

# The Centre Democrat.

SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 2.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

NO. 25.

## The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, June 17, 1880.

### Democratic State Ticket.

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

### The Great Conspiracy.

During the Presidential campaign of 1876, the supporters of Hayes, through their newspapers, in pamphlets, on the stump, and by every other possible means, attempted to convince and satisfy the masses of the people that there was a plain and clear distinction between the principles and policy of the Republican party and "Grantism." That the former was not responsible for the latter; and that the people might safely elect a republican President, without any danger of perpetuating "Grantism." The managers of the campaign upon that side, recognized the absolute necessity of this course. The lawlessness and corruption of Grant's administration had made even his name odious to the people. It was therefore necessary to impress the people with the idea that the Republican party was not responsible for his crimes, and that the reforms demanded by the people could be made "inside the party." It is hardly necessary to say that the Republican leaders did not believe this; that they did not intend that "Grantism" should cease with his administration; or that obedience to the constitution and laws, and official honesty and integrity should ever be reinstated as the policy of the Federal Government. That all these promises of reform were made for the sole purpose of obtaining votes the sequel abundantly shows.

When the election was over, and it was known that a majority of nearly a million of the white voters of the Union and more than quarter of a million of all the voters had distrusted their promises of "reform in the party" and had therefore voted for Tilden and Hendricks, all the leaders of the Republican party united in determining to thwart the will of the people, and reverse the decision of the majority. We say *all* the leaders united in this. They differed among themselves only as to the means of doing it. Morton and his followers, being the more bold and fearless portion of the party, proposed to do it openly and boldly, by having the President of the Senate count Hayes in regardless of the protest of the House of Representatives and enforcing that count by the army. Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar and their followers, less bold, but more cunning, proposed to accomplish the same result through the agency of the "Electoral Commission." The Democrats, knowing that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, and believing that Senators, Representatives and Judges of the supreme court, when bound by an oath to decide according to law and justice, would recognize the obligation of that oath, accepted the "Electoral Commission." In accepting this tribunal, the Democratic statesmen demonstrated how feebly they realized to what a fearful extent "Grantism" had been impressed upon the minds and hearts of all the Republican leaders in eight years. Contempt for law, and utter disregard of official oaths, and a corrupt use of public money, are the cardinal and distinguishing traits of "Grantism." The whole mass of Republican politicians had become thoroughly imbued with all of these traits.

But before the electoral commission was created, the whole power of Grant's administration had been used to falsify the returns of enough States to enable the commission to count Hayes in. Portions of the army were sent to South Carolina and Louisiana to protect the returning board in their work of fraud and forgery. Commissioners were sent by Grant himself into the

necessary number of States, to assist and encourage the returning board to commit these crimes against the people. Would he have done this, had he supposed the principles and practices of his administration would be repudiated by his successor? Would Don Cameron, then Secretary of War, have sent his faithful friend and agent, R. W. Mackey, to Florida to purchase a member of the returning board to make a return so foul and false that it was repudiated by the Republican supreme court of that State, if he had known that he would be dismissed as Secretary of War, and the practices which Grant had approved would no longer be tolerated in the Cabinet of his successor? No. Then no doubt existed that "Grantism" was to be perpetuated, otherwise the "great fraud" would never have been perpetrated and the people's choice, Tilden and Hendricks, would have been peaceably inaugurated.

But Hayes was not a leader. He was a small man, a weak man, but inclined to be honest. He was induced to take the office to which he knew he was not elected, because of the good he was told he could do the country without destroying the Republican party. He believed that the reforms promised should be realized, and that he could produce them. He had heard so often during the campaign that "Grantism" and "Republicanism" were two different things that he believed it, and supposed that he was put in office by his party to save it from the corroding and destroying principles of his predecessor. When he came to form his Cabinet, he retained none of the old members. Some of them, including Cameron, had to be fairly kicked out. Of the seven cabinet ministers appointed, a majority of them, Everts, Devens, Schurz and Key had opposed Grant's last election. Hayes was pledged to "civil service reform." He soon issued his celebrated civil service reform order. This we believe he did in good faith. He soon learned, however, that the leaders of his party never intended that the reform they had so lavishly promised should be carried out. Had Hayes, with his principles, been a "strong man," he would have reformed the Government in spite of his party. But being a very weak man, the stalwarts soon had him bound hand and foot. They, however, had been deceived and were disappointed.

When Hayes in the formation of his cabinet ignored the prominent men who surrounded Grant, they entered into the great conspiracy to put Grant back into the Presidency, and never again to trust to the accident of an election. Great sums of money were raised, a government vessel was taken, and Grant was sent to study the despotisms of Europe and Asia, civilized, semi-civilized and barbarous, in order better to qualify him for the role he was to play in this country. The time of his return, the receptions, his tour to Cuba and Mexico were all arranged as part of the machinery by which his nomination was to be forced upon the party. That successful, it was determined that votes should not stand in the way of his inauguration. Thirty-five electoral votes were to be given to him in New York by the legislature. Emisaries were to be sent to the South, wherever the negro population was large, to stir up strife and to produce collisions between the black and white races, in order that the new Secretary of War might have an excuse for sending troops there to prevent an honest election. And if the worst came to worst, Wheeler, the Vice President was to count Grant in, in return for his having been counted in, and the army and navy were to be used if necessary to keep the people in subjection. This was the plain purpose of the Grant leaders. This is what they have been working at for more than three years. This is the great peril which was averted by the defeat of Grant at Chicago. Let the people rejoice, not at the nomination of Garfield, but at the failure of the "Great Conspiracy," to overthrow the Republic.

### A Model Civil Service Reformer.

The duplicity of the leaders of the Republican party in dealing with the people is well illustrated by the nomination of Chester A. Arthur for the exalted and important office of Vice President. In the platform made at Chicago they resolve that "the Republican party, adhering to the principle affirmed by its last National convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete."

Upon this platform of civil service reform they immediately proceeded to place a man to receive the votes of the country who less than two years ago was bounced out of the custom house at New York, because of the grossly corrupt manner in which he administered its affairs while filling the position of collector of customs. How does it read? For Vice President—Chester A. Arthur. The following is the testimonial of character written out by the present administration, upon which he stands before the country.

"You have made the Custom House a centre of partisan political management."

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered."

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."

Could a blacker picture of official delinquency be drawn? According to Mr. Hayes, the custom house, under the administration of this man Arthur, was turned into a political machine, and it became necessary to remove him in order that the office of Collector might be "honestly administered." John Sherman, charges that he continued and increased "gross abuses of administration;" paid salaries to persons who never rendered services to the government, and permitted his subordinates to take bribes. This is the mark made by Arthur as collector of customs under the Hayes' administration, but notwithstanding his discreditable character he was considered by the Chicago convention a fit person to be one of the representatives of civil service reform. He is honored with a nomination for the second office in the gift of the people, but we much mistake the temper of the times if this model specimen of a dishonest public official, and the impudent and hypocritical pretense with which he is paraded before the public, do not receive a lasting and salutary rebuke next November.

The National Convention of the Greenback Labor party, including representatives of the Women's Rights and Social Labor or Communist organizations, met at Chicago last week, and after four days and one night of noise and confusion placed the following ticket in the field: For President, Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa; for Vice President, Gen. E. J. Chambers, of Texas. The convention passed the usual resolutions denouncing the financial system of the government and everything else that does not square with the peculiar whims of the various shades of fanaticism of which the body was composed.

Good nominations at Cincinnati will insure the overthrow of radicalism in November. This is something for which to hope, and something for which to work. With the defeat of the Radical party, it goes at once to pieces, and the pernicious influences and practices it has thrown into the Federal government will be forever eradicated.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS has sent a message to the Senate, signed by Rutherford B. Hayes, in which the *de facto* President refuses his assent to the bill providing for the appointment of Deputy Marshals by the United States Courts. It will be remembered that a bill containing the same provisions as the one alluded to, was also vetoed by Mr. Hayes on the ground that it was attached to an appropriation bill. His ground of objection was that it was a rider, but he intimated at the same time, that if the bill came to him as a separate proposition he would give it his approval. The present standard bearer of the Republican party had previously said from his place in the House, that the present system of naming these marshals was odious and unjust, and that the appointments should be entirely non-partisan. The man who is religiously drawing Mr. Tilden's salary, has deliberately slapped the face of the responsible head of his party, and has as usual stultified himself and given the lie to his own words. The vetoed bill, provided that the appointment of these unnecessary officers should be made by the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and should be taken in equal proportion from each of the political parties. We give the exact language of the proposed law, as to the character of the men to be chosen: "That they shall be well known citizens, of good moral character and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office." As a specimen of hypocritical and specious reasoning this last message is the most disgraceful that ever came from the same questionable source. Of course nothing better could be expected. So obviously just a measure could not possibly command the assent of the man who stole the highest office in the gift of the American people.

It is gratifying to note the excellent character of the nominations for State offices that have thus far been made by the Democrats of the Western States. In Indiana, Hon. Frank Landers heads the State ticket as the candidate for Governor. He has served faithfully as a Democratic representative in Congress, has a record for integrity that cannot be assailed, and, next to Governor Hendricks, is the strongest man with the people in the State. His nomination insures Indiana for the Democrats this fall beyond the shadow of a doubt. In Illinois, the same honor has been conferred upon Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, after Douglass, the ablest representative that State ever had in the United States Senate, where he served for twelve years. The nomination of Mr. Trumbull means work, and places Illinois in the list of doubtful States, with a reasonable probability that it will be carried by the Democrats. All that the Democratic party now needs to bring a decisive and splendid victory to its banners this fall is careful and judicious action at Cincinnati next week. There is an earnest call for good nominations and a sound enunciation of principles, and we have an abiding faith that the party will not be disappointed in either.

We don't deem it a matter of any considerable importance to the American people, whether or not Caleb N. Taylor, or W. A. M. Grier was the original Garfield man. Taylor always has opposed everybody that anyone else was for. Therefore it might seem probable that Taylor was the man. But Luzerne county is entitled to all the honor which clusters around the discoverer of the great friend of De Golyer. Bucks must now close her paternal arms about Taylor and hold him in reserve for future Presidential conquests. Grier was the Moses who led the Republican legions into Garfield's camp, and unto him is due the reward. Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars, and let the irrepressible conflict between Bucks and Luzerne cease. The idea of November will bring but little comfort to either

THE venerable Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, father of the present Senator Thomas F. Bayard, died at his residence in Wilmington, Delaware, on Sunday morning last, at the age of eighty-one years. Ex-Senator Bayard was an old time statesman of great ability and sterling integrity of character. The Philadelphia Times remarks that "more than a decade has passed since he retired from public life and his mantle fell upon the shoulders of his now more distinguished son; but the example that he set in eighteen years of Congressional life will endure for a long while to come. The best remembered incident of his life, after all, is that connected with that source of woe to many other statesmen, the Credit Mobilier business. Of all whose names were involved in that scandal he alone came out with clean hands. When some of the stock was offered him as a matter of personal friendship by an adventurer (not Mr. Oakes Ames), the venerable Bayard declined to receive it, as he could not consistently with my views of duty vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest." It is a strange co-incidence that the death of this good man should be nearly simultaneous with the nomination of one who did accept the stock under the same circumstances for President of the United States. James A. Bayard was a Christian statesman in the best sense of that abused word.

RUSSELL ERRETT, the rotund Congressman from Pittsburgh, and proprietor of the Commercial-Gazette of that city, with his colleague, Col. Tom Bayne of Allegheny, refused to vote for De Golyer Garfield when he was the caucus nominee of their party for speaker of the House. Wm. D. Kelley, the stalwart member from the fourth Philadelphia district, joined his disgruntled party associates from the western wilds and sulked in the corridors of the capitol while the vote was being taken. Rise up, gentlemen, and tell an impatient public how very anxious you are to fall weeping upon the breast of the Chicago nominee.

"But yesterday the word of Caesar might have stood against the world; now, then, he there, And none so poor to do him reverence."

How aptly and impressively do these words describe the present state of our defeated Caesar? Even General Beaver could not, in the course of his reception speech on last Friday evening, fresh from the fray at Chicago, find it in his heart to utter one word in behalf of his beaten, bruised and disgraced favorite, after having so nobly stood by him through thirty-six ballots in the convention. "Alas, how are the mighty fallen!"

### ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Judge Wagner was the most conspicuous figure at the night exhibition of the circus. He was seated in an arm chair in front of the band, and with his expansive chest covered with an elegant, flowered buff vest, presented a picture at once striking and crushing. He was taken by the vast audience to be the proprietor of the show, and as such was the cynosure of all eyes. His remarkable resemblance to Adam Forepaugh was doubtless the cause of the mistake.

The Journal informs us that the venerable James Sayres and wife, well remembered in Bellefonte, are at present residing at the home of their son-in-law, Mr. E. M. Sturdevant, in Phillipsburg.

J. N. Casanova, Esq., left for New York on Friday, and from thence will proceed to Cincinnati as delegate to the Democratic Convention. So says the Phillipsburg Journal.

Last Friday, Mr. Baldwin, the general P. & E. R. R. superintendent came to town from Snow Shoe, and, after tarrying a few hours at the Bush House was called for by a special train, leaving town at five o'clock.

No discovery in the history of the world has aroused the people more and claimed the attention of medical men, equal to the discovery of the wonderful ingredient contained in the Day Kidney Pad.

The Borough fathers have given the Spring Engineer a neat green boat wherein to clean out vegetable growth, and he, very sensibly, has anchored it in the middle of the spring that boys may not be exposed to danger by using it.

—Young man and older parent as you read this local column ponder the following:

"One night often destroys a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day forever empty. Night is sin's harvesting time. More sin and crimes are committed in one night than in all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than the country. The street lamps like a file of soldiers with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begin to gather to the haunts and houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are ablaze with palatial splendor; the theaters are wide open; the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness, hope, out of thousands of lives. The city under the gas-light is not the same as under God's sun-light. The allurements, the perils and pitfalls of night are a hundred-fold deeper and more destructive. Night life in our large cities is a dark problem, whose depth and abysses and whirlpools make us start back with horror. All night long tears are falling, blood is streaming."

Young men, tell me where and how you spend your evenings, and I will write you out a chart of your character and final destiny, with blanks to insert your names. It seems to me an appropriate text would be, "Watchman, what of the night?" Policeman, pacing thy beat, what of the night? What are the young men of the city doing at night! Where do they spend their evenings? Who are their associates? What are their habits? Where do they go out and what time do you see them go out? Policemen, would the night life of young men commend them to their employers? Would it be to their credit?

Make a record of the nights of one week. Put in the morning paper the names of all the young men, their habits and haunts, that are on the streets for sinful pleasure. Would there not be shame and confusion? Some would not dare to go to their place of business; some would not return home at night; some would leave the city; some would commit suicide. Remember, young men that in the retina of the all-seeing Eye there is nothing hid but shall be revealed on the last day."

Very pertinently does the Watchman call attention to the abuse of the public school grounds. Beautiful indeed, are these becoming, and that cattle should roam over them at large is wrong.

Naturally enough, the blame is soonest laid to the teachers. Let us see how justly. On an average twenty-five hundred children open the gates once a day to the shutting of which each time—the only safeguard—no living teacher or director or citizen could attend and do anything else. That teachers are not to be held responsible for damage is hereby made most clear, while an examination of the grounds and the gates with their latches will soon suggest the cause and the remedy. Nothing would so satisfactorily settle the matter as the erection of a substantial turn-stile. Directors think on this, and editor across the way, be thou Moses Meek, or Saul Furey, learn that a wise physician points always and primarily not to the disease but to the remedy.

Mr. Robert McCalmont had his buggy smashed by a runaway horse show-day. "Nell" is a proud steed of Conkling men and step but when the Campbell's a-coming she took to her heels, knocking buggy to pieces, and nearly running into Mr. John P. Harris' carriage. Mr. McCalmont came to town to take home a new buggy but fortunately had not yet hitched to it. Robert, drive slower.

Mr. George Skinner, assistant barber in the shaving saloon of William Mills, visited Buffalo Run last Sabbath a week, and while there gave a quite interesting address to the members of Waddle's Union Sabbath School. George, keep growing in this good work.

A new fast train has been put on the Pennsylvania railroad, called the Chicago Express. It leaves Philadelphia at 9 A. M., Harrisburg, 12.30 P. M., Huntingdon, 3.05, Tyrone, 3.55, Altoona, 4, arriving at Pittsburg at 7.20 P. M., and Chicago at 8.30 the next morning, making the run in 23½ hours.

We are the authorized agents for the sale of the Geiser thrasher and separator, with horse power or Peerless steam engine, at low prices and on favorable terms. We are also agents for the sale of the Heebner patent level-tread horse power, for one or two horses with patent speed regulator, with little giant thrasher and cleaner. All warranted to do good work.

ALEXANDER & CO.

We advise all persons to order fall and winter clothing early. Our heavy weights will be on sale May 1st. 19-1f. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Maj. George D. Pifer, of Philadelphia, has been spending a week with his many friends of Bellefonte. We presume the Major combines business with pleasure and no doubt receives, as he deserves, his full share of patronage. On Tuesday he gave the DEMOCRAT a pleasant call.