

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, September 2, 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, 15. George A. Post,
2. Edwin A. Pae, 16. A. M. Benton,
3. John M. Campbell, 17. J. P. Linton,
4. Gilles Dalt, 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. Gibson,
10. Alfred J. Martin, 24. Thomas Bradford,
11. Adam Ferringer, 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. DECHERT, of Philadelphia.

The Chicago Times has looked over all the Republican campaign documents and doesn't find Garfield's brief on the De Golyer pavement among them. Its publication as a campaign document would set at rest the story that it was never written.

It is said Judge Spofford's death will not settle the contested seat in the case of W. Pitt Kellogg; that the Senatorship will be regarded as vacant, and that the Governor of Louisiana will appoint a successor to Judge Spofford, upon whom the duty will fall to continue the contest.

The Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntington, has received the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of the 18th District for Congress. It is a close district, now represented by the Hon. Horatio G. Fisher. The indomitable energy and great ability of the eloquent Speer assures for Mr. Fisher lively work, if not certain defeat.

The acting President and all his cabinet ministers are out on campaign duty. Just as well. The chief clerks and messengers can carry on the business of the Government quite as well without them. In the canvass they will only fill gaps which might be occupied by Republican speakers of influence and standing. Let them swing round.

DORSEY, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, has gone west to take charge of the campaign in Indiana in behalf of his party. He is an expert in every species of political rascality that has ever been devised, and will not hesitate in the use of any villainy that may be necessary to accomplish the object of his mission. Honest elections, indeed, with a creature like Dorsey to manage them! No more of that, if you please.

ON Wednesday of last week Hayes signed the commissions of two ex-rebel soldiers—Longstreet's as minister to Turkey and erring brother Key's as a Judge of the United States Court in Tennessee—and yet our stalwart friends are not happy. They will insist that the war of the rebellion is still raging, and that it will be dangerous to the safety of the country to elect the Union Major General, who fought Longstreet on a score of battle fields, to the Presidency of the United States.

WADE HAMPTON sent a letter to the Democratic ratification meeting in Washington on Thursday, in which he says he has concluded that as he is persistently misrepresented it is better that he should remain silent. He says: "The views which I am charged with expressing at Staunton are utterly at variance with all I have entertained and expressed since the war. The only authorized report of my remarks there were given in the Baltimore Gazette and republished in the New York Herald of the 16th instant. Of course the Republican papers will not do me the justice to correct the mistake, but I hope that our friends will."

Curtin for Congress.

With the unanimous endorsement of Clinton county, our honored and distinguished townsman, Ex-Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN, may be fairly considered in the field as a candidate for Congress. That he will also receive a splendid and emphatic endorsement from the Democracy of Centre county there can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent and unprejudiced citizen who has, with any degree of interest, observed the strong, irresistible current of popular sentiment running in his favor. Richly does Gov. Curtin deserve the expression of respect and confidence that will be offered to him by the party on the 18th day of September. Since 1872 he has bravely and defiantly stood in the front of our party, battling with all his great powers against the centralizing tendencies and oppressions of radicalism and for the success of good principles of government; for the downfall of sectionalism with its Pandora box of evils to the public welfare; for the restoration of peace, fraternity and reconciliation between all sections of the country; for a pure civil service and a thorough and rigid correction of the abuses of power and the corruptions of administration that have marked the years of Republican rule since the war.

The great services of Gov. Curtin will not be forgotten, and Centre county will follow in the path marked out by the gallant Democrats of Clinton with a heartiness and an enthusiasm the meaning of which will not be mistaken or misinterpreted by the balance of the district. The Clinton Democrat, we are pleased to know, is in hearty accord with the action of the county convention in recommending the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin, as will be seen by the following article taken from its editorial columns of last week:

The County Convention on Tuesday unanimously instructed for Hon. Andrew G. Curtin for Congress, and selected H. L. Deffenbach, W. H. Brown, and T. C. Hipple, Esqs., as conferees. This expression may be taken as meaning that Clinton regards with stern disfavor the great wrong done Mr. Curtin in the campaign of 1878, and is willing to do her share in repairing it. That he was wronged is apparent, and that many who then voted against him in the storm of excitement that then prevailed have seen their error, is equally clear, and they are willing now to give him the support that they failed to give him then. The Congressional Conference will not meet for several weeks, as Centre and Clearfield do not hold their conventions till after the middle of September. What will be the action of the conference of course no one can tell, though it is said by those of Gov. Curtin's friends who are best advised, that he is in a fair way of obtaining the nomination. But whatever may be the result of that body's action the County Convention here has recorded Clinton's willingness to recover from the action of the last campaign, and we doubt not she will be held in grateful remembrance by him for the foremost part she has taken in placing that on record.

Outside of the district, the propriety of Gov. Curtin's nomination is fully recognized by able and eminent members of the party. In a late number of the Doylestown Democrat, that discreet, intelligent and sterling editor and Democrat, Gen. W. H. H. Davis, speaks of the 20th Congressional District as follows: "The people of that district owe the nomination to ex-Governor Curtin, and we hope he may receive it. He was elected in 1878, but clearly cheated out of the certificate; and a second cheat was perpetrated in Congress when the House seated the man who was defeated at the polls. If Curtin should be re-nominated, we hope the Democrats of the district will see to it that they are not swindled a second time."

Democrats of Centre county, your duty is plain, and we have an abiding faith that you will be found now, as you ever have been in the past, true to a just cause and a worthy man.

Those anxious Republicans who so confidently predicted a subsidence of the Hancock enthusiasm were bad prophets.

The Philadelphia Times, of Saturday, contains a judicious protest to the appropriation of the last Legislature for the erection of a monument at the State Capitol to Gov. Geary. The Times does not object to honoring the memory of Gov. Geary to its fullest deserving, but to the precedent it establishes, and claims that this act shall not be made the nucleus for imposing upon the State the duty of thus providing monuments for hundreds of distinguished men of equal or greater merit. This is a duty that may well be left to the affection of the immediate family or friends of the deceased. If Geary's executors or family failed in appropriating a reasonable part of his estate to rescue his remains from neglect, it would have been a very appropriate and graceful act of his immediate personal friends to have supplied their deficiency, which we have no doubt they would gladly have done, if called to their attention. But to make the precedent which this act inaugurates, was injudicious, and should be arrested just here, for all time.

KASSON, who was one of the visiting statesmen in the Presidential steal, and who was afterwards rewarded by the recipient of the stolen office, by appointment as Minister to Austria, has been nominated for Congress in Iowa. He has come home on leave of absence to make the canvass, with the understanding that he can return to Vienna after the election to close up his mission and resign. His salary is \$7,500, and still goes on. Of course the National Treasury would have been relieved of one unnecessary burden if Kasson had resigned before coming home, but then the expenses of Kasson's campaign in the interest of the Republican party could not have been reimbursed from Uncle Samuel's till.

JOHN SHERMAN made his campaign speech on Monday last, at Columbus, Ohio. We have not seen it. "But if he adopted the same line of remarks which distinguished him in the District of Columbia, it was no doubt refreshing to the Buckeyes to hear a member of the Sherman family finding fault with General Hancock because he was educated in the military school at the public expense, and had the temerity to draw pay from the Government for services rendered. His Ohio audience, however, could have little difficulty in estimating the value of a demagogue of the first-class, and a far-seeing, patriotic warrior-statesman, thus educated. The comparison could not be flattering to the Sherman family.

THE sincerity of the present administration's professions of reform in the civil service is just now receiving so many striking illustrations that they cannot be passed by in silence. There is scarcely a prominent office holder who can be of any use in the campaign that is not travelling over the country making speeches in favor of Garfield, and trying to show how dangerous it would be to have a change of administration. Of course a change might not be so pleasant to many of these important personages who for so many years have been feasting on the spoils of office, and hence their anxiety for the success of the Republican party, civil service reform and all.

THE visit of Col. Robert P. Dechert, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, to Bellefonte last week, was an exceedingly pleasant event. He came in contact with large numbers of the Democracy of Centre county, and made a most favorable impression upon all he met. His speeches in the court house and to the great mass outside were well received, and his frank, manly bearing at once impressed every one with the idea that he is just the man for the important office for which he is the nominee of the Democratic party.

Callers at Governor's Island.

There seems to be no abatement in the rush of visitors to Governor's Island, the desire of people to see and greet Gen. Hancock being as great today as it was the moment his nomination was announced to the American people. The New York World of last Saturday, gives the following account of the reception of the previous day, Friday, that being one of the regular reception days:

"Friday being one of the established reception days at Governor's Island, there was a large number of callers there yesterday. A delegation from the Mexican Veteran's Hancock Association was among the afternoon visitors. The delegation consisted of General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; Colonel William Linn Tidball, President; Col. W. M. Leonard, Secretary; Col. Wm. Colligan, Treasurer; Commodore Jno. C. Alexander, Col. Jno. B. Braham, Capt. Louis F. Minard, Dennis Meehan, J. C. Murphy, John Eweiler and Col. Jeremiah Sherwood. The club comprises some two hundred and fifty members, or about two-thirds of the Mexican War Veterans' Association, and is an auxiliary of the Hancock National Veterans' Association. The delegation was presented to Gen. Hancock by General Gibson, and a long informal conversation ensued, in which incidents of the Mexican campaign were retold. The General subsequently ordered an escort to conduct the delegation about the island. It was from Governor's Island that many of them left when they joined their regiments in the Mexican war, and several of them had not visited the place since.

"There were many ladies among the callers. One of them lived in Bristol, R. I., and had come all the way to New York for the purpose of making inquiry of Gen. Hancock concerning her brother who was shot at Pittsburg Landing in the war. She said she knew from the General's pictures he would help her. She was granted an interview, and the General promised to do all in his power to assist her in learning the particulars of her brother's death. She went away saying she had never wanted to vote for anybody before, but she would like to cast fifty votes for Gen. Hancock."

WE trust that every soldier in Centre county will read the record of the mean attempt made by Garfield to legislate General Hancock out of the army. A full account of the bill introduced into Congress for that purpose by Garfield and his action upon it, will be found on the second page of this issue of the DEMOCRAT. It was in perfect consistency with the character of one who left the front before the war was half over to seek the safety of a seat in Congress, thus to show his venom against the real soldier because he would not violate law, conscience and duty to serve the ends of a political party. Doubtless Garfield would have persevered in his effort to degrade Hancock but for the storm of indignant protest that it aroused throughout the country. But read the record.

THE canvass in Indiana is now in full tide, and the Republicans are bringing into play all their arts and appliances to overcome the Democracy. With Dorsey, the Secretary of the National Committee, in headquarters at Chicago, to superintend, and Raum, of the Revenue Bureau, in Indiana, to operate with Orth and New, and other corruptionists, to manipulate the politics of the State by the importation of negroes and scallawags, the Republicans appear to entertain some hope, based, no doubt, upon their experience in that kind of work. But, we trust they are doomed to disappointment. The State is Democratic, and the Democratic organization is in the hands of discreet and competent men, who are not likely to be so oblivious to Republican enterprise in "ways that are dark," as to allow themselves to be defrauded. Indiana may be counted in the Democratic column, not only in October but in November.

THE Democrats of Elk county held their county convention on Tuesday of this week, and we learn that James K. P. Hall, Esq., received the endorsement of the county for Congress. The contest was between Mr. Hale and Mr. Grant, and the first named carried off the honor by a very decided vote in the convention.

THE Hancock boom is still booming along.

The Spirit of Centralization.

That there is in this country a growing and dangerous tendency toward a consolidated form of government will not be questioned by intelligent and dispassionate observers of contemporaneous events. It is the product of the germ of Federalism so carefully nurtured by Alexander Hamilton and the men who under his guidance endeavored to make their peculiar ideas the corner stone of our governmental structure. Hamilton was a thorough and conscientious believer in monarchical institutions, and considered the British government the embodiment of human wisdom and excellence. Unlike the great exemplar of Federalism, his modern disciples are not guided by patriotic impulses or moved to their advocacy of a change in our system by a desire to give to the people of the American Union a more perfect and symmetrical model than that which came from the hallowed hands of Washington and Jefferson. These latter-day apostles of centralization have been educated to their belief by the class legislation of the Republican party and come, in most instances, from the select and exclusive few who profess to fear the capacity of the people for self-government. Another potent influence which naturally leads in that direction is wielded by those who have amassed enormous wealth under the fostering care of Republican law makers, who in the newly acquired power which follows obediently in the wake of opulence, disdain the simplicity and freedom from pomp and circumstance which marks the mild and beneficent sway of Democracy. But perhaps the most dangerous of all the advocates of consolidation are those, who in the hope of perpetuating political control in their own hands, would destroy the omnipotence of the people by centralizing the vast and complex responsibilities of government in the hands of a few in Washington. This they would accomplish by enlarging the power of the Federal government and diminishing the authority of the States. Their dream is a strong government, a large standing army, and increased taxation. The most conspicuous of the latter class, by reason of his candidacy for the highest office in the gift of the people, is James A. Garfield. In a debate in the House of Representatives, a few years ago, he used the following language, "I believe that the fame of Jefferson is waning and the fame of Hamilton is waxing in the estimation of the American people, and that we are gravitating toward a stronger government. I am glad that we are." There is no mistaking this language or the attitude of the Republican Presidential candidate, but as if to emphasize it, Gen. Garfield, on his recent visit to New York, warmly eulogized Hamilton in his speech to the Boys in Blue, using even stronger words of commendation of the great Federalist than those we have quoted. Thus we see that the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, find no lodgment in the mind of General Garfield. He believes in a government stronger than that given us by the revered founders of the American Union and believes that the ideas of Hamilton will soon supplant those of the sage of Monticello. Let us pause for a moment to see where these ideas of Hamilton lead us. In the convention which framed the great Magna Charta of our liberties, Alexander Hamilton opposed at every step the building up of a free form of government. He was in favor of vesting the supreme executive authority of the United States in a Chief Magistrate, to be called either King or President, who should be chosen for life by a convention of notables, who should each have an estate in lands of their own right. This Chief Magistrate was to have the sole appointment of all officers of the gov-

ernment and to have the absolute power to negative all laws passed. To the end that the government might be removed as far as possible from the people, he proposed first that the States be entirely extinguished, but when this was discovered to be impracticable he favored the appointment of the Governors of the States by the executive and to hold office during his pleasure.

Such were the kingly powers which Hamilton proposed to invest the Chief Magistrate of this nation. The people were to have no voice in the election of the President of the United States and were not to be consulted as to who should be the Governors of their respective states. And yet James A. Garfield tells us he is glad we are "gravitating" toward such a form of government as this cast off model of Alexander Hamilton. In his thorough and penetrating distrust of the people, Hamilton favored a Senate composed of members elected for life, no one to be allowed to vote for Senators who were not the possessors, either in their own right or that of their wives, of an estate in lands. This aristocratic body was to be fashioned after the House of Lords of monarchical England, and was to be invested with the exclusive power of declaring war and treating for peace. Thus it will be readily apparent, what ideas of Hamilton the Republican candidate for President hails as those toward which we are "gravitating." Alexander Hamilton has great claim to our respect and veneration. He was a man of great learning and distinguished abilities, but he did not believe in popular government, and his training and education naturally led him to the foot of the throne. He was the eloquent advocate of centralization, and profoundly believed in an aristocratic form of government. His overshadowing idea was the removal of all power from the people and the consolidation of authority in the hands of a few. The people of the United States will hesitate long before joining with Mr. Garfield in his joy over our "gravitation" toward the ideas of Hamilton.

The people look with distrust upon the encroachments of the Federal government and the assumption of more than regal authority by the executive branch and it will be long before they will submit to a subversion of our system, even though so distinguished an advocate of centralization as General Garfield should lead the way. The immortal principles of Thomas Jefferson the father of American liberty and the founder of the Democratic party still remain the priceless heritage of this people, and will be treasured through succeeding generations despite the teachings of General Garfield and his Republican coadjutors.

If, after the battle of Gettysburg, any man had predicted that Hancock, the wounded Union general, would be denounced in the year 1880 by Republican politicians as no better than a rebel, and that his foe, Longstreet, in the same year would be the pet of a Republican administration, worthy of the distinction and honor of representing the Union at a foreign court, he would have been considered a fool or a lunatic. In the light of these accomplished facts, does it appear that the Union is restored?

THE elevated plane of political morality upon which General Beaver has perched himself, and from the sublime height of which he views and criticizes wicked humanity beneath him, was undermined in a most heartless manner by Mr. Adam Hoy on last Saturday night in his Court House speech. There is imminent danger that the whole structure may collapse and that the lofty General may be suddenly reduced to the lower level of his fellow mortals. Dear Mr. Hoy, how could you be so cruel?

CREDIT MOBILIER is rarely mentioned by Republican orators. They don't like the subject.