

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Garfield Appeals to the People.

From Forney's Progress. James A. Garfield is my name, Ohio is my nation. And all the stock I got from Ames, was for a poor relation.

BUTLER FOR MANCOCK.

Points from His Great Speech at Faneuil Hall.

LEADING MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS JOIN BUTLER.

By Telegraph to the New York Herald.

BOSTON, August 28, 1880.

General Butler has placed himself squarely on the Hancock platform, and announced his intention to take the stump in favor of the election of the hero of Gettysburg.

GENERAL BUTLER'S ADDRESS.

"By a wise provision of the Constitution the people are called upon at every recurring period of four years to pass solemn judgment upon the policy, integrity and efficiency of the administration of the government in the past and to choose and appoint those who shall administer their government in the coming like period.

When any one of my Republican friends desire to put to me a political question which he deems unanswerable, he asks, "How can you act with the Democratic party which undertook to break up the Union which you fought to sustain?"

THE COLOR LINE.

Can the Republican administration

protect the Southern colored man in all his rights, and will they do so? Since the war closed, for sixteen years the Republican party have had absolute control of the executive department, and, until the last Congress, of the legislative department of the government, and most of the time by a two-thirds majority.

PROSPERITY FROM ON HIGH.

The only other reason given why the Republican party should be continued in power is the present prosperity of the country, which, they do not explain how, is due to the legislation or administration of the Republican party.

HANCOCK DURING THE RIOTS.

THE RELATIONS OF REGULAR TROOPS TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Mr. R. H. McKune, of Scranton, Pa., who was Mayor of that city during the railroad riots of 1877, is now stopping in New York. He was called upon yesterday by a reporter, who asked him what were his relations to General Hancock during those days of trouble.

HEADQUARTERS

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, New York, August 20, 1877.

To Hon. R. H. McKune, Mayor of Scranton, Pa.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst.

The United States troops were sent to Scranton, on the application of the Governor of the State, to assist in preserving the peace.

They were reported to the Governor and are subject to the same legal service as the State troops here.

They should not be called upon however, until the civil posse and the State troops have proved insufficient, or unless they are insufficient without the assistance of the Federal troops.

The commander of the Federal troops on the spot is responsible for his legal action in the premises. He has been advised on the subject heretofore and is no doubt fully aware of his duties under all circumstances.

I do not wish to embarrass him by giving him any further advice or instructions, directly or indirectly. If he wishes such he will doubtless call upon me for them.

As the preservation of order is primarily in the hands of the Governor of the State, I think it would be better for you to communicate with him when the circumstances are not of so imperative a nature as to make it necessary for you to communicate directly with the commander of the troops on the spot.

Who may be the legal conservator of the peace in Scranton (whether the Mayor or Sheriff, or both) I cannot say. That is a question of law, and you and the commander of the troops can readily determine it. Either the Mayor or the Sheriff, or both (if they have co-equal power under the law in that respect in the city) have legal authority to call upon the United States troops in certain contingencies to assist in the preservation of the peace. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Division.

"What was the result of this letter so far as you were concerned?"

"The Federal troops were with us

about four months. I had no need to call upon them, as the State troops were sufficient for the purpose. The Federal troops, however, had great influence in preserving quiet and in preventing disruption by their mere presence. The letter from Gen. Hancock was just what I wanted.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

A SAMPLE OF THE EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

From the New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1880.

The Attorney-General's office affords a striking illustration of the official abuses which have grown to full stature during the long lease of power the Republican party has enjoyed.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Salary of driver of department carriage, \$840.00; Livery (two) horses, \$56.00; Medical attendance on same, 5.00; Horse hire, 31.50; Purchase of two horses, 225.00; Shoeing, 75.00; New carriage, 550.00; Repairs on carriage, 286.41; Harness and repairs, 183.15; Two whips, 2.00; Total, \$3,072.40.

In addition to the money paid to maintain this expensive equipment, \$150.50 was expended for street car tickets. Newspaper subscriptions amounted to \$98.35, and miscellaneous literature cost \$158.25.

Among the miscellaneous expenses were the following:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Sweeping office, \$240.00; Trips to Long Branch and New York, 1,103.77; Trips to Huntsville, Ala., 92.75; Towels, 14.50; Washing towels, 20.70; Soap, 1.00; Chlorine, 25.00; Feather dusters, 7.50; Electric bells, 71.50; Upholstering two sofas, 7.50; One room cream note, 4.50; One Smyrna rug, 18.00; One coat, 10.00; One corker, 25.00; Two settees and chairs, 111.90; Bookcases, 309.00; Total, \$2,283.13.

Making a total of \$5,762.63 spent for "sundries," including the carriage, in one year. In 1878 the taxpayers paid a bill of \$184.65 for a trip of the Attorney-General to Colorado, and another of \$39.75 for a flyer to Long Branch. A sample of the purchases made with the money of the people is shown in the accounts for 1877.

The sum of \$22.20 was expended to purchase the following books, which may be indispensable to a gentleman's library, but are not needed in the Department of Justice: "Life of Prince Consort," "Life of Marie Antoinette," "Life of Seward," "North American Review," and "British Quarterly." In 1877, \$1,305 was expended for a portrait of ex-Attorney-General Pierpont. The sum of \$1,035.83 was paid for "washing towels" in the period of five years.

Real Statesmanship.

From New York Sun.

Tested by his official acts in Louisiana and Texas, Gen. Hancock stands head and shoulders above all other commanders at that time in the appreciation of his duties as a soldier under the Constitution, and in subordinating the military to the civil authority wherever law was to be administered or obeyed.

The commander of the Federal troops on the spot is responsible for his legal action in the premises. He has been advised on the subject heretofore and is no doubt fully aware of his duties under all circumstances. I do not wish to embarrass him by giving him any further advice or instructions, directly or indirectly. If he wishes such he will doubtless call upon me for them.

As the preservation of order is primarily in the hands of the Governor of the State, I think it would be better for you to communicate with him when the circumstances are not of so imperative a nature as to make it necessary for you to communicate directly with the commander of the troops on the spot.

created for the trial of offenses against the civil law, should ever be permitted, when the ordinary powers of the existing State governments are ample for the punishment of offenders, if those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties.

These maxims are not only sound, but they serve to show what is more important, that this great soldier was as careful in his studies of the Constitution, and of dutiful obedience to his obligations, as he was in those of the profession of which he is to-day the brightest ornament.

Population of the 7th Census District of Pennsylvania.

The following tables, compiled in the office of J. Simpson Africa, Supervisor of this District, show the population according to the census of 1880 of all towns and counties in the District having more than 1,000 inhabitants and of all county towns; also, the population therein in 1870:

Table with 4 columns: County, 1870, 1880, Increase, Miles. York, 76134, 87944, 11810, 921; Adams, 30315, 32476, 2161, 531; Cumberland, 43912, 45865, 1954, 554; Franklin, 45365, 49868, 4503, 756; Perry, 25447, 27508, 2061, 456; Juniata, 17390, 18257, 867, 407; Snyder, 15606, 17804, 2198, 317; Union, 15565, 16915, 1350, 315; Mifflin, 17508, 19595, 2087, 377; Huntingdon, 31251, 34028, 2777, 859; Fulton, 9390, 10150, 760, 442; Centre, 34418, 37578, 3160, 1227; Clinton, 25211, 29285, 4074, 857; Clearfield, 25741, 43474, 17733, 1130; Total, 411223, 467748, 56525, 9200.

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN THE SEVENTH CENSUS DISTRICT.

Table with 3 columns: Towns, 1880, 1870. York, 13947, 11003; Chambersburg, 6717, 6308; Carlisle, 6212, 6650; Lock Haven, 5846, 6985; Huntingdon, 4117, 3034; Renovo, 3708, 1940; Lewistown, 3247, 2737; Lewisburg, 3082, 3121; Bellefonte, 3026, 2955; Mechanicsburg, 3018, 2959; Gettysburg, 2816, 3074; Du Bois, 2717, 1839; Hanover, 2318, 1839; Shippensburg, 2213, 2965; Waynesboro, 2126, 1345; Houtzdale, 2090, 1897; Clearfield, 1808, 1361; Wrightsville, 1775, 1544; Greencastle, 1735, 1650; Phillipsburg, 1717, 1086; Newville, 1547, 907; Selingsgrove, 1431, 1453; Newport, 1399, 945; Sterling, 1272, 1200; Mt. Holly Springs, 1257, 857; Ocochee, 1254, 813; Marysville, 1186, 863; Mifflinburg, 1168, 911; Durbanon, 1027, 960; Mifflintown, 942, 857; New Bloomfield, 673, 655; McConnellsburg, 584, 552; Middleburg, 538, 370.

This District embraces one-fifth of the area of the State and of

ninth of its population. The increase since 1870 is 56,525, equal to 13.75 per cent.

Order of the Republican Procession.

The following will be the order of the Republican campaign procession, right resting on Marshall Jewell's shirt front.

Garfield. Credit Mobilier Band, 329 pieces. Transparency, Oakes Ames' Memorandum. De Golyer Award, \$5,000.

Republican Editors with files of 1873. Canal Boat, Republican idea of the Ship of State. The Boyhood of the Campbellite Preacher. Copy of his speech in favor of John Sherman.

Arthur. Hayes' Civil Service Order No. 1. Roscoe's Hyperion Cup, Dejected. "Greatest Effort" - Tune, Cannouchet Echoes.

Two per cent. Assessment. Carl Schurz, with a \$250 Lantern searching for German Voters.

The Administration on mass. Grant's Forgotten Congratulations. Blaine and Sherman, the Disappointed Twins.

Eugene Hale's Tears. Don Cameron, son of Simon. Jno. Logan, with Carefully Thumbed Copy of Lindley Murray.

Anxiety about Vermont. Office holders - 100,000 - Knights of Sororityful Countenances.

The Register, of New Haven, kindly furnishes the programme for general circulation among Republicans, and, in order to give it as wide-spread publicity as possible, the Democratic press have volunteered to advertise it gratuitously, for nothing, free of all expenses, thereby saving that much money gathered by Jewell for electioneering purposes.

We are told by the Register that the line will endeavor to "dress up" and make a respect-

able appearance. Uniform, bloody shirt, much worn. Rallying cry, "De Golyer!"

Governor Palmer on Garfield.

HOW THE LATTER DESERTED THE BELEAGUERED ARMY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Some misstatements having appeared regarding the speeches of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, wherein he speaks of Garfield's record, we are permitted copy from a letter of his to a gentleman in this city what Gov. Palmer did say. As the governor was at the front at the time his testimony will be regarded as unquestionable by any one who knows the high character of the man. The following is the extract:

"In one of my speeches I said, in speaking of Gen. Garfield, that in October, 1862, after our army was checked at Chickamauga and had fallen back to Chattanooga and was confronted at all points south of the Tennessee river by the rebel army under General Bragg; when our lines of communication were straightened and difficult and our supplies reduced, and it was apparent that nothing was left for us but a disastrous retreat or a bloody battle, with our enemy in position, General Garfield left us and quit the army. He had the legal right to abandon the beleaguered army, but his conduct demonstrated that he was without soldierly instincts or sympathies."

The Rebel Debt.

From the Chicago Times, (1864)

To say of the whole body of "campaign literature" and stump oratory with which the country is now cursed that it is unmitigated rubbish, would be to state a general truth. Coming down from the general to the particular, perhaps the most contemptible part of all this flood of rubbish (excepting that which comprises mud-slinging at the candidates or their great-grandmothers), is that which sets forth a harrowing fear that if Hancock, instead of Garfield, should happen to get the first office, not only the rebel war debt would be paid, but every ex-slave owner would be compensated out of the public treasury for the loss of his slave property.

The True Ring.

Marshall Swartzwelder, one of the ablest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania and a lifelong Republican, can't stand De Golyer Garfield and has just announced his intention to support General Hancock. Mr. Swartzwelder says: Hancock is a thoroughly honest man. He comes from a good stock, and possesses some of those virtues that are now only seen as rare curiosities; that have become fossilized and obsolete in public life.

The Fraud Issue.

The confidence of the Republican organs that the fraud issue is dead is an affliction. They know better. They are seeking, perhaps, to persuade themselves that they have one less lion to encounter in the campaign; but thus far they have not succeeded, and there is no probability that they will.

It is the baldest of all possible pretenses that the retirement of ex-Gov. Tilden eliminates the Presidential theft of 1876-77 from the contest. It is a pretense which involves the grossest misconception of what the 'fraud issue' really is.

The Republican party stands convicted before the country with deliberate falsification of the vote of two States in the Presidential election of 1876. Its candidate for the Presidency is one of the men who manipulated the machine whereby that falsification was made effective and the party enabled to put in the Presidential office the man whom the people had repudiated at the polls.

The question is whether the party that committed this colossal crime against the cause of free government and the purity of the ballot box, is fit to be intrusted with the power it usurped; whether the criminal shall be invited to retain the property he stole.

With the answer to this question the candidacy or non-candidacy of Mr. Tilden has nothing to do. His nomination would not have increased the criminality of the Republican party in this regard. The failure to nominate him does not palliate that criminality or relieve the people from the solemn responsibility of punishing the criminal. As well might the burglar plead the death of the man he has robbed in bar of his prosecution as the Republican party the non-nomination of Mr. Tilden in depreciation of the fraud issue. Their crime was a crime against the people far more than against Mr. Tilden, and to the people they must answer for it.

The Lutherans of Nebraska expect to gain 18,000 members by Scandinavian immigration to that State.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his own sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I 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.

From Judge Poland's report, Feb. 15, 1873 - Garfield's testimony perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. 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 eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which together with the price of stock and interest, left a balance of \$229. 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.

From the New York Times, February 19, 1873.

Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, February 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not at that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of its members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But none of the testimony given under oath is morally, or as a matter of law, perjury.

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, February 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$225, which, after the investment began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents and, by evasions and falsehoods, confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 20, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.

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