

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

Thursday Morning, March 10, 1881.

The whole country is now at rest. A legitimate President has at last taken the place occupied by a disreputable, unmitigated Fraud. Hayes came to the office by villainous and disgraceful means against the will of the people. He retired on Friday last with their disgust and contempt.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD seems to have entirely forgotten the valuable services rendered to his cause in the late election by the colored voters of the United States. They had a right to expect nothing less than a cabinet position for one of their race. How sadly their expectations have fallen! It seems that the colored brother is only considered useful about election time. When it comes to the distribution of favors he is always to be left out in the cold.

THE Philadelphia political organizations could not go to Washington to witness the peaceful inauguration of a legitimate President, without an exhibition of their rowdiness. The Harmony Legion, of that city, could not brook the shouts of some Democrats on the curbstone in honor of General Hancock, but broke ranks for the luxury of a fight, to punish the foolish men who dared to express their appreciation of a great man then in the ranks to compliment the incoming President.

THE legislative bolters who were "on to Washington," were no doubt exceedingly gratified to witness how completely they were fooled in the choice of their new independent Senator. We can imagine how happy Wolf and Stewart and Kauffman and other anti-machine bolters were, when they saw Don lead Mitchell up to the White House, to protest against the choice of Wayne MacVeagh or other independents, to represent Pennsylvania in cabinet appointments.

THE Deputy Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia, Mr. Whartenby, who is also one of the Republicans' very useful and active staffers at elections, it is discovered has been carrying the receipts to private account instead of appropriating them to the public necessities. Why not? Philadelphia officials have been chosen for their adroit villainies, with the hearty concurrence of those who pay the taxes. Light is, however, now breaking in upon the partisan blindness which has shrouded that city for so many years, and the last election gave some token of independence. It may survive another year.

THE following joint resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives, in the Delaware Legislature, on the fourth of March. They express the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. "That representing an honest constituency, we hereby declare, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1881, our and their stern reprobation of the great fraud perpetrated on this day four years ago, in the inauguration of a man as President of the United States who was not elected to that office, by which fraudulent act the people of this country were deprived of their honest choice—a wrong perpetrated upon the right of honest suffrage which will ever remain a reproach to free institutions; that we sincerely regret this elevation to the Presidency of a man who was one of the chief actors in the perpetration and consummation of this great fraud; that the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly attested by the Speakers and Clerks of both Houses of the General Assembly, to the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, who was legally elected President of the United States in 1876."

## The Apportionment Bill Defeated.

As was foreshadowed, by the filibustering and obstruction policy adopted by the Republicans in Congress, this important measure of urgent necessity has been defeated. Two-thirds of the States will thus be put to the expense of extra sessions of the legislatures. The cost to Pennsylvania alone for this by-play of Republican members will aggregate little less than half a million of dollars, to which the people will be largely indebted to the Republican representatives from their own State. There was no excuse whatever for the defeat of an apportionment bill. The bill presented was absolutely equitable and fair, proven such by the census and conceded by the most reputable Republican authority as providing exact justice to all. Such journals as the *New York Times* and *Springfield Republican* in the strongest terms commended its fairness and recommended its adoption. But no; men of light weight, such as Conger and Robeson, had obtained the leadership of their party. They supposed that some mean party advantage could be had, if the bill could be carried over to a Republican Congress. In this expectation they will undoubtedly fail. The precedents they have made and the temper and object so manifestly shown, will not encourage Democrats in the next Congress to permit any undue advantage to be taken in the passage of an unfair or partisan bill. To suppose for a moment that the Democratic Congressmen would do so after the lesson received from their opponents, would be voting them asses or fools of the most pronounced type. The people will not find Randall, Carlisle, Curtin, Cox and other able Democratic representatives men of that stripe.

ON Saturday afternoon, the day following the inauguration, President Garfield sent to the Senate the names of the gentlemen whom he had selected for his cabinet. It is stated that the question of referring the names to committees was discussed at some length in executive session, but met with so little support that there was not even a single objection which would have carried the matter over for a day and the subject was dropped without a vote, whereupon each nomination was in turn unanimously confirmed. The cabinet is, therefore, as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, Maine.  
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, Minnesota.  
Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa.  
Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois.  
Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, Louisiana.  
Postmaster General—Thos. L. James, New York.  
Attorney General—Wayne McVeagh, Pennsylvania.

THE National Banks and their obedient servants, the Republican members, having bulldozed Congress as long as it was profitable to do so, to defeat the Funding Bill, changed their tactics and obtained the services of a bull-headed fraud, acting as President, to do by the veto power wrongfully in his possession, what they failed to force by coercion. The defeat of this necessary and important bill, and the disreputable means employed to accomplish it, will not add much to the strength of the banks. A day of reckoning may come to them sooner than they anticipate. It is already getting into the heads of the people that they cannot afford to surrender their independence and become tributary to the money lords both in purse and government without protest of a very decided character. The squelching process may become popular, as well as greenbacks.

THE gas engineer of Philadelphia estimates the cost of manufacturing coal gas at sixty-five cents per thousand feet. This must afford a handsome profit on the prices at which it is sold to consumers.

## Garfield and Equal Suffrage.

"The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil, it is a crime, which if persisted in will destroy the government itself."—Garfield's Inaugural.

That negroes are anywhere in the land prevented from the free exercise of the ballot we do not believe. The statement of the out-going and the incoming President that they are interfered with does not make it so. The statements of both these men, and they were both foisted upon the people by fraud, assume without reason that the negroes of the South are not permitted to use freely their right of suffrage.

The only instance we have of interference with the free exercise of suffrage is where this James A. Garfield himself, consorting and conspiring with plundering carpet baggers, returning board thieves and ignorant negroes, male and female, disfranchised ten thousand men in Louisiana, and thus thwarted the will of eight millions of freemen, emphatically expressed through the ballot. If then, as Mr. Garfield says in the same paragraph, "in other lands it be high treason to compass the life of the King, it should be no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice," he should have been tried, convicted and hung for high treason in 1877; for he strangled our sovereign power, and not only stifled but entirely drowned its voice. It is rough on the nation that our present and last chief magistrate can not speak of the violation of law, or refer to the punishment of crime, without passing sentence upon themselves.

It is also assumed that the free exercise of suffrage is alone interfered with in the South. What of the North? What rights were violated to make Garfield President? Wherein was the freedom and sanctity of the ballot and the power of the popular voice stifled? Let us for a moment inquire. Through violence alone to the ballot Indiana, conceded a Democratic State, was carried by the Republicans. For the implements used let the records answer. Scott Ray, Esq., being sworn says, on "Sunday evening, Jan'y 25, 1880, in Shelbyville city, I had a conversation with Henry S. Byers, in which he said: 'There is no disguising the fact, Ray, the exodus movement of colored men to Indiana is a political movement of the Republican party, as I know it to be a fact. We intend to carry Indiana with the aid of the negro vote. We intend to bring eight thousand of them into the State in time for to vote this fall, and place them in the close congressional districts and into the close counties of Indiana. That he was in a position to know that it was an organized effort on the part of the Republican managers to bring negroes into the State for political purposes, and he had contributed all the money he was able to give to bring negroes into Indiana.' Mr. Byers is a leading Republican of Shelby county.—Again, Thomas P. Mills, an eminent Republican of Indianapolis, engaged in the real estate and railroad business:

Question. You have been in favor of emigration? Ans. Yes, sir, very much in favor of it. I told the boys when they first came that we wanted 20,000 "bucks"—buck niggers, in Indiana this year.

Q. You mean to say you wanted 20,000 men? A. Yes, sir; we had no special use for women and children.

Q. You had no idea of labor connected with this matter? A. No, sir, I had no idea of labor, I was looking for votes.

Q. You wanted the 20,000 bucks to vote? A. I wanted them to vote, of course.

Q. Are you a Republican? A. Yes, sir, I am, and thought if we could get 20,000 "bucks" we would get away with job everlastingly.

This was the beginning of the loss of Indiana. The conclusion was that the employees in the manufactories

and workshops of Indiana were threatened with discharge if they refused to vote the Republican ticket. Negro suffrage, legal or illegal, according to Republican morals, is all right, providing the negro votes for Hayes or Garfield.

But this is not all. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York and New Hampshire were carried for this same Mr. Garfield by means the most violent and despicable ever brought to bear upon a people about to enjoy their suffrages. The power of the National Banks, the strength of the National Treasury, and the wealth of the private citizens, were used to intimidate and frighten business and business men. Business men and business were used to coerce, bully, threaten and brow-beat the white laboring men of these great commonwealths into the support of a ticket they loathed as a plague, and into voting for a man whose character they despised. It is patent to every man that by these means alone Garfield was made president. That he was cognizant of and aided and abetted in these great crimes is equally clear.

To "violate the freedom and sanctity of the ballot is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself." This we have always contended to be absolutely true, and strange as it may seem, Garfield, in one of his honest intervals, agrees with us. Twice has the will of the whole people been overthrown by interference with the freedom of the ballot, and if continued will as certainly destroy the government as that day and night succeed each other. This, Garfield says, is "high treason." Right; call it by its proper name; but, Mr. Garfield, where would you be if you had your just deserts meted out to you for this great crime?

THE banks that withdrew their circulation to frighten Hayes into a veto of the funding bill, says the *Harrisburg Patriot*, are now sneaking back to the treasury with their bonds to get it again. For a less cause than this assault on the funding bill began the conflict in this country which did not end until the United States bank was overthrown and its supporters driven from the political field. By the course of the national banks a measure was defeated which would have saved to the treasury not less than twelve million dollars a year. But that saving would have diminished the profits of the national banks. What indeed is government for if it do not devote itself to the fostering of a national bank monopoly? In its selfishness and arrogance the old national bank monopoly set itself up for a political power superior to the people, and when too late it discovered its folly. It will be strange if this new bank monopoly does not meet with the same experience. It has waked up an ugly customer.

THE last acts of Hayes, the fraud, before retiring to the obscurity his mean character has earned for him, was to call an extra session of the Senate, and veto the Funding Bill. The first, proper itself, was at the request of President Garfield, to confirm his appointments. The second, at the request of the National Banks, to enable them, if possible, to perpetuate their mastery of the government and people, for which of course he may expect, if he has not already received, his reward.

OUR neighbor of the *Republican* is delighted with the last veto of the fraud Hayes. This veto for the time being prevents the people of the United States from refunding their public debt at the low rate of three per cent. The million of dollars a month that the National Banks will take from the treasury of the nation in way of extra interest upon their five and six per cent. bonds affords from a Republican standpoint a pleasing subject for contemplation. In the end, however, the majority of the people may not like it so well.

WAS HE BOUGHT?—The Funding bill, passed by both Houses of Congress, was vetoed in the last hours of the session by the miserable Fraud who held the Presidential office, under circumstances of grave suspicion that his exit was attended by the same dishonesty that characterized his entrance upon the stolen office. The National Banks have thus shown their power, under present organization, to control the legislation of the country in any measure that may interfere with their cent. per cent. dividends, however unjustly it may oppress the people. Nay, they have done more, they have challenged the contest which is sure to follow the attempt to coerce the government and obtain the mastery of the country. This challenge the people will no doubt be prepared to accept, and test their sovereignty against the "rule or ruin" policy which these banks seem to have adopted as an issue.

THE appearance of General Hancock at the inauguration of President Garfield was one of the most notable and pleasing incidents of the occasion. On the arrival of the great soldier and patriot at Washington he was received by an immense throng of his admiring and enthusiastic friends—thousands upon thousands in number—who with the utmost difficulty and only after a resort to harsh means were prevented from removing the horses from the carriage provided for his accommodation and drawing it by hand from the depot to the hotel. His reception was indeed an ovation, and wherever he appeared during the progress of the inaugural ceremonies he was "the observed of all observers" and the recipient of the most marked attention and honor. It was a trying ordeal; yet through it all Gen. Hancock bore himself with that quiet dignity, rare good sense and innate courtesy so characteristic of the man at all times. This visit of Gen. Hancock to Washington to grace by his presence the formal induction of his successful opponent into the great office of President of the United States affords his friends another opportunity to recall with pride how justifiable has been their confidence in him, and how deserving he was of the earnest support they gave him.

THE unbiased reader of President Garfield's inaugural address will conclude that it is based upon the ideas of Hamilton and a strong centralized power rather than upon the Republican teachings of Thomas Jefferson and the principles upon which our government was founded. An exchange remarks that Mr. Garfield seems determined to spell nation with a big N, and thinks that it might be as well to occasionally spell union with a big U, and republic with a big R.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* appropriately and truthfully says that "in the retirement of Mr. Wallace, from the Senate, the country loses the service of one of her most gifted sons. Pennsylvania feels proud of the record her Senator has made in the six years he has had a seat in the upper House of Congress. It will be some time before the bosses can match him." They must get much better material there than they have at present if they expect to "match him."

HAYES' late nominations, which were quite numerous, were allowed to sleep in the Senate unnoticed, as silent witnesses of the contempt which Senators honestly entertained for the fraudulent occupant of a stolen office. Among the unfortunates was Stanley Matthews, who was ambitious to be a United States Judge.

DID any of our visiting Republicans and office-seekers to Washington, discover what had become of Don Cameron? He undoubtedly must have been absent, or oblivious of passing events, to have allowed the appointment of that brilliant anti-machine statesman, Wayne MacVeagh, to the Attorney Generalship.

## INAUGURATED!

Garfield and Arthur Sworn in as President and Vice President.

### IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, were on Friday last, the 4th of March, inaugurated into their respective offices of President and Vice President of the United States. A heavy storm of wind, snow and rain, which commenced Thursday evening, continued without intermission during the night. A more dismal appearing city than Washington at daybreak on Friday morning could not be imagined. A steady northwest wind, however, drove away the clouds, and by 11 o'clock the sun was shining brightly and the concrete pavement of the Avenue was in excellent condition. The first division of the procession, which escorted Garfield to the Capitol, started on time, and as it passed down the Avenue, was witnessed by immense crowds. The Inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol were carried out according to the arranged programme, the oath of office being administered as usual by the Chief Justice. At the conclusion of the reading of the Inaugural address, which was listened to with close attention, the first division reformed and then the real procession of the day began to move. General Sherman was in command, and the army which he commanded was composed of fully fifteen thousand men. The first division, under command of Major General R. B. Ayres, United States Army, consisted of twelve companies of regular artillery, four companies of marines, a battalion of Cleveland troops, cavalry, President and party in carriages, Knight Templars, four platoons; Grand Army of the Republic, eight platoons; Boys in Blue, eight platoons; Naval Cadets, two horse batteries of regulars, battalion Washington Light Infantry, four companies; Colonel Moore, Company A, Fifth battalion; Second California brigade, Hampton Cadets, Virginia; Langston Guards, Norfolk, Va.; Union Blues, Thomasville, Ga.; Rome Star Guards, Georgia; National Rifles, Washington, Captain Burnside; signal Corps, United States Army, and the Ninth Regiment, of New York. Next came the most interesting feature of the procession—the second division, under command of Major General Bartram. It was made up entirely of Pennsylvania troops, and as the boys marched up the avenue they received most vigorous applause. Their step was firm, and it was the common remark that the regulars must look to their laurels. They were in the uniform of the United States Infantry and carried knapsacks, canteens and rations for three days' living in camp. There seemed to be no end to the Pennsylvanians, but there is an end to everything, and the third division finally put in an appearance. This division, commanded by Major General Thomas C. Fletcher, consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic, Boys in Blue and militia from New York, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts and veterans from the District of Columbia and Pittsburg. The Harrisburg City Grays, the Titusville Citizen's Corps and the Dickinson College and Pennsylvania State College Cadets were also in this division. The fourth division, under the command of Major General Charles H. Field, was composed of militia from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. The fifth division, under the command of Colonel Robert Boyd, was composed exclusively of civic societies and here marched the Philadelphia political clubs.

The column moved up the Avenue to the White House, where the entire procession was viewed by President Garfield. It then passed up the Avenue to Washington Circle, returning by way of K street to Ninth street, where it disbanded. The pageant was magnificent in every respect, and the display of the military reminded the spectator of the famous review of the Army of the Potomac in this city in 1865.

The ball in the evening proved a fitting close to the celebration. The large hall of the new Museum building was lit up by gas and electric lights, beautifully decorated and thronged with a brilliant assemblage. The President held a reception from 9 until 11 o'clock, at which hour dancing began. The affair was in every respect a success. The efficient arrangements were creditably carried out, and great credit is due to the Executive committee, of which Hon. John W. Thompson is the chairman, who labored long and faithfully to attain that end. No accident occurred to mar the celebration, which attracted thousands of people from all parts of the country.

To Gen. Sherman also is due great praise. His admirable planning, seconded by the efforts of his division commanders, brought into regular line, without a single hitch or delay, the immense number of men who participated in the parade. Gen. Sherman has shown that his skill as a military commander is not alone exercised in times of war.

Citizens of Altoona are making an effort to have a small boy named Dixon, who is only 9 years of age, released from the House of Refuge. He was pronounced incorrigible because he ran away from home to escape the cruelties of a step-mother.

MAT CARPENTER'S life was insured for \$50,000.