

The Centre Democrat.

SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 3.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

NO. 8.

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Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, February 24, 1881.

MR. HAYES recently nominated George H. Foster, an anti-Conkling man, for District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The Senator fired off of his broadsides at the administration, and the Fraud wilted and withdrew the nomination.

THE election of Mr. King as Mayor of Philadelphia is decisive of one result, at least, that the Quaker city may well rejoice in. It is the banishment of the police from active participation in manipulating its elections, and confining these officers to the performance of appropriate duties on such occasions.

GEN. HANCOCK has advised the Inaugural Committee that he will be present in Washington to participate in the inauguration of his successful competitor to the Presidency. Such a determination is creditable to the great soldier, and just what might be expected of him. He is incapable of sulking over disappointment, or indulging in small resentments.

It is said Boss Cameron has retired to Washington entirely disgusted with the Senatorial wrangle at Harrisburg and says he don't care whom they elect. Perhaps he don't, but such indifference is not usual in the Cameron dynasty. Don should not lose both his head and his courage in the absence of the old chief, merely because the ranche is somewhat demoralized.

THE recent change in the Spanish cabinet it is said bodes no good to the owners of slave property in Cuba. Many of these owners are American citizens who shrink for equal rights to the colored people here and vote the Republican ticket all the time. It is from slave labor they derive means to buy up states and districts for Republican candidates. John Welch, the Christian statesman of Philadelphia, knows how it is.

MR. BLAIR, the Senator from New Hampshire, proposes a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States, and forbidding their importation, transportation, or exportation after the first of January, 1900, except for medicinal or scientific purposes. This is prohibition at a long range, about as sensible as most the legislation we have had on this subject.

THE colored Republicans who have been so earnest in presenting their claims for recognition in the Cabinet of Gen. Garfield, are despondent, and have come to the conclusion that they are not to be represented. They can still be permitted to vote for and elect Republican Presidents, members of Congress, Governors, and Legislatures, but they must be satisfied with cold lunch upon the door stoops. In other words, no nigger need apply.

THE item of \$4,836.50, which Mr. Sherman included in his estimates for appropriations to pay the expenses of the visiting statesmen who went to Louisiana in 1876 to steal the Presidency and defraud the people, failed. The appropriation committee refused to insert it in the bill. Mr. Sherman was one of these statesmen, and for such service is only modest in asking pay from the Government.

By the visit of Conkling to Mentor it is said that Gen. Garfield has passed the most serious question facing him in the construction of his cabinet, whatever that is, and that Conkling and Blaine are to be brought into personal friendly terms after Garfield reaches Washington. That is, the "lion and the lamb are to lie down together," and Garfield with the public patronage is to lead them.

THE next inquiry in order will be "who is Charles J. Folger?" This gentleman is named for the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the Garfield cabinet. We reply in advance that he was a State Senator in New York under the rule of Tweed and was one of his most trusted henchmen.

IN imitation of the precedent established by the stalwarts to pension Grant, it is now proposed to raise funds for Mayor Stokley of Philadelphia, who has also been defeated of a re-election. There is merit in this case. Mayor Stokley was a good officer, and baring his adhesion to the bosses and permitting a partisan police to degrade his administration, unexceptionably honest.

THE annual steal, called the River and Harbor bill, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last. It appropriates ten millions. It is believed the bill will meet decided opposition in the Senate, and may fail of passage, or at least be largely modified. Mr. Yocum, our Representative, voted against it, and it is much to his credit that he did so. He did not ask appropriations for Spring Creek and Moshannon to make them navigable for steam boats as many members do for streams of similar capacity.

ON the second page of this week's DEMOCRAT will be found the able speech recently delivered in the Senate by the Hon. William A. Wallace in advocacy of an amendment to the Constitution to change the manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, so as to bring the selection of these high officials of the government nearer to the people. A change in this respect is attracting public attention, and the speech of Mr. Wallace is an interesting and valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject. It should be read by every one.

IN the South, as in the North, there seems to be a stalwart and conservative division in the Republican party, both claiming recognition of the administration in the division of the spoils of office. At present they are wrangling for the Collectorship of the 5th District of North Carolina. Geo. B. Everett, who has the nomination from Mr. Hayes, is a friend of Mr. Sherman and is urged by the conservatives, and Dr. W. H. Wheeler, the present incumbent is his competitor, a Grant stalwart championed by Logan and others of that ilk in the Senate.

THE Hon. David Davis' head is always level. To support the Republicans in the re-organization of the Senate he believes would be entirely and essentially partisan, while in voting to continue the present status of that body he maintains his position as an independent senator. Davis will vote with the Democrats on the organization. Will Gen. Mahone vote with the Republicans? His vote will probably decide the result. Although he claims to be a Democrat, he is opposed to his party on local issues, and the Republicans claim him.

MARRYING by telegraph is becoming one of the institutions of this progressive age. Several such marriages have recently occurred. One took place last week on the line between Dakota, Illinois, and Bismark. The groom was Frank M. Shoppie and the bride Henrietta J. James. The ceremony was performed and the blessing pronounced by a clergyman at Bismark, and the questions and responses witnessed by parties at each end of the line in the usual form. Who can overestimate the blessings of the telegraph, or the glory which should attach to the genius of Prof. Morse, when it provides facilities for a disconsolate swain who cannot reach his beloved in person to secure the prize against poachers, even if he has to await a convenient season to enjoy the honey moon in the society of his wife.

Garfield's Inauguration.

The ceremonies which will mark the induction of James A. Garfield into the chair once occupied by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson will be the most imposing and elaborate ever witnessed at the inauguration of an American President. The stately simplicity and decorous forms which prevailed on these occasions in the purer and much better days of the Republic have given way in recent years to the imperialistic tendencies of Republican teachings. The love of show, the vulgar ostentation of questionably acquired wealth and the cringing obsequiousness of the swell mob to power, have usurped the honest pride with which the people of this country in the days gone by saw the man of their choice take upon himself the responsible duties of their Chief Executive. The pomp and circumstance which marked the entrance of victorious conquerors into imperial Rome will be reproduced with added splendor in Washington on the 4th of March, when the simple citizen of Mentor, Ohio, will assume the care of a Republic. The regular army will be drawn upon to swell the pageant, and the dangerous precedent of concentrating a large military force at the seat of government will be established for future exigencies. General Sherman has ordered the troops in New York harbor to report in Washington to participate in the inauguration while the National Guard of the several States will be mobilized there in immense numbers. The American people as a body are not in love with these ostentatious displays, and do not believe in making the inauguration of their President an excuse for marshalling in view of the multitude the power and magnitude of governmental authority. General Hancock, in his admirable letter to General Sherman, written in 1876, emphasizes the inclination of the people when he declares that there should be as little vaunting show as possible at these recurring ceremonies. He cites the example of Jefferson, who rode quietly to the Capitol on horseback, took the oath of office, delivered his inaugural address and returned unattended to the White House, and entered on his functions as Chief Magistrate. We do not object to making these occasions of interest and pride to the people, but as it is an entirely civic matter we deprecate the introduction of flashing bayonets and glistening sabres. It will only delight the office-holders, and those who witness or participate in the pageant are of necessity of the wealthy classes. It would at best be more seemly for President Garfield to assume his duties with as little public notice as possible. He goes into office with the eyes of suspicion upon him. His record in the past doesn't prepossess the people in his favor, and his official actions will be closely scanned. His election was purchased in open market, and the men who consummated this crowning disgrace will be chief among those to do him honor on the 4th of March. They will "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning," or openly and boldly demand the price of their treason to the American people. In any case the position of the President-elect is not an enviable one, and it would be more fitting that he should court obscurity than revel in a display that will be bought and paid for by those who will court his official favor.

THE New York Sun wants to know "what is the lower class in Washington," to which the Washington Post replies, "the Sun could safely start with Rutherford B. Hayes and work it up, if he is really anxious to find out." That is starting low enough to take in the meanest of the mean. The fellow who would steal an office and then draw the salary in advance, contrary to law, to obtain the usury it would bring him, stands in the lowest grade to be found.

Garfield's Oath.

In one week from to-morrow James A. Garfield, the President-elect of the United States, will take the following oath, to wit: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." An oath is a solemn affirmation made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. If Garfield is to be judged by the manner in which he has violated oaths heretofore taken by him when sworn into office, no sane man will expect him to observe the solemn obligations of this one. Eight different times did he swear that he would not only protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, but that he would bear true allegiance to the same; that he took the obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that he would faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which he was about to enter—"So help me God." To recount how he supported in Congress every measure to plunder and oppress the people of the South; to deprive them of the writ of habeas corpus; to pack juries and thus deprive the citizens of a fair and impartial trial; to use the military and naval forces of the United States to control elections; to permit citizens to be torn from their homes by irresponsible marshals and tried in United States Courts for refusing to eat, sleep or ride with a negro; to permit Federal partisan officers to be appointed to interfere with State elections, and to intimidate, persecute and control duly qualified electors of the State, all of which is either prohibited or guaranteed by the Constitution, is to demonstrate how often this man has committed perjury.

This is only a tithe of the false swearing that James A. Garfield did. Hinsdale, in his life of Garfield, pages 178-9, says that on the 14th of January, 1873, J. A. Garfield, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Ohio, having been duly sworn, made the following statement: "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." The same book, page 173, quotes as follows from the report of the committee that had heard all the testimony on both sides, as follows: February 18, 1873, "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 the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. 'This 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.' Even this is not all. Garfield was one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana, in 1876. There, he confederated with the returning board which had been characterized by Mr. Wheeler as a "disgrace to civilization." In an inner room in the custom house he was in collusion with Eliza Pinkston and Amy Mitchell, prostitute negro wenches, preparing affidavits and making testimony to overturn the will of the people of Louisiana as expressed at the election then recently held. He came to Washington, and when through the consummation of the Louisiana fraud the grave apprehensions of civil war led to the proposal of the Electoral Commission, Garfield opposed it for two reasons: First, on the ground that the Vice President had the power to count the vote and declare the result. Second, that it would enable the Commission to go behind the returns and sift the real facts in dispute. He

said, "It grasps all power and holds States and electors in its grasp." It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with the work; to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot box, and pass judgment upon every ballot cast by seven millions of Americans." This was his expressed opinion of the bill. When it became a law and he became a member of the commission, he took the following oath: "I James A. Garfield do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." In every instance he voted to conceal and suppress the very facts which on his own showing he was solemnly bound to aid in uncovering. In closing his argument on the Florida case he said, "I shall vote against receiving the evidence offered." "I will add that the preservation of the right of the States under the Constitution to appoint electors and declare who have been appointed, is, in my judgment, a matter of much greater importance than the accession of any one man to the Presidency." This is Garfield. This is the man who will swear that he will protect, defend, and preserve the Constitution of the United States. This is the man for whom Christian John Welch, of Philadelphia, raised a fund to corrupt, and succeeded in corrupting and intimidating the people to support, as against a great patriot, a hero among heroes, one who was pronounced "superb in battle." And this man is to be our President. We leave it with the people. Does any one expect him to keep the solemn obligation he shall take on the 4th of March next?

A Senator Probable.

The dead lock in the effort of the legislature to elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wallace seems at last to be broken. The Republican Committee of twenty-four agreed by a unanimous vote on Tuesday night to present the name of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, to the caucuses of the two wings of the party, and the indications were strong that he would be accepted as the candidate. At the time we go to press (Wednesday afternoon) we do not have the result of the ballot, but presume that Mr. Mitchell has been elected. Mr. Mitchell is not by any means a man of pre-eminent ability. He is merely respectable, but has had considerable experience in public life. He was for some years a member of the legislature and at present represents the sixteenth district of the State in Congress. In his four years of service in Congress he has not succeeded in making much of a mark, and will not be likely to do better as a Senator.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type Mr. Mitchell has been elected by a vote of 150 to 94.

IN THE Pennsylvania legislature last week a bill was favorably reported from the committee, appropriating a sum of money for the relief of the estate of the late R. W. Mackey. If our recollection serves us aright the only estate Mr. Mackey left was a disputed claim to an interest in a Philadelphia faro bank, and an undisputed claim to a woman and two children in Pittsburgh. We are not informed by the title of the bill to which part of the estate the money appropriated is to be applied. We do know, however, that the impress Mr. Mackey left upon the politics of this State was a most scandalous and disgraceful one. We do not wish to defame the memory of the dead, but the less the name of Robert W. Mackey is mouthed the better for his posthumous reputation. It has been said Simon Cameron was the first man to resort to the use of money in Pennsylvania politics. If so, Mr. Mackey must have been his first and most promising pupil. Occupying an honorable position in a large banking institution he entered the political arena only to smirch every thing with which he came in contact. His absolute mastery of the Republican machine was only obtained by resorting to the most disreputable practices. His whole career was a blemish and a shame, and we hope the bill will not pass.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Glass sets—four pieces—for 30 cts., at Valentines' stores.

—Men and boys are wanted to purchase clothing at the Philadelphia Branch.

—Our friend Jack Greist, of Unionville, was observed in the Bush House office yesterday occupying a secluded corner and deeply engaged in poring over the pages of a book. Investigation developed the fact that he was deep in the mysteries of "I'm fur Him; or Solid for Mulhooly."

—Valentines have rented the three rooms immediately above their stores, formerly occupied by the Library Association, and are erecting a staircase to connect with the stores below. This will give them an opportunity to display to better advantage their immense stock of goods.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, HONEY AND BLOODROOT.—The advertisement of this valuable preparation, compounded by Dr. F. P. Green, may be found in another column, and it is not only on that account, but also because of the real value of the medicine, attested by personal experience, that we call attention to it here. It is mild and agreeable to the taste, and always proves successful in checking the most aggravated cough. Although it is recommended as a specific to cure persons of all ages who are afflicted with coughs, we believe it is peculiarly valuable for young children. Very many people in this place can unite with us in recommending this medicine.

—Harry Welch, a 10-year old son of Mr. Z. S. Welch, of Marsh Creek, was recently the victim of an involuntary coasting accident. In passing over a high eminence known as Buck's Hill, his feet slipped on the icy crust and he rapidly descended the abrupt declivity a distance of a hundred yards or more, his onward course at last being checked by a fence which extended across his path. His face was considerably bruised and cut by contact with the sharp ice, but at last accounts he was recovering. It was one of the coasting experiences which are not entirely pleasant.

THE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—This very useful and ornamental organization of the sporting gentlemen of Centre county held a meeting last Monday evening and re-elected the following list of officers:

President—H. C. Valentine.
Vice President—Samuel F. Foster.
Treasurer—Theodore Deschner.
Secretary—J. D. Geisinger.
Now that the Club is again well organized for the year 1881, we hope they will devote themselves to the work of making all kinds of excellent fish abundant in our streams and will cover every tree of the forest with game birds, so that poor editors can make a repast on trout or pigeon pie occasionally. That certain members of the Club show considerable dexterity in pigeon shooting was well attested by a trial of skill on the Fair ground last Tuesday afternoon with the following creditable score:

Deschner	11111
Wilkinson	11101
Valentine	11111

—How would it do for their Honors the Judges of the Centre county court, sitting in equity, next April, to issue a mandamus now and perpetually hereafter restraining the water from standing in pools on the Diamond at the foot of the Jail hill in the horrible manner it has continued to do ever since the soft weather began two weeks ago? Of course, if there was any other mode of doing away with this nuisance the borough authorities would have accomplished it long ago, and this measure is only suggested as the *dernier resort*.

THE NEW BIBLE—QUICK WORK.—The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation, and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 are said to be already in New York City, not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of \$10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in book-making which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large, beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 600 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for \$1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.