

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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The Centre Democrat.

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

Thursday Morning, July 22, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana.
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
R. Emmet Monaghan, William H. Playford.
ELECTORS.
Dist. 1. John Slevin,
2. Edwin A. Pae,
3. John M. Campbell,
4. Gilles Dallet,
5. John N. Moffet,
6. Edwin Waldon,
7. Nathan C. James,
8. George Ellbert,
9. James G. McSparrin,
10. Alfred J. Martin,
11. Adam Geringer,
12. Frank Turner,
13. P. J. Birmingham,
14. H. E. Davis,
15. George A. Post,
16. A. M. Benton,
17. J. P. Linton,
18. John S. Miller,
19. J. O. Saxton,
20. C. M. Bower,
21. T. A. J. Buchanan,
22. Christopher Magee,
23. Robert M. Gibson,
24. Thomas Bradford,
25. Harry W. Wilson,
26. Samuel Griffiths,
27. J. Rose Thompson.

Democratic State Ticket.

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

DR. TANNER, the fasting man in New York, it appears is growing fat on air and water diet. He has now reached the 23d day of his fast, and is represented to be in good condition.

THE Washington Post thinks that sections of the De Golyer pavement, with extracts from the Poland Credit Mobilier report neatly engraven thereon, would make nice badges for the Garfield campaign clubs.

THE Hon. F. E. Belts Hoover, the talented young Representative of the 19th Congressional District, has been unanimously nominated for re-election. The Democracy of Cumberland, York and Adams honor themselves by returning so capable and honest a man to Congress.

SENATOR DON CAMERON, who was last week represented as being dangerously ill at the Warm Springs in Virginia, has returned to his home at Harrisburg in full vigor of health, and it is said with a stomach fully equal to the crow diet he is expected to live upon during the summer and fall.

ARRANGEMENTS are about completed at Chicago, for the grand conclave of Knights Templar to come off in that city next month. No pains have been spared to make this the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in the United States. It is said that 30,000 knights and 12,000 ladies have been provided quarters by the committee in charge of the arrangements.

HOT WORK in Ohio! The Democratic editors of the State of Ohio met at Columbus on the 15th instant and formed a State Association. They determined on an aggressive campaign in solid column, which will be directed by a Central Executive Committee. We may therefore expect to see the principles of the Republican party and the record of its candidates systematically and thoroughly ventilated.

THE Republicans have not yet explained what honest act Gen. Garfield was expected to perform in consideration of the \$5,000 fee he received from De Golyer, who had important interests to be passed upon by the Appropriation Committee, of which Mr. Garfield was chairman. Of course he was too pure to be corrupted by a paltry sum like that, but still explanations are in order.

THE running of two electoral tickets in Virginia, both pledged to Hancock and English—one by the Democrats, and the other by the Mahone Readjusters, will of course give that State to Garfield, unless a compromise is effected. We trust, however, that the Democracy of "old Virginia" will be equal to the occasion, and will not permit her electoral vote to be frittered away merely to promote the ambitious views of contending demagogues. But whether or not, it is fortunate that with General Hancock as a candidate, the State of Virginia can be spared without endangering the general result.

Campaign Proprieties.

The leaders and the newspapers of the Republican party, painfully aware of the vulnerable characters of their candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, are beginning to exhibit an undue amount of anxiety over the proprieties that should be observed in conducting the great political campaign that is now before the people of the country. They deprecate a campaign of "mud throwing" and plead for "decency, decorum and dignity" with a pathetic earnestness that is surprising when we consider how little they have practised those virtues in their dealings with political opponents. They pretend to forget the past, and in this mood of forgetfulness to ignore the cruel, indecent and unjustifiable manner in which it has been their habit to assail Democratic candidates, generally on the most flimsy of pretexts, and often on the vilest of fabrications. They are sorely troubled in spirit, and show signs of distress and vexation at the mere thought of the present contest degenerating into one of personal abuse and slander that would certainly excite profound compassion were it not entirely too apparent that all their tender appeals are merely a shallow and transparent mockery of sincerity.

But however that may be, we kindly entreat these over-anxious patriots of the stalwart persuasion to permit their excitement and distress to be soothed into calmness and resignation by the assurance that the Democratic party does not require a campaign of slander to achieve success. With candidates in the field whose characters, public and private, are irreproachable and above taint or suspicion, the Democracy will prefer to rely upon more commendable methods than any of which it is possible for the Republicans to boast of in their past treatment of political opponents. Democrats realize that against Hancock the usual appliances of abuse and misrepresentation fall harmless to the ground. He stands before the people without a stain or a blot upon his fair fame either as the superb soldier in the field, battling for the life of the government, or as the military governor over a large section of the South, enforcing the principles of law, justice and freedom, upon which our republican institutions are founded.

How is it with his opponent, Mr. Garfield? It is not for Democrats to throw mud at him. His own political friends have told the story, and they told it with emphasis. It was a Republican committee of Congress that fastened upon him his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, not the Democratic party. The De Golyer fee was made known to the public in the same way, and it was a Republican judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Swayne, who refused to enforce a contract between the parties to the iniquitous job for the reason that the taking of five thousand dollars by Mr. Garfield "as a contingent fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation of Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman, was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover against the plainest principles of public policy." When these things are repeated against Gen. Garfield they must not be charged to Democratic account. If they are unfounded and untruthful, it is for Republicans to contradict the records of Congress and the Federal courts which they themselves have made. They must settle the matter themselves and not charge Democrats with dealing in abuse and slander for calling attention to the grave charges made by their own party in proof of the unfitness of James Abraham Garfield to fill the great office for which he is now a candidate.

So too with Chester A. Arthur. It is not Democratic "mud throwing" to say that he is an unfit person to fill the office of Vice President. It was the Hayes administration that drew the picture of an unfaithful public servant, and not the Democratic party. Mr. Arthur was a short time ago collector of customs at the port of New York. Under his control the affairs of this important office became so inefficient and corrupt that the administration was compelled to remove him, and it was Mr. Hayes who wrote that "with a deep sense of my obligation under the constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order that the office may be honestly administered." This damaging charge against the official integrity of Mr. Arthur was supplemented by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, who wrote as follows: "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."

These are the men placed before the country by the Republican party for the most exalted positions within the gift of the people, and we ask in all candor whether it is Democratic abuse, slander or "mud throwing" to present their records as drawn by those in political sympathy and affiliation with them? If the facts are dishonorable and damaging to Garfield and Arthur, it was not Democratic ingenuity or malevolence that invented them. The Republicans themselves have formulated and spread them upon the official documents of the country, and surely it is no violation of the proprieties of campaign ethics to refer to them to the end that voters may know just exactly the kind of men for whom they are asked to cast their ballots.

THE re-union of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps at Harrisburg, last week, drew together about three hundred and fifty members, Gov. Curtin presiding. Judge Henderson, of Carlisle, was the orator of the day and addresses were made by Mayor Patterson, of Harrisburg, General S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., Gen. Robert Patterson and Col. W. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, and Gov. Curtin, the President of the Association. The proceedings, published at length in the Patriot, were highly interesting and evidently afforded great enjoyment to the veterans participating in them.

THE colored people of New Jersey recently held a convention in which they decided to adhere to the Republican party, but demanded representation proportionate to their voting strength. This is but fair. If the colored people of Pennsylvania were to make a similar demand the Republican party would be compelled to divide the offices with this important element of their strength, which they have never yet done. In Philadelphia alone they would be entitled to several members of the legislature.

CHAIRMAN JEWELL of the Republican National Committee and candidate Weaver of the Greenbacks, seem to be playing a game of brag for the Presidency. Jewell has got all the Northern States solid for Garfield, and Weaver has fixed six or eight of the Southern States and a sufficient number in the West to secure his election beyond peradventure. Gen. Hancock may perhaps see them both with a pretty strong hand before the game is played out.

ACCORDING to Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, a contract procured through the "sale of official influence" cannot be enforced in the courts. Garfield will be wiser the next time he is offered a \$5,000 fee to negotiate a paving job in Washington City.

THE RELATIONS of the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer incidents in the career of General Garfield to the Presidential contest, remarks the New York World, are not agreeable, but they are much too important to be overlooked, and the extraordinary prominence into which they have been recently forced by a new and labored attempt of General Garfield himself to explain them will, probably enough, result in making them a decisive cause of his defeat at the polls. Gen. Arthur, who no doubt regards these incidents as relatively trivial, may smile at such a statement as this; but the simple fact that General Arthur is at the foot and General Garfield at the head of the Republican ticket shows that the time has gone by when a majority even of the Republican party can be relied on to vote for candidates on the ground of their passions and their prejudices, and to ignore all consideration of their fidelity or infidelity as stewards of a public trust. The campaign has hardly opened, and yet it is already quite apparent that a ticket of Arthur and Garfield would be stronger in the field than the actual ticket of Garfield and Arthur. General Arthur makes no concealment of his contempt for civil service reform or of his cordial sympathy with Flanagan, who angrily asked the Republicans at Chicago "what they were for if not to get the offices?" But nobody has accused General Arthur, as General Garfield stands accused by an Ohio Republican Judge of the United States Supreme Court—Mr. Justice Swayne—of "a sale of official influence which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy."

WHILE the Democratic party is on the defensive, its organs might as well tell the people of the country how much money Hancock made out of the United Service Petroleum and Mining Company of New York, of which he was president, and in which so many hundreds of soldiers lost their all.—Bellefonte Republican.

And then it will be in order for the Republican organs "to tell the people of the country" all about Garfield's connection with the Venango and Virginia Oil Company, a swindling concern in which he persuaded a large number of his Christian brethren to invest. The lands of this company were represented as lying on the "Hog Back" that runs through western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and as Mr. Garfield is reported to have explained to his credulous victims, it was only necessary to bore a hole through this "Hog Back" in order to strike flowing wells. The oil, however, was never struck.

"SURELY no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands.—Arthur, in his letter of Acceptance.

When Mr. Arthur wrote the above extract from his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Vice President, did he intend to pay a compliment to Hayes and Sherman for kicking him out of the New York custom house in order, as they said, that the office of collector of customs might be "honestly administered?" It reads that way.

THE formal letter of Chester A. Arthur, accepting the Republican nomination for Vice President, has been given to the public, and it is generally conceded to be a much stronger exposition of Republican sentiment than the letter of Garfield. It is "stalwart" throughout, and as a machine document will not fail to delight the followers of Conkling, Cameron and Logan. It waves the ensanguined garment in true regulation style and sneers at the civil service principles of the Hayes administration in a heartless and cruel manner. The "old crowd" comes to the front.

ALAS! for poor Garfield! Now it is "Hog Back" and the Venango and Virginia Oil Company.

JUDGE SWAYNE ON GARFIELD.

A Judicial Opinion, Delivered in 1875, Upon the \$5,000 De Golyer Fee.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE FEE HELD TO BE "A SALE OF OFFICIAL INFLUENCE WHICH NO VEIL CAN COVER."

From Special Dispatch to the New York World.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A decision rendered in 1875 by Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has been called into prominence by the fact that it settles the question of General Garfield's position in the De Golyer matter beyond a doubt, and exposes the weakness and absurdity of the arguments employed by his adherents in the vain hope of purifying his record upon the \$5,000 fee matter. The case in which this opinion of Justice Swayne was rendered was that of Chittenden against McClellan and others. It was tried in Cook county, Ill., in May, 1875, and was decided on appeal in October, 1879, in the United States Supreme Court. It may be said that Justice Swayne is a thorough Republican and an Ohio man. The Supreme Court opinion was delivered in the case of Burke against Child, the case of Chittenden against McClellan being submitted on the arguments and briefs filed in the former suit. Justice Swayne said:

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him \$5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was Chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No councillor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretence of making a legal argument exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The effect of this disclosure on the men here who have endeavored in one form or another to paliate General Garfield's offence cannot be overestimated. It is a shock so severe that they are as yet unable to meet it.

GENERAL NEWS.

John Steele, well-known as "Coal Oil Johnny," is farming near Franklin.

The steamer Dessouk with the Egyptian Obelisk on board arrived at New York yesterday.

The Milton car factory, which was burned in the fire which destroyed the town, will be in running order by August 1.

The State Census has been sufficiently made out to indicate that the aggregate population will amount in the sixty-seven counties to 4,226,000, as against 3,521,950 in 1870, an increase of 704,147, equal to 20 per cent. This will do.

Last week extensive fires again occurred in the oil regions of McKean county near Bradford. A number of oil tanks were struck by lightning and destroyed, and it is estimated that 135,000 barrels were consumed, involving a loss of \$175,000.

Dr. Turner, Secretary of the National Board of Health, at Washington, received a telegram this afternoon from E. B. Thornton, President of the Board of Health of the Memphis district, stating that there is no case of yellow fever nor anything resembling it in Memphis.

Thursday of last week was the annual celebration throughout France of the destruction of the Bastille. The preparations for the fête were made in a manner not excelled in the history of the Republic, and greatly delighted the people. The French residents of Philadelphia also united in the general rejoicing.

During the reception to the Cornell crew at Ithica, N. Y., on Monday night, a sky rocket misfired and was discharged into a stage containing the committee and a quantity of fireworks. A terrible explosion followed. Two men were seriously injured, viz: H. T. Hebbard, of the Savings Bank, who had one leg broken, and F. M. Sever, telegraph operator, who was internally injured.

A violent wind storm passed over the southeastern portion of Chester county on Friday. In South Chester thirty-five houses were damaged, and seven partly completed dwellings were blown down. Many trees were uprooted and much damage was done to barns. In the country a man named Boulder was nearly killed by a falling shutter, and another man, a stage driver, was seriously injured by his stage being blown over. The track of the tornado was very narrow, taking a northeasterly course and passing over the river. It was several minutes in passing.

William Calder, whose wealth is computed at \$800,000, died in Harrisburg on Monday morning. Deceased was a Republican Elector in 1872, and stood high with his party. He was very charitable, having distributed at least \$100,000 to various eleemosynary institutions. He owned half-a-dozen of the finest farms in the county. He acquired much of his money during the war, when he supplied the government with horses and mules. He was probably the most extensive contractor of the kind in the country. Mr. Calder was President of the First National Bank, Harrisburg, at the time of his death and a member of the Select Council. He was identified with nearly all the principle business establishments in that city.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

TAKE NOTICE.—Persons desiring to obtain copies of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the financial condition of the Locomotive Fire Insurance Company can do so by calling at the office of THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT, on Friday afternoon, after the report has been submitted to the meeting of the policy holders. It is neatly printed, in pamphlet form, and will be sold at 15 cents a copy.

—Robert G. Brett, Esq., has been appointed a member of the Democratic county committee for the old precinct of Ferguson township, in place of Daniel Dreihelbis, who does not wish to serve. We are authorized by Chairman Spangler to announce this change in the committee.

—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that Mr. Robert A. Lucas, formerly of Howard, in this county, but of late years a resident of Harrisburg, has been appointed a postal route agent between Lock Haven and Harrisburg. We are gratified to hear of Robert's appointment, and congratulate him on his good fortune.

—The four thousand people who attended Coups' circus on the occasion of its exhibition here on Wednesday of last week were all delighted, and would go again if they could. A remarkable coincidence may be found in the actions of those who deal at S. A. Brew & Son's store. They always go to that store when they want anything in the grocery line.

—We were pleased to receive a call on last Tuesday from our excellent friend, J. N. Cassanova and L. G. Lingle, Esq's, of Philadelphia. Mr. Cassanova continues to be as enthusiastic for Hancock as he was at the Cincinnati convention, in which he so faithfully represented the sentiment of the Democracy of Centre county. Both gentlemen predict good results from "over the mountain" this fall.

—Barney, son of Mr. Reddy Powers, of this place, met with an accident on Saturday afternoon last while employed in Wm. P. Duncan & Co's machine shops. He was engaged upon somewhat dangerous work and was warned to exercise great care. But unfortunately, his left hand was caught by the cog wheels and his little finger and the one next to it cut off, while his middle finger was badly mutilated. He was taken to his home and his wounds dressed by Dr. George Harris. Barney had been employed in the shops but a short time. The accident, although not so dangerous as that which occurred to William Fellenbaum on the previous week, is, nevertheless, quite painful.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Life of General Winfield Scott Hancock.—We are glad that the well-known publishing house of Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, have in preparation and will soon issue the "Life of General Hancock," written by his old-time friend, Hon. John W. Forney. The career of the brilliant soldier who is soon to be transferred to the White House furnishes material for a volume which, in deep and thrilling interest, has rarely been equaled in the annals of American biography. It is fortunate that its preparation has been assigned to Col. Forney, who for twenty-five years has been known as one of the ablest editors and most brilliant writers in America. His known ability, and his personal intimacy with Gen. Hancock, are a sufficient guaranty that the book will be full, complete and authoritative—a volume of permanent value, and in this respect widely different from ordinary campaign literature. It will be sold only by subscription, and must meet with a very large sale.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT REBERSBURG.—The friends of Hancock and English rallied in strong force at Rebersburg, Miles township, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of holding a ratification meeting. Early in the evening a procession, headed by the Rebersburg Cornet Band, and a drum corps under the direction of Mr. Samuel K. Faust, was formed and marched to the school house where the meeting was held. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. K. Faust, when Mr. John Mallory moved that W. H. Cornman, Esq., be elected chairman. The motion was unanimously adopted and Mr. Cornman took the chair. After the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries had been appointed, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Heinle, Fortney, Spangler and Forster, of Bellefonte. The speeches of these gentlemen throughout elicited great applause, every mention of Hancock's name being greeted with hearty and earnest enthusiasm. It was a cheering sight to observe such veterans in the cause as the venerable John Kreamer, Henry Cornman, William Walker, Samuel M. Winters, and many others that we might name, taking such an active interest in the proceedings. It is a sure sign that Miles will roll up a glorious majority for Hancock and English.