

# 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, April 29, 1880.

THE Army appropriation bill has passed the Senate as it came from the House. This bill contains the clause attached to the appropriation bill of last session, to arrest the employment of the army as a police at the polls. It was approved by Mr. Hayes then, and it is reasonable to suppose he will not go back of his record now.

THE Duke of America is quietly reposing at the Ducal Palace in Illinois, to recover from the fatigue of his Southern campaign, and no doubt would be quite serene were it not for the filibustering incursions of the Maine Mulligans upon his domain. They are decidedly aggressive, and in many parts entirely successful, but not sufficiently strong to carry the State of Illinois against the Duke.

PROF. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, is one of the delegates elected to the Chicago Convention. He is credited with the declaration that the electoral vote of Louisiana did not belong to Mr. Hayes. The declaration is certainly entitled to respect for its truthfulness and candor. But it does not so impress the stalwarts, and they express great doubt as to the propriety of permitting him to represent the Republican party in a Republican Convention. An honest man, with honest impressions, would perhaps be out of place in such a body. But if they rule out all who believe as the Professor, where would they find men of sufficient intelligence to compose a convention of even Republicans? All believe that Hayes is the spawn of fraud. Indeed no one doubts it.

WE took the liberty at the time, says the New York World, of doubting whether the collapse of the opposition in Maine at the spring elections was quite as complete and awful as the Republicans represented it to be, and the event proves that we were right. The Tribune's correspondent says that the elections were "more closely contested than usual," and that the Greenback party "has not lost much strength apparently;" several new Greenback papers have been started, and on the whole this is to be "a very exciting year." The original comment of the World in 1878 was that the opposition derived its strength and earnestness from vehement hatred of the methods of the Republican leaders, and that the so-called "Greenback" movement would not cease to be formidable until the Republican ring had been finally smashed. Events are showing that we were not far wrong. Mr. Blaine should take care of his own State while fishing for the States of other candidates.

SOME men in Congress acquire reputation by their talents and discretion, some by their eccentricity, some because they are fools or demagogues, but Downey, the Delegate from Wyoming Territory, more ambitious than ordinary men, seems to have combined all these to obtain sudden renown by extraordinary means. He has introduced a bill asking an appropriation of \$500,000 to have painted on the walls of the National capital scenes from the four gospels, illustrating the birth, life, death, and resurrection of our Saviour. This bill is prefaced by the Apostles' Creed, as we have it in the prayer-books, and supported by a speech in form of a poem in blank verse, covering fifteen pages of the Congressional Record, marked "copyright by Stephen W. Downey. All rights reserved." It is due to add, that this remarkable speech was not read in the House, but printed in the Record as the extraordinary argument of the very extraordinary member from Wyoming.

## An Impressive Contrast.

The current number of the North American Review contains a brilliant article from the pen of Judge J. S. Black, on "General Grant and a Strong Government." It is exceptionally able even for Judge Black, and should command an extensive reading. We append two extracts which present a graphic picture of the difference between the beliefs and purposes of the Democratic party and the disgraceful abuses of administration and the flagrant usurpation under the Republican rule of Grant. Of the Democracy Judge Black says:

"We believe in the Constitution, and in the sanctity of an oath to support it; in the traditions of the fathers, and the principles of free government as settled by them. We have held fast to this faith. We never surrendered or sold or gave up our heritage. When it was stolen from us we cried out upon the robbery, and reclaimed our rights as soon as reclamation was possible. In the courts we struggled with our utmost strength for the restoration of trial by jury and the privilege of habeas corpus; in the hustings, in popular conventions, and in legislative assemblies we protested against the domination of carpet-bag thieves, and exposed remorselessly the dishonest measures by which we saw the public Treasury plundered. We thought it a good tradition of the fathers that the military power should be subordinate to the civil authority; and, when we saw elections carried by the bayonet, Legislatures forcibly tumbled out of their seats, and the basest scoundrels in the country placed by brute force in the offices to which honest men had been elected, our sense of right and justice was shocked beyond expression. We thought the right of the States to elect their own officers and their own representatives in Congress by the free suffrages of their own people was clear as the plainest constitutional law could make it. We therefore looked with loathing on the systematic violation of this great right, carried on for years by the Federal Administration; and none of us could be reconciled to the great swindle of 1876 by which the whole nation was basely cheated.

The following is the manner in which he touches up Boutwell, one of the third term writers of the Review, on the shortcomings of the Grant administration. It is a strong arraignment, and it is not at all likely that Boutwell will accept the offer made to him. The facts are too overwhelming for any one to gain say:

"I will make Mr. Boutwell a proposition. If he will name any kind of violence or intimidation which the Grant faction have not used to prevent a true poll, or any form of fraud which they have not practiced to falsify returns, or any sort of cheating in the count which they have not resorted to, or any species of the *crimen falsæ* which they have not perpetrated as a means of swindling the majority; if they have not filled the seats of Congress with impostors whose object it was to misrepresent, injure, and degrade the State office, or when defeated put them in possession and maintain them there by force of arms; if they did not in 1876 defeat the known will of the nation by a most stupendous swindle—if Mr. Boutwell can show that these things and others like them were not done at divers times and places, under the auspices and with the approbation of General Grant and those friends of his who are now pushing him for a third election, then I will give up the whole case and promise to vote for his candidate. There! he has a chance to make one vote, without the risk of losing his own; for, if he fails, I will not ask him to vote my ticket; I will merely insist that he shall not hereafter turn up the whites of his eyes and pretend to be wounded in his virtuous soul, when a fugitive carpet-bagger tells him how he had to drop his plunder and fly for his crimes, because negroes were bulldozed at the South.

THE Senate's amendments to the clause in the Deficiency Appropriation bill regulating the appointment of special deputy marshals at elections were concurred in by the House on Friday. The clause as it passed the House authorized the district judges to make the appointments of the marshals. The Senate amendments place that duty upon the Circuit courts of the United States for the districts in which such marshals are to perform their duties, but should there be no session of the Circuit court, then the district judges are authorized to convene their courts for that purpose. With this amendment, the bill will go to Mr. Hayes for his approval or veto, annulling the partisan character of the Federal election law which he would not permit to be repealed in the last Congress. The regulations provided for in this amendment, proposed

by Mr. Garfield, but opposed by his party, giving an equal representation to the several political parties in the selection of their officials, and requiring the appointees to be men of good character, is so fair and proper in themselves, that it is difficult to believe that Mr. Hayes will withhold his approval.

## The Law Vindicated.

Judge Pearson on Monday sentenced the convicted Legislative bribers, William H. Kemble, Emile J. Petroff, Charles B. Salter, Wm. F. Rumbarger and Jesse R. Crawford, each to one year in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars. The Judge in imposing the sentence delivered a lecture of some length to the prisoners, setting forth the flagrancy of the crime of corrupting members of the Legislature, referring to the fact that the prevalence of this crime had assumed such gigantic proportions in Pennsylvania that the Constitutional Convention had made stringent remedial provisions for its suppression, which were incorporated into the laws by the Legislature. None of the prisoners could plead ignorance of the statutes, and certainly could not claim exemption from the penalty of violation. While the public may sympathize with these men, and regret the unfortunate position in which they are placed, yet it must be a source of general gratulation that the law has been vindicated and a cautionary notice given to all that a halt must be made in the general and degrading corruptions which have so marked and stained the legislation of Pennsylvania. It has been a crying evil for many years, as well as a source of unbounded fraud upon the people's resources, that called for prompt and condign punishment on the perpetrators, regardless of their station in life—whether by the millionaire wielding the influence of a great bank, or the more humble individual directing the labor around the State capital. The sentence, although not marked by any severity, which the crime did not justify, is said to have astounded the prisoners, who did not expect to be incarcerated in the penitentiary, but to a temporary detention in jail. The vindication of the law and the admonition its assertion furnishes the vena in and out of our legislative halls, is all the people demanded in the punishment of these men. That has been accomplished. They are no more guilty than hundreds of others who are still at large, and this being the first conviction in the interest of honesty in our legislative halls, the people will not be disposed to antagonize executive clemency discreetly exercised. On this subject the Philadelphia Times remarks: "The battle against the power of the law is now ended and those who made it have had meted out to them a retributive blow that must subdue vindictiveness in every quarter. If the defendants had made the battle by themselves and for themselves, the penalty they have provoked would be regarded by all as more than enough to meet the fullest end of justice, but the known circumstances which dictated their plea of guilty and the known fact that the vengeance of the law for the offenses of many has been concentrated upon them, will plead strongly for their release from penal servitude. They have been compelled to bow to the law and voluntarily return to accept its judgment; they have been doubly fined by forfeited recognizances and by sentence; they are now in prison; they have been bereft of the right to enjoy honor or trust under their own government, and there the offices of the avenging law may safely stop. The same enlightened public opinion that so sensitively resented the attempt to disregard the law by a previous pardon, would now give considerate approval to the interposition of executive clemency. Never was a law more completely vindicated in the great

purpose of all penal laws, than in these cases. It has made the venal shudder at their own vocation; it has multiplied punishment with every degree of its omnipotence; it has rescued a Commonwealth from cupidity within and venality without the Legislature, by its fearful judgment against five men for the crimes of as many thousands, and the unerring tribunal of dispassionate public sentiment would now sanction the exercise of executive clemency as manfully as it opposed it when pardon meant a mockery of public virtue."

## How They Agree.

Grant, Blaine and Sherman have each their political bureau, or headquarters at Washington, and the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has been interviewing them to ascertain authoritatively the prospects of each aspirant. He has come to the conclusion, if he accepts the information obtained as reliable, that Grant, Blaine and Sherman have each got all or nearly all of the delegates so far elected and each will be certain to get the majority of those yet to be elected. He says:

"The friends of the ex-President say they have information that half or more of the Massachusetts delegation will be for Grant from the start, and the remainder will be for him after Edmunds. Senator Edmunds, they say, prefers Grant to any other man, and will soon make public expression of that fact, which will throw all his strength for Grant. The Connecticut delegation is understood to be divided between Blaine, Edmunds and Washburn, and the Grant people say they know that as soon as it is made apparent that the fight is between Grant and Blaine the Edmunds and Washburn delegates will go right over to Grant.

At the Blaine headquarters information from Georgia is to the effect that the delegation to Chicago from that State will stand sixteen for Blaine, four for Sherman and two for Grant. The Grant people have information that it stands ten for Grant, eight for Blaine and four for Sherman, while at the Sherman headquarters it is triumphantly announced that reliable advices from Georgia give twelve for Sherman, six for Blaine and four for Grant. The Sherman bureau has also a dispatch from Staunton, claiming nine of the Virginia delegates for Sherman, with a prospect of two more. To this the Grant men answer that there were but three Sherman men in the entire Virginia convention. The Sherman people claim now that he has positively secured up to date 101 votes. The Blaine men say that Sherman is not in the contest at all, and that the fight is between Blaine and Grant; but the Grant men say that neither Sherman or Blaine will be heard of when the convention meets."

SENATOR BLAINE put his foot into a sharp trap on Monday when at the close of Senator Jonas' scathing review of Kellogg's record, he undertook to break its force by charging upon the majority "a shameless assertion of sectionalism and a defiance of honorable agreement" that the case should not be resurrected. There was not a Senator on the floor, he said, who did not know that Butler, of South Carolina, could never have been seated had not Kellogg been admitted. This called forth disclaimers from the Senators of any such agreement, and a scathing rebuke from Senator Bayard for making charges against Senators which had no foundation in fact, and of which Mr. Blaine had no evidence to present other than an article in a southern newspaper. The misfortune of the Maine Senator is, perhaps, that he is not a lawyer and cannot properly estimate the value of evidence, but the reminder of Mr. Carpenter, a few days ago, ought to have suggested to him a little discretion at least, in the presence of the eminent men surrounding him. He was badly floored.

BOOSTING SHERMAN. The general impression prevailing that the Sherman boom is on the retrograde and the great financier about to join the army of hopeless aspirants, it seems is not well founded. His committee or boosting bureau at Washington claims that his strength is developing rapidly, and that the Secretary and his friends are more sanguine now of success than at any time since the canvass began. They claim 101 votes positively secured on the first ballot. Nothing like faith. Boost him up.

## The State Convention.

The most important State Convention, held by the Democracy of Pennsylvania for many years, convened at Harrisburg on Wednesday, to form a State ticket to be voted for in November next, and to choose delegates to voice the Democracy of the State in the National Convention at Cincinnati, to place in nomination Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Up to the time of going to press this (Wednesday) evening, we have no intelligence as to the organization of the Convention, but have every assurance that harmony will prevail in its deliberations. The only disturbing element—the admission of delegates from Philadelphia—we learn by the Patriot, will probably be compromised in the interest of harmony by the admission of one-half of the regular delegates, recognizing their claim to regularity, and the balance from the Vaux bolters. This of course will neutralize the voice of Philadelphia to some extent in the deliberations, but better this than confusion and discord in the more important work of the convention. The friends of Hancock appear to be in the ascendant, and if instructions are given, the delegates will doubtless represent him in the National Convention.

THE last reason given, according to a Washington correspondent, in favor of a third-term, comes from Judge Mackey, of South Carolina. He favors the nomination of Grant, because if elected, he will create a war with Mexico in order to extend the territory of the United States and add new States to the South. The Judge further adds with great humor, says the correspondent, that "with what the Southern whites have learned from the carpet-baggers they will be able to make New England grit its teeth by showing what can really be done in the way of clearing out a conquered territory."

## GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. Lin Bartholomew has returned to Pottsville from Atlantic City, very much improved in health.

The Commissioners of Cumberland county say that the enforcement of the tramp act there has saved the county \$20,000.

Rev. Thomas Creigh, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the State, died at Mercersburg on Thursday, in his 73d year.

At a meeting of the Berlin Fishing association, held on Friday evening last, Mr. White, the American minister to Germany, delivered an exceedingly practical and acceptable address.

General Harry White will return to Washington the latter part of this week, after having been detained at home for some time by the illness of his mother, which terminated in death last week.

Hon. S. Newton Pettis, while waiting for something to turn up, is at home preparing a lecture entitled "South American Affairs," which will be delivered at Linesville, Crawford county, for the first time this week.

It was rumored on Sunday that Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist, who was charged with wrecking the train upon which the Czar was supposed to be a passenger, had arrived in New York. The report, however, could not be verified.

A destructive tornado swept over the country and vicinity of Macon, Miss., on Sunday night. Telegraph communications are interrupted and meagre reports bring the intelligence of the loss of several lives. Fuller details are hourly expected.

Dennis Kearney's habeas corpus case came up before the Supreme Court in banc on Saturday. The Court decided that it had no power to review its own action, and Kearney was remanded to the House of Correction to serve out the sentence.

Another cyclone struck the north line of Adams county, Illinois, last Friday evening, doing great damage, and went from west to east. Twenty houses and barns are known to be demolished and several persons killed and wounded. Names unknown.

Over three hundred families, who have sustained themselves by the picking and sale of teasberries and whortleberries, are placed in destitute circumstances by the great forest fires in New Jersey last week. The loss in this production in Southern Ocean county alone will aggregate \$75,000 for the season.

The Empress Eugenie's crown, which has just been presented to the church of Our Lady of Victories at Paris, is composed of a row of large brilliants, alternated with golden eagles, whose wings meet above and support a cross of diamonds, while the bandeau contains several large brilliants and superb emeralds set in gold.

Nashville, Tenn., celebrated on Saturday, with much spirit, the centennial anniversary of the city's foundation. There was a grand procession, an address by Governor Marks, an oration by Hon. John M. Bright on "The Pioneers of Tennessee," a prize ode and a sketch of the history of the city. At night the Centennial Industrial Exhibition was opened.

Joseph Seligman, senior member of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers, of New York, died suddenly of heart disease, on Sunday. Mr. Seligman was on his way home from a Southern tour, which he began last summer, to recover his health. Seligman had been an invalid of late years. He was a successful merchant and banker, having with his brothers established the banking house which bears his name.

Mr. Edwin H. Dill, whose sad death at Harrisburg last week is yet fresh in the minds of our readers, was a brother of Colonel Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1878. He resided in the South since 1860, where he was best known as one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune. He was a gentleman of culture and most blameless life and habits, and his fatal illness was the result of aggravated disease, from which he had long suffered.

Last Sunday, for the first time in years, the Sunday law prohibiting labor of any kind was enforced at Louisville, Kentucky. Between midnight and 2 o'clock that morning the police visited all the places which were open, including newspaper offices, and took the names of every person doing work for presentation to the Grand Jury. The list includes all classes—editors, compositors, pressmen, newsboys, saloon keepers and hackmen. The law is very stringent, allowing no work or business except household duties to be done.

At the meeting of the Cabinet, on Friday, Secretary Evarts read a letter from the United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, in regard to the intended visit of the King of Siam to the United States, and urging that the King be treated with every consideration. It was concluded to notify the Congressional Committees on Foreign Affairs of the King's anticipated visit, and to recommend an appropriation sufficient to receive him. The practicability of sending a United States man-of-war to convey him from England was discussed at some length without action, it being thought best to defer the question until the King shall have arrived in Europe. The entire party, including servants, it is thought, will be larger than can be accommodated in a man-of-war.

In the Senate last Friday morning Mr. Jacobs, late chairman of the Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse, replying to some comments made by Senator Woodin in his remarks in the Senate on Thursday, concerning his support of Mr. Tilden, said: As chairman of the convention he advocated no man's claims. If he acted fairly, he set an example for Republican conventions to follow. The speech made yesterday attracted some attention—why, he did not know. I stood by every word I said there. I go to Cincinnati pledged to no man. It was the unanimous sense of the Syracuse Convention that the delegates should go free and unpledged. When we reach Cincinnati if we find Tilden the strongest man we will support him. My own individual opinion to-day is that Tilden is not the strongest man; but if the convention thinks he is the Democracy will support him.

Rev. David X. Junkin, D. D., formerly of Hollidaysburg, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church for seven years, died at the home of his son, Martinsburg, Va., on Friday. Deceased was born at Hope Mills, Pa., and graduated at Jefferson College in 1831. He studied theology at Princeton, and was pastor of the Greenwick Presbyterian church, Warren county, New Jersey, from 1834 until 1851. From 1851 to 1853 he was pastor of the F Street church, Washington, D. C., and pastor of Hollidaysburg, from 1853 to 1860. He served as chaplain at the United States Naval Academy from 1860 to 1862, and the two following years as chaplain on board the frigate Colorado. He was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Chicago from 1864 to 1866, and from 1866 has been pastor at New Castle, Pa., a position he quitted only at death. Dr. Junkin was a polished and versatile writer, and has written some beautiful hymns.

The following additional particulars of Saturday night's storm in the west have been received at Chicago: At Farmers' City, Ill., the creeks and sloughs are higher than ever known before. Fences, culverts, bridges, walks, etc., were carried off. Chas. Strausbury was drowned while trying to cross a creek on horseback. Near Taylorville the cyclone was terrific. Many houses were demolished and the inmates killed, crippled or carried away. Many are rendered homeless by the storm, which lasted from 7 p. m. until midnight. Alonzo Callers' house was blown to atoms, one of his children killed outright and another carried off and found dead in the morning. Mrs. T. J. Langley was killed. John Gessner's skull was fractured and he will die. A man named Watts and his wife were blown about a quarter of a mile locked in each other's arms. They were found badly cut, bruised and insensible. T. W. Brentz, Mr. Elliot, wife and two children, the little daughter of Edward Leigh, and Thomas Hill, were injured. Hundreds of cattle and hogs were crippled or killed, and fowls were found stripped of their feathers in the line of the cyclone.