The Centre Reporter.

..... EDITOR

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 2, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.
SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next Election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, November 2, 1880.

Voters must be assessed two months before the Election—that is, on or before September 2.

The Assessors must be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2nd, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. of each day, for the purpose of correcting the list of Voters, by adding names thereto or striking them off.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

In this issue of the REPORTER we give Garfield's tariff record, as shown by the official documents. We ask our republican friends to read it.

Study this record, democrats, and show your tariff republican neighbor what kind of a tariff man Garfield is.

Hefty republican argument: If there is no bull dozing in the South, Garfield will carry all the southern states, making 138 electoral votes. Of course he will carry all the northern states, 231 votes—so that Hancock will have nothing left. We can see now how simple and easy it will be to cook Hancock's goose.

Garfield swearing to a falsehood it does not make it a serious thing for Bob Ingersoll to vote for him because he does not believe in a hereafter, but for a Christian it is another thing.

The republican party is a sectional party—it always did, and still does, hate one half of the Union.

The democratic party is a national party—it always did love, and still does love, all parts of the Union, North and South.

The republican party only gets its votes in the north hence it is sectional. The democratic party gets its votes all over the country North and South, hence it is a national party.

This is plain and concise as it can be put.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Any republican who doubts about Garfield being guilty of perjury and dabbling in Credit Mobilier, let him come to the REPORTER office, we have here the official document, printed by the government under a radical administration in 1873, to prove it.

Who wants to learn the truth? Step in, and see it, will gladly show you the evidence.

The Garfield demonstration at Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, so far as decorations and trimmings were concerned was not bad, but rather pleasing, the pavement fellows went to a great sweat to make things look gaudy. Their parade was fine too, only about 500 less than that of the democrats on the previous evening. They had very near as long a line as the democrats, but they had it watered with the iron-works mule teams, the animals hitched tandem, these with other wagons, and considerable territory between were the main elements of length, while a count showed that it had no elements of strength. There was about a good order, we are glad to say, as the evening before. Stewart L. Woodford, of N. Y., was the main orator, and spoke nicely about Garfield when a boy and his pa dying when he was 2 years old, a presidential qualification that can be found among one out of every five boys in every township in the land.

The next speaker was Dr. Doane of Williamsport, who said vulgar things, so that the females had to retire. Many republicans felt sorry for this and so do we. Furst and Beaver also had something to say, but not one of the speakers said any thing about Garfields Credit Mobilier record, his proven perjury, his $5000 bribe proven in his De Golyer pavement job; the Sanborn swindle; his voting away the public lands, his votes to reduce the tariff, or any thing else in Garfield's record.

How queer, that no republican orator or organ, will take to anything in Garfield's record!

Ain't it queer, republican reader?

Why is this so?

This is not the case with Hancock's record—we want all to read it, because its honorable and patriotic, the opposite of Garfield's. That's the reason the rads are silent there.

The democratic crowd on Tuesday evening was so large that two meetings had to be held, the Garfield crowd on following evening was large enough for one fair meeting.

If you are an honest and fair-minded republican, we respectfully ask you to read the article on Garfield's anti-tariff record, in this issue of the REPORTER. It is taken from the official record, and the dates and pages are given.

In one of our exchanges we see an article headed, "A wife for $25." Why that is not near as startling as to be guilty of perjury for $329 by Garfield, and that some republicans would have him for president.

Gen. Myer, "Old Probabilities," is dead. Who will tell us of the weather now.

A rad yelled, "Hancock's gone up," which we took to be an admission that old Credit Mobilier Garfield has gone down.

More Converts.

General Edward M. McCook, late Governor of Colorado, and an ardent Grant man, has declared in favor of General Hancock.

Another most important convert has been made to the Hancock ranks. Marshall Swartswelder, Esq., one of the most famous lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, says he will support the Democratic ticket.

He says in an interview in the Altoona *Sun*: "I have been a Republican all my lifetime, unless you denominate voting for Horace Greeley acting with the Democratic party. I was present at the convention in Pittsburgh that organized the Republican party. There are many like myself, however, who recognize the sores and ulcers upon the Republican party, and know that they require heroic treatment; so I think the best thing that can happen to the party is for it to get a right good trouncing this fall. And think it will get it."

Col. John S. M'Calmont, of Venango, republican, a soldier, lawyer, judge and eminent in the oil regions, has left the Garfield fold and pronounces for Hancock.

Col. Geo. Torrence, soldier and life long republican of Ontario, N. Y., has come out for Hancock.

Hiram Ruswell, postmaster at Warren, N. H., and lifelong republican has come out for Hancock.

Moses Rehrig, of Lehighton, republican soldier, and 11 months in Andersonville prison, writes to Forney that he too will go for Hancock.

In Spencer county, Indiana, Ben. T. Smith, one of the last republican county clerks, and twenty-seven other republicans who voted for Hayes in 1876, have joined Hancock and English clubs.

Ex-Governor Dunning, of Indiana, who has trained with the republican party for twenty years, introduced Franklin Landers at a Democratic meeting in Bloomington, Indiana.

The two sons of ex-Congressman Dee Bruler, the national candidate for lieutenant governor of Indiana have declared openly for Hancock and the state ticket.

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Appointing Rebs.

For the information of radical speakers, Gen'l Beaver included, who look into the future of which they are as dumb as an oyster, and foresee just exactly that Hancock will appoint rebels to the offices, the REPORTER submits the list of "rebel brigadiers" below who were appointed to fat places under republican administrations:

Gen. Akerman, of Georgia, rebel brigadier, appointed by Grant as Attorney General, the highest law officer under the government.

Key, rebel brigadier, appointed to a cabinet place as post-master general by Hayes.

Judge Hughes, of Va., rebel brigadier appointed a federal judge.

Moseby, the most bloody chieftain against the Union soldier and rebel guerilla leader, appointed to places by Grant and Hayes.

Judge Zettle, of North Carolina, rebel brigadier, elected president of the republican national convention in 1872, when Grant was nominated, an original secessionist, appointed a federal judge by Grant.

Gov. Holden, of N. Carolina, a signer of the secession ordinance, appointed as governor and post master under a republican administration.

Lusk, of North Carolina, an officer in the southern army, appointed by the republican administration as a U. S. district attorney.

J. L. Orr, original secessionist of South Carolina, appointed to a first class mission, as minister to Russia.

Northup, of South Carolina, served in the rebel army, appointed by a republican administration as U. S. district attorney.

Maj. Morhis, of Miss., a rebel scout, appointed by a republican administration as U. S. Marshal.

Capt. Hunt, of the rebel army, appointed a U. S. Marshal in Mississippi.

Thos. Walton, of the rebel army, appointed a U. S. district attorney in Miss.

Chandler, of Miss., served in the rebel army, appointed a U. S. district attorney.

Col. Henderson, of the rebel army, appointed a U. S. revenue collector in Miss.

Longstreet, one of the leading rebel generals, fought through the whole war against the Union, and helped to sack parts of Pennsylvania, but was driven back by Hancock at Gettysburg, has been in important offices under both the administrations of Grant and Hayes, ALL THE TIME.

Col. Wharton, of the rebel army, appointed a U.S. Marshal.

Col. Hough, of the rebel army appointed a U. S. district judge.

Gen. Boarman of the rebel army, appointed a U. S. district judge.

Humphries, rebel brigadier, of Alabama, appointed by the republican President, as judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

All the above "rebel brigadiers" were appointed to these high and important places by Grant and Hayes. There are many more, but this list will suffice. The REPORTER prints it for the edification of republicans, and for the use of democratic speakers. Poke it at the fellows who talk about the danger of Hancock appointing rebel brigadiers.

Give It Up.

We observe that the Valentines, at the forges, are getting ready for Salt river, having already constructed a large boat. From the manner in which it is rigged out we judge they intend to stay. The iron business up Salt river Messrs. Val's won't be any better than down here, because Credit Mobilier Garfield will be up there too to vote to reduce the tariff from $9 to $7.

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully attimesin the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have losta great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

We hear a report that some of the Bellefonte Garfielders are trying to pursuade the blacks of that town to stone the Hancock legion when it parades again. If in that event some of the blacks get hurt, it would be howled all over creation as a democratic outrage upon negroes, and this is what these rads are at.

READ THIS!

—0—

GARFIELD'S TARIFF RECORD.

The Pittsburg *Post* in reply to the radical *Gazette*, gives a summing up of Garfield's tariff record, which is a stunner for any republican tariff advocate. Just read the following:

When the Pittsburg *Gazette*, in its issue of October 16, 1877, described Garfield as "THE FREE TRADER," it was not far wrong in its designation. It was then defending Russell Erret, Colonel Bayne, Judge Kelley, and Congressman Killinger for having bolted Garfield's nomination for Speaker by the Republican Congressional caucus, and in reply to some observations of the Post, said:

[Pittsburg Gazette, editorial, Oct. 16, 1877.]

The Post is respectfully informed that Hon. Russell Errett did not vote for Mr. Garfield for Speaker. Neither did he vote for Randall. He did not favor THE FREE TRADER (Garfield) nor the Democrat (Randall).

Here we have it set down in black and white by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, that it regarded General Garfield as "THE FREE TRADER," and justified Russell Errett and other Republican Congressmen in bolting his nomination. Congressman Killinger of the Dauphin district, who is now and has been a member of Congress for twelve years, also bolted Garfield's nomination and in a letter to his constituents justifying his course, said General Garfield's position on "the great and vital question of Protection to our industries and employment for our laborers * * * "has been equivocal if not actually hostile to the opinions we held in Pennsylvania. *I have never found him stand "squarely for Protection."* Mr. Killinger judged by Garfield's record, as did Russell Errett, Col. Bayne and Judge Kelley, when they bolted his nomination and as the Pittsburgh Gazette did in characterizing Garfield as "THE FREE TRADER" in justifying this bolt. Let us examine this record:

General Garfield delivered a speech in the House on the 7th of July, 1866, in favor of taxing tea and coffee, when the Protectionists desired to make tea and coffee, free, so as to impose the duties necessary to raise revenue, upon articles manufactured in the United States, and maintain the Protective policy. His speech in which he indorsed the tariff policy of Great Britain, is in the Congressional Globe, Thirty-ninth Congress part 4, pages 3,657-8.

In 1872, the friends of Protection again made the effort to place tea and coffee on the free list, and force the levy of duties for revenue upon articles manufactured at home. Speaker Randall, then on the floor of the House, introduced a bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee. Judge Kelley, General J. K. Moorhead, and all the members of both parties from Pennsylvania, voted for Randall's bill. Gen. Garfield voted against it. The vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe, Second Session, Forty-second Congress, part 2, page 1,118.

On the 13th of March, 1871, General Garfield voted against all the Pennsylvania members, in favor of removing all tariff duties on foreign coal. In a speech delivered in favor of free coal, on the 10th of March, 1871, he said. "I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal, and I am, therefore in favor of its repeal." His vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe, part 1, Forty-second Congress, page 82.

In 1864 there was a general revision of the Tariff on the basis of a thorough Protection to American industries. The tariff on pig iron was raised from $6 to $9 per ton. We find General Garfield voting to reduce the proposed tariff on railroad iron from eighty to sixty cents per hundred pounds, in opposition to the protests and votes of Thaddeus Stevens, General J. K. Moorhead, Judge Kelley and all of the Pennsylvanians. His vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe of 1864, part 4, page 3,312. On the final vote on passing the tariff bill of 1864, which restored the duties in a great measure, of the celebrated Protective tariff of 1842, General Garfield's name is not recorded. He evaded a vote—in other words he *dodged*!

In 1870, the duty on pig iron was reduced from $9 to $7 per ton. General Garfield voted for the reduction in opposition to every Protectionist, Republican or Democrat, in the House.

In 1872, a bill making a sweeping reduction of ten per cent. on all duties on iron, steel, wools, etc., passed Congress. This bill provided:

"That on and after the 1st of August, 1872, in lieu of duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for imported from foreign countries, ninety-per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, *it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties*, that is to say:

* * * * * * * *

"On all wools, * * * * * * * *

"On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which metals, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery."

The vote of General Garfield on this tariff bill on June 6th, 1872, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Part V. 2d session 42nd Congress, p. 3652. It is recorded *yea*.

General Garfield has voted in favor of every reduction of the tariff on foreign iron and steel, during the last sixteen years!

But aside from General Garfield's votes in Congress his spoken views on the principle of Free Trade are of interest.

In a debate on the Tariff question in the House of Representatives, on July 10, 1866, 39th Congress, General Garfield said:

"I am willing as a compromise to favor the reduction of the proposed duty on railroad iron, and I presume the committee on railroads will agree with me on this. I think we should also reduce the proposed duty on salt and I have no doubt in several other particulars we will reduce the rate of duty."

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens replied with this question:

"Why not come out honestly and accept the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson, who favored a tariff for revenue only] which is a much more ingenious one?"

To which General Garfield responded that

"Against the abstract doctrine of free trade as such very little can be said. As a theory there is much to commend it. But it can never be applied to values *except in time of peace.*"

On April 1, 1877, the following debate took place in the House of Representatives between General Garfield and Hon. W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia.

"Mr. Garfield: As an abstract theory of political economy free trade has many advocates and much can be said in its favor; nor will it be denied that the scholarship of modern times is largely on that side; that a large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called free trade.

"Mr. Kelley: The gentleman says that no man will deny the tendency of opinion among scholars is toward free trade. I beg leave to deny it, and do most positively. The tendency of opinion among the scholars of the continent is very decided toward protection. This is strikingly illustrated by the recent publication in six of the different languages of the continent of the voluminous writings of Henry C. Carey, and their adoption as text books in the schools of Prussia. I think the gentleman's proposition is true of the English speaking people of the world, but the preponderance is the other way"—*See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d session, A 1st Congress, p. 268.*

From what we have printed from the official records, it will be seen that there was ample justification for the Pittsburgh Gazette denouncing General Garfield as "THE FREE TRADER" less than three years ago.

We renew our offer to the Gazette that if it will print this record of General Garfield's votes and speeches on the all important questions of Protection and Free Trade, in its daily and weekly editions, we will print the same amount of matter, to be furnished by the Gazette in the daily and weekly Post either defending or explaining Garfield's course on the Tariff, the Back Pay Grab, the De Golyer bribe, or the Credit Mobilier transaction, as the Gazette may elect. We predict it will not accept the offer. The Republican managers in this county are devoting their energies to keeping Garfield's tariff record out of the mills and factories. They are afraid of it; but a communication we elsewhere print from a South-Side puddler shows the workingmen are studying out the question for themselves.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

The Clinton democracy have done a good thing in nominating J. C. C. Whaley, of the Clinton Democrat, for assembly. Mr. Whaley deserves this mark of confidence and being a gentleman of large integrity, and sound democratic views, he will make a faithful representative. Our congratulations, brother Whaley.

Where Hancock Fought.

In the Mexican War—at Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and at the capture of the city of Mexico.

In several Indian campaigns.

In the late civil war—at Warwick court house, Williamsburg, Golding farm, Garnett's Hill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, South Mountain, Antietam, Mayres Height's, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of the Wilderness, Alesops house, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams station, Boydtown road, &c., &., &c.

Garfields record—two years as a staff officer, around headquarters, then resigned to run for congress.

He backed water, so he did, and came near swearing too, so he did, that A. O. Furst, last Wednesday, when he offered to bet $1000 that Centre county would have her majority reduced to 500, and Daniel Garman stepped up with the ready John Davis and dared Fursty to kiver it. He wasn't furst nor last any more after that, and had to be carried on a lounge and much needed the smelling bottle. We are no advocate of betting, but do say, that betting on an increased majority for Hancock, in Centre county, is mighty safe business. *Furst-ay?*

Secretary Sherman says sneeringly of General Hancock that he has been educated at the public expense and fed at the public expense. It is an ill Secretary that fouls his own brother. Besides, not only have Secretary Sherman and all his relatives of whom we know—save and excepting one who left the bench to avoid impeachment—been fed for many years at the public expense, but, according to the Times, the Secretary himself spent many thousands of dollars of the public's money this summer in trying to get a Presidential nomination.

Mr. Albert Palmer, a leading and influential republican leader of Boston, presided over a monster Hancock meeting on Saturday, which was addressed by Gen. Butler who has also come out for Hancock.

The man who was driven into the river near Pittsburg, a short time ago, by railroad hands, and stoned until he was drowned, for stealing a bunch of grapes from a woman's yard, was a cousin of Don Cameron's first wife. The parties have been arrested for their rash act, and will find they had better minded their own business.

It is thought senator Ermentrout will be the nominee for congress in Berks to succeed Clymer.

Hon. Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill county, died suddenly of heart disease, at Atlantic city, on 22.

GARFIELD AND FREE TRADE.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

In reply to the inquiry, I will say that in the vote for speaker we chose the lesser of two evils. We could not elect the speaker and the only significance our action had was its indication or expression of confidence in the nominee on the great and vital question of protection to our industries and employment for laborers. In my judgment all other questions are subordinate to this. When, therefore, the caucus determined to compliment Mr. Garfield in this way I had to choose between sanctioning by my vote such an action or to express my dissent by withholding it. Mr. Garfield's record on this question is well known to the country, and some of it has come under by own observation. I could not, therefore, pass it by as insignificant or unimportant. Without meaning any disrespect to him I am compelled to say that his status has been equivocal, if not actually hostile, to the opinions we hold in Pennsylvania. I have never found him to stand squarely for protection. He would not be accepted by the Republicans of my district as an exponent of their views. I could not compliment him with their vote for the speakership without manifest inconsistency and doing violence to all my convictions of duty and principle. No friend of our American system of revenue and finance has ever been complimented with honorary membership in the British free trade leagues. The object of these leagues is well known to be the strengthening of British influence in foreign countries. They aim to secure markets here for British manufactures and to that extent are hostile to our home industries. In common with William C Bryant, Samuel S. Cox and D. A. Wells, notorious free traders, Mr Garfield stands in connection with such a league. So long as he retains such connection and does not disavow its pernicious heresies, I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinions of his British co-laborers. It needed some resolution to express our dissent from the conclusion reached by the caucus. The Republican organization should be maintained by the party's representatives, especially at this juncture, when we are threatened with disintegration in high quarters. But unless we can at the same time maintain the principles which gave value and vitality to the organization party ties will weaken and our early dissolution is certain. So I chose the lesser of the two evils in withholding the vote of the 14th district from a nominee who fails to be in accord with its people on the greatest question before the country.

J. W. KILLINGER.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1877.

About Benders.

When a man gets too full and keeps muddled in his upper story for a time, we say he is on a bender—we like the term, better than the bender, for it is such a smooth way of describing a rough cruise in tangle foot, vulgarly called a spree. When Garfield went into Cr. Mob., De Golyer pavements, Sanborn contracts, Freetrade resolutions, Salary grabs and such, we world say he was on a political bender, for fear of being charged with throwing mud. In fact his record shows him on a regular "bust" all the time while in congress, or, if it ain't throwing mud, bent on things to bust the U. S. Treasury,

But we are wandering off our subject, we were having the outlawed family of Benders in our eye when we set out, and did not think of referring to the political bender and buster, Garfield at all—but it is often well to make comparisons. Relative to the Bender family we see this curious item:

Seventeen Kate Benders, fourteen John Benders, four hundred and eighty children Benders and fifteen Maggie Benders have been discovered in Nebraska in the last two weeks. Nine thousand eight hundred and forty-seven Nebraska people kept the old man and woman over night, five thousand gave them a dollar a piece, and forty-seven thousand saw them lying against a haystack, camping in a cornfield, lurking in the bushes, or leaning up against a tree. A week ago nearly half a million people of Nebraska lifted up their voices and sang: "We knew they were the Benders—we know they were the Benders;" but there are only ten or fifteen of them left. The balance have changed their tune. They knew all the time that those old tramps were not the Benders. There are, that is to say, something like 499,985 liars in Nebraska, which is all we know about the Benders just now.

Fellows that say Garfield is a genuine tariff man must be on a big bender in view of his official free-trade record in this issue of the REPORTER.

"A DEAD COCK IN THE PIT."

Several years ago the editor of the *Utica Herald* was a Republican member of Congress. He was in the House during the investigation of Gen. Garfield's transaction with Oakes Ames. He formed his judgment of Garfield's guilt with every facility for getting at the truth of the matter. Congressman Roberts' judgement was that Garfield was bribed. In his newspaper he freely expressed that opinion, and called loudly on the Republican party to cast off the unfaithful servant. In the classic phraseology employed by Uticans, he styled Garfield "a dead cock in the pit."

We have reprinted some of the remarks about Garfield's case which the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts of the *Utica Herald* made in 1873. They are very interesting. Mr. Roberts was strongly of the opinion that public interests required the repudiation of Colfax and Garfield by the Republican party. "For heaven's sake!" he said, in the classic Utica way, "let us bury our dead out of sight, that they may not offend the public nostrils."

Since Gen. Garfield was nominated at Chicago the Hon. Ellis Roberts has stood in a deplorable attitude. He can say no word in praise of the character of the Republican candidate for President without giving the lie to the deliberate expression of his own opinion at the time of the scandal. Some of his Democratic neighbors ridicule Mr. Roberts in his present plight. Others maliciously try to make his position even more uncomfortable than it is. Not long ago the Democrats of Utica endeavored to procure the republication in the *Herald* of Mr. Roberts' remarks on Garfield in 1873 by paying for their insertion as an advertisement at the usual rates. Mr. Roberts, in his counting room, was forced to decline the paragraphs which he had written as editor, on the ground that they were improper matter to print in the *Utica Herald*, even as an advertisement!

We see nothing ludicross in Mr. Ellis H. Roberts' humiliation and unhappiness.—*Sun.*

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considerd as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

STALWART RELIGIOUS OPINION.

GARFIELD SELLING HIS LEGISLATIVE INFLUENCE FOR A $5,000 BRIBE.

What a Leading Church Paper said When the Crime was Fresh.

[New York Independent, July 30, 1874.]

There is now no absorbing question of statecraft before the people. The great question of the last generation is settled. If we may except the problem how and when we shall replace our depreciated currency by genuine money, there is nothing but mere administration to be attended to. What the next Congress has to do is to keep things a going as quietly, frugally and honestly as possible. It might not have been the banner which would have fluttered most gayly in the breeze, but if the Republican party had, at its last Presidential Convention, confined itself to the promise to administer Government well, and then bent its energies mainly to this task, we believe it would have stood better with the people to-day.

The main point then to be considered by those who select Congressional candidates is this: Who will administer the Government best—that is, most honestly and most intelligently? And of these two qualifications honesty is even more essential than intelligence. Let electors get an intelligent representative, if they can find him; but they must find an honest man. If their representative in the last Congress is not tainted by the suspicion of jobery, if he has kept his hands clean, if he has not been getting rich in Washington—and no honest man can get rich as a Congressman, any more than he could as a soldier in the rebellion—let his constituents be very slow to replace him with a new man.

Sterling Integrity Required.

But the most sterling moral integrity should be required. Let electors look very sharply at charges which effect the purity of their servants. An honest man will not shrink from the most thorough scrutiny of his official acts.

Let us take an example. The Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio has been represented for twelve years by James A. Garfield. He is one of the ablest and most promising members of Congress. He is a man of uncommon culture, a graduate of an Eastern College, was for some time principal of an excellent school in Ohio, and a preacher, we believe, in the denomination which supported it, and afterward a lawyer. He has risen rapidly in Congress, until he occupies the Chairmanship of the Committee which is second in importance in the House, and if elected, will doubtless next winter be the recognized leader of the lower branch of Congress, taking the place vacated by Mr. Dawes His constituents have been very proud of him, and have had reason for their pride.

But were we citizens of the Nineteenth District of Ohio we should seek of Mr. Garfield very clear explanation of his conduct before consenting to vote for his reelection. We refer only to facts in his late career, which we judge of simply from the uncontradicted record.

Deeply Involved in Credit Mobilier.

We cannot forget that he was more deeply involved in the sad Credit Mobilier difficulty than any other member of the House of Representatives—excepting, of course, Ames and Brooks. After such an experience he ought to have been extremely cautious. But the testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Calumbia frauds show that Mr. Garfield received $5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District Government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the Paving Company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course, Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. Mow could it be otherwise? He was Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. Every cent of the money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not afford to refuse him any thing that he asked, and Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for official position.

Willing to Sell Out For $5,000.

That is, so far as the case is known to the public, for $5,000 he was willing to sell to the McClellan contractor his influence as a Legislator. For $5,000 he was willing to use his position as a guardian of the Treasury of the Nation to make the District Government award a profitable contract. So far as most men can see $5,000 was an extravagant price for any service which Mr. Garfield could render that did not depend on his official position; and, if we can judge, the breaking away of the Williamsburg Dam no more indicated the worthlessness of its construction than does such an act of this, thus far unexplained, the breaking away of the moral foundations of a man's character. Mr. Garfield should very clearly explain this transaction before asking the vote of one honest man.

A Thoroughly Trustworthy Man Wanted.

We have selected Mr. Garfield's case as an illustration, not because we have any ill will against him, for our respect for him has been very deep, and his act has pained us greatly, but because he best points the moral which we wish to draw. Doubtless if he were returned, he would make an excellent Representative, and do honor to his constituency; but that district and every other wants now not so much an able man as a throughly trustworthy man; and we would have every citizen in every State ask similar questions about his Representative to those which we have suggested to the Nineteenth Ohio District. Is the man for whom we are requested to vote through your primaries, at the Convention, at the polls, a man who is beyound all taint of just suspicion that he will use his office for personal ends? Not merely is he too honest to lie and steal, but is he honest enough to feel a disgust for those indirect and specious disguises which corruption so much effects?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath school Association will be held in Lancaster, Pa., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 12th 13th and 14th. The convention will be preceded by a grand union children's meeting on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, and will close on Thursday night at ten o'clock.

The programme will embrace representative ministers and laymen from the various evangelical denominations; notably such as Rev. John Hall, D. D., New York; Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Rev. B. T. Vincent and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Rev. Jas. H. Dubbs, D. D. Lancaster; James McCormick, Harrisburg Rev. Jesse B. Young, Altoona, and others equally gifted.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 27, 1880.

The picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry, in progress the past four days in Williams Grove, closed this evening About twenty-five thousand persons were attracted to the picnic during the week, nearly ten thousand of whom attend to-day. Among the addresses delivered to day was one from Govenor Hamilton, of Maryland, who urged upon the farmers the importance of securing a practical agricultural education and devoting more time and attention to the cultivation of their lands, assuring them of an abundance of recompense in increase productions of the cereals. A paper prepared by Mrs. Unger, of Philadelphia, on silk culture, was read. About forty of the Indian pupils at Carlisle, in whom between sixteen and eighteen tribes were repesented, were present during the exercises. One of the number made a brief speech in English and recited Logan's speech in the same language.

Levenus Van Slyke and his little grandson were instantly killed by lightning a few days since at Salisburry Corners.

"The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen."—Hancock's letter of acceptance.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT
—AND—
SEED STORE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW, made at Syracuse, N. Y. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast shoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phastons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Noya Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

THOUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPEN LEAF

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

City
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Opposite the Brockerhoff House.
One Price Store!
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Henry Witmer, of Centre Hall, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement.

ISAAC C. SMITH,
Sugar Valley.
WM. B. MINGLE,
Centre Hall.
13July 6t. Executors.

GOLD. Great chance to make money We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing