

The Centre Democrat.



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

TERMS: \$1.00 per Annum.

VOL. 10.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

NO. 31.

The Centre Democrat.

TERMS, \$1 00 Per Annum in Advance.

FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

1888.

Democratic County Committee.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|
| Bellefonte | N. W. | R. M. Sage. |
| do | S. W. | V. J. Bauer. |
| Centre Hill | W. W. | O. L. Mack. |
| Howard Boro | do | Alto Weber. |
| Millsboro | do | Samuel W. Clear. |
| Millsburg Boro | do | A. M. Butler. |
| Phillipsburg | do | R. E. Munson. |
| do | do | U. A. Fankhauser. |
| Unionville Boro | do | J. W. Jackson. |
| do | do | J. C. Smith. |
| Beaver | do | Conrad H. Hest. |
| Hogge | do | Henry L. Berchard. |
| do | do | T. F. Adams. |
| do | do | Andrew Ficker. |
| Burnside | do | George Roan. |
| College | do | David Brickley. |
| Cartist | do | D. W. Miller. |
| Ferguson | do | Saml. Harpeter Jr. |
| do | do | William Jones. |
| do | do | William Hanna. |
| Haines | do | John C. Gruborff. |
| do | do | Carvin Weaver. |
| Half Moon | do | H. H. Griffin. |
| Harris | do | C. G. Meyer. |
| Howard | do | William Lyon. |
| Huston | do | William U. Irvin. |
| Liberty | do | Ivan W. Herrick. |
| Marion | do | Berry Genzel. |
| Milton | do | James J. Gramley. |
| Patton | do | P. A. Sellers. |
| Potter | do | John W. Conley. |
| do | do | W. W. Springer. |
| Penit | do | Joseph S. Meyer. |
| Hales | do | John J. Orndorf. |
| do | do | Orren Fall. |
| Rush | do | John Kennedy. |
| do | do | J. S. Ewing. |
| Snow-shoe | do | Frank Tabor. |
| do | do | Wm. T. Hoover. |
| Spring | do | Arion Fahr. |
| Taylor | do | A. G. Kresmer. |
| Union | do | Levi Reese. |
| Worth | do | Albion Williams. |
| W. F. Reese, | Secretary. | Chairman. |

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. JAMES B. McCOLLUM,
OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
R. Milton Speer. | A. F. Keating.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 David W. Sellers | 15 Alvin Day |
| 2 Michael Magee | 16 William Dent |
| 3 H. Leister | 17 Russell Smith |
| 4 William J. Letta | 18 H. H. Woodall |
| 5 John Taylor | 19 Herman Boesler |
| 6 Fra. K. Walden | 20 William Herman |
| 7 George W. Pawling | 21 William Maher |
| 8 James Smith | 22 John H. Bailey |
| 9 Daniel H. Schwybe | 23 J. Hankens |
| 10 W. B. Given | 24 William P. Lantz |
| 11 Charles Robinson | 25 David S. Morris |
| 12 J. B. Reynolds | 26 James H. Caldwell |
| 13 Edward J. Goyner | 27 S. T. Neill |
| 14 S. P. Light | 28 James L. Brown |

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for Auditor General and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary.
E. P. KISNER, Chairman.

A HUNGARIAN laborer can live on from six to eight dollars per month, he sends the balance of his earnings to Hungary.

WHY should the spirit of mortal be proud, particularly in high taxed America. Have't we got the poor and the tariff with us always, and are't we getting more of both every year?

THE American laborer cursed with a high tariff on everything he buys must compete with the pauper labor of Europe, in a free labor market. How are you benefitted by the tariff American laborer?

THERE is absolute free trade in European pauper labor and the highest taxes on the necessities of life, and yet our Republican friends responsible as they are for both offer as a remedy for the those evils, what? Free whiskey and tobacco.

THE President of the American protective tariff league employs the cheap labor of Europe in preference to American labor and is urging American laborers to vote for Harrison. That is consistency from a protective point of view.

SHERIDAN DEAD.

The death of Gen. Phil Sheridan removes another of the most brilliant commanders of the late war. Sheridan was without exception the greatest cavalry commander of his or any other age, and under his instruction the cavalry arm of the service in the rebellion attained a proficiency never before attained by any body of horseman in a civilized country. The Arab cavalry that gave the army of Napoleon so much trouble in Egypt was perhaps the most phenomenally brilliant and daring of all the bodies of horsemen that had preceded them, but it was undisciplined. Individual acts of heroism have characterized horsemen in all ages but it remained for Sheridan to teach the world what discipline could do.

As a commander he was brave, careful and humane his movements were made with a rapidity at one startling and majestic. He has written his name on the pages of history with a bold hand. His ride to Winchester has been made famous by Read, and his name is dear to the heart of every American. He dies a comparatively young man. Gallant little Phil your last ride will be witnessed with sorrow.

The Republicans hope to win by brass bands, fire works, rolling a large ball through the country and other devices calculated to catch the eye and appeal to the boys. They will dodge the question at issue if possible. There are too many men reading and thinking for themselves, men who desire to better their condition and that of their country, men who have seen monopolies and trusts grow and flourish around them while their wages have been decreased or their places supplied by pauper labor. These men cannot be caught by any such clap-trap as a "rolling ball". "Keep the ball rolling is a poor off-set to the Democratic cry of KEEP THE MILLS GOING."

THE Governor of a certain high tariff State had a colored hostler who always wanted to know the "reason why" or "what for" to every important question old Cicero had an abiding faith in the Governor. One day he ambled into the private study in a state of great excitement. What is the trouble Cicero said the Governor? Well sah, I've been argyfyin wid dem free trade niggahs across de alley an I aint quite suah dat I unstands dis yere pertection business. Now Gubner tell me what do it all mean nohow? "Well it simply means a revision of the tariff." What is de tariff sah? "Why it is the duty which the government imposes on certain articles which people of other nations send here. What sort o' articles? Oh almost everything." "Well'er dos we need dem articles? Yes. An we charges dem folks for fetchin us what we needs. Yes. What foh? To protect our own people. Dats tariff is it Gubner? Yes. By doing so our manufacturers are able to get higher prices for their goods. "Looke yere Gubner who pays dat high price? You do. An who helps me pay dat high price, does you know anybody goin around payin more for an article dan its wof. yes to heps me?" Can't say that I do. "Den why is I spected to pay mo dan a thing is wuf?" To keep up our industries. Whats de industries doin' fo' dis niggah? Why they keep up prices. Gubner reckon you bettah get an udder ostler, dis pertection niggah can't go back inter dat alleh agin. I see mo o' fused on dis question dan eber.

GOV. BEAVER is accused of juggling by the Philadelphia papers in the appointment of Judge Hand to the supreme Court over Judge Mitchell of Philadelphia the party nominee for that position.

JAY GOULD.

The Philadelphia Press is troubled with a night-mare of unusually large proportions, larger indeed than any of the "double priced" floppers with which it has regaled its readers for the past month. This night-mare which stalks through the chamber of Charles Emory Smith and disturbs his editorial slumber is no less a personage than Jay Gould, the great railroad and telegraph king. According to the Press Smith's night-mare has gone over to the Democrats bag and baggage, may more the disturber of Charles Emory's sleep has actually subscribed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund, through Dr. Morvin Green. Had Jay put up his usual amount for the Republican campaign fund as heretofore the dreams of the Press editor would have been those of innocence and virtue. We doubt Mr. Gould's contribution to or affiliation with the Democratic party, although Morvin Green is a Democrat, even on the word of Editor Smith. The story smacks too much of "double priced flopper notices. Yet Mr. Gould may have seen the error of his ways and repented. In 1884 Mr. Gould through his telegraphic control of the election returns and his control of the New York Tribune attempted to cheat Mr. Blair into the presidency. Editor Smith had no night-mare at that time. Mr. Gould's defection if there is any is a severe blow to the financial end of the Republican campaign and it is that fact that gives the Press editor the night-mare. Perhaps the Republican managers wanted to fry too much "fat" out of the millionaire and disordered his stomach.

THIS Fall will end the Republican party. In its history it has had as many names as Joseph's coat had colors and it can't last long under any name. In thirty years it has been Native American, Whig, Know-Nothing Republicans, God and morality Eliza Pinkston and Jim Blaine, but it has the same bad odor under each name.

JAMES G. BLAINE is a brilliant man. Yet in all the years of his public service he has not left a single impress on the legislation of his country. Not even his most ardent admirers can point to a single act of statesmanship. He does not rank with the great men of the past, the Websters, the Clays, Calhouns, Bantons and hundreds of lesser lights. He has no place with the Stevenses, the Summers, the Doolittles, the Conklins and others his contemporaries who have left for themselves records of which their countrymen are proud. He ranks with the Chandlers, the Dudleys, the Robersons and that class of public plunderers and yet Mr. Blaine is the idol of his party, the most popular man in it. Is there not something wrong about a party which can fasten itself like an ivy vine to a man who barely escapes mediocrity because he is a demagogue? Yet Harrison sinks into insignificance before the "son of York," Blaine will boss the Republican campaign and were Harrison to be elected, he would be as putty in the hands of the main man.

"PROTECTION" through high taxation is a lie, a fraud and delusion, which will not stand the test of reason or experience. It is robbery, highway robbery, sanctioned by the government, advocated by monopolists, trusts combines, coal barons, steel rail barons and the Republican party. Under this thin cloak labor is robbed of 47 per cent of its earnings and capital profits by it. Look around you and see who is the loudest mouthed advocate of "Protection," and what per cent of protection does his labor receive.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN'S ADVICE.

A millionaire, who has made every dollar of his fortune by advertising, offers, on retiring from business, this bit of advice to those he leaves struggling behind, while he departs for Iropa to enjoy life: "The fault of the ordinary advertiser is this, he goes in for a spurt, and while the fit is in him he will pay money to any journal he may fall across. By-and-by the bit comes in; the advertiser finds he has spent three times as many dollars as he meant to; and as there are no replies to his advertising, he thinks the specialty, he has been trying to introduce, has fallen flat on the public taste, or business has become dull and he fancies buyers are few and little likely to pay attention to his announcement. He stops short, accordingly, and loses nearly all the benefit of his previous expenditure. The success, reaped by those whose advertisements appear every year, should teach men of business first to be careful in the selection of the medium they choose, and next when satisfied on this point to preserve, disregarding apparant failure, and never expenditure when business is dull as that is the time when advertising is most necessary."

In all of his seventy or eighty speeches Gen. Harrison has not uttered one epigram that would attract the attention of his hearers or be worth repeating through the press. What has Harrison said or done that any man remembers?

TO STOP PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, introduced in the House on Monday for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a joint resolution calling for information from our consuls in foreign countries relative to the pauper emigration to the United States. The resolution provides that consuls, consul generals and ministers resident of the United States in foreign countries that send emigrants to the United States in considerable numbers shall forthwith proceed to investigate the emigrants from these countries to the United States with special reference to the following questions:

- Are these emigrants, or any portion of them, criminals, paupers or incapacitated for labor?
- Do the local or national authorities directly or indirectly assist, encourage or pay for such emigration for political, economic or other reasons, and, if so, to what extent?
- Are these emigrants, or any portion of them, assisted or encouraged to come to this country under the labor contracts against the existing laws of the United States?
- Are false inducements used by steamship companies, labor contractors or others to increase emigration to the United States?
- What part, if any, do the local or national authorities take with reference to these people coming to the United States?
- What societies, corporations, individuals or companies in foreign countries or the United States are concerned in encouraging or assisting emigration to the States, together with such other information concerning this subject as may be germane to the inquiry?

"PROTECTION to American labor" has been the battle cry of the Republican party ever since the war, and every monopolist skinner and shy-lock engaged in plundering his employes under the cloak of a high tariff has echoed the cry. American labor was receiving the protection a hungary lion would give a lamb. Why all this clap-trap about "protection" when the whole burden of taxation rests on the poorer classes. In every big industrial establishment in the United States protected as they are by high tariffs on their products. The American labor has been compelled to strike time and again against a reduction of wages. If a high tariff "protects" American labor, why is the wages of the protected laborer cut down every year?

GENERAL SHERIDAN DEAD.

Fatal Termination of His Long Illness. Heart Failure Carries Him Off With But Little Warning to Family and Physicians. Scenes In and About the Summer Cottage.

LITTLE PHIL'S MANY HEROIC DEEDS IN BATTLES FOR HIS COUNTRY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

NONQUITT, Mass., August 5.—General Sheridan died very suddenly tonight at twenty minutes after 10 o'clock of heart trouble. The suddenness of his demise was a great shock to the members of his family and the physicians in attendance. The reports for the past few days as to the General's condition have been of an encouraging nature, so that his death was totally unexpected. There were present at the bedside Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan, his brother; the attending physicians and several others.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on March 6, 1831. He was graduated from West Point in 1853, and served in Texas and on the Pacific coast till 1862, when he was made Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army of Southwest Missouri and subsequently Quartermaster to General Halleck in the Mississippi campaign of the spring of 1862. On May 25 of that year he was made Colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and took part in the pursuit of the Confederates from Corinth. In the engagement at Booneville, July 1, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and as Commander of the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Ohio led the advance in Kentucky, taking part in the battle of Perryville and in the subsequent march to the relief of Nashville. Assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, his division was in the campaign of Tennessee, and at the battle of Murfreesboro he was made Major General of Volunteers. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the operations about Chattanooga, including the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was subsequently engaged in East Tennessee till March, 1864. From April to August of that year he was in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and with his 10,000 men was actively employed in operations in the Wilderness and between it and Richmond. His corps did effective work in reconnoitering and protecting the flank of the army, as also in cutting railroad connections, capturing or destroying stores and making vigorous raids.

On August 4, 1864, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and three days afterward to that of the Middle Military Division. On September 19, when Early's forces had been diminished, Sheridan crossed the Opequon and completely defeated him, sending Early, as Sheridan telegraphed, "whirling through Winchester." The next day Sheridan was appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army. He continued his pursuit up the Valley, but, believing it hazardous to proceed to Lynchburg or Charlottesville, withdrew down the Valley, burning his mills, barns and crops on the way. Early followed, and near Fisher's Hill, on October 9, Sheridan turned and defeated him, capturing almost "every thing on wheels," and driving him back twenty miles. Sheridan then passed through Strasburg, and posted his troops on the farther bank of Cedar Creek, while he himself went to Washington in response to a request from Mr. Stanton for consultation. Before sunrise of October 19 Early, re-enforced and aided by a fog, surprised the left of the Union forces and drove the whole army back beyond Middletown. Sheridan who was at Winchester, on his return from Washington, hearing the noise of battle, dashed up the pike with an escort of twenty men, rallying the fugitives on the way, and after a ride of a dozen miles reformed the army, which received him with the greatest enthusiasm. Having fully prepared his forces, during a lull of several hours, he ordered an advance, and swept the field in one of the most overwhelming routs of the war. Congress passed a vote of thanks to him, and the President appointed him a Major General in the regular army. In the raid from Winchester to Richmond in February and March, 1865, he destroyed the James River and Kanawha Canal cut important railroad connections and had numerous skirmishes with the enemy. On April 1 he gained the battle of Five Forks, which insured the abandonment by the Confederates of Petersburg and Richmond, led in the pursuit of General Lee, and was present at the latter's capitulation.

After peace had been declared and down to 1869 Sheridan was successively

appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Southwest, the Military Division of the Gulf, the Fifth Military District, including Louisiana and Texas, and the Department of the Missouri. In March, 1869, he was made Lieutenant General and assigned to the command of the Division of the Missouri. During the political disturbances which occurred in Louisiana early in 1875 he was stationed for a few weeks in New Orleans. He visited Europe during the Franco-Prussian war, and was present as a spectator at several famous engagements. On November 1, 1883, by direction of President Arthur, he assumed command of the army of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, in place of General Sherman, who was relieved by request, preparatory to retiring in the spring of 1884. In compliment to this great soldier Congress recently created him "General" of the Army—a rank that expired with his death.

POLITICAL CHESTNUTS.

- There's going to be a heap of fun From now until the election To listen to the chestnuts spun On Free Trade and Protection.
- The Cobden Club, we will be told, Will rule this country for us, And with their loads of British gold Spread paperism o'er us.
- We'll hear that Democrats who own Half of this land and love it Are going to make the British throne A little present of it.
- We'll hear the side that now contains Four-fifths of toilers hearty What to redge their own hard gains To help the other party.
- We will be told by those who fill Their pockets with our money The seven per cent. reduction bill Is free trade— which is funny.
- We'll hear that all the mills will stop (They didn't we remember)— And hears, will bleed and tears will drop For workmen— till November.
- But one prediction may be made, And demagogues won't doubt it, Which is—the fools who yell "free trade" Don't know a damn about it.

POOR BENNY HARRISON sinks in utter insignificance as the plumed heights shadow is cast westward by the rising sun—Benny has made sixty seven speeches to visiting delegations and has shaken hands with thousands of pilgrims and yet Blaines embarkation for home has sent a chill into Indiana that has scared the Republican National Committee. Blaine is an elephant that the Harrison manages dare not exhibit, nor dare they offend his keepers.

THE Republicans ask for
Free Whiskey!
Free Tobacco!
Free Hungarians!
Free Chinese!
Free Italians!

HOW THEY VOTE IN MEXICO.

The Presidential election that recently took place in Mexico is very different from what it is in this country. Very few people voted, because as a rule the average citizen does not take much interest in politics and as long as he can go to bed at night in peace and get up in the morning unawakened by cannonading, he lets politics run as they please. At most of the polling places situated in the porticos of houses, there were two men sitting at a small table, who were judges of election. There were no ballot boxes, and the ballots were strips of paper on which the voter signified his preference in writing and signed his own name. Nobody wore a badge, there were no crowds of politicians around, and there was very little excitement.

Then English speaking miners are gradually and surely being driven out of the hard coal regions by the cheap pauper labor of Italy, Poland and Hungary. Yet the price of coal to the consumer is higher today than it was when the mining was done by Americans, English, Scotch-Irish and Welsh miners who received better wages than their successors.

A new tariff is a curse to every consumer in the land.