

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEVILLE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
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In the Isle of Dreams.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD, LOQUITUR.

I wrote thee in the Isle of Dreams,
Thou lost De Golyer brief,
While straying on the silver sands
That line its coral reef.
Yes, by the flashing waterfalls,
That lulled the hours asleep,
I wrote that deep and learned brief,
Which some one failed to keep.

I met thee in the Isle of Dreams,
Thou dear departed Ames;
'Twas there for Credit Mobilier
Thou maddest tempting claims.
The lilies blossomed on our path,
Wild roses lined our way,
The sweet birds caroled merrily,
And I was led astray.

I wandered in the Isle of Dreams,
In fair, enchanted ways,
And, lulled by the Lethian streams,
I helped to count in Hayes.
For all was sunshine, bliss and light,
The Speaker's seemed mine,
And glory, honor, all things good,
While life was half divine.

I tread again those sounding shores—
They echo in my dreams;
I meditate upon the gains
Of more De Golyer schemes,
For I am up for President,
I'm willing to be sold,
And there are those perchance who'll buy
With silver and with gold.

I'll drink a deep and goodly draught
From Lethe's cooling stream;
I am undone if I should wake
From this delicious dream.
Come fraud, come perjury and bribes,
Swindles and grabs forsooth,
And aid, with all your mighty arts,
Garfield to tell the truth.

Gen. Sickles on Hancock.

A CLEAR PRESENTATION OF THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS—THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS BUGABOO.

From the New York World, Oct. 6, 1880.

14 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, }
October 6, 1880. }

W. A. FOWLER, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, St. James Hotel.

Dear Sir: Business engagements that cannot be deferred will occupy my time during the next fortnight, so that I am unable to make such appointments for public meetings as you propose. My impressions about the present canvass have been freely expressed to my friends and may be summed up in a few paragraphs.

I have always felt that whenever the Democratic party—North and South—frankly accepted the results of the war and nominated a candidate for President who was a firm and steady friend of the Union throughout the struggle, I could then as a war Democrat honorably resume my former political relations. The nomination of Hancock, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Union armies; his affirmation of the inviolability of the war amendments to the Constitution; his denunciation of the unlawfulness of all reclamations set up by those who took part in the rebellion; the general favor his nomination has received in the Southern States—the "solid" support of the South given to a Union soldier—remove the causes which have for some time alienated me from my old political associates. I shall cheerfully unite with them now to promote the election of their worthy candidate.

The people do not sympathize with the struggle of the leaders of the Republican party to perpetuate their power. The earnestness of Lincoln, the strength of Seward, the enthusiasm of Sumner, the energy of Stanton are followed by the rivalries, jealousies and intrigues exhibited in the Chicago Convention. The patriotic zeal which animated these great men of the Republican party of the past seemed to have degenerated in their successors to a mere strife for patronage and place, and days were spent in bitter contention about candidates without presenting to the country any issue having a practical bearing on its welfare. The paramount question to be settled by the leaders at Chicago seemed to be the order of their succession to the Presidency.

It is desirable that the inevitable change in the political control of the government, which is no doubt imminent, shall take place under safe conditions. It is not to be supposed that any party can hold power indefinitely. The examples of our own and other countries show that an alternation of parties every few years is to be anticipated, and experience proves these periodical transitions to be wholesome and useful. Democratic control can be safely tried with Hancock. He will give us all the advantages without any of the risks of the change of administration.

Republicans and Democrats who united with so much satisfaction in electing General Grant do not seriously doubt the fitness of a soldier to fill the Presidential chair. The supporters of General Hayes and the party that has now nominated General Garfield and General Arthur must have confidence in military men, unless it be suggested that neither Garfield or Arthur have seen enough service to imperil our institutions by their martial proclivities. The country was never more fortunate than in the election of General Jackson, the champion

of the Union and of a sound currency and of the independence of the government from corporations and who raised our young republic to the highest plane of national dignity and strength. Grant and Hayes and Garfield belonged to the gallant armies of the West. It is time that the army of the Potomac—the victors of Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Richmond—should be remembered in the person of one of its greatest commanders.

Five million votes will be cast for General Hancock. He will have the suffrages of a considerable and influential part of the population of every State in the Union. And although the greater portion of his votes will come from the North and East and West, it will represent in the aggregate every section and interest of a reunited country as they have not been represented by any executive since the war. All parts of the Union should share the prosperity we now enjoy. There is no doubt that the political agitation in the South, growing out of apprehended interference in their local government, and absorbing the attention of the Southern people during the past fifteen years, has seriously retarded improvement in their condition. All such fears would be tranquillized by four years of Hancock's conservative administration, and a general revival of enterprise, activity and thrift would be seen throughout the new South—the South of 1880—greatly to the advantage of the whole country.

The North means to hold fast to the results of the war. These are embodied in the recent amendments to the Constitution. General Hancock declares them to be inviolable. The South says, Amen. So be it. Let us make this a compact by electing Hancock and so put an end to all further controversy about the fundamental questions settled by the law of secession. Let the decree be written in Hancock's own words: "When rebellion was crushed, the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past."

All we need in the Executive is an honest and intelligent administration of the government. It is a mistake to suppose that General Hancock is without preparation or experience to qualify him for Executive duties. No man without administrative ability can successfully fill the great military offices General Hancock has held during the past eighteen years. His present military jurisdiction embraces seventeen States—from Maine to Louisiana—and whether commanding large forces in the field or dealing with the difficult questions incident to reconstruction in the South, or in restoring tranquility to Pennsylvania, overrun by mobs and disturbed by riots, he has always shown the discrimination, discretion and tact which point out the man of executive capacity. At least it may be said that a staid and successful career in the army affords as many guarantees for the faithful discharge of the functions of a chief magistrate as can be found in a long period of service in Congress, with its many temptations and frequent complications with the interests of corporations, contractors and jobbers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
D. E. SICKLES.

THE FIGHTING CONKLING.

Colonel F. A. Conkling, brother of Senator Roscoe Conkling, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and independent Republicans on Monday evening last in New York, and among other things said:

"Who have taken the place of Sumner, Chase, Trumbull, Seward, and other leaders? The Logans, the Camerons, the Garfields and the Colfaxes. From the time these men have assumed the control of the party it has been held together by the cohesive power of plunder. And now I would like to ask what that Republican party has done. The party has put forward a man whose character will not bear scrutiny. They have made an odious, malignant sectionalism the chief feature of the canvass. This man Garfield has been put forward as representing the principles of that party. Now I tell you he stands before the American people as a liar, a perjurer, a bribe taker, a back-salary grabber, and, last but not least, as the most conspicuous figure in the electoral fraud of 1876. Now, of course you and I understand that the men who have put Garfield forward must necessarily support him, and if their conscience will permit them to do so I find no fault with them. But I do object to one thing. I do object to the Hon. Hamilton Fish declaring that 'no purer or abler man ever assisted in the councils of the nation. No better man can be found.' Now, we do not expect that men like Hamilton Fish and George William Curtis shall throw dust in the eyes of the American people like that."

The speaker said he thought it proper to read Thomas Jefferson's address, and he quoted at length from it, and added, "I may say that there is no man that has lived in this country who lives up to that creed better than Gen. Hancock." When he was asked to support the nomination of General Hancock he said he held back, having thoughts of West Point and of military men who had no experience in civil affairs, but after he had read General Hancock's letters it seemed no exaggeration to say that no man

who has figured in the affairs of this country better appreciates the spirit of our institutions than General Hancock. "I have referred," he continued, "to the dilemma in which the Republicans are placed. I feel sorry for them. I said something just now about Hamilton Fish. Now, if any gentleman should happen to hear of my brother speaking of Mr. Garfield in that way he would oblige me by dropping me a postal card." [Cheers and laughter.]

One of the important circumstances of this campaign, he thought, is that so many Republicans have come out in the support of General Hancock. "There is no need of giving names," he said. "You know many of them. There are about three hundred of them where I just came from. They asked me to come here and speak. They are against the narrow, odious sectionalism that forms the chief feature of the Republican canvass."

HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

From the N. Y. Herald, (Independent) Sept. 30, 1880.

The Republicans, who have for several months foretold the inevitable ruin of the country if General Hancock should be elected, cry out 'Ruin!' louder than ever. They hope to change somebody's vote by this device, and long custom has made its use entirely useless. A free people have too much courage to be scared out of their votes by such means.

We should not speak of the matter now, however, were it not our duty to put the public on its guard. Such campaign cries are sometimes used by shrewd operators to affect the stock markets in a manner which, while it brings them large profits, brings loss to many innocent holders of securities; and it is to warn these latter against holding just now more than they have paid for, and against selling out on a needless fright that they hold, that we remind them of some previous instances in which the "bears" have taken occasion of political excitement to make a raid on the market. There is no occasion for alarm. The country is solidly prosperous, and nobody is going to injure its credit, whatever even very eminent persons may assert to the contrary.

Everybody remembers that only four years ago, in 1876, Mr. Morrill, then Secretary of the Treasury, came to New York from Washington on the eve of the election and solemnly warned us all from the steps of the Sub-Treasury that if Mr. Tilden should be elected bonds would fall and the finances would go to the demitition bows. Everybody remembers, too, that Mr. Everts, then not yet Secretary of the State, preceded Secretary Morrill by a few days with the same solemn declaration, laying his hand on the place where he believes his heart to be, the arch joker, as he assured his audience that Democratic success meant unutterable woe and loss of money to them.

Well, in spite of these assurances from an actual Secretary of the Treasury and a potential Secretary of State, in spite of the gravest fears excited in the breasts and pockets of many honest and credulous people by these prophecies of contingent woe, New York had the audacity to give the Democratic ticket nearly thirty-three thousand majority; and nobody was hurt.

GROW ON THE TARIFF.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Galusha Grow is perambulating the State making speeches accusing the Democratic party of being a Free Trade party. Grow has a faint idea that he is a candidate for U. S. Senator, and that the Camerons will allow him to be elected. He is much more likely to be struck by lightning. Quay is the selected Senator by the powers that be, in case they carry the Legislature, and Mr. Grow's province is merely that of a decoy to induce anti-Cameron Republicans to vote for legislative candidates sure to nominate the chief of the Pardon Board. Four-fifths of the Republicans nominated for the Legislature in the State will do as Mr. Cameron indicates. He has the whip-hand of the McManes crowd in Philadelphia by threats of investigation and exposing the gas trust and other municipal jobs by the next Legislature.

Mr. Grow while lampooning the Democrats as Free Traders should remember his own record. While a member of the House he opposed the subsidy to the Collins line of steamers, and in one of his speeches declared: "This Government has no business to come in with its strong arm to aid one class of citizen in competition with another in the same business, especially in the carrying trade of the nation, where it requires a large investment of capital and long experience in business to which men have devoted their lives and in which is invested their all. It is a kind of protection more odious than that given to the rolling mill and cotton factory, because more exclusive, and every man knows that it is odious enough. The Government has no right to extend its hand to interfere in the business relations of life. Let the citizen regulate his own business under the laws of trade with no competition but that of superior skill and industry."

Mr. Grow was the successor in Congress of the famous David Wilmot, who was the only representative in the House who, in 1846, voted for the repeal of the tariff of 1842. David

Wilmot was elected by the Republicans to the United States Senate subsequently, as a tribute of their respect for the only free trader from Pennsylvania in Congress. Mr. Grow is his worthy disciple and follower. He has been an apt scholar, and has proved his sturdy devotion to his free trade education and principles by denouncing "the odious protection to the rolling mill and cotton factory."

Mr. Grow's memory should be jogged on these points while on his speech-making tours. He and Garfield are both free traders, sailing under false colors.

THE SAGE OF UTICA SPEAKS.

From the Washington Post.

In his recent address in New York city, Governor Seymour took up and effectually disposed of the ingenious sophistries which Mr. Conkling has woven together in his campaign speeches. The work is thoroughly done.

The burden of Conkling's complaint is that, as the North is richer than the South, she is more wronged than that section by the alleged undue prominence of the latter in Congress, and that the North will be still further oppressed if the poorer section shall gain that influence in the General Government which would, in Mr. Conkling's opinion, be the legitimate result of a Democratic victory in the pending contest.

Mr. Seymour admits that inequality of representation, whenever and wherever it exists in our system, is not controlled by the Constitutional limitations, is dangerous, and tends toward usurpation. He shows that the whole course of Republican administration has been to expand the power and influence of the Senate, the body which is constituted without reference to population, and in which the smallest State possesses the same voting strength as the largest.

With all the limitations, provided by the Constitution, this inequality might not be a source of injustice or danger. But the Republican party has disregarded those limitations, and has steadily carried forward the work of concentrating in the Senate the powers and duties which the framers of our Government located elsewhere.

Governor Seymour calls on the business men who are disturbed by Mr. Conkling's remarks on the alleged undue influence of the South, to remember that, while according to the census of 1870, the population of the State of New York was over four millions, there were thirteen States, with less population, that had twenty-six members in the United States Senate, while New York had but two. Of those States, nine are Northern and four are Southern. But even this does not show the unequal power exercised by different States over the action of our Government. More than half of our people live in nine States; it is in these that the great interests, capital, commerce, manufactures and agricultural production, are displayed in the grandest proportions. Yet this majority of American citizens have only eighteen Senators out of seventy-six—less than one-quarter of the number. On the other hand, there are nineteen States whose population is less than one-fifth that of our country, who have one-half of the members of the controlling department of our Government. This small minority, through their Senators, can prevent the passage of laws for the interest of the majority, or the repeal of those laws which are hurtful.

The Republican party has not only persisted in its settled purpose to concentrate power in the Senate, but has made the danger greater by adding to the number of States such small communities on the frontiers as seemed tolerably certain to elect Republican Senators. With these, and with Northern men billeted on Southern States by bayonet rule, the Senate defied the people for four years. And more than this—a fact which has not been mentioned by Governor Seymour, or any of the statesmen who have discussed this question—it was this packing of the Senate that made the fraud of 1876 and 1877 possible. Usurpation in the Senate led up to usurpation of the Executive office.

LINCOLN AND HANCOCK.

From the New York Sun.

In 1860 the panic makers who are now active in seeking to create a false alarm among what are called the business interests were engaged in a similar work. They told the country that Lincoln's election would destroy everything, and they painted that man of peace and good will as a devil incarnate. Conspicuously among these prophets of evil were many Silver-gray Whigs, some of whom are today repeating in Philadelphia and elsewhere their old electioneering predictions.

After having pictured Lincoln as the very worst of his species, these political traders with seven principles, of five loaves and two fishes, were quick after his election to turn their coats and to pretend a devotion which they never felt at heart. They made capital of a hypocritical conversion, and filled their pockets at every chance.

And now when a proved patriot, and a statesman soldier, who shed his blood in defence of the Union when his assailants were speculating in jobs and contracts and were buying substitutes with the profits of shoddy, is a candidate for the Presidency, these

unscrupulous partisans have the audacity to charge that his election would imperil peace and prosperity.

This trick is an insult to public intelligence, and will hardly impose on even the weak and credulous. It has hitherto been tried in many forms, and will be tried again before Garfield is condemned by the popular verdict. When, after all his boasting and assurances of a large majority, Blaine was beaten on his own ground, with every advantage but votes in his favor, an attempt was made to bear Government bonds and other choice securities, charging it to fear in the money market caused by Fusion success.

The alarmists soon sickened of that experiment when the reaction overtook them, inside of forty-eight hours, and they were too glad to beat an ignominious retreat. At this time, when our commercial streets are actually blocked up with merchandise for Southern markets, and extra steamers have been put on for Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and other ports, to carry the enormous freight required for that new trade which has taken unprecedented proportions, Mr. Conkling and others like him have done their utmost to divert it elsewhere, and to break up the confidence that should exist between the North and the South.

The Union has no worse enemies than these professional politicians, who live by disturbing the public peace, who seek to keep the sections in hostility, and whose vocation is to excite jealousy, discontent, and hatred between a people who have common traditions, common interests, and common objects of affection, now made closer and warmer by a former alienation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN.

LETTER FROM THE HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

To the Editor of the Boston Post.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to see by this morning's Post that my name was placed at the head of the list of vice-presidents at the Democratic meeting last night. I am duly sensible of the compliment, but it was without my consent. Let me add, however, in justice to the committee, that a printed invitation was addressed to me; but, owing to its being left at my house, it reached me too late.

For many years past I have been altogether an independent voter. During this period I have repeatedly supported Democratic candidates, and I am quite likely to do so again. But I have sometimes voted the Republican ticket; and I prefer to remain for the rest of my life unconnected with any party organization.

I indeed, I had no purpose of entering at all into the political discussions of the approaching election, but to reserve the privilege of voting according to my immediate convictions when the election day shall arrive. And this I shall still do.

But I have nothing to conceal, and this occasion obliges me to say frankly that I am opposed to-day, as I always have been, to any concerted array of solid Northerners against solid Southerners. These sectional antagonisms and contentions are worthy of all reprobation, and never more so than when fomented and kept alive, one the one side or on the other, for the purpose of prolonging party power. They brought on the war, and they will still interfere with the best fruits of peace.

The condition of the freedmen themselves—their prospects of education, and their secure enjoyment of all the privileges of citizenship, would, in my judgment, be far more hopeful if the pressure of a solid North were taken off from the Southern States, and if they could cease to feel, whether reasonably or unreasonably, that they were under the dominion of conquerors.

This is the great consideration which weighs on my own mind, my view of the coming election, and which will control my vote. It is not a question of candidates or persons. It is not a question of parties or platforms. It is not a question whether the decision of the Electoral Commission, four years ago, was just or unjust. Nor is it, with me, any question as to the administration of President Hayes, which has been so generally acceptable. But my vote will be influenced solely by the desire to help in breaking up the intense sectionalism which has so long prevailed in our land. I long to see Southern people once more divided into parties, as they were when I was in public life—not by caste, or color or sympathy with a lost cause, but according to their honest judgment of what is best for the whole country. But the North must concur, and even lead the way, in this patriotic obliteration of sectional prejudices, or it will fail to be accomplished.

Let me only add, that I am not one of those who foresee dangers to our institutions, or to the general prosperity of the country, in the success of the Democratic party. Nor, in view of the great uncertainties of the result, does it seem wise to create a panic in advance by exaggerated partisan predictions. In my opinion, there has never been a moment since the war ended when it would have been safer to intrust the government to such a man as General Hancock, with the assurance that it would be administered upon principles as broad as the Constitution, and as comprehensive as the Union.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
Brookline, Mass., Sept. 30.

Randall Gibson on Southern Bugbears.

THE RESULTS OF THE WAR CORDIALLY ACCEPTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Congressman Randall I. Gibson, of Louisiana, was recently interviewed at Washington by a local reporter upon the public order and industrial, moral and intellectual development of the South. In the course of the interview he said:

"The Southern people are devoted to the form of government established by the Federal Constitution over the Union. The idea prevails with some in the North that because the Southern States desired a separation from the Northern States (under an apprehension that their domestic security, on account of slavery, was menaced, that therefore they were inimical to the Federal Constitution. This is a great mistake. The Federal Constitution was in the main formed by Southern men; the only part of it in which they had no voice was in the amendments proposed after the civil war, but which they have now cordially accepted, for they embody the results of the war. These amendments prohibited slavery and the doctrine of secession. With these exceptions the Constitution stands generally as it came from the hands of our forefathers, and no Southern man to-day can be found who would advocate secession as a remedy for any possible grievance, or the restoration of negro slavery. I know of no other differences between the North and the South than the longer existence of slavery in the Southern States, and their more vigorous attempt to vindicate the idea of secession. It must not be forgotten that the Northern States were once slave States as well as the Southern, and that the doctrine of secession was preached once in Massachusetts as well as in South Carolina. As the two sections stand now what difference remain? I can see none. Now that it is over, we thank God that we are rid of slavery, and that there can be no sectional party in the North hostile to the South which will not at the same time inflict similar evils upon the Northern people, for to-day we are one in interest."

"How do the ex-Confederate population regard the question of payment for the losses of the war and Southern claims generally?"

"I say unhesitatingly that the Southern people are opposed to the payment of what are called rebel claims—war claims. These claims are just what General Hancock describes them to be—a bugbear—a mere phantom of Republican imagination to frighten the Northern people out of their senses. The amendment to the Constitution prohibits the payment of these claims, and every member of Congress takes an oath to support the Constitution. There were only three or four hundred thousand slaveholders in the South, and no sane man can believe at this late day, when a new generation of voters has grown up in the South since the days of slavery, that eight or ten millions of people would be willing to tax themselves for the benefit of a few hundred thousand. Never in the history of the politics of this country was such an absurd hue and cry attempted to be raised as this talk about the payment of Southern claims."

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