

The Centre Reporter.

For District Attorney, W. C. HEINLE, For County Surrogate, SAM'L BRUGGER.

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

STATE TICKET, SUPREME JUDGE, GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County, AUTUMN GENERAL, ROBERT V. DECHERT, Philadelphia, DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Legislature, J. P. GEPHART, For District Attorney, W. C. HEINLE, For County Surrogate, SAM'L BRUGGER.

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 the vote, before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 25th.

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully in the judgment of the people.

Read Judge Black's terrible arraignment of Garfield in another column.

The legislative ticket set up on Tuesday by the Democrats, is in J. P. Harris, of the 1st National Bank, and Bill Joe Thompson of the Farmers Bank—both bankers.

The idea of the Democrats to put in their big ticket for the National Bank, and sacrifice and trade off the Farmers Bank man, with the expectation of getting a nice campaign sum of \$100,000, who, however is only willing to come down with \$100.

If Bill Joe allows the party managers to bleed him, when at the same time they intend to use him as a trade horse, then his sense is not on a par with his looks.

From Kansas come a cry of destitution, and aid is being asked for the people of Phillips, Sherman, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins and other counties.

In Morton county 1,800 people are in absolute want of food. The wheat crop in all the above named counties failed and in June was plowed up and planted in corn, which has since been destroyed by the worm.

One family lived eleven weeks on wheat bran, another three weeks on corn meal. The local State papers suppress these facts as they injure the State.

John Cosens no doubt has read Whitier's poems, and got his idea about rolling up pantaloons from Whitier's pretty little poem on the Barfoot Boy, the first verse of which reads thus:

Blessings on the little man, Barfoot with his face of tan; With thy merry whistled tunes, And thy turned up pantaloons.

The Reporter is of the opinion that Cosens stole the rolled up trousers idea in his recent order from this poem and proves that he is a literary thief as well as an adroit and abettor of political thieves.

Republicans who have been haunted with the idea that Hancock would pay rebel claims when elected President, can now feel perfectly composed, as Gen. Hancock has written a letter that settles that matter in a manner as to cure that disease and leave no foothold for the peddlers of the slander to stand upon.

Gen. Hancock's letter will be found in another column of the Reporter.

New York city had a monstrous torch-light parade and mass meeting Thursday night of last week. There were 30,000 men in the torch-light parade alone.

So large was the crowd that the speaking had to be done from upwards of twenty stands. Addresses were made by Bayard, Hill, Kernan, Hampton, Belmont, Randall and fifty others. The demonstration has dummed the Garfielders as much as the Maine news.

Gen. Sickles, who since 1861 has acted with the republican party, announced himself for Gen. Hancock, in a speech at the monster democratic meeting, New York city on Thursday night, 23d. If he soppes keep on thus there is hardly a chance of rade left to raise a shanty up salt river.

Why 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.

Rep. Congress. Dem. Congress. 1872. \$29,070,000 1877. \$29,538,000 1873. 28,480,000 1878. 28,823,000 1874. 20,480,000 1879. 20,371,674 1875. 20,980,000 1880. 52,233,200 1876. 30,000,000 1881. 41,644,000

Total \$149,990,000 Total \$185,315,274 It will be seen that Democratic Congress have appropriated some \$35,325,274 more for the pension than the Republican have.

These appropriations were voted for by the Confederate brigades, notwithstanding the Republicans in Congress defeated the Mexican Pension bill rather than that a few old and needy soldiers of the South, who sided 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 infinitesimally little and mean as to have gained the approval of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that is saying a good deal.

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.

Garfield as a Know-Nothing. James A. Garfield served in the Fortieth congress, and on March 3, 1867, voted against the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their struggle for constitutional liberty.

It reported in Russia that the Czsr has married Princess Dolgorouky.

The Republican Press On Garfield in 1873.

For the enlightenment of republican voters and readers of the Reporter we give below a list of leading republican newspapers which in 1873 condemned Garfield in the strongest language for his share in the Credit Mobilier swindle.

If the estimate of these republican papers of Mr. Garfield, was true and correct in 1873, it is none the less so in 1880.

The Albany Journal, Feb. 20, 1873, denounces Garfield as a pretentious scoundrel.

The Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 23, 1873, calls Garfield an equivocator.

The New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873, pronounces Garfield as presenting a "distressing figure" of guilt.

The New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873, says Garfield betrays the trust of the people, by evasions and falsehoods.

The Utica Herald, Feb. 5, 1873, mentions Garfield's disgrace.

The Utica Herald, Feb. 20, 1873, says the committee makes a just report in finding Garfield guilty.

The Utica Herald, Feb. 22, 1873, talks for Garfield's expulsion from Congress.

The Troy Daily Times, Feb. 22, 1873, denounces "the pious Credit Mobilier Garfield."

The Rochester Democrat, resp. Feb. 25, 1873, says "that diabolism won a triumph when Garfield escaped expulsion."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 21, 1873, says Garfield did hold stock and lied about it.

The Buffalo Commercial, Feb. 22, 1873, says that by Garfield's escape "was not the way to stop corruption."

The Buffalo Express, Feb. 20, 1873, demands a severe punishment for Garfield.

Cincinnati Commercial, March 3, 1873, says Garfield deserved public censure.

Cincinnati Commercial, March 3, 1873, says that by Garfield's escape "was not the way to stop corruption."

The Buffalo Express, Feb. 20, 1873, demands a severe punishment for Garfield.

Cincinnati Commercial, March 3, 1873, says Garfield shirked all duty, and Ames, crushing proof of fraud guilt upon him.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 7, 1880, says Garfield has not a record to run on for president.

Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 20, 1873, declares Garfield unworthy of confidence.

Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 26, 1873, says the party must purge itself of such men as Garfield.

Indianapolis News, Feb. 20, 1873, says Ames and Brooks are bad but no worse than Garfield.

New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873, says the congressman were not innocent but corrupt and they knew it.

The Utica Herald, Feb. 22, 1873, says the public would favor the expulsion of Garfield.

New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873, says Garfield is as guilty as Ames.

Concord, N. H. Monitor, Feb. 25, 1873, says no condemnation is possible for such men as Garfield.

Portland, Me. Advertiser, Feb. 19, 1873, says Garfield was dishonest and foolish.

The Utica Herald, Feb. 12, 1873, says such men will never be trusted again.

The Utica Herald, Feb. 25, 1873, says such men are dead cows and should be buried out of sight that they may not offend the public nostrils.

Concord, N. H. Monitor, Feb. 20, 1873, says Garfield is a burning shame.

Lockport Journal, March 20, 1873, pronounces Garfield guilty.

Hannover, N. H. Mirror, Feb. 21, 1873, says Garfield should be kicked out of Congress.

Philadelphia Press, Jan. 1873, says of the Credit Mobilier investors, such men will be indignantly repudiated by the people.

All the above republican organs, and expressed themselves as above when the swindle in which Garfield was found guilty, and perjured himself, was fresh before the country. If it is "selling mud," why don't blame the Reporter, but your own party organs who did not believe in the swindle, and they were believing all the questions settled by the amendments to the Constitution they desire to perpetuate said amendments and will maintain them in good faith.

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COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT. Democratic Candidate for Auditor General.

COL. ROBERT PORTER DECHERT, who is the nominee of the Democratic Party for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania, is a resident of Philadelphia and a member of the bar in that city.

He was in the army for nearly eight years, and yielding to his patriotic impulses, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Before the war he was appointed by the United States Congress to a position of honor at a large salary, and the rebel General Key who was a terror to the Union citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee, captured Hay's cabinet, and then transferred to be a Judge of the United States Court, with hosts of others we could mention. This is the way the republican Presidents take paying rebel debts, for their losses sustained by the Union army marching thro' the south. We now see and hear Love, Hastings, Furt, and other, voters of the G. A. R., traveling our country yelling for the election of Garfield, asserting that the democrats intend to provide for the payment of the rebel debts, etc., throwing up their hats for Mossey, Longstreet and Key.

Democratic Ballies. There was a joint meeting and torch-light parade of the Centre Hall and Tusseyville Hancock clubs at Centre Hill, on last Friday night. The band of our town accompanied the march. Arrived near Centre Hill, our club was formed in line with W. B. Mingle as marshal, and Dr. M. Entire as assistant marshal. The club then marched to meet the Tusseyville club, when the two paraded the village, making a long line of torch-bearers and entered the school-house, which was crowded to overflowing. The Chairman, Mr. John Rishel, called the meeting to order, and announced Fred' Kurtz as the speaker for evening. The meeting was enthusiastic throughout.

The Gregg township Hancock club, headed by the Farmer's Mills band had a fine torch-light parade, on last Thursday night, at Synagogue school house. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Heinle and Kurtz. The house was crowded.

A Solid Voice. The following solid sentiment, from the "solid south" is voiced by a unanimous vote of the Democratic State committee of Alabama, at a meeting last week. It is reading that every Garfield shrieker should pin in his hat, and shut his mouth about rebel claims.

1. That the Democracy of Alabama accept in good faith the results of the war.

2. Do not and will not ask for property taken, used or destroyed during the war by Federal or Confederate forces.

3. Have never and will never ask that Confederate soldiers be pensioned, or become in any manner a charge upon the Government.

4. Do not seek the revival of any debt created for insurrectionary purposes, nor any measure looking to payment for slaves liberated, or the depriving of colored citizens of any political rights, but believing all the questions settled by the amendments to the Constitution they desire to perpetuate said amendments and will maintain them in good faith.

329. is the mysterious figure.

329. was first found in Ames' memorandum.

329. is the distance from Garfield's town to Washington.

329. was chalked on Beaver's back when he got off the cars in Ohio.

329. makes any Garfielder feel a little ashamed.

329. is the number that no republican club will put on its banner.

329. is what caused a great many big guns to flop.

329. will be an unlucky number for J. A. G.

329. "I want it to go as a loan."

329. "He admitted to me it was not a loan."

329. "He thought it would hurt his election."

329. "I never received any dividends or profits."

329. is what the committee found Jas. A. G. got as dividend.

329. is what he figured it himself as coming to him.

329. is what was shown in his own hand writing.

329. is why all the leading republican papers in the south should be expelled from Congress.

329. is the reason why no republican in Centre county will bet on J. A. G.

The Indianapolis Sentinel prints the following in Tuesday's issue:

There may be Republicans who believe that Porter will be the next Governor. There are a number of men in the Republican party who, in spite of the logic of facts and events, have that belief. We are unwilling to give for investments is offered.

\$500 to \$900 that Leaders will be the next Governor of Indiana.

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If Republicans desire to invest they will please call at the counting-room of the Sentinel, properly equipped, and they will be promptly accommodated. The proposition means business.

"The Great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of the 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 Person, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

(Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.)

"I like Jefferson's way of inaugurating; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, he 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 election 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.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE. The conference of this district met at Lock Haven on Tuesday afternoon. On behalf of Curtis had 9 votes, from Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Mifflin, Lycoming, Luzerne, Union and Mifflin, Hall had 3 votes from Elk. The conference then adjourned to 7 p. m.

The condition of the corn and tobacco crops has been injured somewhat by drought, that of the cotton crop by too much rain.

The railroad up Venustus has done some flourishing business since its opening last spring that the value of the stock has increased fifty per cent.

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