

# 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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NO. 33.

## The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, August 12, 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 Stevin,        | 15. George A. Post,    |
| 2. Edwin A. Puse,      | 16. A. M. Benton,      |
| 3. John M. Campbell,   | 17. J. P. Linton,      |
| 4. Gilles Dallet,      | 18. John S. Miller,    |
| 5. John N. Moffet,     | 19. J. O. Saxton,      |
| 6. Edwin Waldon,       | 20. C. M. Bower,       |
| 7. Nathan C. James,    | 21. L. A. J. Buchanan, |
| 8. George Filbert,     | 22. Christopher Magee, |
| 9. James G. McSparrin, | 23. Robert M. Gilson,  |
| 10. Alfred J. Martin,  | 24. Thomas Bradford,   |
| 11. Adams Herringer,   | 25. Harry W. Wilson,   |
| 12. Frank Turner,      | 26. Samuel Griffith,   |
| 13. P. J. Birmingham,  | 27. J. Ross Thompson,  |
| 14. H. E. Davis,       |                        |

### Democratic State Ticket.

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

### Democratic Mass Meeting.

We are requested by J. L. Spangler, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, to announce that the usual annual mass meeting of the Democracy of Centre county, will be held in the court house, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening (the first week of court), Aug. 24, 1880. The announcement of the speakers from abroad will be made in our next issue. The meeting will also be addressed by ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

Our thanks are due Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

The Republicans have brought to bear all their guns, of both great and small calibre, on Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance, but without being able to make a breach in the structure, or weaken a point in the defences which that noble letter sets up as the sum total of Democratic principles.

WHEN our esteemed friend, Mr. A. O. Furst, next airs his views upon the tariff question in public, we trust he will not try to show intelligent farmers how dreadfully they will be affected by a repeal of the duty on wheat! They will certainly largely discount his intelligence, or believe that he entertains a very poor opinion of their's if he does.

AN Ohio Republican newspaper gravely remarks that Gen. Hancock may be more popular in Texas than Jefferson Davis. No doubt of it. He is also more popular than De Golyer Garfield, the bribe-taker, in all the States where any intelligent appreciation of Republican sentiment is the ruling motive to govern the people.

SENATOR WALLACE opened his campaign at Reading, on Monday last, where he addressed an immense meeting of the sturdy Democracy of "Old Berks." Like all the efforts of Mr. Wallace, his speech fairly bristled with facts and figures showing the extravagance, profligacy and corruption of the Republican party and proving the absolute necessity that now exists for a change of administration. We will publish an abstract of the speech next week.

THE Bellefonte Republican does not re-assert its little lie about the appointment of a registration assessor for Ferguson township with quite so much directness as it did last week and the week before. It now resorts to innuendo. "We are not persuaded that the record of the court did not on Tuesday, the 27th ult., show the appointment," &c. The writer of the Republican articles knows, as well as he knows his own name, that no such appointment was ever made; that there is not and never was a "record of the court" on the matter, and that no such decree as he alleges was ever signed or made by the court. This is all we shall say on the subject, whether the Republican persists in repeating the falsehood or not.

### Credit Mobilier.

The sons of Oakes Ames, remarks the Harrisburg Patriot, have performed a pious duty in an effort to rescue the memory of their father from the odium that has been cast upon it by the Credit Mobilier scandal. They have just published in the Boston Herald a communication in which the history of the Credit Mobilier is related at length and the argument made that Oakes Ames did nothing throughout the whole transaction that was not entirely consistent with uprightness and honor. The immediate occasion of this production is the appearance of extracts from a forthcoming biography of Gen. Garfield in which a labored attempt is made to controvert the testimony of Oakes Ames before the investigation committee as well as the proofs of his fatal memorandum book.

After reviewing the history of the construction of the Pacific railroad with all the financial difficulties attending it, and with the distribution of Credit Mobilier shares among members of Congress "as an act of friendly good will," the sons of Oakes Ames tell how the transaction was divulged through a suit in a court. When this controversy became known they say "most of these Congressmen to whom Oakes Ames had agreed to sell stock became alarmed. Some returned their stock and got back their money with interest; some declined it, and some afterwards denied that they had ever agreed to take it." To this last class belongs Gen. Garfield who swore he "had never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them." The memorandum book of Oakes Ames showed the payment to him of a dividend of \$329, and the Poland committee so reported. Garfield further swore that he never heard of the Credit Mobilier until told of it by Judge Black in 1870, when the records of Congress show that he had participated in a debate with Washburne and others in the House in which the whole character of this construction company and their profits are reviewed. In this debate Garfield was on the side of the Credit Mobilier.

The pious sons conclude that there was a panic in Congress under the influence of which, "brave men became cowards, truthful men prevaricated, honest men acted like convicted pickpockets, while the meanest men in Congress assumed airs of pharisaical superiority," and that in that panic there was "but one man in Congress who would neither lie, nor prevaricate, nor conceal." That man was Oakes Ames. Without pausing to inquire here whether the Republican candidate for President became "a coward" or "prevaricated" or "acted like a convicted pickpocket" or was one of the Pharisees, it must be regarded as strange that these gentlemen should at this late day attempt to brave the public judgment which at the time rightly estimated the corrupt character of the Credit Mobilier transaction. They do not regard it as General Garfield and his defenders do. Whilst the latter deny and resort to every device to escape from the reproach of the Credit Mobilier the former come to the front and argue that the transaction was fair, honest and legitimate in every respect.

GENERAL WEAVER, the Greenback candidate for President, will soon be as noted for his verandancy as he was before the Alabama election for his pretensions. He was in Cincinnati last week, and was utterly credulous as to the great Democratic triumph in Alabama. He claimed that his party was re-enforced by 90,000 Republican votes and 25,000 Democrats, and Democratic success could only be obtained by fraudulent counting out.

In 1876 a plot was successfully laid and carried out by the Republicans to defeat the will of the people and prevent the installation of the Democrats legally elected President and Vice President of the United States. To avoid another civil war the Democracy allowed the fraud to be consummated. Forbearance in this was wonderful and perhaps criminal, but it can never be repeated. An attempt now, under any pretence whatever, to abridge the proper expression of the people's will, or to prevent due weight and influence to that expression, will fall with dire punishment on the party which puts it in motion. A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle refers to the last method that is to be tried to defeat the popular will. He says:

"It has leaked out that an infernal and infamous scheme has been set on foot by the Republicans to subvert the will of the people and carry the State for Garfield. It is this: That a law is to be passed by Gov. Cornell's extra session of the legislature, to be called ostensibly to patch up the tax clause of the corporation law, passed during the last session, so that a majority vote of counties shall control the Presidential vote—that is, we will say, King's county will give Hancock 25,000 majority; these 25,000 votes will not count any more than the majority in State. The Republicans know full well that the vote Hancock will get in New York and Kings will give him the State by an overwhelming majority, hence this subtle and ingenious mode of destroying the majorities, for with them destroyed they have good reason to hope the country counties will easily be carried for Garfield. It seems to me this contemplated proceeding by the Republicans ought to be and can be so thoroughly ventilated that they will not dare to carry it out, or attempt to perpetrate another such a fraud as in 1876."

GARFIELD SWUNG far enough around the circle on his homeward journey from New York to reach the great Chautauqua camp meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, on last Sunday. Schuyler Colfax was also there and was one of the orators of the day. Garfield was satisfied with a simple introduction to the vast audience. Colfax was presented by Mr. Stuart as "my dear brother in the Lord," while the Presidential nominee was only our "Christian brother, Gen. James A. Garfield, of the United States Senate." It was exceedingly appropriate that Christian brethren like Colfax and Garfield should thus come together, but it may be considered doubtful whether their presence on the Lord's day at a religious gathering was any credit to the occasion. Both were brethren in their dealings with Oakes Ames and their consequent connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, though Colfax has shown a slight degree of modesty by retiring to a certain extent to the shades of private life. Garfield-Colfax, Colfax-Garfield; a noble pair of brothers!

THE Republicans have at least the good taste to ascribe the authorship of General Hancock's letter of acceptance and of Order No. 40, to able and accomplished statesmen. The Dayton (O.) Journal believes that Samuel J. Tilden wrote the first for Northern consumption, and the New York Tribune charges the other to the fertile pen of Judge Black, for the Southern market. Now, who wrote his letter to General Sherman? It seems to have an authorship equal in ability to the others and is good reading for all times. Garfield and other prominent Republicans of loose political morals, might study it with profit. The fact is, General Hancock has kindly furnished some very valuable literature lately, embracing wholesome views of constitutional Republican government, and it is to be regretted that the stalwart advocates of a strong government, and bayonet control of elections, do not seem to appreciate his efforts in that direction. But the masses do, and are preparing to give emphasis to their approval in November, and "don't you forget it."

"We are in a state of profound peace; henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and not of animosity among our fellow citizens."—Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

### A Presidential Hippodrome.

General Garfield has returned to the peaceful quiet of his Ohio home after having been exhibited to delighted audiences from the lakes to the sea. Marshall Jewell is to be congratulated upon the unmistakable genius he possesses as a caterer to the tastes of the amusement loving public. He succeeded in placing on the road one of the most unique and startling combinations that ever confronted the American people. Of course, De Golyer's attorney was the chief attraction, and the honor of leading him out and showing off his paces before the multitude was carefully divided among those who are known as of his own political household. There was Conger with his storied fog horn, Ben Harrison in faultlessly fitting kids, Godlove S. Orth, redolent with the aroma of Venezuela claims and the immaculate and irrepressible Murat Halstead, who telegraphed to his paper from Chicago that Garfield could not be nominated because his record was against him. These were the men who did the grand and lofty tumbling and prevented the whole show from being absolutely stupid. This trip of Garfield's to the East to confer with the magnates of his party was Jewell's *dernier resort*. Everything was at sixes and sevens and nothing but a heroic remedy would meet the case. Had Alabama cooed like a sucking dove instead of thundering her indignant protest against unholy alliances, the pilgrimage of Garfield toward the rising sun would never have become necessary. The result must have been a great disappointment. He had hied himself to New York upon the principles of Mahomet and the mountain.

THE mountain was there, only across the hall from the room of the Republican Presidential candidate, but it might as well have been in the clouds. The great accidental was denied even the poor privilege of kneeling at the feet of the lordly Conkling. True, Blaine was there, Cameron was plainly visible and Logan was oppressively present, but nowhere could be seen the Senatorial Adonis without whose help the battle in New York is hopeless. It was the play of Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark closely immured in the green room. The decision of the conference was that the campaign should be conducted *a la* Killpatrick, with the bloody shirt and plenty of money, and this in face of Garfield's declaration that the man who would attempt to ride into power by the revival of sectionalism would find himself without a party. The whole thing was a political exhibition of weakness, and as the Republican candidate turned his face toward the father of waters he must have been oppressed by a feeling akin to that which burdened the spirit of Richard before the battle of Bosworth field. The show is over and the curtain falls only to be lifted again in November as the actor makes his last bow to the public.

THE friends of free trade in England and Scotland are quite jubilant over the nomination of Garfield as the Republican candidate for President. Being a member of the "Cobden Club," it is not surprising that the British free traders should be elated with the hope that one of their number may be President of the United States, even if he is to reach that exalted station by the votes of the American protectionists. But they had better not build their hopes too high. There are many formidable obstructions in Mr. Garfield's road to success that will never be surmounted.

GEN. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, died at Carrollton that State, on Friday, at the age of eighty-seven. He served at the Battle of New Orleans, and in the Mexican war, where, for a time, he commanded the American army in the Valley of Mexico. He was in Congress from 1839 to 1843, and was the Democratic candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Cass, in 1848.

AT last our excellent contemporary, the Bellefonte Republican, condescends to admit the words "Credit Mobilier" and "De Golyer" into its columns. In a burst of angry indignation at the wicked Democrats, it asserts that "when asked their policy upon the tariff they answer, Credit Mobilier; upon finances, De Golyer," and it is "upon these two falsehoods they (the aforesaid wicked Democrats) expect to win public favor." It will be in order for the Republican now to explain to its readers how "these two falsehoods" originated. So far as the Credit Mobilier is concerned, we would respectfully refer our contemporary to the report of a Republican congressional committee, of which one Judge Poland, of Vermont, was chairman, whenever it desires information in regard to that particular "falsehood." In the meanwhile it can digest the following extract from the report of that committee:

"The facts in regard to Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

For information in regard to the De Golyer "falsehood" it may refer to the report of the evidence taken before the Glover investigating committee. It will there be seen how Garfield received a five thousand dollar fee for his official influence as chairman of the committee on appropriations, and that "he spoke to Sheppard about it." That is, about the paving contract that was awarded to the friends who so kindly paid him the \$5,000.

THROUGH the kindness of J. G. Larimer, Esq., of Pleasant Gap, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the DEMOCRAT a letter received by him from Colonel John W. Forney, in which Mr. Forney gives his old friend two strong reasons why he is to-day supporting Winfield Scott Hancock for President. The following is the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 1880.  
MY DEAR LARIMER:—I have your kind letter of the 3d of August, dated at Bellefonte, and I answer it by sending it to your old home at Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa.

I return to the Democratic party simply because I am animated by an irresistible sense of gratitude to the man who, I believe, saved my native State from Confederate invasion, and to an equally irresistible desire to promote peace and reconciliation between the North and South. And if our people do not carry out the idea, I shall then believe that the Republican party was insincere when it offered pardon to the South.

I send you several papers, and am always glad to hear from you, and desire you to remember I am,

Sincerely your friend,  
J. W. FORNEY,  
J. G. LARIMER, Esq., Pleasant Gap, Centre county, Pa.

### EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR 1880.

—County Superintendent Henry Meyer, has issued his usual card announcing the examinations of teachers for the various schools of Centre county. They will be held as follows:

- Bellefonte, Tuesday, August 24.
- Phillipsburg and Rush, Phillipsburg, Wednesday, August 25.
- Taylor, Hannah Furnace, Thursday, August 26.
- North, Port Matilda, Friday, August 27.
- Huston, Julian Furnace, Saturday, August 28.
- Snow Shoe and Burnside, Snow Shoe, Tuesday, August 31.
- Unionville and Union, Unionville, Wednesday, September 1.
- Milesburg and Boggs, Milesburg, Thursday, September 2.
- Liberty, Eagleville, Friday, September 3.
- Walker, Hublersburg, Monday, September 6.
- Howard and Curtis, Howard, Tuesday, September 7.
- Merton, Jacksonville, Wednesday, September 8.
- Spring, Valentine's school house, Thursday, September 9.
- Bender, Knox's school house, Friday, September 10.
- Patton, Waddie's school house, Tuesday, September 14.
- Hallmon, Stormtown, Wednesday, September 15.
- Ferguson, Stone Grove, Thursday, September 16.
- Greig, Lemont, Friday, September 17.
- Harris, Bouldsburg, Saturday, September 18.
- Haines, Aaronsburg, Monday, September 20.
- Millheim and Penn, Millheim, Tuesday, September 21.
- Greig, Penn Hall, Wednesday, September 22.
- Potter, Centre Hall, Thursday, September 23.
- Miles, Bebersburg, Saturday, September 25.

A special examination to fill vacancies will be held at the Superintendent's office, Bellefonte, Friday, October 8; but applicants must come recommended by at least four directors of the districts in which they intend to teach, and give a reason for not having attended the district examinations.

Examinations each day will commence at 9 A. M.; applicants will have to be present in time, and some of the directors should also be present in time to make out a list of applicants to be examined.

H. MEYER,  
County Superintendent.  
REBERSBURG, PA., July 21, 1880.

### ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER.—A telegram to Ex-Gov. Curtin, on Monday, announced the death of Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler, which sorrowful event occurred at his residence in the borough of Clearfield, at about nine o'clock that morning. Gov. Bigler was well known in Centre county. At one time he lived in Bellefonte, learning the trade of a printer in the office of his brother, John Bigler, who at that time was the editor and publisher of the Centre Democrat. Whilst a resident of Bellefonte William Bigler formed many warm friendships and pleasant associations which lasted throughout his active, honorable and useful life, except as the years grew apace and one friend after another would drop by the wayside and pass to another world. He always esteemed it a great pleasure to visit Bellefonte and was ever a favorite with our people, and nowhere will more profound sorrow be felt for his death than in Centre county. He had been in feeble health for some time and his death was expected. His funeral took place yesterday, and amongst those of our citizens who went to Clearfield to pay the last tribute of respect to his honored remains, we noticed Ex-Gov. Curtin, S. T. Shugert, of the DEMOCRAT, and P. Gray Meek, of the Watchman. The following sketch of his life we take from the Harrisburg Patriot:

William Bigler was born at Shermansburg, Cumberland county, Pa., in December, 1813. His parents were of German extraction, and whilst he was very young they removed to Mercer county, having purchased a large tract of land there. The title of this land, however, proved defective, and they lost all but a small farm. This reverse of fortune so affected the father that he died of grief, leaving his wife to bring up a family of nine children.

In 1830, after receiving a moderate education, young William entered the printing office of his brother John, at Bellefonte, Pa. From this office was issued the Centre Democrat newspaper, and remained in it until 1833, when, by the advice of his friends, he removed to Clearfield. There he commenced the publication of the Clearfield Democrat, which he continued to manage until the year 1836, when he was married to Maria J., daughter of Alexander B. Reed, and by whom he had five sons, three of whom are living. After disposing of the Democrat he entered into the lumber business, in connection with his father-in-law. He was very successful in this enterprise, being, in the year 1850, the largest producer of lumber on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Previous to this, in 1841, he was nominated to the State senate, and was elected by a majority of over 3,000, having received every vote but one in Clearfield county. In 1843 he was elected Speaker of the Senate; was re-elected in the session of 1844, and in the following October was returned to the Senate for a second term, although he had repeatedly declined the nomination. In 1848 he was brought forward as one of the democratic nominees for the governorship, but was defeated by Morris Longstreth, who also suffered defeat at the election.

In 1849 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, whose duty it was to adjust the amount of taxation to be raised in the different sections and counties in the State. In 1851 he was nominated for the governorship, and after a canvass which was warmly contested he was elected by a large majority. It is worthy of note, at the same time, his brother, John Bigler, was elected Governor of the state of California. In March 1854, he was again unanimously nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for governor, but this time was defeated by a large majority by the candidate of the Native American party. In January, 1852, at the expiration of his term as governor, he was elected the president of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and at the same time was elected to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the United States senate, in which body he served for six years, and took quite a prominent part in all its proceedings, being on several important committees.

In 1864 he was one of the delegates to the convention that nominated General George B. McClellan for the Presidency. He was elected in June, 1873, by the democratic delegates, a member of the constitutional convention for remodeling the laws of the state, to succeed the Hon. S. H. Reynolds, who had tendered his resignation, and about the same time became a member of the United States centennial commission, to which body his services were very valuable. He had entire charge of the centennial matters in New York city, and through his efforts a number of large subscriptions were obtained. In the democratic convention of 1875, held at Erie, he was a candidate for the nomination of governor, but the choice fell upon Judge Cyrus L. Pershing.

### An Indignant Colored Voter.

EDITORS OF CENTRE DEMOCRAT—Sirs: Are the White Republicans of the Garfield Club of Bellefonte ashamed to be seen marching through the streets with colored members of the Club? It looks that way to me, and I overheard a leading member of the Club say at the last meeting when the report of the Committee was read dividing the Club into three companies, "that's a good plan, we now want have to march around with the infernal niggers." That's good doctrine for men who are so kind to us now. For my part if I am not good enough to march with these men I am not good enough to vote for their candidates.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN.