to aid and comfort the enemies of democracy simply because one of her once-trusted leaders has gone into the opposition camp.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

The battle of the Republican clans which began in earnest two weeks ago closed at the Convention on Tuesday by the complete discomfiture of the Wigton crowd. If Mr. Wigton ever knew that he was running for delegate to the Republican National Convention he has certainly forgotten it. The battle was not a fight between the Republican National Convention he has certainly forgotten it. The battle was not a fight between the Republican National Convention he has certainly forgotten it. The battle was not a fight between the Republican National Convention he has certainly forgotten it.

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THE RUBBER TRUST.

One of the most iniquitous of all the trusts that a high tariff has forced on the people of this country and one that goes as deep into the pockets of the poor man as any other, is the "rubber trust." Of all the rubber goods used in this country, at least ninety per cent is of home manufacture. The immense product of American manufacture is under the control of two or three great firms. There is a combine or trust which regulates the price of

labor and the price of the product, which determines the amount of rubber put into each shoe and regulates the smallest details of the business. The rubber goods of American manufacture is a fraud and imposition on the consumer. The trust is the result of the war tariff and we will not get honest rubber goods until the trust is broken up by admitting foreign goods at lower rates of duty. When American manufacturers of rubber goods are compelled to cover their muslin over shoes with something more than a rubber varnish, in order to find a market for them at home then the consumer will be fairly treated and not until then. Thus are the great trusts quietly eating out the substance of the people and at the same time demanding a high tariff to protect their laborers. It takes at least five pair of rubbers to last a man a year, where one or two at most used to wear that length of time. It is about time people were opening their eyes to the burden under which they are laboring.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Easter Monday, or egg-rolling day, as it is known to the children of Washington, is looked forward to with even greater anticipation by the juvenile portion of the population than are any of the holidays. Just how the custom of rolling eggs originated, I have been unable to ascertain. It is purely a local institution, and had its origin many years ago. Formerly the Capitol grounds were given up to the children upon Easter Monday, but for some reason it was decided two or three years since to throw open the White House grounds instead. This year the children were fortunate enough to have a clear and pleasant Easter Monday, and early in the day the crowds commenced to appear from every section of the city. They came in carriages, and dainty little frocks and accompanied by nurse maids in white caps, they came in street cars and on foot until the grounds surrounding the executive Mansion were fairly swarming with children of every color and all possible descriptions. All social barriers were severed and all met upon a true democratic equality. The dainty little tot from the west end could be seen rolling her eggs down the terraces to the black little Arab whose clay-stained clothes were suggestive of the alley. All were happy together.

When the President came down stairs to hold his public reception at mid-day, he found the children had invaded the East Room in such numbers as to fill every available nook and corner, and as each had brought with him a supply of hard boiled eggs which in some unaccountable way he managed to drop accidentally on the floor or break upon the furniture, the appearance of the room at the close can better be imagined than described. The President, however, took in all good naturedly, and had a pleasant word for all.

Although the Senate has done much during the week in the way of legislation, practically nothing has been done by the House of Representatives since Wednesday last. The bill providing for the refunding of the direct tax of 1861 was taken up on Wednesday and it was soon apparent that the friends of the bill were decidedly in the majority. The opponents of the bill at once took to filibustering in order to prevent final action being taken. Every attempt to secure a vote upon the bill was met by motion after motion, each involving a call of the roll. Fourteen of the States failed to pay the quota of tax allotted to them, and these states appear to be indebted to the Government the sum of about \$3,000,000, while the other states hope by the passage of the bill to have the \$17,000,000 collected from them refunded. The amount to be refunded to the tax payers to New

York will be nearly \$3,000,000.

It is generally believed that the President will nominate a successor to the late Chief Justice Waite, at an early date, and it is probable that none of the gentlemen whose names whose names have so prominently figured as candidates for the office will be selected. It is thought that the nominee will come from one of the Eastern States.

ROSCOE CONKLING ILL.

A Sickness Which May End in His Death.

Roscoe Conkling's condition changed for the worse last night. He was buoyed up in the evening by the presence of his wife, whom he had not been permitted to see since his illness became serious. After her departure he sank into a stupor, from which he aroused but at long intervals, and then only to display symptoms of delirium.

Dr. Agnew called at Mr. Conkling's residence last night. At the time of his leaving the patient seemed to be not much worse, though his temperature had risen perceptibly. Dr. Fordyce Barker said to-day that he feared Mr. Conkling's ocular trouble had caused an affection of the brain which may prove fatal. "All I care to say just now," said Dr. Barker, "is that Mr. Conkling has had a bad change within the last twenty-four hours and is very poorly indeed. I have called in Dr. Sands and Dr. Delafield, and they in company with Dr. Agnew and myself, will visit the patient this afternoon."

Dr. Delafield, Sands, and Barker held a consultation between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was decided to immediately cut through the temple bone to ascertain whether there is pus lodged on the brain, and Dr. Sands is the operating surgeon. At 5 o'clock Dr. Sands began the operation of removing a portion of the temporal bone in order to ascertain if there was any matter at the base of the brain. Dr. Sands removed a portion of the temporal bone and found a secretion of matter, which was drained off. The operation was very favorable and gives the patient a chance of recovery. He remained unconscious throughout the operation. No opiate was administered. Dr. Sands, Delafield and Agnew dressed the wound. In the opinion of the physicians there will be no change for several hours.

At 9:45 p. m. Dr. Fordyce Barker on behalf of the attending physicians, said that Mr. Conkling was resting much easier and that there was no immediate danger of death. His temperature was 102 and his pulse about 92. Dr. Barker said that the operation was in every way successful. Two holes about half an inch in diameter were made in the skull behind the ear and about an ounce of matter was taken out. He seemed soon after to be greatly relieved, and while the recovery of the patient is not assured, he stands a much better chance than before. After the operation Mr. Conkling arose and walked into an adjoining room and returned. Besides the physicians Mrs. Conkling and her married daughter were constantly with the patient. Mr. Conkling has not been able to recognize any one but his wife during the day and will probably remain unconscious all night because of an anesthetic which was administered. Drs. Barker and Sands left the sick chamber at 9:45 and will not return till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

Mr. Conkling May Recover.

NEW YORK, April 10.—At 5 o'clock Dr. Barker called upon Mr. Conkling and remained until 5:35. Up to the time of his arrival the patient had restlessly paced the

room and the attendants could do nothing with him. He refused all medicine and they could not force it into his mouth. When the doctor arrived Conkling recognized him and said: "Doctor, can't you do anything to stop bothering me?" "Why certainly," replied the doctor, "take this medicine." Mr. Conkling took it from the doctor's hand and then said: "Can't I go out? I'm very busy." Again the doctor answered "certainly," adding, "take these pills first." He then administered some pills which speedily produced sleep. Mr. Conkling, to whom the doctor had handed his coat and vest, had partially dressed himself, but now fell back on the bed and into a deep slumber. At 5:45 his pulse 100, temperature 100.1-5 and respiration 25.

At 9 o'clock Dr. Barker said that since 5 o'clock and up to 9 o'clock Mr. Conkling has had the best sleep he has had for a week, and that his mind is clearer and he seems more intelligent. All changes, Dr. Barker said, are in his favor. He refused to express an opinion on his chances of recovery in view of favorable conditions, because of the nature of the disease. Dr. Hartly came into the sick room soon after, and Mr. Conkling put out his hand and seemed to recognize him.

Dr. Barker had a consultation with Dr. Sands between 8:15 and 9 o'clock at Conkling's house. The patient's condition is greatly improved and there is no danger of his death tonight. The physicians say that if Conkling can be kept alive for three days he will recover.

John Knox's Clock.

W. H. Woods of Huntingdon, says the Phillipsburg Journal, has in his possession a clock that would command perhaps as high a figure as any other time piece in the county. It was made at Paisley, Scotland, by Evan Skeoch, in 1560 and was owned by John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, from whom Mr. Woods is a lineal descendant. John Knox died in 1572. His big clock was handed down to his family for over two hundred years when it finally came into the hands of John Witherspoon, father of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. When John Witherspoon, the son left Scotland in 1768 to take charge of Princeton College he brought the old heirloom and when he was elected to the Continental Congress the old time piece was ticking in his parlors, and indicated the hour of his departure to transact his patriotic duties. Dr. Witherspoon prized the clock very highly. He cleaned it himself at regular intervals, and took pleasure in showing it to his friends and the members of Congress. When he died he requested it should remain in his family and firstborn of succeeding generations. At the death of Dr. Witherspoon, in 1794 the clock came into the possession of his daughter, Marion, who subsequently married the Rev. Dr. James S. Woods of Lewistown, who died in 1872. At the death of Mrs. Woods shortly after, the clock came into possession of the present owner, W. H. Woods, in whose parlor it now stands. The clock is still a good time-keeper, eight feet high, with rosewood case and brass works. Mr. Woods was urged to place the clock on exhibition at the Centennial, but refused to let it be taken from the house.

MARY Caroline Bruggeman, aged 29 years, was a member of the St. Aloysius society of York, Pa., for seventeen years. She was an unusually bright young woman, but she fell a victim to that dread disease consumption. Yesterday she was buried, and the funeral was a novel one. Six young ladies of the society were the pall bearers. It was the request of Miss Bruggeman shortly before she died. The young ladies were dressed in deep mourning, and the funeral procession was witnessed by a large crowd of people.

MR. RANDALL is to a great extent responsible for the present dead lock in Congress. Is it not about time that he act fair with his party?

BRIEF NOTES

That big storm in the East cost the railroads and telegraph lines fully \$8,000,000.

Pleuro-pneumonia among cattle no longer exists west of the Allegheny mountains.

In Garfield county Col. there are 1100 unmarried men and only 28 unmarried women.

Another large raft is being built in Nova Scotia, greater in bulk than that which was recently lost at sea.

Measles has broken out among the United States troops at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and caused many deaths.

John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, has subscribed \$25,000 to the Cleveland Y. M. C. A.

The immense buildings for the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition were formerly transferred to the commissioners.

The wool clip of Southern Utah this year will exceed that of last season by 5,000,000 pounds, and will probably reach 4,000,000 pounds.

The Honduras Congress is discussing a bill for the establishment of a National jury system. Trial by jury is as yet unknown in that country.

At Lancaster, Pa., Michael Maloney and a young son were run over by a Pennsylvania Railroad train, the former losing both legs and the latter one.

Statistics appear to show that in England domestic servants are growing comparatively fewer. In 1831 there were 1,000,000 but in 1888 there are 1,250,000 only.

The average yield of wheat in the United States in 1887 was about twelve bushels per acre, and the average price 68 cents per bushel. This is at the rate of only \$8 per acre.

Two Frazee brothers, of Pittsburg make a claim to \$32,000 worth of Trinity Church property in New York city, which was leased by their great grandfather for ninety-nine years.

The cattle trust of Denver, Colorado, has closed a contract with the French Government to supply the French army with one hundred and fifty thousand head of beef cattle annually.

The new army register shows; out of 2162 officers on the army list 1051 are from West Point, while 944 come civil life, and 167 were promoted from among the enlisted men of the army.

In Hardin county, O., four children named Krause were poisoned by eating wild parsnips, and one died almost immediately, the other three being very sick.

At Easton Pa., judgment for \$15,000 was obtained by the Bangor National Bank and others against G. L. Richards who has borrowed the money on the strength of an expected inheritance which failed to materialize.

The Burlington Railroad strike has spread to two other railroads and there is no knowing where it will stop. The men on the St. Paul road had all left their trains Saturday and a strike occurred on the Panhandle, but was ended when the officials proved that no Burlington cars had been put on the on tracks.

Rev. Clayton Mumma, of Reading, and Rev. John Connard, of Denver Lancaster county, Pa., while walking on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad near Pashong's Furnace were struck by a passenger train. Mumma was almost instantly killed and Connard was so badly injured that he died in the Reading hospital.

A few days ago the dead body of a child was found in a ravine about twelve miles north of Parkersburg, W. Va., Coroner Neuer investigated the matter and had Emma Sterens arrested. When placed upon the stand she said that she was teaching school in Preston county in the winter of 1887, when she met Taswell Gibson, of Burlington, to whom she became engaged. At the close of the school term Gibson deserted her a short time after marriage. Last December she found herself with the child to take care of and nothing to give it. She tried to get into the Infirmary in several counties but failed. She wandered from place to place until she became disheartened. The child grew sick for want of proper nourishment, and taking it into a lonely place, she laid it upon the ground. Standing away at some distance she watched it until life left the little body, when she covered it up with leaves and turned from it forever. The unfortunate woman is still in jail, pending indictment.