

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, June 10, 1880.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, of Philadelphia.

BOB INGERSOLL has been in attendance at the Chicago Convention, and is forced to modify his views very materially. He is now satisfied there is a hell. Evidence of its existence in the convention was so manifest that Robert could no longer doubt.

ENGLISH, the desperate outlaw of Elk county, is still at large. He is fully armed, and expresses his determination not to be taken alive. He spent two nights last week on the lower branch of the Sinnemahoning, and talks freely of the murder he committed.

HEBREWS need not apply. Lachmeyer, proprietor of the St. Marks Hotel at Staten Island, N. Y., has given notice that no Hebrews need apply for accommodation at the St. Mark, during the present season. It will doubtless cause great distress in Jerusalem when it is known that a narrow minded blockhead up in New York cannot afford to divide his hospitality with the Israelites.

DAVID MOUAT, of Philadelphia, one of the Pennsylvania representatives at Chicago, seeking the nomination of the plumed knight as the Republican candidate for President, is to be placed upon trial for gross election frauds on his return. He endeavored to avoid a trial by technical objections to the bill of indictment, but the court has overruled them, and this President-maker will have to go upon his trial. Mouat may go to the penitentiary, but that will not keep Republican politicians from prating about a pure ballot. What a pure set they are!

Now for the Greenbackers! Chicago is favored with another National Convention this week. The Greenbackers went into council there yesterday, and it is to be hoped they will be more orderly than the convention in session during the last ten days. Those choice spirits of order and decency, Kallouch and Kearney of California, are to participate in its deliberations, which assures calm and intelligent consideration of the important issues to be discussed. The leading candidates for the Presidential nomination are B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and the decayed humbug of Pennsylvania, Hendrick B. Wright, with, perhaps, Frank Hughes and Brick Pomeroy, hid in the woods as dark horses.

THE Wallace committee, says the Washington Post, which has done good service in exposing the rascalities of election deputy marshals, and the bribery and corruption prevalent in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, has been authorized to continue its valuable labors during the recess of Congress. There is much work for this committee yet to perform. It has brought to light many startling facts. It has shown—so conclusively—that the sole purpose for which the election deputies have been employed has been to increase the Radical vote, not only at the cost of the public treasury, but the expense of decency, good order and outrageous violations of personal liberty. There are few more disgraceful chapters in our political history than the testimony of Republican officials in New York and Philadelphia, while the story of disfranchisement and intimidation in Rhode Island and Massachusetts has given the country a vivid conception of the possibilities of Radicalism. But the field has not thoroughly worked. The facts adduced are but suggestive hints of what is to come.

Garfield and Arthur.

After a week of acrimonious and desperate conflict between the cohorts of Grant, Blaine and Sherman, the convention at Chicago, on Tuesday afternoon, settled the contest by casting aside the prominent candidates and placing the honors of a nomination upon the shoulders of General James A. Garfield, of Ohio. This was accomplished after thirty-five ballots had been taken in which the members of the convention adhered to their favorites with remarkable tenacity. Starting with the first ballot on Monday, Grant had 304 votes, Blaine 284, Sherman 93, Edmunds 34, Washburne 30 and Windom 10. On the 35th ballot, Grant had 313, Blaine 257, Sherman 119, Edmunds 11, Washburne 33, Windom 3, and Garfield 5. At this point came the break. Weary with the week's strife and convinced of the hopelessness of the effort to nominate Blaine, the friends of the plumed knight stamped almost in mass to the reverend soldier statesman of Ohio and secured his nomination—the formal ballot, the 36th, resulting as follows: Garfield 399, Grant 306, Blaine 42, Sherman 3, and Washburne 5. Associated with Garfield, we have the name of Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice President.

This ticket is by no means a strong one. On the Republicans it has fallen with a cold chill. Many may regard it as respectable, though very few have received it with anything like enthusiasm. Garfield is a man in the prime of his years—being about forty-eight—and has for a long time been in public life. He began his career as a lawyer and preacher, and was for a short period connected with a literary institution. He served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, but gained little or no distinction as a soldier. Before the close of the war he was elected to the lower branch of Congress from the strong Republican district of the Western Reserve, composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Mahoning and Trumbull, and has continued a member of the House ever since. At the last session of the Ohio legislature he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Mr. Thurman whose term expires on the fourth of March next.

While Garfield has learning and ability, he lacks force of character, and there is much in his public record that will not stand the light of day. As soldier he was more useful as a member of a military commission formed to convict than as a fighting man in the field, and it was while serving on a board of that kind that he aided in passing an unjust sentence upon Fitz John Porter. In his civil career, as a member of Congress, there are also dark spots that will trouble his friends to wash clean. For instance, in that disgraceful credit mobilier business his name was found in the celebrated memorandum book carried by Oakes Ames. It can also be charged that he figured with one De Golyer in a swindle upon the city of Washington through a pavement contract. These things will require explanation before Mr. Garfield can be regarded by the people of the United States as one worthy of their confidence and support. He served as a leading member of the infamous electoral commission that aided so much in cheating the people out of their honestly elected President in 1876. This will likewise be remembered and must be avenged by every lover of fair play and of honesty in public affairs. Chester A. Arthur, the tail of the ticket, is a New York politician at one time connected with the custom house in that city. He has never done anything to show special fitness for the Vice Presidency and why he should have been chosen for the place over men like Hawley and Woodford, or even Bruce, is hard to understand. The Chicago managers have done their work in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to Democrats. They have placed before the country a weak ticket that is certain to be defeated.

Answer the Questions.

Census enumerators here as well as elsewhere seem to have some difficulty in some cases in securing the proper answers to their questions. Many people seem to be ignorant of the fact that answering these questions is compulsory upon them. The law upon this subject is very explicit and it is published below for general information.

In order that the census enumerator may have authority to compel the full replies to the questions for information, a section of the law regulating the census fixes a fine or imprisonment for non-compliance. The act states:

SEC. 14. That each and every person more than 20 years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family, shall be, and each of the party is required if thereto requested by the Superintendent, supervisor or enumerator, to render a true account to the best of his or her knowledge of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$100. And every president, secretary, treasurer, general agent, or managing director of every corporation from which answers to any of the schedules provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the superintendent, supervisor or enumerator, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any of the inquiries authorized by this act, such officers or agent shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than \$500, or more than \$10,000, to be recovered in action of debt, in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of and to the use of the United States, and in addition thereto shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5. That all fines and penalties imposed by this act may be enforced by indictment or by appropriate action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction where such offences have been committed or forfeitures incurred.

THE EATON BILL, providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the tariff, has passed the Senate. The commission is to be composed of nine members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to receive as compensation \$10 per diem when on actual duty, with actual traveling and other necessary expenses, and with power to appoint a stenographer and messenger. It is to "take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, or a revision of the existing tariff, and the system of internal revenue law, upon a scale of justice to all interests; and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it, said commission is to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable."

The commission is required to make final report of the result of the investigation on the 1st Monday of January, 1881. If the bill passes the House important results may accrue from this commission in fixing a more uniform and equitable rate of duties. At any rate it will have the merit of tiding over a vexed question which the present Congress seems to approach with great tremor, even so far as it is asked to relieve the country and the public intelligence from some most unwarranted and unnecessary burdens. But even delay in this particular may be compensating, if the commission is honestly chosen, and will honestly investigate with a purpose of eliminating the tariff question from party politics, and so far as possible relieving the people of onerous duties laid with a view to enrich particular interests at the expense of the masses. A tariff for protection merely is wrong in principle, never can be stable or justifiable, and in the end works disastrously to those who expect to profit by it, and is a downright oppression and fraud upon the people generally.

CONKLING, Cameron, Logan! "Farewell, a long farewell, to all our greatness!"

The Republican Platform.

The platform of principles adopted by the Republicans at Chicago seems to be as wishy-washy as the ticket made up of Garfield and Arthur. Even leading Republican newspapers are disgusted with it. Hear the New York Times:

When the Committee on Resolutions turn from their account of the past to consider the present and the future, they fall, we regret to say, even further below the level of the task assigned them. They fail to clearly understand the issues which are actually involved in the pending contest, and they appear incapable of formulating the sentiment and conviction of the party with reference to them either with accuracy or vigor. For this failure and for this incapacity sincere Republicans have a distinct right to criticize them with severity. The committee unquestionably had a vague idea of the general views of the party—its conviction that the National Government has the power and should assume the duty to protect every citizen in the free and complete exercise of the suffrage in national elections and its desire that the results which have been obtained from the financial policy of the Government while under Republican control should be made secure; but upon both these subjects they have expressed themselves with singular lack of precision and completeness. They make not the remotest reference to any possible policy for the future regarding the currency, either the legal tenders or the silver. Their allusion to the tariff is a foolish repetition of the platform of 1876, and shows that they have no conception of the change which has taken place in the sentiment of the party and of the whole country since then, or of the duty and the obligation which present themselves in this connection at the present moment. On the other hand the committee have seen fit to introduce several declarations which in no wise reflect the general opinion of the party, and which are calculated to excite dissent and confusion. Of these, that against the Chinese is, perhaps, the most conspicuous for its maladroitness and its obvious spirit of buncombe. It is intended to catch votes on the Pacific coast, but bids for sectional votes are not in order in a national platform, and this one adds to the fault of narrowness that of ambiguity amounting almost to duplicity. The resolution asks nothing sufficiently definite for legislative action, but only seems to ask what a purely local and by no means entirely rational sentiment for the moment requires. Another of the declarations which do not express the general sentiment of the party is that in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding appropriations by the several States in aid of sectarian schools. However opposed so such appropriations Republicans as individuals may be—and they are not entirely unanimous even in this—not one in a thousand of the party has even considered the notion of forbidding them in the Federal Constitution. The proposition is an ill considered one; it is not a fair expression of any conviction of the party, and it does not deserve a place in a national platform.

IN THE FIELD. The infamous 8 to 7 Electoral Commission is now fairly in the field. The nomination of Garfield by the Republican National Convention makes the fraud by which the Presidential office was stolen and the verdict of the people at the ballot box set at naught a direct issue. The Republican nominee was an active member of that commission, and contributed largely in consummating the fraud. The challenge thus made will be cheerfully met by the Democracy, with a determination to vindicate the integrity of our free institutions, as well as to render odious the traitors who assailed them by the outrageous acts in which the Republican candidate was one of the infamous 8.

GEN. GORDON, who recently resigned his seat in the United States Senate, made a speech at a recent reception given him at Augusta, Ga., in which he confessed that he was an aspirant for Vice President, but declared it was on Mrs. Gordon's ticket, and that the Senate over which he will preside is composed of the little Gordons at his suburban home near Atlanta.

THE friends of Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, so anxious for his nomination for the Vice Presidency, had a painful experience at Chicago. They learned to their sorrow that when nominations for high offices are to be made, "no niggers need apply."

BLAINE was the first to send congratulations to Garfield. We do not believe the third termers had any to extend in that direction.

THE field of honor must be a curious patch of ground. Goss and Ryan, our own dearly beloved exemplars of the noble art of punching, met a short time ago and punished each other severely with their fists. The papers all called the place on which they made beasts of themselves the field of honor. The other day the Marquis Gil De Olivers and the Count De Lardi, two Spanish noblemen, hid themselves from the enervating sun of Castile to Belgium, where Mr. Gil De Olivers succeeded in sending Mr. De Lardi to the happy hunting grounds. The cablegram which announced this pleasant item of news had something to say about the field of honor. Following closely upon this the intelligence reached us that M. Henri Rochefort, the banished Parisian journalist, and M. Koechline, had met on the field of honor on the Belgian frontier, and that M. Henri Rochefort had enriched the soil of the German dependency to the tune of several quarts of good, rich, red blood, the result of an incision made by the deftly handled sword of M. Koechline. The field of honor was also casually mentioned in connection with this inspiring information. Altogether the field of honor is getting badly mixed up, and we suggest that an international commission composed of Goss, Ryan, Billy Edwards, Paul De Cassagnac, M. Henri Rochefort and the Marquis Gil De Olivers be called to settle the boundaries of this much abused "field."

THE Springfield Republican, in an editorial on Mr. Hoar's wild and incoherent tirades against the Democracy, reminds that narrow-gauge statesmen of "the evil of appointing under Federal power numberless officials in doubtful cities, of one party and partisan in character, to exercise not merely National authority but wide-sweeping and often corrupt party influence upon the result of elections." In the same connection the Republican says the Democratic party "cut down the expenses \$40,000,000 a year at the critical period when a surplus revenue was necessary to the accumulation of a fund with which to resume specie payments, and after the Republican party had utterly failed to respond to the demand for retrenchment." It is as gratifying as it is exceptional to find so much truth and candor in a journal of the Radical faith.

THE PRESTIGE GONE! Don has fallen and fails to meet the expectations of his admirers. His inefficiency as a lieutenant, and his whining appeals to be spared removal from his chairmanship will disenchant many who looked upon him as the great mogul in Pennsylvania politics. He ought not to have ventured so far from home without the companionship of the paternal Cameron. The management of a great menagerie in Chicago is quite a different thing from the control of a monkey show in Pennsylvania. Don was not equal to it. The elephant was too large and obstreperous.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES received one vote in the Chicago convention, and the Philadelphia Times thinks the man who inflicted that indignity upon him should have been taken from the convention and put into a Federal office without a moment's delay.

THE Reverend General DeGolyer Credit Mobilier Electoral Commission Garfield will not make the strongest candidate for President ever nominated for that exalted position, and our Republican friends will be convinced of that fact long before next November.

WHEN the famous stock jobber, Jay Gould, found that he couldn't secure Blaine he took the next best for his purposes that was before the convention. His friends forced the nomination of Garfield.

"OUR OLD COMMANDER," retires to the quiet shades of Galena, and his peaceful slumbers will ne'er again be broken by visions of a third term.

THE Plumed Knight took it all this time without a sun stroke.

For the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

The Battle of the Bosses.

When the Plumed Knight takes the water, and is forced unconditionally to surrender to Sherman's first lieutenant as a last resort, and kick at Grant's 305 cohorts by securing the nomination of Garfield, of Ohio, for the Presidency after the 35th ballot, satisfied that Cameron and Conkling's "unit rule" and "third term" is politically *killt*, and our "old commander" laid upon the shelf for all time to come by the fusiliers and stipendiaries, white and black, of the Convention, the result may be considered the political death of both Grant and Blaine. So mote it be. But what is to become of Cameron's little chieftains in this county? What part will they act? True, they acted faithfully to Cameron's commands, as they are in the habit of doing whenever he sounds the clarion. In due time he will no doubt give them the cue they are to play, and it will be their obedience to obey—as he has their fealty and servility.

WELSH & SANDS' SHOW.—Of Welsh & Sands' show, which will be in Bellefonte, on Monday, June 14th, the Leavenworth Kansas Times, of April 14th, has this to say:

"The above named establishment made a better display on our streets yesterday morning than ever occurred on a similar occasion. Thousands of people lined the streets, and every window seemed full of expectant humanity, with three bands playing, plumes waving, beautiful ladies, gallant knights in armor, and an usually brilliant array of cages, vans, chariots, Ute chiefs in hunting costume mounted, the electric light engine, steam piano playing its lively strains, camels in harness, mirth provoking mardi gras characters, and certainly the largest and smallest elephants ever seen here; enormous crowds attended the afternoon and evening show. The entire exhibition was the most satisfactory that has ever visited Leavenworth, the management fulfilled all the promises made by them through their advertisements."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt has been promoted from Third to First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad in place of Mr. Roberts who succeeds Col. Scott as President.

Mr. Hayes has approved the bill appropriating \$100,000 for an emblematic and commemorative monument over the site of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Va.

A three-year old daughter of Archibald Thompson, of Brandywine Village, Del., was burned to death on Sunday by her clothing catching fire from some matches with which she was playing.

Mrs. Joseph Bushnell, of Titusville, died in that place the other day from a singular cause. Her father died of erysipelas last week and her blood was poisoned by kissing his dead body. Mrs. Bushnell's little daughter, Ella, kissed her mother and is not expected to live.

The Empress of Russia died when asleep and none of the members of the Imperial family were present, as they were not aware that her death was so near. On Saturday the remains of her Imperial Majesty were conveyed to the palace chapel in an open coffin, borne by the czar, and eighteen grand dukes.

Dr. Benjamin Becker, of Pottsville, who has reached his 80th year, has been admitted with his wife to the Schuylkill County Almshouse. He twice amassed a fortune and lost it each time in speculation. At one time he was superintendent of the almshouse of which he is now an inmate.

Col. A. C. Noyes, who holds a claim of \$600 against the M. E. Church, of Westport, has agreed to cancel the claim if the congregation will raise money enough to put the church in repair. The Colonel once replied to a minister who asked him whether he belonged to the Church at that place, by saying that "the church belonged to me."

A Pennsylvania paper says that Col. Thos. A. Scott has never been a heavy holder of Pennsylvania stock until recently, when he increased his holdings to a matter of two thousand shares. He is believed to be worth \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and his income is put at \$200,000. The Philadelphia Ledger says it has no means of verifying this statement, but presumes it is correct.

The mints are still turning out \$2,000,000 of silver a month, and the dead mass in the treasury vaults weighs over five hundred tons. This is in the New York sub-treasury alone, where there are \$28,000,000 in silver. It puzzles the treasury department to know where to store it all. Merchants don't care to have it in circulation but still the stamping process goes steadily forward.

An ex-cadet, who resigned from West Point because he whaled a colored cadet, relates the little incident as follows: "Subsequently, in discussing the matter, myself and F. D. Grant, who was in my class, bounced the colored boy and gave him a severe drubbing, beating him over the head with a tennep and laying him up for a time. An investigation into the affair was had, the matter of beating the colored boy was sifted down to myself and young Grant and we were both notified that we could resign or be discharged. Either young Grant or I had to go and I went."