

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.00. If not paid in advance, \$1.25.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people. Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy of this paper.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

We have the most complete facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programs, Posters, Commercial printing, etc., in the most stylish and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 15 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line. Local notices, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: SPACE OCCUPIED, PRICE PER LINE. Rows include One inch (or 12 lines this type), Two inches, Three inches, Quarter column (or 3 inches), Half column (or 6 inches), One column (or 12 inches).

Foreign advertisements must be paid for in advance, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 10 cents.

Business notices, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

How Beaver Was Nominated.

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The following from the American, a Republican paper of high character in Philadelphia, tells exactly how Beaver was nominated, and nobody knows it better than Cooper:

"Senator Cameron 'slated' General Beaver for the Governorship. Colonel Quay agreed to the arrangement. Word was sent throughout the State that the 'slate' had been made, and the answering voices of approval came like a staccato chorus from every creature and agent of the 'machine.' The terms of praise for Gen. Beaver were even formulated; every 'machine' man told in the same words what a Christian gentleman he was. It was at this time that Gen. Beaver went to Washington. His candidacy thus arranged with Mr. Cameron, involved the withdrawal of other men, notably Mr. Cooper. The latter went to Washington, likewise, to learn whether he might or might not be a candidate, and he was, as he candidly told the newspaper men when he returned, ordered to 'stand aside for the present,' the nomination having been this year conferred upon General Beaver. Cooper, therefore, came home with a blank, Beaver with a prize. Cooper, unfortunately for his hopes, has a 'kicker' county. It sent a Blaine delegate to Chicago, who stubbornly resisted the conspiracy by which General Grant was to be nominated for a third term, in spite of the wishes of the Republican States. But Beaver went to Chicago himself, from his county, and, misrepresenting the people of his district and of the State, joined heartily in the conspiracy of which Conkling and Cameron were the chief organizers. He earned then his brazen medal, and he earned the nomination for Governor that had been denied him in 1878. When, therefore, he repaired to Washington, almost a year before the election of 1882, and hastened to the presence of Mr. Cameron, he went simply to receive a new assurance that the old one would be kept."

Workingmen, Don't You Forget It.

Leaving Chronicle.

"If Hancock is elected, this establishment will close." "If you want your iron mills closed, and all industries dependent upon them brought to a stand still, vote for Hancock."

The above expressions were common in Republican papers in 1880, and many workmen were frightened and deceived into voting the Republican ticket at that time. Hancock was not elected but Garfield was, and what has been the result? Have "better wages" followed his election? No; the miners of this country are getting only 90 cents per day now. Has "steady work" been "assured" to the men in the iron mills and elsewhere? No; there are now one hundred and fifty thousand men in "general idleness," and who did not reach this pitiable condition by the election of General Hancock. The rose-water promises to follow the election of General Garfield have not come, but instead, strikes for higher wages and "general idleness" have. The Republicans can not get rid of the logical effect of their own proposition. Two years have passed since the last presidential election, and, although Hancock was not elected the iron mills, as said, are closed, and over one hundred thousand workmen are out of work. Had that of 1880 been the first attempt made by republicans to deceive the laboring men, there might be some excuse, but it was not. Time and again has this same old story been rehearsed and the workmen bitten by the lying bait every time. It is about time they are getting their eyes open to their own interests.

Running the Public Business.

A statement before us concerning the Governmental Departments at Washington in 1877 shows that those Departments then numbered twenty-one. In these twenty-one offices there were employed on salaries 257 persons; of these 202 were clerks and twenty-three messengers. Forty-five of these clerks and messengers were foreigners by birth—twenty-one Irish, twelve Englishmen, four Scotchmen, three Swedes, two Germans, one Russian, one foreigner from Tortola and one from Bermuda. The salaries paid this force of officers and clerks amounted in the aggregate to \$351,887 a year.

This statement is interesting when brought in comparison with the present Governmental clerical force alone at Washington, which numbers in the aggregate between 12,000 and 15,000 persons, whose salaries aggregate twelve or fifteen millions. This at Washington, and not including the great official list. In 1877 the receipts of the Government were \$45,000,000, and the net ordinary expenses about \$16,500,000. Now the receipts are about \$400,000,000 and the expenditures about \$300,000,000, but the difference in the amount of the Governmental business does not at all justify the force now employed at Washington.

The business of the Government at Washington could be thoroughly transacted by 2500 persons; yet to-day in the Interior Department alone there are employed about 2000 persons on the clerical force. A very large percentage of these Federal employes, of course, is in position on political grounds.

The patronage is the great source of strength of the Republican party, whose moral strength long ago evaporated. The multiplication of the Departmental clerical force at the National Capital is a burden on the taxpayers, for whose existence no valid reason can be given. If, sixty-five years ago, the business of the Government could be satisfactorily performed by 257 persons in the Departments, ten times that number of industrious persons, who would work as persons in commercial business work, could accomplish all the Federal business at the Capital. The Federal business must be conducted on legitimate business principles, both at Washington and elsewhere. To accomplish this is the object of civil service reform. If the Democratic party should obtain control of the Government the country will expect it to do the public business on business principles. Whatever may be said about Democratic corruption in ante-bellum times, the public business was generally conducted on solid business principles. To-day we learn from the lips of a Republican leader, and a former Cabinet officer, concerning the Republican party: "Its first principle is the spoils system; its next principle is the boss system." Under such principles we can look for nothing but bureaucratic centralization.

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The Issue in Pennsylvania.

The present campaign in Pennsylvania is a State campaign waged for the redemption of the commonwealth and the purification of its politics. While the candidates of the Democracy are Democrats, nominated in a Democratic State convention, their records and the platform on which they stand "invites the co-operation of all honest citizens who desire the re-establishment of honest government." This is the sole issue of the contest. The Democracy aim at the overthrow of boss rule, of the spoils system, of legislative corruption, of administrative abuses and of pardon board infamies. They present the most effective means to do it by offering for election a stainless ticket of men known to the State, whose integrity is above reproach and whose courage is unchallenged. No honest man seeking to secure honest government need fear to vote for Pattison, Black, Africa, Clark and Elliott.

Why? Because they are Reformers and honest and intelligent men. They have the brains to know the right and the courage to fight the wrong.

Mr. Pattison is a young man who has achieved a national reputation because of his courageous and successful efforts for municipal reform. For years the tongue and pen of Mr. Black have been engaged in the exposure and correction of governmental abuses. Messrs. Clark and Elliott were tall figures in the Constitutional Convention which accomplished such reforms for Pennsylvania; while Mr. Africa, as chief clerk in the office for which he is now the nominee, proved himself so efficient and popular that in 1878 he ran 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

PATTISONIAN REFORM.

When Pattison entered upon the duties of his office as controller he found official extravagance and municipal maladministration prevailing to a remarkable degree in Philadelphia. The permanent debt, the department expenses, and the tax rate were all increasing yearly. From the very outset Pattison turned the tide. He not only checked the constant increase; he has effected a steady decrease. Instead of an average yearly addition of \$3,642,406 to the city debt, there is now a steady reduction of \$1,216,737 per annum; the department expenses have gone down from \$184,061.20 to \$683,326.92, a reduction per annum of \$1,301,634.28; and the tax levy is reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.90 a reduction of the annual burden of property 35 cents on every \$100 of valuation.

A Disgusted Radical.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, the leading Republican newspaper of western Pennsylvania, has become disgusted with the campaign that the "Christian statesman" Beaver and the chattering Brosius are running, and says:

To sensible people such arguments as those which are advanced day after day in the same monotone by Beaver and Brosius must seem extremely silly; and the spectacle as two men who are supposed to possess some degree of honesty arguing ostensibly for the Republican party when in their hearts they know that they are pleading for the perpetuation of Boss Cameron's machine, must seem very humiliating. The sneer of General Beaver, relative to the howling of the Independent candidates for office, comes with bad grace from that gentleman, as he has been howling for office for seven long years and never could get the shadow of a chance till he misrepresented his constituents at Chicago at the behest of Senator Cameron. Then he got as his reward a nomination which merely doomed him to a certain defeat. As for Mr. Brosius, he was opposed to bossism in a weak way till he received a nomination at the hands of the bosses, and then he became one of the most servile advocates of the machine. Yet all Independent Republicans will echo his hope that every man will vote to the satisfaction of his own conscience. If every Republican votes as his conscience dictates the Independent ticket will be elected, and Messrs. Beaver, Brosius and their associates will be left with only the bosses, their lieutenants, the chronic officeholders and chronic office-seekers.

MATTHEW S. QUAY was the boss Field Marshal in 1878 and the boss victory of that year was entirely owing to the success with which he manipulated the Greenback vote in the boss interest. His methods have just been exposed by the Pittsburg Post. They consisted in the employment of discharged strikers for a cash equivalent or the promise of an office to go into every neighborhood where the labor element was especially strong and organize branches of the Knights of Labor, who were pledged by an oath to support the Greenback ticket. The agent was generally armed with a letter of introduction to the Republican committeeman in the neighborhood, who furnished him with the names of Democratic laboring men upon whom he could work. One of the emissaries employed by Quay was E. R. Black, of Wilkesbarre, who was to receive a \$1,400 clerkship in the Department of Internal Affairs if Dunkel was elected, and to be supplied with the money necessary to carry out the plan. The Post publishes one letter from Quay to Black, enclosing check for \$200, and directions through whom to operate at Highspire, Harrisburg, Columbia, Marietta, Mount Joy and Lancaster. As the work progressed Quay became cautious about signing his own name to letters of this kind, and by agreement with Black signed his communications 1517, which was the number of Quay's residence on North Broad street. Several letters were written over this signature instructing Black to go ahead with the Greenback campaign and he would foot the bill. He is also desired to see Bussey, Democratic Senator from York, and wear him in, as he was ripe for mischief. He is further instructed by Quay to go to Bristol, Bucks county, to South Easton and to Pittsburg on similar errands. Quay is called into the boss service once more for the purpose of trying the same methods, and the Welsh-Brumm-Heath-Delaney-Condong-Gallagher combination of trick mules

are working the little game under his orders.

The various exposures of his methods ought to open the eyes of all honest Greenbackers and labor reformers to the fact that they are to be used as cat's paws to pull the boss cheaters out of the fire, and that Cameron is putting up the money which Quay is to spend liberally for that purpose. It is hardly likely that it will prove successful again.

We Won't Say Much.

We are very busy getting in our heavy stock of Men's and Boy's wear in clothing, boots & shoes for fall and winter.

Just step in and take a look at the largest and most attractive stock of business and dress suits, overcoats, ever brought into this county. Their splendor, style, quality and quantity will astonish you, you will say that there is no man in the world who has a better taste in selecting goods and the low prices will make you feel all hunky, sur.

Boston Clothing House cheapest and best place on Earth for clothing, boots & shoes. Just opened in Reynold's block, opposite Brockerhoff House and two doors below Reynold's Bank Bellefonte, Pa.

P. S. We also call your kind attention to our Ladies & Misses gum coats at the Boston Clothing House.

"EVERY truth has two sides; look at both before committing yourself to either." Kidney-Wort challenges the closest scrutiny of its ingredients and its grand results. It has nothing to fear from truth. Doctors may disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting.

The Grand Army Matter.

Editors CENTRE DEMOCRAT: The article touching the Grand Army, in the WATCHMAN of September 29, and your endorsement of it in last week's issue, render it proper that an answer be made thereto, and in so doing I desire to return to the origin of the controversy. In your issue of Sept. 7, in an article published on your editorial page and side by side with your other editorials, you say:

"In the Post neither by word or deed is politics approached or allowed, but the members who go from place to place to organize new Posts, are informed, carry with them 'books, with printed headings, which contain a pledge to support and sustain General Beaver for Governor.' The most plausibly answering to the description of those 'who go from place to place to organize new Posts.' It was against us, therefore, that the charge was made, and it is not strange that it excited some feeling, as we were all sufficiently acquainted with the Regulations of the Order not to err through ignorance or thoughtlessness.

But you went further and passing from a statement made upon information, to an assertion, you continued:

"The truth is, that all summer the members of Gregg Post have been thus to 'advocate the interest of the so-called candidate.' If he has no objection, let it be so long as you hold, as in your issue of Sept. 21, that 'we (you) have nothing to take back or to explain nor have the denials 'changed our (your) views upon the subject.' It will be impossible for the parties heretofore mentioned to reconcile your opinion upon this subject with any sentiments of 'confidence and esteem' towards any of their number. In the original article no exceptions are made among those 'who go from place to place to organize new Posts,' but on the contrary your readers are informed that the members of Gregg Post, in particular, have thus been used all summer.

Six new Posts were organized during the summer. I assisted at the organization of four to wit: at Fleming, Howard, Snow Shoe and Centre Hall, and I assert without fear of contradiction that no pledge of a political character was circulated either in or about the Post room at either of these meetings, nor did I ever see one of these pledges upon such an occasion. Owing to the large numbers to be mustered it was impossible to transact the business ordinarily done in the ante-rooms in the limited space there afforded. For the few moments that the candidates for muster were in the ante-rooms there was neither time, space nor opportunity for the circulation of any paper. Moreover I was in the ante-room at some of these places and as to the others have the assurance of the comrades who remained with the candidates that nothing of the kind occurred. The comrades who organized Millsberg Post are equally emphatic in their assertions that no pledge was circulated on that occasion. At the organization of the Post at Pine Grove Mills, Comrade Wm. H. Fry was the only member of Gregg Post present, and he, I am confident, carried no such pledge. As to this Post I will speak.

We feel that no information affecting so injuriously the welfare of our order, and the character of a number of its members, for whom we understand you to entertain sentiments of confidence and esteem, should have received credence with you, unless its author was willing to openly assume the responsibility for it over his own signature, and we feel further that it was not the part of a journal which aims to be fair, reliable and painstaking, to give publicity to a story of this character, yet editorially endorse it, without inquiring of the parties affected whether there was any foundation for it. We ask Mr. Quay's name for purposes of prosecution—but we have a right to know who it is that charges us with an unbecoming act, and upon what particular facts he bases his charge. If any member of the Grand Army has committed an act in violation of our Regulations, we esteem that man a true friend to us, who promptly brings it to the notice of our proper authorities; if, on the contrary, the member has done nothing which renders him amenable to Grand Army discipline, then neither has he done sought for which, as a member of the Order, he should be criticised in the public press. If your informant requested you not to quote him as authority, that alone should have made you suspicious of the truth of his story; if now he hesitates to assume the responsibility openly, for this slander, that fact should convince you that you have

something to take back or explain.

If you prefer to assume the sole responsibility for the article, which of course you do, so long as you conceal your informant's name, that also is your privilege.

If any member of the Grand Army wished to use the Order for political purposes, he would pursue a strange way of doing so by seeking to pledge a candidate prior to muster knowing full well that he would probably repel the candidate not only from the purpose sought but from the order itself. If any Grand Army man was seeking to use the Order as aforesaid, is it not strange that he should prepare a pledge to be signed solely by members of one Regiment? Lieut. McCarty in endeavoring to unite the members of Gen. Beaver's old Reg't in support of their old commander this fall, (and his pledge plainly shows that it is intended solely for survivors of the 148th P. V.) has done nothing to merit your sneers. He is but following in the footsteps of the soldiers who in 1860 attempted to form a "Hancock Veteran Battalion" and had your hearty support at the time. He has not used the Grand Army for the furtherance of his project. He attended at the organization of but one of the six new Posts and did not take one of the pledges to that meeting nor was one seen there. The organization of new Posts is not confined to Centre county nor to Pennsylvania. As the character and aims of the Order are becoming better understood more and more of our comrades-in-arms are desirous of sharing in its pleasures and labors. Of course the Order is no more a necessity than is the Masonic Order or the Odd Fellows, but it is a source of pleasure and at times a benefit to its members, and it is not strange that the soldiers of a place like Howard or Snowshoe numbering probably forty or fifty within a radius of a few miles prefer to have a Post of their own which they can regularly attend. Time will tell whether "one-half of these new Posts will be unheeded or in less than six months after the November election."

Now as to the facts about the organization of the Post at Pine Grove Mills. It was organized by Comrade Theo. S. Christ and Austin Curtin, assisted by members from Lemont Post. I have in my possession the written statement of fourteen charter members of the Pine Grove Mills Post, including at least three staunch Democrats, that no paper of a political character was presented to any member of their Post by Comrade Curtin or any other (writing, "comrade." I have the affidavit of Com. Smith and D. W. Miller, commander and quartermaster of said Post (the latter a Democrat) that the articles in the WATCHMAN and WATCHMAN are unwarranted by the facts, and that after diligent inquiry the only foundation they can find for such charges is that D. W. Shively, an ex-member of the 148th P. V., and who was never connected with the Grand Army until he joined the Post at Pine Grove, the night of its organization had had one of these 148th pledges for some time prior to the organization, and had from time to time as he met members of the 148th P. V., solicited their signatures, but that whatever Mr. Shively did in the matter was open and above-board and had no reference to the Grand Army and that Mr. Shively has not used the Grand Army for political purposes. I have the affidavit of George Heberling (mentioned in the WATCHMAN's article of September 26th) that he never signed a pledge of the character indicated he did not serve in the 148th P. V., nor was he ever asked to sign one, that he opened the rooms the night the Post was organized and remained to look them up, and that he neither saw any man sign such a pledge nor such a pledge circulated. That he saw the pledge in Mr. Shively's possession, and in the Post but he was neither asking signatures nor circulating it for signatures. Mr. Heberling's impression is that some one in the ante-room who had heard that Shively had such a paper asked to see it, and that was how Shively came to exhibit it. Wm. F. Heberling, an ex-member of the 148th P. V. and a Democrat, had that evening in pursuance of a determination previously formed, signed said pledge in Sample's store, and this action had awakened some little interest and probably led to the wish to see the paper on the part of some one in the ante-room. Mr. Shively was not at that time a member of the Grand Army, but had been I cannot see from the facts as I gather them, how he has, in the slightest degree, infringed upon the Regulations of our Order.

I should be glad to have you publish these affidavits and statements in full, but I fear I should trespass too greatly upon your time and space. I shall, however, take pleasure in exhibiting them to you.

One affidavit, however, I do ask you to publish in full. It is that of Mr. Baker, in reply to the charge in the WATCHMAN of Sept. 29, and copied in your issue of Oct. 4, that he presented a pledge in the Post-room at Pine Grove immediately after conclusion of the business and sought to obtain signatures thereto. It is as follows:

"Centre County, SS  
"George H. Baker, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in College township, and is a member of Capt. Robert M. Foster Post No. 197, Dept. of Pa. Grand Army of the Republic, and is, so far as he knows, the only person of said name in Centre county. That he has read an article in 'THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN' of Sept. 29, 1882, in which he is mentioned as having presented a pledge binding the signers to vote for Gen. Beaver for Governor, and immediately after the adjournment of a Post-meeting and that said article so far as it relates to himself is wholly incorrect and untrue. That he never at any meeting of any Post, or at any time or place whatever, presented such a pledge or any paper of like character, to any person whatsoever, that he never had any such pledge, or paper in his possession, and that the only time he ever saw such a paper, was when he signed one himself at Lemont, of his own free will, and that he never saw such a paper 'in any Postroom or ante-room of any Post' of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Signed: GEO. W. BAKER  
Sworn and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1882.  
WILHELM F. KERRICK, Notary Public.

Comment is unnecessary. The WATCHMAN's informants were no more veracious than were your own, and its Editor seems to have taken little, if any, more pains to investigate the facts than did you. Especially is this apparent when it is remembered that Mr. Christ never served in the 148th, and is not therefore one of the class for whom the pledge was intended. Had my own preference been followed in the preparation of the card, to which the WATCHMAN replied, it would have been limited to calling for proof of your original charge viz: "that the members who go from place to place to organize new Posts" circulate these pledges and "that all summer the members of Gregg Post have been thus to 'advocate the interest of the so-called candidate.'"

I have ascertained the facts as fully as it has been practicable for me to do while you withheld the source of your information, and so long as you continue to do so you must not take it unless it is decided to rest satisfied with your assurance that your information comes from a "credible and reliable source." Respectfully yours,  
Bellefonte, Oct. 10, 1882. D. S. KERRICK.

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