

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, November 27, 1879.

MR. SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary of State, has resigned in consequence of failing health. He is to be succeeded by John B. Hay of Ohio.

DONN PIATT remarks in his *Capital* that "Garfield, the gentle and gifted Garfield, is drifting into the United States Senate. He will fill Thurman's shoes, but whether the hat will fit is further along." Donn must have some doubts about the size of Garfield's head.

SOUDER to the front! Grant is coming to Pennsylvania, and as Souder could not brave the expense of a trip to California with his Legislative committee, as provided by that august body, he has written to the famous traveller to ascertain at what point he could meet and take charge of him, without, of course, transcending the limits of a Rail-way pass on the Pennsylvania Road.

It appears that efforts are being made to induce Gov. Hoyt to call an extra session of the Legislature. For what purpose, we are not informed; but suppose that the pay for one hundred and fifty days, and stealings, for the last session, are exhausted, and the professional politicians are short of funds. By all means let them meet. The people of the State do not seem to object to being robbed and taxed to maintain swindlers and plunderers.

THE Emigrant Aid Society of Washington is again appealing to the public for funds to delude the negro from his home in the south. When they get them planted in the North, the northern people must maintain them, or let them starve as heretofore. All the same to the Emigrant Aid Society. If the people are fools enough to furnish the means, allowing rich stealings for the managers, the end will be accomplished. But the poor deluded negro must suffer.

SINCE Senator Bayard has been prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for President, the Republicans claim that Delaware is one of the Southern States. Well then, is a Southern State very contiguous to Pennsylvania, so much so, as scarcely to admit of division lines, and has one man, at least, within its limits, whom Pennsylvanians and all sensible people North or South, East or West, do not fail to appreciate with great confidence and deserved respect.

It is a fact that has excited considerable notice and comment that the only military organizations, outside of the regular soldiers, that took part in the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Thomas monument last week at Washington, were from the South, and were made up almost entirely of Confederates or the descendants of Confederates. Virginia soldiers coming to the National Capitol to honor the memory of a great Union general! And yet the stalwarts would have us believe that the spirit of rebellion is still rampant in the South.

WHETHER or not Horatio Seymour agrees to permit himself to be presented to the Democratic National Convention as a candidate for President, it must be exceedingly gratifying to him to witness the universal testimony of respect and confidence which the mention of his name in that connection has elicited throughout the whole country. No man living to-day possesses in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of the American people than the pure and unselfish statesman of New York. But the impression prevails generally that his determination to retire from public life is immutable.

The Thomas Statue and its Lesson.

A vast throng of visitors, from North and South, East and West, flocked to the City of Washington to witness and assist in the ceremony of the unveiling of the equestrian statue erected by the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to the memory of their most distinguished commander, Gen. George H. Thomas. Under impressive and imposing ceremonies, in which civic and military organizations participated, and which called into requisition the appliances of Art, the charms of Music, the inspirations of the Poet, and the glowing periods of the Orator, the Thomas statue was unveiled to the public on Wednesday of the past week, and probably since the reviews of the armies, just after the close of the war, no grander pageant has been witnessed in that city.

General Thomas was in all respects one of the grandest characters that grew into public notice and esteem during the war. He possessed charming traits of character that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his superior as a soldier and commander was not to be found on either side of the conflict. He also had ability that inspired the fullest confidence; a personal intrepidity that never failed to command admiration; a calm, dignified presence that always exacted respect; and, withal, he was singularly gentle, modest, unaffected and unselfish. A contemporary appropriately remarks that "he was as modest as he was brave, and popular fame never accorded him the exalted rank that he earned, and that all soldiers, whether they served under him or not, readily ascribe to him;" and that "the figure of Thomas stands out with increasing prominence, and among all the soldiers of the Union there is none whose fame will shine with a clearer light than his." Though he was a Virginian by birth and cherished a strong affection for his native State, he could not follow his army comrades of the South who took up arms against the Union. He saw duty in another direction. Conscience led the way, and so long as an armed foe remained in the field, with a patriotic and unflinching devotion rarely excelled by any of the world's heroes, he gave his best efforts in support of the government and the cause he believed to be right. The consciousness of duty well done, and enduring fame and honor were his rewards.

And now that the fame of Thomas goes down to posterity in bronze, there is one blessed and cheering lesson to be drawn from this memorial service. It is to be found in the alacrity and eagerness with which people came forward from all sections of the country to take part in it. While great masses were present who had followed his victorious banner in battle, there were other masses there who had fought against him, and were now ready to prove that they could honor a high example of patriotism and sincere devotion to the convictions of duty. The happy spectacle of the representatives of the two sides to our late civil war thus meeting in harmony and friendship around the statue that commemorates the deeds of the beloved Union soldier, augurs the dying out of the hot passions of the past, and plainly indicates that the unholy spirit of sectionalism cannot much longer keep the people of our restored Union apart in feeling and sentiment. Of course other issues will in time divide the political sentiment of the country, but it is a hopeful thought for the lover of our liberal institutions and form of free government that the division will not be marked by sectional lines.

THE Hon. John Kena, a Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia, is guilty of the last Southern outrage. Seeing a negro struggling for life in the river, he swam out to the drowning "man and brother," and saved him. Let the "bloody shirt" wave.

AS THE time for the meeting of Congress approaches the papers are beginning to declare what legislation should or should not receive attention. Some, we notice, deprecate the agitation of all questions of difference between the Executive Government and Congress at the extra session. That is—submit gracefully to the dictation of the Executive, make no objection to the infamous election laws, let these blots upon Republican government and the freedom of elections repose in quiet, lest you wound the feelings of the Fraud and perhaps endanger the efficiency of these statutes in the Presidential struggle of 1880. Agitation might result in failure to appropriate funds from the National Treasury to pay for the employment of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors to superintend and control the elections. But why should discussion be feared upon any subject where an honest difference of opinion exists as to the constitutionality or propriety of any law? If these election statutes are right, and in accordance with our free institutions, make them efficient by all the power of Congress, but if they are wrong and in contravention of the spirit and essence of our republican institutions, blot them out, and relieve the people of the degradation of the Executive espionage and control they provide for, no matter who is aggrieved. Let the voter be free or let his slavery be proclaimed, and say that the laws of States regulating elections are mere bagatelles framed in error. If to avoid agitation the elective system is to be subverted, it makes but little difference how soon we know we are slaves to the Executive power at Washington.

THE third term stalwarts claim that the South will favor the election of Grant—are indeed calling for his nomination as one whose popularity will overshadow all, break the "solid South" and at the same time perfect a "solid North." The stalwarts are entirely too sanguine and count too much upon the strength of Grant and the ignorance and servility of the people being captured by the glamour of their indecent parades to bring him out. The *Washington Post*, referring to the subject, says: "The South is not for Grant. Why should it, how could it be? It was President Grant who held the bayonet pointed to the heart of the Southern people, while the thieving carpet-bagger and his negro allies held them by the throat and plundered them year by year. It was President Grant who was the responsible party for the infamous midnight order of Durell and all the wrongs resulting therefrom. It was President Grant who sent soldiers into the State-house at New Orleans, who marched out members of the legislature and seated black private citizens in their places. It was President Grant who trampled on the Constitution and snapped his fingers at all the fundamental principles of free government, in order to oppress the Southern people. And it was President Grant who made possible the carrying out of the conspiracy which reversed the election of 1876 and put the defeated candidate into the White House. Grant now feels and shows contempt for the man thus placed in power; but Mr. Hayes would be a private citizen to-day if President Grant had not used his Executive authority in aid of the conspirators. The idlest folly that was babbled outside of an asylum for idiots would seem like the wisdom of sages compared with the gabble about the peculiar "friendship between Grant and the Southern leaders."

THE Hon. George D. Jackson, State Senator from the 24th District, died at his residence in Dushore, Sullivan county, on Monday last. Senator Jackson served several terms in the House before his election to the Senate in which body he was serving his second term.

"A LIE-OUT-AND-OUT," is it? Why, is our good neighbor of the *Republican* so totally ignorant of current facts that he does not know that in every Republican strong hold of Virginia a Repudiator was elected to the legislature, and that nearly the entire negro Republican vote of the State was influenced by white Republicans to support candidates pledged "to disgrace the State and repudiate its obligations?" It must be ignorance, or something worse, or he would not be foolish enough to assert that "the Republican party, solid, was opposed to repudiation." How does this bald assertion tally with the investigations of Mr. Redfield, the standing outrage correspondent of the stalwart press of the North, who should be good authority for the *Republican* in all that pertains to the South? Much to the amazement of that gentleman, he finds by an examination into the details of the late Virginia election that of the "white Republicans, seventy per cent, voted with the Repudiators, and of the colored Republicans, at least eighty per cent, voted that way." This estimate, which an intense and unscrupulous Republican partisan like Mr. Redfield would not make and publish to the world if it were possible for him to get away from the stubborn fact, places at least three-fourths of the Republican vote of Virginia on the side of repudiation; and it suffices to show whether the short paragraph of last week's *DEMOCRAT* in regard to the manner in which the negro voters of that State had been induced by their white allies and leaders "to disgrace their State and repudiate its obligations," was "a lie, out and out," or whether it was "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

SOME of the papers are commenting somewhat severely upon the fact that none of the volunteer military organizations north of Mason and Dixon's line, appeared at the unveiling of the statue to Gen. George H. Thomas at Washington, last week. To show proper respect and appreciation of this great union soldier and patriot of the war, the ex-confederates were represented by hundreds in military companies. The omission on the part of the northern military organizations was not, of course, from any lack of admiration for the dead hero, but what would have been the verdict of the northern Radicals if the southern military had been guilty of such omission and failed in due respect to the memory of the great Union general? The howl of Rebel would have been terrific!

ELATED by the late elections, which by diversion and apathy among the Democrats have given them some unexpected successes, the Republicans claim that they will have control of both Houses of Congress on the 4th of March, 1881. Not so fast, gentlemen! The Democratic majority in the Senate can, in no event, be cut down below two, unless by the act of God, and is likely to be increased to four. In the House the Democratic majority is more likely to increase than to diminish, and the Republicans may not realize the fond hopes inspired by a few successes this year. Count your chickens when they are hatched. Many things may occur to mar the successful incubation of a full brood.

A SPECIAL term of the Dauphin county court convened on Monday for the trial of the persons against whom true bills were found at a previous term of the court, for attempted bribery and corrupt solicitation in connection with the riot damages bill—commonly known as the \$4,000,000 bill—before the legislature at its last session. An able array of counsel appears on both sides—including Judge Black and Matt. Carpenter for the Commonwealth, and Wm. B. Mann, Lewis C. Cassidy and Wm. H. Armstrong for the defendants. The first case called was that of Charles B. Salter. Thus far but little progress has been made in the case, the time being taken up in disposing of technical points raised by the attorneys for the defence.

Republican Fears of Retaliation.

From the Democratic Banner.

Senator Carpenter, were he to freely express his mind upon the political situation in light of all the information within his knowledge attending the conception, birth and culmination of the great crime which elevated Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency, it would awaken such a spirit of indignation as never before. He was counsel for Mr. Tilden before the Commission—a member of the party that legalized the title, and is now a Republican United States Senator. Words from such a source would prove irresistible and all powerful. He tells a portion of the story, partially lifting the veil so that glimmering rays of light fall upon the canvass; but the arbitrary rules of party restrain and cripple his utterances. We gather sufficient evidence, however, to learn that fear of retaliation, like a ghost, startles the "visiting statesmen" in the night watches, and they imagine the tables turned, the Democrats committing in 1880 the base deeds they were guilty of in 1876, and in their troubled dreams the hand writing upon the wall, in clear unmistakable characters notify them they are weighed in the balance and found wanting—wanting in the first requisites which make statesmen or respectable citizens. How true, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." Because the Republicans resorted to dishonest measures in 1876, Senator Carpenter thinks the Democrats will do the same in 1880; because they usurped authority to make a Republican President, the Democrats will do likewise to make a Democratic President. History repeats itself. Good or evil deeds have patterns in which subsequent actions are fashioned. Nations like individuals are creatures of imitation. The prolific line of bad influences which spring from the seed sown pending and after the last Presidential election are corrupting the very life-blood of the nation, and threaten to work our overthrow. Fraud vitiates all contracts, severs all bonds of binding force between parties, polluting whatever it touches, cancer-like eating its way to the vitals. Other nations have been ruined by this vice, their leading citizens sacrificing position, learning and honor to gratify their thirst for power and conquest; and we too, may fall, under the same withering, blighting influence. Our only hope is to place safeguards around the ballot, respect the choice of the people, and hold sacred the rights of all classes and sections.

Washington's farewell address warns against sectional prejudices; Josiah Quincy, Timothy Dwight uttered no feeble notes of alarm, and Henry Clay, of the South, and Daniel Webster of the North, united in words of living eloquence and love, entreating their countrymen to discourage the first thoughts of malice or ill-will. Webster in 1850, said, "I speak not as a Northern, Southern, Eastern, or Western man, but as an American citizen." Shall we disregard their warnings and refuse instruction from the Fathers of the Republic, whose love for an undivided Union was so strong that the thought of division brought forth words of heart power, portraying the direful results in language created only under the pressure of great and deep concern?

Mr. Hendricks States His Position.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, who met Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks in Indianapolis last week, called his attention to a recent statement in the *Washington Star* that a prominent Indian had said that he (Hendricks) had denounced Mr. Tilden in the bitterest terms. Mr. Hendricks is reported as saying: "I have never denounced Mr. Tilden, nor have I censured him even. I did not attempt to advise Mr. Tilden as to his course after the election in 1876. He decided his course without suggestions from me, and I have no doubt he thought he was doing that which would result the best for the country. As to myself, I have always thought it fortunate for me that I did not fill the Vice-Presidential office. I did not want it, because it would not add to the honors I have had conferred upon me by my countrymen, and in a financial way I think my profession quite as profitable." Mr. Hendricks further said: "I do not ask a nomination as a matter of vindication. When a party elects a man to an office it vindicates him, if such a thing is necessary in politics. If he does not or cannot assume the office afterward, that is another matter. At least it is so in my case. If I ask anything of my countrymen it will be upon my merits. I shall support any man whom my party will nominate. I have no exclusive claim on any nomination. The people, not aspirants, are the judges in such matters. I regard Indiana as a Democratic state, and would be disappointed if any nominee of the party should fail to carry it. At any rate he would receive all the assistance I could give him."

An Exhibition by the Colored People.

RALPH, N. C., November 21.—The colored people's Industrial Exhibition closed to-day. The affair was the first of its kind in the history of this country that was under the entire control of colored people. The exhibition was quite a success and reflects great credit upon the North Carolina colored people. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, delivered the address on Wednesday. He gave his colored friends some good advice and made a good speech. He beseeched them to cultivate the amicable relations that the two races are now enjoying. Everything passed off orderly, except a few rows, such as always occur on such occasions among the roughs.

How They Do It.

From Wilkesboro Union Leader.

Some thirty odd thousand is Butler's majority in the city of Philadelphia. Wender is expressed that it is so large. Chairman Hooten acknowledges that he appealed by letter to every Protestant minister in the Commonwealth to vote against Barr on the ground that he had been soliciting votes because he was a Catholic. Of course Mr. Barr had not done as he was charged, but that made no difference to Hooten. Part of that thirty odd thousand is in this way accounted for. Henry M. Phillips, Esq., one of Philadelphia's leading citizens, says:

"The immense majority of the Republicans was owing to a number of causes, among which may be enumerated the dissensions in the Democratic ranks, the apathy of the Democrats (who polled fifteen thousand votes less than they did at the Presidential election three years ago). Also to the fact that the lists were not purged. This alone cutting off ten to fifteen thousand votes from the Republicans each year." The total registry this year was 193,693, which far exceeds the voting population of New York.

Before Magistrate Field, Jas. Nixon and John McKensay were heard, on Thursday, the former on a charge of conspiracy to aid repeaters and of bribing an elector, and the latter for having voted illegally. The testimony showed that John Ryan who was electioneering for the Democrats, suspecting that McKensay was not "F. Boone, of No. 1341 North Eleventh street," in whose name he had voted, made enquiry, satisfied himself that his suspicions were correct, and with the aid of Andrew Caneen arrested McKensay. They then put him on a street car to take him to the Station House, when four policemen put in an appearance, took McKensay away from his captors, let him go free, and arrested Ryan on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. McKensay, at the hearing, after being cautioned that he need say nothing if he felt inclined to hold his tongue, gave evidence as follows:

"On election day I got under the influence of liquor, and while drunk met Nixon at the corner of Seventh and Master streets. He asked me what I was good for and wanted to know if I could put a vote in the window. He gave me a ticket and I put it in. That was the first time I voted that day. Nixon then took me to a saloon, corner of Fawn and Master streets, where some man gave me a tax receipt, and said: 'Go on and do your work.' I then started out with Nixon, and I voted about eight times. Nixon always gave me the name to vote upon. I recollect being in the car with the two witnesses, and saw the officers come in and take me out. At the police station some man, I think an officer, told me to get out the front door. I recollect they almost threw me out afterward."

McKensay said that he was a commission agent, and resided at 1421 Warnock street. He further stated that he received one dollar from Nixon for voting.

Nixon was committed in default of bail, the policemen were arrested and held for assault and battery upon Ryan and for conspiring to violate the election laws, and McKensay was also held in \$500. David H. Lane, a leading Republican rooster, becoming his bondsman.

A Long Pension List.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND NAMES ON THE ROLLS.

Commissioner of Pensions Bentley reports to Secretary Schurz that on the 30th of June last there were 242,755 pensioners. The pension list is now larger than at any previous time. The highest heretofore reached was in 1873, but the number now reported exceeds the list of that year by 4,344. During the year 31,346 new names were added to the list. The increase in the army and navy cases, respecting which there has been legislation since the estimates for the current year were made, will cause a deficiency of \$5,000,000 for army pensions and \$30,000 for navy pensions, which should be provided for in order that the pensions for the June quarter may be promptly paid. The Commissioner says that the application for pensions under the Arrears act have been filed at such an unprecedented rate, and that there were already such a number of unsettled claims before the office, that he estimates the total number of unsettled cases at the close of the year at not less than \$25,000. He therefore recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the employment of an additional clerical force. A change of system for settling pension claims is recommended. This is the division of the country into districts, and the appointment of a surgeon and lawyer to visit each county-seat twice a year, to receive the testimony in regard to all pension applications and claims.

What to Teach.

Rev. Charles Brooks, father of the State normal schools in America, was asked by a teacher this question: "What shall I teach my pupils?" He answered, "Teach them thoroughly these five things: 1. To live religiously. 2. To think comprehensively. 3. To reckon mathematically. 4. To converse fluently; and 5. To write grammatically. If you successfully teach them these five things, you will nobly have done your duty to your pupils, to their parents, to your country, and to yourself."