

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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S. T. SHUGERT and R. H. FORSTER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, September 18, 1879.

Democratic State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR, Allegheny county.

Democratic County Ticket.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN SHANNON, of Potter.
CORONER,
Dr. JOSEPH ADAMS, of Milesburg.

THE Bellefonte Republican grows severe as well as sprightly. "The fossiliferous Court House fodder grinders!" Why, that phrase is exceedingly brilliant in conception and positively execrating in effect.

WILL Conkling require Sherman to eat crow in New York by stumping for Cornell. Conkling is an incorrigible tyrant and it will not be surprising if he insists that the wily Secretary subsists for a time on that kind of diet.

BEN. BUTLER is again in the field. At the State Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party, which met at Boston, on Friday last, he was placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor, and Wendell Phillips for Lieutenant Governor.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, abandons Tammany. In a letter addressed to Augustus Schell, he resigns his office as Sachem of the Tammany Society, and declares his purpose to vote for and support the Democratic ticket headed by Governor Robinson.

THE Republican National Committee at Washington has made another assessment upon the public employes. Chairman Fisher has issued his circular, stating the increasing and urgent demand for campaign funds, and again calls for "voluntary contributions." That is, stand and deliver, or take the consequences.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the distinguished and able President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, after a year's recess in Europe, has returned invigorated in health. The announcement made a year ago that Col. Scott's health had been broken down and the information now of his restoration will be received with corresponding pleasure.

WM. A. WHEELER appeared in the New York Republican State Convention and made a violent and very discreditable partisan speech. This we believe is the first time that a man representing the second office of the Government ever thus appeared. He, however, may be excused. A man who is a notorious fraud, and holds a position by fraud, could not be expected to be restrained by any official dignity that is supposed to attach to the office he represents.

It is something to know that there is one man in public life who never solicited any of the high positions he has held. Senator Thurman in a recent interview with a New York Herald reporter said that his election to Congress, his election as Judge of the Supreme Court, and his subsequent election and re-election as Senator were all unsolicited by him. Senator Thurman has vindicated the wisdom of his friends by a long, arduous and spotless public career. From the time he emerged from privacy he gained the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has given his whole attention to his public duties, depriving himself of the lucrative income he could have commanded in the practice of the law between sessions of Congress, thus preserving a position and reputation as superior to malice and scandal as it is superior to any criticism except that which concerns exalted statesmanship.

The New York Democracy.

The action of the Democratic State convention of New York, at Syracuse last week, will meet the unqualified approbation of Democrats in every section of the country. The arrogant, dictatorial attitude of Tammany Hall and its impudent assumption of supreme authority in shaping the policy and in naming the candidates of the party bore the legitimate fruit of ignominious and deserved defeat. When John Kelley began his relentless war on Governor Robinson and trained the batteries of Tammany's wrath upon him, there was a wide-spread belief that he was making one of those irreparable mistakes often committed by men, who, flushed with power and flattered by the adulation of sycophantic followers believe themselves omnipotent. There was no imputation upon Governor Robinson personally or upon his administration of State affairs made by John Kelley. The only grievance Tammany's chief had to parade before the world was the removal of several of his henchmen from important positions in the New York City government. In his action in relation to the city clerk and the police commissioners, the Governor was supported by the intelligent judgment of dispassionate men of all parties. The charges made against these officials were of the most damaging character, and there was and has been no effort upon the part of the accused to explain them away. For his independent and patriotic course in promptly removing these unfaithful officers John Kelley demanded Governor Robinson's political decapitation. But the people in the rural districts had no sympathy with Tammany Hall or its fight for the spoils of office. They had seen with gratitude and pride that Governor Robinson administered his high public trust with rare fidelity and with the single purpose of advancing the prosperity of the whole people, reducing the burdens that bore heavily upon them and enforcing economy and honesty in the State governments. He had reduced the rate of taxation from ten mills to four and diminished the State debt over eight millions of dollars. Remembering these things the Democrats outside of New York City sent practically unanimous delegations to Syracuse instructed to vote for honest Lucius Robinson. Against this solid phalanx of delegates who could be neither bought, cajoled or bullied, the waves of Tammany's hate surged in vain. For once since John Kelley assumed the dictatorship he found himself in a Democratic convention in a hopeless minority, his sceptre broken and his boasted power a thing of the past. We congratulate the gallant Democracy of the Empire State upon having thrown off the incubus of Tammany leadership. The society is well enough in itself but it is used by designing and unscrupulous politicians for the aggrandizement of themselves and their friends. It has been prostituted to the basest purposes. It has become a by-word and a reproach throughout the length and breadth of the land, and now that the initiative step has been taken we hope the work of the Syracuse iconoclasts will not stop until Tammany Hall ceases to be a factor in Democratic politics. John Kelley is reputed to be an honest man, but his methods differ but little from those of his predecessor, and while he may be personally the embodiment of integrity and purity he wields his great power and immense patronage in a way that is best calculated to advance his own interests and minister to his soaring ambitions. He has put himself outside of the Democratic household, and party discipline and party self-respect alike demand that his treason in withdrawing in the face of the enemy shall not be condoned. We rejoice in the nomination of Lucius Robinson, not because it is a victory for this man or that, not because it

advances one man or strikes down another, but for the reason that he is one of the best Governors who ever sat in the executive chair of any State. He is a faithful public servant, alike true to the best interests of the people and to himself. We deplore anything that may endanger the success of Democratic principles or entail defeat upon the party. But in this case there is no cause for fear. John Kelley will be impotent to work Governor Robinson's defeat. Already the most prominent members of Tammany are breaking loose from him and it is safe to say that before the ides of November the "Boss" will have bitterly regretted that his inordinate vanity and wounded pride had led him to party ostracism.

THE admirable platform of principles enunciated by the Democracy of New York, in the late Convention, will command a hearty response from every honest man who understands and appreciates the true principles which underlie and form the ground work of republican democratic government. The denunciation of the tendency of the Republican party to "centralization and consolidation," is well-timed in view of the bold and defiant position taken by that party and the administration in the last Congress, and now reiterated and made the burden of the leading articles of the subsidized press in its interest. We make the following extract:

The Democratic party of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, profoundly sensible of the important consequences depending on the immediate result of their deliberations, do declare and reassert the principles of popular liberty and rights laid down by Washington, Jefferson and the other founders of the Republic. We hold to the Constitution, with all the amendments, sacredly maintained and enforced, and to the rights of the States under the Constitution. The tendencies of the Republican party to centralization and consolidation are contrary to the principles of our institutions. The United States form a nation in the sense, to the extent and for the purposes defined in the Federal Constitution, and we resist every attempt to transform it into an empire. We insist on unity, fraternity and concord, and that the issues settled by the war shall not be revived. We deprecate the efforts of the Republican managers to revive sectional feuds and to rekindle the passions of the past. We demand honest elections and an honest count of votes. Never again by fraud or force shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisans. The Democracy oppose all favoritism. No single interest or class of persons should be protected at the expense of others. Democracy means the Government of the whole people, for the whole people, and by the whole; but if any class is to receive special consideration it should be the working people, whom all other Governments oppose and crush. The rights of the people should be scrupulously protected from the encroachments of capital and the despotic greed of corporations.

The Democracy believe now, as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. We condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury; the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions or so-called "syndicates," and the extravagance he has permitted in his department in connection with his refunding schemes. We look with shame and sorrow on the disgraceful repudiation of all their professions of civil service reform by the Executive and his supporters. Federal offices have been freely given for despicable partisan services. Leading officers of the Government are making partisan speeches, managing political campaigns and requiring their subordinates to contribute to campaign funds in derogation of every principle and promise of an honest civil service. The 104,000 Federal officers constitute an army moving under a single direction to keep the Republican party in power, and this vast patronage is now used as a corruption fund against the people.

THE constitutionality of the United States election laws, enacted to perpetuate Republican domination, is to be tested in the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case taken up from Baltimore, where the parties are imprisoned for disobeying the mandate of Deputy Marshals.

THE anniversary of the overthrow of the Kellogg Government on the 14th of September, 1873, was celebrated by a public parade in New Orleans, on Monday last.

The County Convention.

In reviewing the work of the Democratic County Convention, of last Tuesday, the proceedings of which will be found in detail in another column, it is gratifying to note the good feeling and unanimity of sentiment that prevailed throughout its deliberations. The convention was composed of the very best material—representative Democrats from every section of the county being in attendance as delegates. There were no nominations of importance, so far as the emoluments of office make them important, to be made, and nothing of special interest to engage attention, and for these reasons it is surprising that the attendance should have been so full, every district in the county being represented.

The work with which the delegates were entrusted was done well and faithfully. The nomination of John Shannon, Esq., for Jury Commissioner, is one that will give universal satisfaction. Mr. Shannon is so well and favorably known that it is needless to make extended mention of his fitness for the position. He has in the past been entrusted by his fellow-citizens with positions of responsibility and trust, and the manner in which he discharged important duties heretofore is an earnest that he will carefully scrutinize the names that go into the jury wheel, and prove a faithful and efficient officer.

The nomination of Dr. Joseph Adams, of Milesburg, for the office of Coroner, was one eminently fit to be made. He has occupied the position before, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.

The convention was also fortunate in the selection of J. L. Spangler, Esq., for the important position of Chairman of the County Committee for the year that will begin in January next. Mr. Spangler is young, active and able, and will undoubtedly prove a most thorough and efficient leader for the party in the great campaign of 1880.

The good work of the convention was fittingly rounded off by the election of J. N. Cassano, Esq., and Hon. Fred Kurtz, as representative delegates to the next State convention. The resolutions have the right ring and correctly express the sentiments of the people of the county.

THE United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met at Baltimore on Monday last, John G. Harman, grand sire, in the chair. Delegates from the various States and Territories and provincial jurisdictions were present. The annual report of the grand sire was made and referred to the usual special committee for distribution. It contains a full statement of the number and financial condition of the Order at the present time, as follows: Number of grand lodges, 50; increase, 2; subordinate lodges, 6,975; increase, 97; grand encampments, 39, same as last year; subordinate encampments, 1,863; increase, 28; lodge initiations, 33,860; decrease, 2,227; lodge members, 82,408; decrease, 2,379; total relief, \$1,740,405.68; increase, \$35,138.97; total relief, \$4,266,986.52; decrease, \$156,965.33. It also contains a vigorous protest against adopting a system of life insurance or endowment, as it is termed, and says: "This body must determine whether it shall become a principle of the order. The endowment plan now before this lodge involves a vast financial scheme embracing the entire jurisdiction of odd fellowship in America, and imposes upon the grand sire, the grand secretary and the grand treasurer, most onerous duties, and exposes the order to the dangers and disgrace of insolvency and crime. It creates within itself a power greater than itself. In short it creates odd fellowship into a colossal insurance company, and that would be death to the institution."

The report of the grand treasurer

shows that the available assets of the grand lodge on the 31st of August, 1879, consisted of a cash balance, on deposit in the National Farmers' and Planters' bank, of Baltimore, to the credit of the grand lodge, \$11,495.17; United States coupon bonds of 1881, at par value, \$8,000; cash advanced to surplus relief fund, \$23.50. A total of \$19,518.67, or an increase of assets since August 31, 1879, of \$857.18.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Hayes has carefully prepared an elaborate political speech, which he will take occasion to inflict upon the people of Ohio, at the first favorable opportunity. It is said by a gentleman who has read the draft of it, that it will be exceedingly stalwart in tone, and will justify and defend Mr. Hayes' course in the veto business. The spectacle of even a *de facto* President taking part in an excited political campaign, frothing from the hustings and generally putting himself upon a level with pot-house politicians and precinct bummers, is one not calculated to impress the average citizen with any great degree of respect for the man who furnishes it. It is something to know that the fraudulent President has woken up to the fact that his course needs justification and defense.

A Civil-Service Reform Story.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The Star, a conservative paper, furnishes the following civil-service reform incidents: Congressman Fisher, of Pennsylvania, who in the absence of Jay Hubbel, of Michigan, acts as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is in the city. He says the amount of money raised for political purposes among the clerks in the several departments is not nearly so large as many have been led to imagine. The amount contributed by the Treasury Department was in the neighborhood of \$5,000, the War Department, \$1,409, and in all the other departments not \$1,000 all told. It is said, too, by prominent Republicans that prior to Secretary Schurz's departure for the West he issued orders forbidding the canvass of his department by the collectors for campaign funds. A gentleman who once occupied an official position at the White House says that the celebrated civil-service order No. 1 was written by Secretary Schurz and that it was at the White House for two weeks in one of the drawers of a secretary's desk before the President acted upon it, and that he only signed it at the urgent request of its author, Mr. Schurz. Just after the President signed the order and directed that it should be promulgated an officer of the Government who happened in the President's room remarked to him that it would prove a failure. "Why," said the President, "Well," said the other, "any civil service order that is based simply on policy and not on mandatory statutes will fail, because you will make exceptions to it, and once an exception is made the bottom falls out." Sure enough, the very day the order was promulgated an exception to its provisions was made, and at the request of the identical Cabinet officer who wrote it—Mr. Secretary Schurz.

A CORRESPONDENT of our somewhat Republican contemporary, the Herald, in Maine, throws this pleasant light on the machinery of the Republican canvass in that State:

"Beyond the arrangements on the stump, distribution of political literature, building of employes and United States pensioners, the Republicans employed a lever which was more powerful and effective than all the others combined, viz.—money. They evidently had a large fund and they expended it judiciously and to the best advantage. It was raised at home and the National Committee gave permission to the State Committee to draw upon it for as large a sum as might be necessary to buy the State. All the Republican State and national officials were assessed 5 per cent. on their salaries, while all the candidates were mercilessly bled to raise an immense corruption fund. One of the mail-route agents on the train from Bangor to Portland was assessed \$42.50 on his salary of \$850, and I suppose he paid it, for he is still running on the train, and that would not be possible had he refused. A country postmaster in this district, with a salary of \$45, was forced to disgorge \$2.25 as his share of the fund. Voters were bought in this city like sheep in the shambles, and the same was true in the other cities and many of the larger towns in the State. The price paid for voters varied, and was somewhat smaller than in former years. I am told that \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$20 were paid, and in some instances \$22 and \$30 and even as high as \$45 were paid for a single vote in the close districts."

It is hard that Mr. Blaine should have spent so much money merely to prove that he cannot take his own State with him into the next Presidential convention.—N. Y. World.

GENERAL NEWS.

The novelty at the Decatur (Ill.) fair was a 400 yard foot race.

There were 543 births, 150 marriages and 543 deaths in New York city last week.

Thirty-eight hundred and sixty emigrants arrived at Castle Garden last week.

Last week \$500,000 worth of butter was shipped from New York to England. The traffic is steadily on the increase.

William McKim, for many years a well-known banker of Baltimore, and head of the house of McKim & Co., died on Thursday morning of paralysis, aged seventy-one years.

An increase of twenty-five cents per ton to the puddlers and six and one-quarter per cent. to all other skilled labor has been granted by the Susquehanna Rolling Mill Company at Columbia. This is the second increase within two months.

A woman who lost her husband and child by yellow fever in Memphis, last year, crossed the river to Arkansas in a skiff when the outbreak of the disease occurred this year. Everywhere she applied for food she was chased off by armed men. Her troubles have made her insane.

Mrs. Sprague has dismissed her carriage, but retained Thomas Handy as her servant, and is going to New York. She will take a European steamer when her own property is placed legally with a trustee. She avoids Governor Sprague and Rhode Island to retain her three daughters.

A Yankee who had never paid more than 25 cents to see an exhibition went to a New York theatre one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket seller charged him 75 cents for a ticket. Passing the pastebord back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he walked.

An indication of the revival of railroad manufacturing industries appears in the fact that a gentleman acting as agent for a southwestern railroad recently wrote to all the rolling mills in the East asking for bids for 5,000 tons of rails, and not one of the mills would bid. Each and all declared that they were full of orders for months ahead, and they could not consider his offer at all. He says this was the tenor of the replies received from every rolling mill east of Chicago.

Growing in the meadows here and there on the marshes at Moncton, Ont., there is a "sweet hay" that would startle a Western hay field. The perfume it exhales is very sweet and very lasting. Little ornamental and work baskets are woven from it, and it retains its perfume for years. You can smell this sweet hay when you drive past the meadows, and it is enough to make you wish you were a horse, to be fed on such ambrosial hay as this. It is a perfume not altogether unlike, although much sweeter than sweet clover, but grows in much sweeter places.

Nineteen new cases, twelve white and seven colored, were reported to the Board of Health at Memphis on Monday. Eight deaths have occurred since Sunday night, among them Timothy Keeffe, Gerrett Devorica and Nancy Pulner. Dan Sullivan, a well-known steamboat clerk, died Monday afternoon after the regular report of the day had been signed. Donations to the Howard Association Monday aggregated \$715. Twenty nurses were assigned to duty by them. Rev. Father William Walsh has so far convalesced that he is able to be at his post again. Advice received by the National Board of Health Monday, report two new cases of yellow fever at Concordia, Miss., since Sunday, and ten new cases at Carson's Landing, Miss. This place is sixty miles below Helena.

In a London letter to the New York Sun Mr. Charles A. Dana gives interesting particulars relative to the crops in Europe, from which we gather that the prospect is even worse than has hitherto been supposed. Incessant rains, from the commencement of the season, have produced most disastrous results, especially in the British Islands. The best of the crops in most favored localities are below the average. In many places the scarcity will be such as to produce great suffering. As to the great cereal wheat, it is poorest of all in England and Ireland, where the yield can not pay more than half its cost. In France there will be, perhaps, about three-quarters of a good average. The same is true of Western Switzerland, Southern Germany and Holland. But the United Kingdom will have to seek for its supplies elsewhere. In Russia, on the other hand, an immense wheat crop is reported.

The fiftieth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams occurred on Wednesday of last week. It is an interesting and very unusual fact that three golden weddings of successive generations of the same family should have been observed in the same house. That of President John Adams and his wife was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1814. That of their son, President John Quincy Adams, and his wife, on the 26th of July, 1847. The third has just taken place. It will be noticed that the intervals between these occasions were respectively thirty-three and thirty-two years—almost exactly the lifetime of a generation. At the time of their golden weddings President John Adams was seventy-nine, and President John Q. Adams had just entered his eightieth year. Mr. C. F. Adams is seventy-two.