

# The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

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## The Centre Democrat.

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S. T. SHUGERT & J. R. VAN ORMER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, August, 31, 1882.

### Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Phila.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,  
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Hunting.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,  
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, of Tioga.

### Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,  
Hon. A. G. CURTIN, of Centre.  
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

FOR STATE SENATE,  
Hon. C. T. ALEXANDER, of Centre.  
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
HENRY MEYER, of Miles,  
B. F. HUNTER, of Benner.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,  
J. H. TOLBERT, of Walker.

FOR CORONER,  
H. K. HOY, M. D., of Bellefonte.

### The Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, holding fast to the faith that all power not delegated by the Constitution is reserved to the States and the people; to holding the sanctity of personal liberty, the security of private property, and the right of local self-government, demanding honesty and economy in the administration of government and the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature and the Courts of the Commonwealth; declaring against monopolies and in sympathy with labor seeking its protection, and in favor of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania at all times, do solemnly protest against evils which the policy of the Republican party and the insolence of its long possession of office have thus brought upon the country; therefore,

First—We do protest against what is called the boss system, and also the plundering of officeholders by assessments of money for political purposes. Public offices are the property of no party, but are open to every citizen who is honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution, qualifications which Jefferson declared were requisites for office.

Second—We protest against the spoils system. It is a prostitution of the offices of the people so that they become the mere perquisites of the politicians.

Third—We denounce all-representation, State and Federal, because it is dishonest and destructive of that public morality upon which are founded the existence and perpetuity of our free institutions. It should be made odious, and the political party that aids it and abets it with office deserves public condemnation.

Fourth—We denounce spoliation of the State Treasury and immunity by pardon of those convicted of crimes, whose acts were flagrant and heinous, and corruption, and there can be no hope of true reform except by the force of the ballot box excluding it from place and power.

Fifth—The Democratic party demands of the Legislature an honest just, and true apportionment.

Sixth—Upon these declarations we invite the co-operation of all honest citizens who wish us desire the re-establishment of honest government.

"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES."

The prohibitionists of Crawford county played a sharp trick upon the party candidates for the Legislature in that county, by pledging them to favor their constitutional amendment, if elected, and then held a convention and nominated their own men. All the candidates of Crawford county are therefore a unit on the temperance question, and the prohibition party must triumph in any event.

In this State when Democracy was in power, practical measures for the relief of the workingmen were enacted. The first homestead bill was a Democratic measure. The mechanics' lien law came from Democratic hands. The law abolishing imprisonment for debt was of Democratic authorship. The \$300 exemption law was passed by a Democratic Legislature for the benefit of labor, and the "anti-store-bill" act was drawn, presented and pushed to passage by Democratic legislators.

THEY FURNISH THE ISSUE THIS TIME.—The Democratic party is sometimes described by its enemies as a party in search of an issue. If that description was ever accurate, the enemies of the Democratic party have now rendered it inapplicable. The issue of the present campaign, and of the next, has been supplied by the Republican leaders in Congress. Kelley and Kasson and Keifer and Roberson and Reed and Hiscock by mere folly and mere jobbery have done more to show the country that a change in the political control is absolutely necessary than could have been done by the wisdom and the integrity of an equal number of Democratic leaders.

### No Political Dictatorship.

The paramount issue in the approaching state election, says the Harrisburg Patriot, is whether or not the people of Pennsylvania will endorse the political dictatorship set up by J. Donald Cameron. All other political questions are temporarily subordinated to this, not only because they are of less importance to the people of the state, but because they are to a great extent involved in the main issue. Cameronism stands for everything that has made the politics of Pennsylvania a reproach during the last decade and therefore with the downfall of the Republican dictator must perish all the political evils that have recently afflicted the Commonwealth.

It is not disputed that the will of Cameron has been law for many years to the leaders and politicians of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Republican conventions have assembled simply to register the decree of the senatorial dictator. A majority in those bodies in spite of the instructions of their constituencies has invariably been found willing to execute the plans of this political autocrat. He has thus controlled the legislature and the executive; has spoken for the state in the nomination of the candidate of his party for president; has wielded the power of the state in the formation of presidential cabinets; has distributed the patronage of the federal government within the state and made the proud old Commonwealth to all intents and purposes a mere manorial estate of which he has been the absolute political lord.

Nevertheless it is not simply against Mr. Cameron's absolutism that protest is made. The one man power would be as odious under any other name as it is under that of Cameron. It would be as unrepresentative, dangerous and hateful if exercised in the same form by another. While in the whole history of the state the name of Cameron is unique as the synonym for usurpation of political power, the struggle is not merely for the overthrow of the present dictator but to redeem the state for all time from the personal domination of any one man, or clique or coterie. The battle is against what in common parlance is aptly called "bossism" and against Cameron as the reigning "boss." Political leaders there will and must be—men whose intellectual gifts, high character and profound learning will entitle them to distinction and respect—but there will and must be nevertheless an end of political lords of the manor with their retinue of spoilsmen and sycophants fit only for the court of a despot.

COOPER'S circular demanding blood money from the Pennsylvania employees both in the general and state government are flying about freely. He will doubtless raise a large corruption fund, with which to boom the boss-machine ticket, but he will just as likely disgust many reputable Republicans, when they compare the platform of the 10th of May convention with his mode of collecting campaign funds. Here is the plank.

"That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes, and proscription for failure to respond either to such assessments or to requests for voluntary contributions, and that any policy of political proscription is unjust and calculated to disturb party harmony."

A RUMOR prevails that Secretary Lincoln of the War Department, is to retire from the cabinet of President Arthur in consequence of existing complications between him and prominent army officers. Judge Advocate General Swain and Quartermaster General Ingalls, are said to be at open war with Secretary Lincoln's strict administration of the affairs of the War Department, and have brought strong influences to bear to force his retirement; but it is not likely that the son of Abram Lincoln will be driven out easily, except by his own choice to get rid of disagreeable associates.

### THE NEXT LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.

The active participation of the leading business men and manufacturers of the state with the opposition to Boss Cameron and his machine, does not bear out the declaration of the venerable head of the dynasty that the Independent movement is a free trade conspiracy. The venerable Simon knows better. He knows, and realizes the fact intensely, that the movement is nothing more nor less than a rebellion against the usurped authority of the "Cameron Dynasty"—an effort to recover from the degrading serfdom in which they were held, by asserting the right of the party to voice its action and choose its representative. The old politician has not grown so stupid with age as not to see that the power has departed from his house, and that his successor, the junior boss, can no longer order who shall be the candidate for Governor, or to fill the other offices of the Commonwealth, and receive a slavish obedience to the mandate. This was intimated to him a year ago by the defection of 50,000 from his party, and it is now to be emphasized by the entire overthrow and defeat of the stalwart boss ticket thus brought forward. Some seem to indulge the hope that our neighbor General Beaver, by virtue of his own good character and blameless private life, may be able to stem the torrent and reach the goal of his ambition, but the case is scarcely a possible one, and has little, if any probability, attached to it. He represents the very worst and most objectionable feature of this one-man boss power, against which the manhood and the intelligence of the best element of all parties are arrayed to overthrow and destroy. His nomination by Mr. Cameron and the announcement of his candidacy many months before the convention convened to ratify it, gives prominence to him as the Cameron machine candidate, which bodes defeat and not success, against a contestant so formidable as John Stewart, or of Robert E. Pattison, if Mr. Stewart were not in the race.

A CALL for a public meeting, signed by thirty-two of the most prominent colored Republicans in Philadelphia, is published in the papers of that city. The meeting is to be held on the 4th of September, and is intended to "give a manly expression publicly of their views and purposes bearing on the coming contest, to be addressed by eminent speakers in sympathy with the Independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania." The colored Republicans are also seeking emancipation from the bondage of the ring bosses. And why not? They have served them long and faithfully, and have received nothing in return but neglect and contempt.

DID Conkling attempt to bribe Cornell, the Governor of New York, in the matter of releasing the elevated railroad from taxation, seems to be the absorbing question of discussion in the newspapers of that State. It appears the Governor furnished the data upon which his Albany organ makes the charge. Conkling and his friends pronounce the charge false, and urge the fact that the Governor was not bribed as conclusive proof of the falsehood. It is very certain that Cornell is quite anxious to obtain a re-nomination, and that his chances of success is not encouraging unless he can break the force of Conkling's opposition who appears to herd the lions in his pathway. This, however, is only an incident in the general fight prevailing in the Empire State between the stalwarts and half-breeds, similar to that existing in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, between the boss-ringers and the Independents. There the stalwarts wield the patronage and co-operation of the administration to obtain the mastery over the half-breeds who represent the Garfield-Blaine division; here it is the stalwarts aided by the same patronage and co-operation to coerce the Independents to submit to the dictation of a boss, and acknowledge his right to direct the movements of the party and control the personnel of its representatives. Conkling and Arthur claim to boss the Republicans of New York, while Don Cameron as heir-apparent to the "Cameron Dynasty," is assigned to supreme command in Pennsylvania.

In the last "stand and deliver" circular of "my dear Hubbell" issued to the trembling officials, scrub-women and laborers, he urges them most pathetically to come to the rescue of the "grand old party." Yes, the "grand old party" scarcely out of its swaddling clothes, is in peril of dissolution, bankrupt of honor and decency by just such hollow-hearted robbers as Jay Hubbell, Tom Cooper and Don Cameron and the methods they adopt to maintain their personal control. They may force ducats from their victims, but it will not save the "grand old party" if they can find no higher motive for its existence than public robbery, and a contempt for law and decency of legislation as developed by the last Congress.

BOSS MAHONE of Virginia, is even more hoggish than Cooper and Cameron, in making assessments upon Government officials and laboring men. Mahone demands five per cent. of the Virginians, while Cooper's circular only claims two per cent. of the Pennsylvanians. Not to be out-hogged by the Virginia boss, Cooper will doubtless issue another circular. This is all additional to the Hubbell steal.

### Injustice to Heroes.

The Washington Post speaking of the injustice done to military heroes claims that we have given to a few the glory that belonged to many, that we have permitted heroes to live in obscurity and die under a cloud while others no more worthy, have been set up as National idols and says "In no instance has a distinguished general, nominated by either of the great parties been defeated by a candidate who had no army record. In no instances have great generals been defeated by smaller ones, but those results were due to other causes than the falling influence of martial prestige. Scott was beaten as the candidate of a moribund party, and Hancock, after a splendid race, was beaten at the close by the unstinted use of money. Our political history shows conclusively that the soldier is the idol of the masses.

But we have been cruelly unjust in our treatment of soldiers who have deserved high places in the affections of the people. Take, for instance, the case of General Porter, who, until his destruction was decreed in order to save the reputation and gratify the malice of Pope, was one of the foremost figures in the army of the Potomac. We need not go into the details of the terrible wrong inflicted on this man. If General Grant is good authority, if the generals who constituted the court of inquiry in his case are honest men, General Porter has suffered injuries worse than a thousand deaths. And still he is denied justice. This deeply wronged hero has been compelled to sue for a pardon as if he had been a criminal, and any further reparation is denied him. The country has had three idols, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and in the worship of these it has not seemed to care how many great and proud souls were ground into the dust of humiliation. Another case is brought before the public in a most pathetic light by this recent telegram from Newport, R. I.:

It was known soon after the death of General G. K. Warren that the financial affairs of the household were in a deplorable condition, entirely the result of the great strain upon the general's resources to pay for plans of the ground which was the scene of the battle of Five Forks, the collection of testimony and the general expenses of the recent court of inquiry. The state of affairs was made known, and the result is that a committee to raise funds for the general's family has been formed and it is expected that a large sum will be raised.

In the annals of the human race since time began there is nothing more deeply tinged with terrible pathos than the story of General Warren. He had fought the good fight and kept the faith until the last hour of war, when, almost at the moment of final victory, he was disgraced in the presence of his gallant corps. From that hour to the day of his death he vainly sought to have his name cleared from unjust reproach that he might leave it thus as the heritage of his children.

We mistake the people of this country if the family of the dead hero, the hero whose deeds are written on the hearts of his countrymen, are not placed above the reach or fear of want.

Gen. Sheridan has a terrible responsibility in connection with the treatment of Gen. Warren, that will some day require him to rise and explain.

AN Independent branch has split off from the Republican party in Maine, and like their brethren in Pennsylvania, declare that they have been bossed by the demagogues quite long enough. They announce the following as the platform of principles to guide them in the future:

1. Thorough and systematic reform in all branches of the civil service.
2. Faithful execution of the laws in all parts of the State, including the liquor law and the laws for the observance of the Sabbath, having temperance without hypocrisy and prohibition without drunkenness.
3. Strict economy in the expenditure of public money, and a consequent reduction of taxes.
4. Opposition to machine politics, "boss" rule, political assessments, bribery and fraud in controlling elections and conventions.

THE Labor convention which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, endorsed the Greenback candidate for Governor, Thomas A. Armstrong, of Pittsburgh.

A SKETCH of the life and character of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, will be found on the sixth page of the DEMOCRAT this week.

HUBBELL is out with his second assessment already. Things must look blue for the River and Harbor thieves, or Hubbell could afford to give the scrub women and messenger boys, a longer respite from his exactions.

THE Hon. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, who is to be the next Secretary of Internal Affairs, gave the DEMOCRAT a pleasant call yesterday. He spent the day in town and received a cordial greeting from our citizens, many of whom are attending court.

THE Hon. C. M. Shelley of the Fourth Alabama district, whose seat in the present Congress was vacated by the majority in the process adopted of weakening opposition to the passage of their thieving jobs, has been nominated both for his vacated seat in the present Congress and for his successorship in the Forty-eight Congress.

It is said the uniform and equipments of the late General Burnside, including the sword presented him by the state of Rhode Island, are held in security by a Boston artist for the payment of a clay model statue of the General, for the preparation of which they were furnished. Certainly the war and political friends of the General will redeem these relics.

CONGRESSMAN HARRIS of Massachusetts, has suddenly become enanored of his law practice and will not seek a re-election. He voted for the River Harbor steal, and is satisfied with the glory he achieved by the act. There are many more Congressmen of his stripe who will see the necessity of giving more attention to their private business hereafter.

THE conferees of the Eleventh Congressional district, comprised of Montour, Pike and Columbia counties, and part of Luzerne and Lackawanna, will meet at Mauch Chunk on the 6th of September, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress. The average Democratic majority in the district is 8,000, and as a nomination is equal to an election, an animated contest may be expected. Each county will probably present a candidate. Columbia has named her distinguished statesman, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, whom it is to be hoped will hold the winning card. His experience and great ability in the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Congress is much to be desired.

### Important to Democrats.

Election this year occurs on Tuesday, 7th of November, 1882. Polls open at 7 a. m., and remain open continuously until 7 p. m.

Voters must be assessed and registered two months preceding the election, this year on or before Thursday, September 7th. Voters who have not paid a State or county tax within two years next preceding the election must pay on or before Saturday, October 7th. Wednesday and Thursday, September 6th and 7th, are the final days for assessing and registering. On each of these days the assessor is required to be at the polling places in his district from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m., and from 6 until 9 p. m., to perfect his list. Any elector has the right to examine the list and require correction by adding qualified voters' names or striking off disqualified ones! In case of neglect or refusal by the register the court is required to issue the summary process to compel correction. Every person added must be assessed. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates, and the register record them. Persons intending to be naturalized may be so registered, but certificates must be procured on or before Saturday, October 7th. The list is required to be exposed at the polling place from and after August 7th, for examination by electors.