The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 23, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully attimesin the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have losta great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Chairman Rankin must be one of state chairman Cessna's very "remote" ones—he did not yet hear the news from Maine, hence has not ordered that parade.

The Garfield party of Maine has been knocked helter skelter, catty-cornered, highern-a-kite.

Will there be a solid north? Looks like it from Maine.

All the bugaboos of rebel claims and paying rebel debts were used in Maine, but the folks there took no stock in such idle gabble.

The Garfielders used bribery in Maine but still failed to carry the state.

And the "solid south" talk did not even scare the people in Maine.

Our County Ticket.

The democratic county convention on Tuesday was harmonious, and did its work well and to the satisfaction of the democracy as will be attested by a rousing majority at the polls in November.

For Congress the unanimous choice is Hon. A. G. Curtin, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished sons, and of whom Centre county, always was proud. Our people know the great war governor so well that it is useless for us to point out his services. As a democrat he has given 8 years of labor to our party, traveling and speaking for its success in many states, besides being the most liberal contributor, in every campaign, in central Pennsylvania—always ready with his means and proffering the same with a cheerful hand. We trust the congressional conference will tender a unanimous nomination, as a fitting recognition for his labors in the party and because he would represent the district with great credit.

For Assembly Messrs. Gephart and Murray have been renominated. One term in the house has proven them true to their constituents and their party in every vote. They returned without the taint of corruption, and we know that another lease will prove them true in the second as they were during the first term. They are men of irreproachable private characters; life-long democrats; never having wavered in the darkest days of the party. Give them a hearty support and a rousing majority.

For District Attorney, Wm. C. Heinle, esq., is our nominee. He is a young man, of poor but respectable parentage, and altogether a selfmade man. He is an attorney of ability, energetic, upright, attentive to all business entrusted to his care, and has that quality so much deserved in a member of the bar, honest, straightforward and upright. He has been one of our most active young democrats. His voice has been heard in almost every school house in the county in behalf of our party. He is a worthy man in every respect and deserving the votes of all good men without respect to party.

Democrats should now thoroughly organize. Victory on the entire ticket is within our grasp, but organization, work, and the utmost vigilance is needed from now until election day.

Mr. Brugger, the nominee for County Surveyor, is a gentleman well qualified for the place and a citizen of excellent character.

Philadelphia on Saturday night had a torch-light procession, in which by actual count there were 19,825 in line, making several miles. Senator Wallace addressed the great gathering. The city is Mainely for Hancock.

It seems that the republican politicians in Indiana have been taking lessons in ballot-box stuffing from their brethren in Philadelphia or perhaps treasury clerk Bowes who invented the "tissue ballots" in Florida in 1876. One James Brennan brought suit against the republican sheriff at Madison, Ind., for the recovery of a balance he claimed to be due him on a contract for changing the tickets in a ballot-box at the election two years ago. The case was tried the other day and Brennan took the witness-stand and made a full *expose* of the fraud committed upon the ballot-box. In his testimony he clearly set forth how he was first approached by some of the leading republicans of Madison. He testified that an agreement was made two weeks before the election that he was to take from the ballot-box one hundred democratic tickets and substitute therefor one hundred and ten republican tickets, for which he was to receive $500, he being allowed to appoint the inspectors and clerks. He says he fulfilled his part of the agreement that he took out the hundred democratic tickets and replaced them with one hundred and ten republican tickets. He was paid for this service at first $200, and smaller sums at different times afterward, and this suit was for the balance due him on the contract. Of course the case was ruled out of court on the ground that the contract was against public policy and therefore void. But the exposure thus made will serve as a warning against the desperate and damnable devices to which the republican politicians are accustomed to resort in order to carry their point.

The cotton crop this year is estimated at six millions of bales, or larger by nearly half a million bales than any former crop.

Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, a retired merchant and prominent citizen of New York, died at Saratoga last Saturday.

Too Hard On Garfield.

Some of our esteemed republican readers intimate to us that the REPORTER is "too hard on Garfield." Well now see here: You will bear us witness that the REPORTER has not used any abusive epithets against republicans—we disapprove any thing of the kind. Then you will bear us witness that all that has been said about Garfield, is taken from the Record as made by himself, and that we give date and page, and also from leading republican papers before Garfield was nominated. This record, we admit is rough, is bad; but is it not all the more our duty to give it, republican friend, because he is proposed for so high a place? Then again, do we not invite all honest republicans to the REPORTER office to see the official record in proof of the very discreditable transactions the REPORTER has mentioned about Garfield? If we were falsifying them there is good cause for complaint, but we are backed by the truth, and that is rough on Garfield. Now, say, are we not doing our duty in exposing the record of such a man? Say?

Blaine To Garfield.

The day after the Maine election, says the Sun, Mr. Blaine was at his wit's ends to account for the unexpected and astounding result in some way that would satisfy his political friends outside of the State whom he had misled by predictions of an overwhelming Republican victory. He finally hit upon the ingenious device of sending Garfield a long telegram through the Associated Press. In this despatch he alleged that in the four days preceding the election the managers of the Democratic campaign beyond the boundaries of Maine bought up 3,000 Republican voters at an expense of from $75,000 to $100,000 in cash.

This is an average of 600 voters in every Congress district, and the price paid for these Republicans was, according to Blaine's story, about $30 per head. The first thing that will arrest the attention of everybody outside of Maine is Blaine's opinion of the moral character of the rank and file of his party in the State where he has been the most trusted leader for the past twenty years. It will be borne in mind that this estimate of the character of his followers will remain the same whether his tale is true or false. If this number of Republicans were bought at the polls, there stands the fact. If, on the other hand, Blaine has slandered his fellow citizens, he still means to have it believed that his party in Maine is so corrupt that such a number of Republicans could have been purchased if the money had been there.

Mr. Blaine ought to know the Republican party in his own State very thoroughly. He bore an active share in forming it. He has done more than any other man to train it. If it has become so utterly debauched that many thousands of its members can be purchased with money at the ballot boxes, this disgraceful fact is mainly due to his discipline and practice as its chief leader.

Who Gives The Soldier Pensions?

As some of the rads are fond of telling soldiers the lie that democrats would cut off their pensions, we copy the following in the REPORTER to show how false it is:

It is a fact that a Democratic House passed the arrearage of Pension bill after it had been vetoed by a Republican President. Nor have the Democrats in Congress ever failed in their duty to the disabled veterans. The following tables will show how Republican and Democratic Congresses compare as to amounts appropriated by them for pensions. The first bill passed by the Democrats was for 1877, and the amounts for that and the succeeding four years are compared with the preceding five years, during which the Republicans were in a majority in both Houses. The fiscal years are meant:

Rep.	Congress.	Dem.	Congress.
1872.	$29,070,000	1877.	$29,538,500
1873.	30,480,000	1878.	28,533,000
1874.	30,480,000	1879.	29,371,574
1875.	29,980,000	1880.	56,233,200
1876.	30,000,000	1881.	41,644,000
Total	$149,990,600	Total	$185,315,274

It will be seen that Democratic Congresses have appropriated some $25,325,074 more for pensions than the Republicans have. These appropriations were voted for by the Confederate brigadiers, notwithstanding the Republicans in Congress defeated the Mexican Pension bill rather than that a few old and needy soldiers of the South, who aided in winning an empire for the Union, should have the petty sum proposed by the pension law. This was about the meanest act of the American Congress. It was so infinitessimally little and mean as to have gained the approval of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that is saying a good deal.

Bribery At Blaine's Home.

[Augusta Special to Philadelphia Times.]

While everybody believes and as a matter of fact knows that voters are bought and sold, nobody gets punished for the buying or the selling. An exceptional event has been the appearance here to-day of four men—Samuel L. Berry, Timothy Clark, Charles H. Holt and Charles R. Kendall—before United States Commissioner Joseph E. Badger. They each and all swore to statements, one of which is here appended. The other statements do not differ from it in any important respect. The first affidavit taken is as follows:

AUGUSTA, ME., September 13.

I, Samuel L. Berry, of said Augusta, do depose and say that at about 11 o'clock this forenoon Howard McKinney of this city met me on the street and asked if I would vote the Republican ticket for ten dollars. I said "Yes." We went into a stable near the polls in Ward Three and said McKinney gave the money to Alexander McCousland, the driver of the city team, who said: "Go and vote and I will give you the money." I went to the polls and voted. McKinney was with me and watched me while I voted. We then returned to the stable and McCousland paid me the ten dollars.

S. L. BERRY.

At Biddeford, in the First district, the Fusionists are already preparing affidavits of bribery, intimidation and unfair use of check lists to put in, in case Reed's majority turns out to be less than one hundred, as it now looks. They openly claim this district, now saying that making a contested election and Anderson will be seated by a Democratic House. Their jubilation knows no bounds.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

One hundred and sixty-two miners were buried in the Seaham colliery, England, last week. Four hundred horses and ponies were lost. Cause, explosion.

A Pittsburg Boom.

The following despatch from Colonel Forney to Charles Wister, a well known republican who has recently declared for Hancock, was read from the stand, at the great meeting in Philadelphia and elicited many cheers:—

PITTSBURG, SEPT. 13, 1880.

The largest mass meeting of the people ever held in Western Pennsylvania since 1840 is now assembled in and around the City Hall. General Butler is speaking, and I am to follow him. The president is Marshall Swartzwelder, one of the oldest and most eloquent republicans in the West, supported by 130 republicans as vice presidents, who have declared in favor of General Hancock. General Butler was interviewed by a large delegation of colored men, at the St. Charles Hotel this afternoon, who are about to declare for Hancock. There is now a mass meeting in session composed of republican Hancock soldiers. Western Pennsylvania is on fire in the cause of conciliation of the sections and the overthrow of personal rule in the republican party. General Butler will start for Indiana to-morrow and will speak there several times during the present week. JOHN W. FORNEY.

GROWN MEN, if there are any such, who have suffered themselves to be scared with the ghost of "rebel plans" to secure the payment of the "rebel debt," will do well to consider the following facts and circumstances. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution runs thus:

"4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. *But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.*"

This amendment absolutely precludes the payment of the rebel debt, because, while it is now specifically prohibited, it is not possible to change the amendment for the reason that article 5 of the Constitution says:

"1. The Congress, whenever *two-thirds of both houses* shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures or two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of *three-fourth of the several States*, or by conventions in *three-fourths thereof*, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Probably even Woodford would not be silly enough to talk about two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States being got by anybody to propose a change in the Constitution which shall permit the payment of the rebel debt, or about getting three-fourths of the States to agree to such a change. Furthermore, and finally, in his letter of acceptance General Hancock says:

"The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power and attempt to impair or evade the full force any effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land."

General Hancock could not have made a more emphatic announcement of his intention to support the amendment which forbids the payment of the rebel debt. But, if he had never said a word on the subject, his personal character affords the country an absolute assurance that in his hands "the results of the war for the Union" will indeed be "inviolable." The American people know the truth of General Taylor's remark in the celebrated "ed Allison letter"—"one who cannot be "trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

—Republican employers in practicing their civilized bull-dozing of employees occasionally catch more than they calculated on. The Hartford *Times* relates this incident that occurred in that city some days ago, and it is by no means a novel experience for this neck of woods:

One of these Republican scarecrow exhibitors who lives in Hartford, and whose name we have, said to a working man last week:

"Your friend, ——, whom I have sometimes employed, votes the Democratic ticket, I believe?"

"Yes," the mechanic said, "he does."

"Can't you get him to vote the Republican ticket this time—or, at least to stay at home?"

"I guess not; no use trying."

"But I wish you would tell him, from *me*, that I would like to know if he believes in the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue, and if he really doesn't think a protective tariff is better for the working man?"

"The next time Mr. Scarecrow saw his friend, he received this answer:

"I saw Mr. ——, and told him what you said. He answered, "Take back to him this for *me*: If the Republican party is kept in power, will *he* be willing to pay *higher wages?*"

"The anxious Republican couldn't answer this question. But his friend went on:

"He then turned to me and said, "You have a daughter who is employed by Messrs. ——" (daming a well-known Republican firm who employ many hands.) I answered, "Yes," and he proceeded: "She used to get, I think, $60 a month?" I said that was so. "And how much," he asked, "does she get now?" I answered, "She gets $25 now." And then he said, The reduction of $35 a month has all been under a Republican President and Republican rule; the firm has cut down her wages more than half; but I believe the firm is getting nearly, if not quite, as much now for their goods as they received when they paid her $60 per month. This is a sample of your Republican party's love for working people. I shall vote, and vote for Hancock; and one result of his election will be to revive business everywhere, and raise wages, not lower them. What could I say to this?"

The employer couldn't tell him.

The revolving storm that struck the *Vera Cruz* reached the Bermuda Islands on the 30th ult., and exceeded the historical hurricane of '39. Churches, houses and cedar groves were blown down, and many families rendered homeless. The damage was very great throughout the Islands.

The Manhattan Market at Thirty-Fourth street, this city, which was rapidly becoming popular, was totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss about one million. The building cost more than that, and was one of the finest of its kind in the country. Incendiarism is expected.

A fire at East Las Vegas, Col., Saturday afternoon, destroyed a whole block, including nearly half of the business portion of the town. About five hundred people are rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $200,000, nearly all of which is heavily insured.

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democratic Co. Convention, met at the court-house, on Tuesday afternoon, and was called to order, by chairman Spangler.

The convention was organized as follows:

President: D. F. Fortney, esq.

Secretaries: Jas. A. McClain, A. G. Graham, F. P. Musser.

The delegates presented their credentials, as follows:

Potter north: Wm. Wolf, John Emerick, J. K. Runkle.
Potter, Jno. Rider, Jas. M'Clintic, W. W. Spangler, Jno. Dauberman.
Bellefonte, N. W., R. H. Foster, Jno. Hamelton.
Bellefonte, S. W., D. F. Fortney, H. Brockerhoff.
Bellefonte, W. W., S. A. McQuistion.
Milesburg, E. H. Carr.
Howard boro., Abram Webber.
Millheim, F. P. Musser, J. H. Reifsnyder, Martin Mooney.
Philipsburg, E. Herlinger, L. G. Lingle, A. J. Graham.
Unionville, L. J. Bing.
Benner, E. Carl, J. Henderson, Jno. Boozer.
Boggs, J. M'Clain, H. Curtin, M. Lucas.
Burnside, O. Holt.
Curtin, J. M'Closky.
College, J. Bottarf, G. Roan.
Fergurson old, Jas. Smith, H. Meek, D. H. Young.
Fergurson new, Miles Walker.
Gregg, Geo. Kerman, Jno. Rossman, M. Guise, Jon. Coldron, Jac. M'Cool.
Halfmoon, Chas. Linn.
Haines, F. Dutweiler, Jacob Bower, Pierce Bower, H. A. Mingle
Harris, P. H. Myers, J. A. Rupp.
Howard, F. Confer, J. A. Dunkle.
Huston, Jer. Merrett.
Liberty, Jas. I. Delong.
Marion, N. H. Yearick, Is. Condo.
Miles, Benj. Royer, Jno. Wolf, Jno. Mallary, N. Brungort, R. Smull.
Patton, Saml. Homan.
Penn, P. H. Stover, H. E. Duck, Jacob Kerstetter.
Rush, B. Coyle, J. Dolan.
Snowshoe, S. Boyer, E. Holt.
Spring, H. Beck, H. Rethreck, Mich. Kerstetter, J. M. Furey.
Taylor, V. Beckwith.
Union, Chas. M'Garvy.
Walker, A. Pletcher, Wm. Yearick, A. M'Mullen, S. Showers.
Worth, M. H. Lewis.

On motion Hon. A. G. Curtin was nominated for congress by acclamation and amid great cheering.

Mr. Wm. Wolf offered the following:

Resolved, That Hon. C. T. Alexander, J. H. Holt and Jno. H. Morrison, be appointed congressional conferees.

Adopted.

For Assembly the following nominations were made, the ballot being:

J. P. Gephart,	47.
C. Munson,	27.
B. F. Hunter,	29.
W. A. Murray,	48.

Resulting in the nomination of Messrs. Gephart and Murray. The nominations were made unanimous.

For District Attorney, Wm. C. Heinle, esq., was unanimously nominated.

For Co. Surveyor, Samuel Bruger, Ellis Lytle, and S. G. Herring were nominated.

The ballot was,

Bruger,	42
Lytle,	3
Herring,	30

Mr. Bruger was declared nominated, and the same made unanimous.

For delegates to the State Convention, M. L. Rishel, of Gregg, A. T Leathers, of Union, and Jno. Shannon of Potter, were placed in nomination.

The ballot was,

Rishel,	66
Leathers,	45
Shannon,	38

Resulting in the choice of Messrs. Rishel and Leathers.

For senatorial delegate L. G. Lingle, of Phillipsburg, J. G. Jones, Worth twp., were nominated, the ballot was, Lingle 75, Jones 3.

Mr. Hamilton offered the following:

Resolved, That F. P. Musser, H. A. McKee and C. J. Hirlinger be chosen senatorial conferees.

Adopted.

For Chairman of Co. Committee, nominations were made as follows:

P. G. Meek,	41
Adam Hoy,	34

Resulting in the choice of Mr. Meek, which, on motion of Maj. Forster, was made unanimous.

Rule adopted to change time of holding delegate elections to Saturday before 2nd Monday in August; and that delegate apportionment be made upon democratic vote at each presidential and gubernatorial elections, one delegate for each 50 votes cast, and County Convention to be held on Tuesday following.

The convention then adjourned.

"I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion, and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature. —Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

NEW ENGLAND AND THE SOLID SOUTH IN THE WAR.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun.—*Sir:* General Butler's reply to the Solid South yell, "My friend you have forgotten the history of your country," is an excellent one. But perhaps New England may want to forget it. Let us see what five New England States did to maintain the Union, and what five States of the "Solid South."

States.	*Union Volunteers.*	*Total Vote.* 1860.	*Rep. Vote.* 1860.
Maine	71,745	97,913	62,811
New Hampshire	34,605	65,953	37,519
Vermont	35,246	42,844	33,808
Connecticut	57,270	77,246	43,792
Rhode Island	23,711	19,951	12,244
Totals	222,577	303,912	190,174

Compare this vote with five States of the "Solid South."

States.	*Union Volunteers.*	*Total Vote.* 1860.	*Rep. Vote.* 1860.
Delaware	13,651	16,039	3,815
Maryland	49,781	92,502	2,294
West Virginia	32,033	34,192	464
Missouri	108,773	165,618	17,028
Kentucky	78,540	146,216	1,364
Totals	282,698	464,467	24,965

Here are ten loyal States. They furnished a total of 505,275 volunteers for the Union, and they cast 215,139 Republican votes. If every Republican who voted for Lincoln in these ten loyal States enlisted in the Union army, the Rebublicans only furnished two men to the Democrats three—215,139 Republicans to 290,136 Democrats. In ten loyal States, at least, the Republicans did *not* "fight the war."

A REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEER.

NINE MEN KILLED BY THE BREAKING OF A CABLE WHILE ASCENDING A MINE SHAFT.

San Francisco, September 17.—A dispatch from Virginia City says: "An accident at the Consolidated Imparial Mine last night resulted in the death of nine men, one other being dangerously hurt. As the 3 o'clock shift was coming off, and a cage with ten men on it had started for the surface, the cable broke, precipitating them down the shaft 300 feet and 1,400 feet of rope piled upon them."

The men were taken out at 4 o'clock in the morning. Most of them were terribly mangled. Reach talked rationally when found, but died coming up the shaft. Frank Smith, the only man saved, is resting easily; he has no external injuries. The cable broke at the reel, and for some inexplicable reason the safeties did not catch. The only explanation of the accident is that an axe handle caught the timbers, causing the strain which broke the cable. The engineer on duty says, however, that everything appeared to be running smoothly when the cable broke.

MAINE! O. K.

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS FROM MAINE?

The democratic national committee at New York have advices as late as 11 o'clock on Saturday night that the full returns of the Maine election show about 200 majority for Plaisted, the democratic-union candidate for governor.

In addition to this the republicans have lost 93 members of Assembly and have a loss of over 16,000 votes since 1876.

Maine is for Hancock in spite of money, frauds and attemps to falsify returns.

Portland, Me., September 20—1:30 a. m.—The Argus publishes a report of the official figures from all but one county. From towns heard from Plaisted has 175 plurality and the towns to hear from, if they vote as they did last year, will increase it to 244 but it will more likely reach 300.

—A republican subscriber from Woodward, kindly advises us thus, date 9-20, '80

"Did you hear the news from Maine? turn your last week's rooster tother side up. He laughs best who laughs last."

From the position of our rooster in this colum our deluded Woodward friend will find our rooster occupying the same position, and that we "laugh last and best."

THE ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

London, September 14.—Inquiry leaves little doubt that the placing of the package of dynamite under the rails of the London and Northwestern line was a deliberate attempt to wreck the express train of Scotland, which passed over the rails two hours previous to the discovery of the mine yesterday morning.

There were twenty-seven dynamite cartridges, each about three inches long and one inch in diameter, connected with the rails by a rubber tube filled with powder and caps. The dynamite was soaked by the recent rain. No theory has been propounded to account for the attempt to wreck the train.

"I am all played out" is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the Kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. Get a box and use it at once.

Mr. Gladstone has written an open letter of gratitude to all at home and abroad who express sympathy for him in his recent illness.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19. 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

INQUEST NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Ertle, deceased, late of Gregg township, Centre county, Penna.

To David Ertle, Daniel Ertle, Elizabeth Burrell, A. G. Burrell, Adam Ertle, Samuel Ertle, Caroline Gentzel, and Geo. Gentzel. The heirs and legal representatives of Philip Ertle, deceased.

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Philip Ertle, dec'd, in the township of Gregg, and County of Centre, on Thursday, the 30th day of September A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa: } Sheriff.
Sept. 9 4t.

SENATOR BLAINE EXPLAINS THE SITUATION TO GENERAL GARFIELD.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 14, 1880.

Senator Blaine has sent the following to General Garfield:—

Augusta, Sept., 14, 1880.

To General James A. Garfield, Mentor, Ohio:—

The net result of yesterday's election, as nearly as can be stated at this hour (three p. m., Tuesday), is about as follows:

The Republicans have carried the First, Second and Third Congressional districts, while the fusionists have carried the Fourth and Fifth. The republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature by a strong majority, reaching, perhaps, two-thirds of each House. On the popular vote for Governor Davis and Plaisted have each over 72,000 votes, with the probabilities in favor of Plaisted coming out a few hundred, perhaps a thousand, ahead.

The result is undeniable a surprise to us, and equally so to the mass of the democratic party in Maine. Our canvass was never more accurately taken, and it showed on Wednesday last a total vote for Davis of a trifle over 76,000, with an assured majority of 6,000 as a minimum. In the four days preceding the election we lost over 3,000 votes by means well known to the managers of the national democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specification from me. The total cost is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000 and the money all came from beyond the State. Such scenes were never before witnessed in Maine. J. G. BLAINE.

A MINE DISASTER.

Shenendoah, September 16.—An explosion of sulphur (fire-damp) occurred at the Kohinoor colliery this morning while several men were engaged in timbering a gangway. One of them stuck his naked light among the laggings, where a quantity of gas had accumulated, and a terrible explosion followed. The miners were blown here and there like chaff before the wind.

John Coogan was blown a great distance and cannot be reached on account of the black damp. However, he is dead, as he must have been suffocated with the after damp. Some of the men who were burned cannot live, as they have been literally roasted.

The *New York Herald* Relief Fund Committee has closed its labors in Ireland, after distributing $341,000. The working expense during the six months was only $2,500, and many thousands of people were fed, clothed and doctored.

British India is again threatened with famine.

OPENING OF NEW STORE,

AND OF

THE AUTUM SEASON OF 1880.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Have the pleasure of extending a general invitation to the public to visit the new and extensive addidition to their Store, just completed, and now open for inspection.

The enlargement two years ago, although deemed sufficient for many years to come, proved inadequate to meet the demands of our wonderfully increased business.

We, therefore, during the past year purchased a block of eleven houses in the rear of our store, and during the spring and summer have erected on the site thereof an extensive addition to our former spacious buildings giving us a depth of 305 feet, extending from Market street all the way through to Filbert.

Our arrangements for the season's business have as far exceeded those of former seasons as our future facilities for its transaction will exceed those of the past.

The great enlargemet of the buildings has enabled us to entirely reorganize certain department of the house, giving considerable more room to SILK, DRESS GOODS and other popular branches of the business, which were formly at times to much overcrowded. It also affords in other ways facilities for the service and convenience of our patrons not to be generally found.

Waiting and reading rooms for ladies and gentlemen have been added; retiring and toilet rooms for ladies, so arranged and systemized as must prove of great convenience to all our customers, both city and country.

Numerous improvements have been made, which space will not permit us to mention, but the entire, building, which is believed to be unsurpassed in its appointments in this country, is open for examination and critical inspecrion of all who are interested in new methods of doing business, and in the groth and progress of our city and its institutions.

Later cards will give information as to the extent of offerings in the various departments. The present is merely to extend a special invitation to every one interested to call and inspect the buildings.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

MARKET STREET TO FILBERT.

N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte,

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

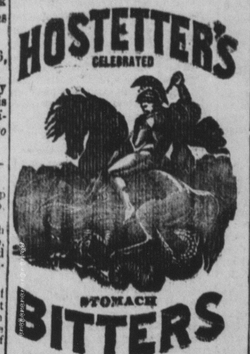
9 rept tf

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

A letter is printed from General Garfield in reply to some inquiries as to whether he would not, if elected, "recomend legislation for the suppression of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages in the District of Columbia and the Territories." General Garfield's reply is truly remarkable. He says: "I hope you will recognize the propriety of my declining to answer your question, and the impropriety of my making any statement to any person that I will do any particular thing in case I am elected." The General doesn't like to hurt anybody's feelings.

—A remarkable woman, Mrs. Mary Ann Dean, died lately in St. Louis. She was 37 years old, and had been married twenty years. She was the mother of twenty-one children, of whom there were three pairs of twins, two sets of triplets, and four were born at one birth. Ten of her children are living.

Chicago, September 14.—A dispatch Chatsford, Illinois, says a heavy frost last night did great damage to late corn in the central part of the state.



THOUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPEN LEAF

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

J. D. ROSS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Has opened rooms over Wolf's store, at Centre Hall, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, making suits and all kinds of garments for men and boys, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice. 9sept y.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Specialattention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 '74 tf.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

DR. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the great and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For the kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00. per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM cheerfully answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts, Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets,