

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT & E. L. ORVIS, 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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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
GEN. W. H. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Richard Vaux.
ELECTORS AT LARGE.
H. B. Plummer.
DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1. John Slavin,
2. John P. J. Sensendorf,
3. John W. Lee,
4. Herbert J. Horn,
5. Richard L. Wright,
6. John H. Britton,
7. Wm. Stabler,
8. Charles F. Reintschler,
9. H. M. North,
10. Harry G. Stiles,
11. A. J. Broadhead, Jr.,
12. F. V. Rockafellow,
13. Richard Rahn,
14. George H. Irwin,
15. George S. Pardy,
16. P. E. Ackley,
17. John P. Levan,
18. Ezra D. Parker,
19. E. D. Mumma,
20. A. H. Hill,
21. Franklin P. Jans,
22. J. K. P. Duff,
23. John Swan,
24. A. B. Winteritz,
25. John H. Hill,
26. Wm. A. Farrier,
27. A. J. Greenfield.

FRANCIS MURPHY in a seven weeks campaign in Chicago, has induced 11,000 persons to sign the temperance pledge.

THERE are only three States that hold State elections this year in October. They are Ohio, Georgia and West Virginia. Iowa is an October State in every year except when a Presidential election occurs.

It is estimated by statisticians that the population of the Chinese Empire is 280,000,000. This vast population of course, is equalled by no other country in the world. India has a population nearly as large, but is not a single Sovereignty like China.

CAPT. ANDREWS, the veteran of 93 years, who recently started on a walk from Sumpter, S. C., to Boston, has arrived safely and in good health in that city. He walked 700 miles, and made the balance of the distance by rail.

ALLAN PINKERTON, the celebrated Detective, died at Chicago last week. This will be cause for great joy among the villains, but a source of much regret in all our cities where his genius in organizing detective work was remarkable, as it was beneficial to these communities.

MR. JONES, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee, says, according to the Pittsburgh Post that he "will make an honest campaign." If he does, it will probably be because he has not altogether lost the lessons he learned in his more youthful days as a Democrat. Besides an honest campaign would be a novelty never before associated with the history of the Republican party.

WAYNE MACVEIGH, Ex-Attorney General, has withdrawn from politics in disgust of his political association. Before the Republican Convention he published an article giving his views of what a president should be. His party nominated Blaine—a man so far below the standard—that self-respect required the ex-Attorney General to retire, so far at least, as to announce that "I will keep my mouth shut."

J. BLAKE WALTERS, former cashier of the State Treasury, under Col. Noyes, died at Harrisburg on Monday of last week, of blood poisoning, caused, it is said, by the imperfect work of a dentist who performed an operation for him a few weeks ago. Mr. Walters was well known throughout the State, was about 44 years of age, and a native of Clearfield, to which place his remains were taken for interment.

BLAINE'S fences in Brooklyn, N. Y., are said to be in a very damaged condition, and much alarm among his friends exist that the crop of Mulligans will be small and possess little vitality in consequence. Dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and a split in the Young Republican Club is believed to be very serious. This Club, which formerly furnished the bulk of campaign funds, is not likely to contribute or do any work to advance the Mulligan ticket.

THE New York Times (Rep.) thinks the most damaging feature in Mr. Logan's present position is that he is on the ticket with Blaine. A large majority of the people will believe that the damage is mutual and that neither of them, on Republican showing, are not now and never were worthy of the offices to which they aspire.

It is the same Republican party that raised up Guiteau and made offices a reward in the "lottery assassination." It has been in power these twenty years and its leaders and managers and those whom it delights to honor have reveled in luxurious ease, while the workingmen have been denied their wages and supplanted by hired foreign labor. Why should the people trust a party that has been false to their interests? This assertion of popular confidence in the Republican party is gratuitous.

MR. BLAINE and his friends in coquetting for the Irish vote, should not forget Mr. McSweeney of San Francisco, Cal., who was arrested in Ireland and laid in prison sixteen months as a "suspect" during Mr. Blaine's term as Secretary of State. His noble indifference to this incarcerated citizen of the United States, or to the pathetic appeals of his wife from San Francisco, would doubtless appeal strongly to Irish sympathy, if properly certified. We recommend the Mulliganites to obtain the certificate of Mr. McSweeney and his wife by all means.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND in a letter to a Baltimore Club organized to promote his nomination, makes this simple reference to the subject:

I feel that I now hold in my keeping a trust from the people of my State, which nothing should induce me to surrender except the demand of the people of the United States.

I am very sure that the office of President, with all its responsibilities, is not one to be sought for ambitious ends; and I suppose it should not be declined.

I have full faith in the wisdom of my party, and look for such action in the coming convention as will give the best guaranty of the ascendancy of sound Democratic principles.

Yours sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

UP to the latest period of the session, the Star-routers kept themselves and the scandal of the miscarriage of justice in view of the public by abusing each other and telling tales of the recalcitancy of their chums before the Springer committee. The testimony by the committee shows that there was quite as much villainy practised by those in office, giving aid to the thieves outside to shield them from punishment, and participating in the swag. The department, besides many high-toned deserving men, have also in their employ a healthy set of scoundrels that ought to be weeded out, if for no other reason than to save respectable and honorable men from suspicion. The present demand is "turn the rascals out!"

We take the following from the Pittsburgh Post which shows the esteem in which the ex-Governor is held in the western part of the state:

We are apprehensive ex-Gov. Curtin may fall a victim to the short-sighted principle of rotation that prevails in this State, in the country districts. Every county of the district has a candidate. Gov. Curtin is now one of the most useful and influential members of the House, a credit to his district and State and an honor to Congress. Why rotate him out, to give some one else a chance, who in turn will be roasted as soon as he becomes useful. The South and New England when they get a first-class man in the House keep him there, and are the gainers. Pennsylvania has done herself honor by retaining the services of Randall and Kelly for so long, and has a substantial reward in their conceded power. Congressmen are not made in a day or term.

—Best Goods—Garman's.

THE opposition in Congress to the passage of the bill for the relief of Gen. Porter, was made upon strictly partisan grounds and not upon any constitutional question involved in it. "This," says the Washington Post, "is evident from the personally vindictive antagonism with which it was fought from the outset by Senator Logan who struck the key note of the howling chorus with which it was persistently hounded through both houses. And it is the very same spirit transferred from Congress to the Cabinet, that, failing to secure the defeat of the proposition at the Capitol, concentrated all its energies upon the President to intimidate him into a veto.

"That's about all there is of it. Never was there a more wretched sacrifice of moral courage to the inexorable and necessary demands of partisanship. But the day of retribution and vindication will dawn yet. The country will not always consent to see a man like Fitz John Porter made the scape-goat of a man like John Pope."

SENATOR CAMERON made a very proper effort in the Senate last week, in favor of the redemption of the discounted trade dollar by substituting the Bland dollar. But the effort was defeated. Why there should be any objection to a measure so proper in itself, so entirely in the interest of the people, is a mystery that honest men will find it difficult to understand. Both of these coins were circulated under authority of Congress. One is declared to be a genuine legal currency while the other, after being placed in the hands of people who received them in good faith, are to be discounted, as a robbery for which Congress is not to be excused, a fraud, to say the least of it, that they should be prompt to correct. The Democratic House passed a bill to accomplish this object, but the Republican Senate intervened and regardless of the profession of their political platform at Chicago, refuses to pass a bill for their redemption. On the Republican party rests the responsibility of the issue of the trade dollar—on them rests the responsibility of their continuance. Let the banks, and stores, and tradesmen, and poor men, who have them in hand note these facts.

The Same Now as Ever.

The Reading News is right in its comments respecting Republican papers who find fault with the Democrats for making reform the battle cry. They do not like to hear the people say "Turn the rascals out!" The News believes that the Republican party is the same now as it was when the Credit Mobiliar scandal was exposed; when Grant stood between Babeock and conviction for complicity in the whisky ring frauds; when Belknap was impeached for the postradship corruptions; when the salary grab took place; when Hayes was fraudulently inaugurated president; when Indiana was purchased with a corruption fund; when a United States judgeship and a cabinet office, afterwards changed to a diplomatic position, were sold for election money; when the bogus prosecutions were tried; when Bliss and his associates received their enormous fees, and when the department of justice squeezed bribes out of the worst Star route rascals to protect them from indictment.

Investigation not Wanted.

In the House on Tuesday last, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, asked unanimous consent for the adoption of a preamble and resolution reciting that numerous fraudulent transactions have recently been disclosed in the several Executive Departments of the Government, and asking that a committee of 13 members of the House be appointed to make a general investigation of the whole matter. Objection was made from the Republican side, and the resolution fell. They don't want to be investigated!

Curtin's Speech.

On the 26th of June Hon. A. G. Curtin, our Representative in Congress delivered one of the ablest speeches that has been made in the House for many years. The House had under consideration the bill to declare the forfeiture of a land grant made to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company. Like all of the Governor's speeches, it is a great appeal to the National Legislature in behalf of the people and especially the laborer.

For many years under Republican rule, Congress had taken of the public lands and given them to vast and powerful corporations until enough had been given away to make more than seven states the size of Pennsylvania.

The Governor holds that whatever covenants the government has entered into with these corporations should be kept, but whenever the corporation fails to perform the conditions of the grant the land should be declared forfeited. In this he is exactly right.

The Governor contends with great force that the safety of our government depends upon the people being personally interested in the government and that they can best be interested by having homes of their own. The Governor then argues with much power that this cannot be done when the lands intended for the people are granted to associated classes. He warns Congress and the people to be aware of the centralization of power, whether it be in the government or in the hands of vast corporations, and declares that in the concentration of power is the destruction of the people's government.

To show how the land being owned by the few affects the people, he turns to Ireland and exclaiming "What makes Ireland so poor to-day? The poor Irishman living in a cabin does not own it or the ground upon which it stands."

"The large landed estates of Ireland have taken from the people of that unhappy country their spirit. They are oppressed by absenteeism and the fruits of their labor gathered by others who live in luxury; and that gallant people with their poets and orators and statesmen, have been dispersed throughout the earth. Is it a wonder this brave people are restless under oppression? Their 9,000,000 population has come down to 5,000,000, and it is a historical fact that in the great failure of 1846-7, 2,000,000 people perished from starvation, and yet the landlords exported grain from that country at that time."

The Governor thus refers to the fact that at present large corporations are bringing large numbers of Italians, Hungarians and Bulgarians into this country to the great injury of our own citizens who labor. It is with delight that he speaks of the endorsement of his course, by the people on the Chinese bill. He believes that the Convention which meets in Chicago this week will speak with no uncertain sound on this question. The question of the tariff and revenue laws can be settled by Congress. But the question of giving away the lands of the people cannot be decided by a resolution of a Convention. He claims that Congress has the right now to say who shall come to this country and who shall not come, and that Congress should not "permit corporate wealth and power either foreign or domestic, to control this country and dominate its destinies by the importation of such labor as has been imported within the last three or four years."

We would like to know which of the men seeking Curtin's place in Congress can deliver a speech like this. It is our purpose to publish this speech in full next week, and we bespeak for it a careful consideration by our readers.

—New styles in Linen Collars—Garman's.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday at 2 o'clock without day, and record a saving of over \$20,000,000 as the result of the labors of a Democratic House. Of the 2,507 bills introduced in the House, and 2,367 in the Senate, 62 of the former and 66 of the latter were passed finally. The Democratic House passed bills reclaiming about 100,000,000 acres of public lands, which have been corruptly squandered upon corporations, by Republican Congresses, and forfeited by non-compliance with the easy terms of the gifts, but the Senate notwithstanding the declarations of the platform of the Republican party, shamelessly failed to do so.

To the arduous and careful labor of the appropriation committee, headed by Samuel J. Randall, and the determined efforts of the Democratic members of the House, is due the saving of over \$20,000,000 of the public funds. This is a record to which the Democratic party may look with pride and satisfaction, and point to as an earnest effort of their sincerity in the work of reform, to which they are committed. The appropriations this year amount to \$186,166,477, against \$230,187,096 last year.

ARTHUR, in the closing months of his public career, distinguished himself by a partisan veto of a bill intended to award justice to a shamefully wronged soldier of the rebellion simply because of his politics. He has vetoed the bill passed for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter. It was a mean act, but perhaps a fitting one for an accidental President, holding the position as the capital prize in the "Lottery of Assassination." The reasons he gives for the veto are shallow, insufficient and insincere. The House passed the bill over the veto by the decisive majority of 168 to 78, the Republicans, with a few honorable exceptions, voting to sustain the veto. But the Senate failed to pass the bill by a tie vote of 27 to 27. Senators Don Cameron, Hoar and Sewell voting with the Democrats.

How the press regard the veto:

We are very sorry that President Arthur has vetoed the Fitz John Porter bill. That bill is an act of justice to a much-wronged man, and it should have been allowed to become a law.—N. Y. Sun.

It was politics and not military dereliction that put Porter on trial, it was politics which secured his conviction, it was politics that secured the approval of the sentence, and it is politics which now prevents justice being done. This is the shameful truth of the matter.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Arthur has wronged himself in this veto and has done a public wrong, and unless the senate join with the house in passing the bill over the veto the shadow of a great injustice must still rest upon the country until men be found in high position big enough to give voice to the conscience of the nation.—Philadelphia Times.

To say that Mr. Arthur gives no good reason for his decision is in the nature of superfluity. He had no reason to give. Whether or not he would sign the bill has been accepted as a question of political expediency all along. And although he made personal request that it should not be presented to him until after the republican national convention in order that he might sign it, it was merely a question of expediency at last.—Washington Post.

President Arthur's veto of the Fitz John Porter bill is the most unfortunate act of his Administration. It is a deliberate rebuke of that candid and impartial judgment which, in the light of better knowledge and fading resentments, had induced a reversal of the harsh verdict of a time of passion. Mr. Arthur may possibly win the regard of doubtful friends by his veto, but he has missed a great opportunity to gratify four-fifths of the whole country.—Philadelphia Record.

A Few Facts.

MR. BLAINE TRADING ON HIS RULINGS WITH LAND GRABBING CORPORATIONS.

(Harper's Weekly of last week.)
In its issue for May 10, 1884, Harper's Weekly said, in allusion to Mr. Phelps' effort to explain the connection of Mr.

Blaine with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad:

The one fact in this controversy which remains undisturbed, and which the honest voter everywhere will plainly comprehend, is this: In the spring of 1869 Mr. Blaine, as Speaker, made a ruling in favor of the Little Rock railroad securing to it a Government land grant, which passed on April 9. Soon afterwards it appeared that Mr. Blaine was very desirous of obtaining an interest in building the road and on June 29 he wrote to his friend Mr. Fisher, the contractor, who had made him some offer, asking that Mr. Caldwell, who then controlled the enterprise, should make him (Mr. Blaine) a definite proposition to enable him to acquire the interest that he desired. On the 23 of July he renews the suggestion, Mr. Caldwell apparently not responding Mr. Blaine writes again, on the 4th of October, to his intermediary, Mr. Fisher, and tells the story of his unruly ruling, showing that he as Speaker, saved the road, and authorizing Mr. Fisher to tell Mr. Caldwell that thus, without knowing it, (Mr. Blaine) had done him a great favor. On the same day he writes another letter to Mr. Fisher, urging him to read the Globe, which he sends him and see how narrowly, by means of his ruling, the bill aiding the road escaped defeat. In the same letter Mr. Blaine expresses his natural anxiety to make the most of the arrangement which he had already completed with Mr. Fisher but states that he is bothered by Mr. Caldwell's delay. This repeated reference to his official action was apparently intended to bring Mr. Caldwell to the point. This is the natural and fair interpretation of the letters, and it is this which startled the country when the disclosures were first made, eight years ago. Our readers will judge for themselves whether this is a fair view of the letters, and whether Mr. Phelps' explanation removes this impression. We do not think that it does.

Mr. Phelps' letter was Mr. Blaine's own explanation and defense, because of course it was not published without Mr. Blaine's knowledge and consent. It was all that could be said to explain the transactions, and of this explanation Harper's Weekly declared that it was unsatisfactory. No subsequent word upon the subject has been spoken by Mr. Blaine or his friends. It has been asserted, indeed, that the story was a stale calumny; that the Republican masses demanded Mr. Blaine's nomination; that "the people" had repudiated the slander; that Pharisees are no better than other people; and that dudes are very poor practical politicians. But not a word has been spoken or written to disprove the assertion that Mr. Blaine's own letters show that he had used his official position and action to promote his personal advantage.

It has been alleged, indeed, with persistent inconsistency, that is superfine morality to object to such things; that "they all do it;" that Garfield was aspersed in the same way; that Washington and all great and good men have been assailed with lies and billingsgate; that we must take men as they are; that those who protest against such things are political purists and supernaturalists and impracticable fools, flies on the wheel, premature angels, assistant Democrats, and whatever other epithets may occur to the eager and angry disputant. But when the shower of denunciation has passed, it still appears that no explanation whatever has been offered of the fact that the Speaker of the American House of Representatives called attention to his favorable official ruling as a season for admitting him to a pecuniary interest in a railroad enterprise, and suggested that he had many ways of making himself useful to the enterprise, and would not be a "dead head" in it. Such facts are revelations illustrations of methods and morals which render a man unfit for the Presidency, and if a great majority of the Republican party select him as a candidate, it must be assumed that it is because they do not disprove them. It cannot be said that they do not believe them, because the facts have not been disproved, and Republicans who value the character and purpose of the party more than its name cannot consent to injure them by sustaining such a representative of the party of Lincoln and Sumner.

—Don't you know that we sell Dry Goods cheaper than any store in Bellefonte—Garman's.