

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, December 11, 1879.

THE recent municipal election in New Haven, Connecticut, resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket by decided majorities, varying from 500 to 800. The Democracy secures the council for the first time in four years.

THAT high-toned Republican journal, the *New York Times*, thinks that the thirty-five electoral votes of New York can only be secured to the Republican nominee for President next year "by bringing the management of the party up to the level of its principles." To this the *World* remarks, "that the distance to be covered in this hoist is so small that it will not be necessary to wait for commander Gerrings return with his hydraulic jack and trunnions. Little Johnny Davenport, with his cigar for a lever, is fully competent to perform the job."

It is a pretty well ascertained fact that Senator Sherman does not mean to step aside to permit the stalwart Conkling wing to have a clear walk-over to the third term for Grant. He means business for himself and is laying his plans to cut off all hope of the coveted unanimous nomination upon which Grant rests, and for which his traveling show was inaugurated and set in motion. The wily Secretary is too adroit to scare and be run off the track by such thunder, and will contest every inch of ground with the General.

RESPECTFULLY referred to our neighbor of the Republican as an offset to that "out and out lie," article that got into its courteous editorial columns two weeks ago:

"The unpleasant news comes from Virginia that all the Republican members of the Legislature except two joined the Readjusters in the organization of the House. The inference is that they will work in this disgraceful union during the whole session and do all they can to make the honest payment of the State obligations impossible. If they do they will cut themselves off completely from Northern Republican sympathy and respect, and end all desire or hope for anything like Republican ascendancy in Virginia."—*New York Tribune*.

THE Louisiana liars still survive. Some scawlag in New Orleans, either as a hoax or to afford material to the Northern Radical for another sensational story against the Southern people, has telegraphed that in Madison Parish, at the late election in Louisiana, the Republicans were all driven out by the Democrats and prevented from voting, and that one man named R. H. Brown was hung. It now appears that this is a lie, made out of the whole cloth—that Mr. Brown is at his home in good health, and that the election there, as everywhere else in the State, was orderly and passed off more quietly than has been known for many years. Still the story will serve to inflate the red shirt banner of the great Republican party in its efforts for a "solid North."

HAYES, in his message to Congress recommended the retirement of the Greenbacks which he denominates an unconstitutional currency in time of peace. This recommendation received the unqualified approbation of some of his partisans in Congress, and threatened a prospective division and fight between the rank and file. His fraudulency becoming frightened, endeavors to crawl back by informing the malcontents that he was not serious and only put the clause in his message for political effect. Well, suppose he tells the truth, what must he thought of a man acting as President of the United States, who, in sending an official message to Congress, could thus act the hypocrite and then acknowledge that he did so deliberately to deceive? Can he be credited or believed in any utterances he may make hereafter?

THE second exodus of negroes is from North Carolina to Indiana. The advance guard of several hundred arrived at Washington, last week, and have been very thoroughly interviewed by the press of that city, and the motives and hopes of the poor creatures fully ascertained, as well as the lying inducements held out to them to break up their homes in a State where they are kindly treated and more prosperous than they can be in the new El Dorado. This exodus is ascertained to be purely political, imposed by the Republicans with the expectation that by such means, they can overcome the Democracy and secure the State of Indiana for the Republican nominee of 1880. In this their hopes may be blasted. The people of that State, and particularly the Republicans, never were partial to the negro, and the very fact of colonizing a large body of them in the State to be supported by their charities, may not pan out to a successful issue. Those that have already arrived, are said not to have been received kindly by the Republicans of the State, but with many curses upon those who inspired such a movement for political objects. The negroes speak plainly of the inducements held out to them, coupled only with one condition, and that is to vote the Republican ticket. They are promised \$40, with houses to live in rent free, \$15 to \$18 a month for work on the farms, and \$2.50 per day on the railroads or in the stone quarries. The number of white Republicans already disgusted, will perhaps overbalance the number of votes to be obtained by such disreputable means, even allowing that the emigrants may acquire the necessary qualifications for voters in the State.

THE turbulence which seems to be an established element of politics in Philadelphia was rampant at the late Democratic primary meetings for the selection of candidates for municipal offices and delegates to the State convention, resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of others. In the fourth and fifth wards of the city violence reigned supreme. It is certainly an unpardonable disgrace to the Democracy of the city, that in order to hold a convention a strong police force should be found necessary to insure the personal safety of its members. So bitter and malignant have the rival factions, under lead of selfish aspirants, become towards each other, that a peaceable and reputable citizen will scarcely endanger his life by appearing as a member in one of these bodies, and perhaps for that reason more than for any other the persons usually chosen to represent Philadelphia in State conventions are not as a rule taken from the best class of citizens as in other places. So long as lawless and violent men may with impunity break into conventions with the roughest they control and govern, armed with pistols and bludgeons, to force results to suit their own views, we can expect public decency and public morals to be outraged as they were last week, and Philadelphia will soon be called upon to surrender its claim to be a city of "brotherly love" governed by the teachings of modern civilization. There is no excuse for such proceedings and they would not be tolerated anywhere outside of that city. We therefore call upon the reputable members of the party in Philadelphia, of whom there are many thousands, to take matters into their own hands. They are strong enough to do it. Let them at once overthrow the rival factions of roughest who bring so much disgrace upon the party, and they will receive the thanks of their Democratic brethren throughout the State. Let us therefore hope and pray for better things from that quarter in the future.

THE Hon. Alfred M. Lay, a Democratic member of Congress from the 17th District of Missouri, died suddenly of paralysis in Washington on Monday last.

It is said that the Democrats of the United States Senate will have a word to say about the appointment of supervisors under the law to take the census next year. The Republicans are indignant at this presumption on the part of the majority in the Senate. But they should recollect how they treated the appointments of Andrew Johnson when they were a majority in that branch of Congress. It was perfectly proper in their opinions to force President Johnson to appoint such men to office as suited their fancies, but now when it is proposed to give them a slight dose of their own medicine they make awfully wry faces over it. We advise them to be patient and cultivate a spirit of charity and forbearance.

THE appointment of Secretary McCrary to a vacant federal judgeship in the West has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States. It is said that Secretary McCrary's successor in the war department will be ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota. Mr. Ramsey is a native of Pennsylvania, and at one time was a representative in Congress from a district of which Dauphin county formed a part. He went to Minnesota as Governor of the Territory, and on its admission to the Union as a State, he entered the Senate of the United States as one of the Senators of the new State, and served in that body for twelve years.

THE coalition between the Republicans and the debt repudiators of Virginia seems to be very close. After succeeding in controlling the organization of the legislature, they have elected T. T. Fautner, Secretary of the Commonwealth, J. E. Massey, auditor, and H. H. Dyson, second auditor. The last named is a Republican, and his election appears to be the Republican share in this distribution of the spoils of office. Of course this proves (?) that the Republicans of Virginia, "solid," are opposed to repudiation, and when a Democrat asserts the contrary it is "a lie out and out."

A JOINT resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that from and after March 4, 1885, the term of office for President and Vice President shall be six years, and that no person shall be eligible for more than one term consecutively, has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Pound, a member from Wisconsin. While they are about this business, some people think they might as well adopt an amendment abolishing the machinery of presidential electors and elect the President by a direct vote of the people.

AT the municipal election held in the city of Boston, Mass., on Tuesday, the Democrats re-elected Mayor Prince by a majority of about two thousand over Stebbins, Republican. On the same day the regular Democrats of the city of Charleston, S. C., elected their candidate for Mayor by a large majority over two independent candidates. The election was quiet and orderly, and the negro vote was about equally divided between the three candidates.

JUDGE PEARSON has virtually quashed all the indictments in the riot bribery cases, for informality in the constitution of the grand jury which found the bills. The result is that new indictments will be sent to the grand jury of Dauphin county at the January term of court, but whether any of the rogues engaged in business of legislative bribery will ever be brought to justice remains for the future to determine—prospects somewhat discouraging.

DOES the *New York World* imagine that it helps the cause of Mr. Bayard by coupling that honored Senator's name with that of His Fraudulency? The Bayard boom, we take it, would be much stronger with the people without any such connection. "The President stands by Mr. Bayard!" No more of that, if you please.

AMONG the persons named to succeed the late Judge Ketcham, we notice the names of Judge Williams, of Tioga county, and Hon. Glenn W. Schofield, at present Register of the Treasury, at Washington. The appointment of Judge Williams would probably be as satisfactory as any that could be made. He is an able lawyer and a popular judge.

THE Hon. W. W. KETCHAM, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Pittsburg, on Saturday evening last. Judge Ketcham possessed the general confidence and respect of the people as a judicial officer, and his death is much regretted.

POLITICS AT WASHINGTON.

OPENING OF THE SESSION—DEMOCRATS GROWING CONFIDENT—THE PARTY PROGRAMME—GOSSIP ABOUT CANDIDATES FOR 1880—GENERAL HANCOCK LOOKING UP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1879. The opening of Congress has been entirely devoid of excitement. The Message was read at the desk in both Houses, of course, although it had been printed in full, as far back as Sunday morning, in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. It may be interesting to know that not less than \$1,500 was paid for the stolen copy. The hotels are yet nearly empty, and it is certain that Congress will do little or nothing before the holidays.

The uppermost topic of talk is, of course, the prospective policy and candidates of the Democracy. It is easy to discern a more hopeful feeling than prevailed just after the November elections. The declaration of the President and Secretary Sherman in favor of cancelling the greenbacks and stopping the coinage of silver have already created dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and are thought to offer a safe position for the Democracy—a position of simple conservatism—taking the ground that nothing should be done to disturb the present prosperous condition of trade and industry. It is believed that the Republican programme of tinkering the currency and contracting both the volume of paper and the metallic basis, will be a weak one to go before the country with. Senator Thurman says this proposed fresh attack upon the currency gives the Democracy a great advantage, and almost everybody upon his side of the house expresses the same opinion. The Democrats are therefore generally delighted and a great many of the Republicans are dissatisfied with the utterances of the President and Secretary, which divides the Republicans and unites the Democracy.

Discussion of the respective strength of candidates talked of for the nomination next year goes briskly on. Seymour appears to have many friends and Bayard even more, while General Hancock is among the leading favorites and seems to be the second choice of nearly everybody. As, if Pennsylvania presents any candidate, Hancock will unquestionably be the man, it may interest Pennsylvanians to know the chief arguments advanced by the advocates of his nomination. The Republicans will rely mainly upon the Solid South to make a solid North. It is therefore held that the best answer possible to the sectional issue in all its forms will be to answer it in the person of the candidate, that if the northern people still fear a defeated mingrity, they cannot fear to place their interests in the keeping of a loyal soldier like General Hancock. Then there remain important differences of opinion among Democrats on the financial question. Many are ardent believers in a currency of greenbacks redeemable by the bi-metallic standard. Others would wipe out the legal tenders and have only National bank notes redeemable in gold alone. Hardly a man can be found in active public life whose record upon this question would not lose him votes somewhere. This gives a second advantage in point of availability to a candidate like General Hancock, whose position in the regular army has kept him entirely out of the political arena, and clear of factions and animosities. This would apply to other soldiers as well; but General Hancock combines qualities which are found united in no other person; since it was his fortune, in the line of his duty as a soldier, and in an

important emergency, to promulgate official orders and letters defining in a masterly manner the limits of the military power and its proper subordination in time of peace to the civil authority. His general order No. 40, on assuming command of the Fifth Military District, and his letter to Gov. Pease of Texas show a comprehension of the principles of constitutional law and of civil liberty not derived from the training of a soldier. There breathes the spirit of the statesman. But we must not overlook Hancock's splendid record as a soldier, which has endeared him to all the survivors of the grand old army of the Potomac, in which most of the Pennsylvania soldiers served, and we cannot forget that to him is due much of the credit—if not, as many believe, the chief honor—of the victory at Gettysburg, a field peculiarly dear to Pennsylvanians, and thus we see how peculiarly fitted he is to arouse enthusiasm in his native State. I have heard some of our leading men here express the opinion that the legislature and a U. S. Senator can be carried in Pennsylvania, with Hancock at the head of the National ticket, while it would save several of our Congressmen.

It is understood that General Hancock's candidacy does not antagonize that of any other of the Democratic leaders. It is felt that Pennsylvania ought not to deprive the National Democracy of an opportunity to pass upon the availability of her own preference, that the choice may not be restricted by her failure to present General Hancock's name to the Convention.

The Lésion of Louisiana.

HOW REPUBLICAN FRAUD IS BREEDING DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.
From the Evening Telegraph.

This plan, if attempted, as it is so confidently reported to be, is as shameless and infamous an one as was ever perpetrated upon a people—as shameless and infamous, indeed, as was ever perpetrated upon the people of Louisiana or Florida, and nothing could be said of it worse than that. Throughout the Eastern States the leading Republican newspapers denounce the projected fraud upon the ballot in the most just and indignant terms, and so do the *Tribune* and *Times*, of New York. Their indignation is perfectly proper, for the crime is one that cannot be too severely denounced; but when the same crime was perpetrated year after year by the unscrupulous political adventurers, who called themselves Republicans, of Louisiana and Florida, why was it not denounced by the leading journals of the Republican party? The *Evening Telegraph* stood almost alone among such newspapers in denouncing it, the *Tribune* and *Times*, as well as its Eastern counterparts, boldly supporting it. The *Telegraph* pointed out at the time that it was a bad game, which could be played North as well as South, by Democrats as well as Republicans, if the Democrats happened to see the power.

The Louisiana liars still survive. Some scawlag in New Orleans, either as a hoax or to afford material to the Northern Radical for another sensational story against the Southern people, has telegraphed that in Madison Parish, at the late election in Louisiana, the Republicans were all driven out by the Democrats and prevented from voting, and that one man named R. H. Brown was hung. It now appears that this is a lie, made out of the whole cloth—that Mr. Brown is at his home in good health, and that the election there, as everywhere else in the State, was orderly and passed off more quietly than has been known for many years. Still the story will serve to inflate the red shirt banner of the great Republican party in its efforts for a "solid North."

YESTERDAY afternoon a floor in the grain and flour mills of Ellis Packard at Brockton, Mass., gave way under a heavy mass of wheat resting upon it, and precipitated three men into the cellar, who were smothered by 3,000 bushels of wheat falling upon them. The dead bodies were subsequently gotten out. The unfortunates were C. Nourse, miller, thirty-two years of age, who leaves a wife and one child; Dennis Reardon, thirty years of age, a wife and two children, and Dennis Lync, a thirty-five years of age, a wife and two children.

They Must Have A Solid South.

Washington Dispatch to the *New York Herald*. It has been decided, after full consideration by the leading Republican statesman, that it would be better not to send speakers to Louisiana this fall. A member of the Congressional committee worked for nearly ten days in the hope of inducing prominent speakers in the New York campaign to go to New Orleans and help change the vote of the State with assurances that it would go Republican. To his great surprise he found this was just what the Republicans of the North did not want to accomplish, and he was told that it would better for his party not to agitate the movement any more. The plain reason given was that the "Solid South" was to be the battle cry next year, and without it there was no hope of keeping the North solid for the Republicans. Once break the solid South, said they, and one-half the force of the Republican party is gone. From a gentleman thoroughly posted in regard to New York politics I received the same information—that there is to be no part taken by the Northern Republicans in Louisiana politics, at least this year.

The New York City banks are paying gold coin instead of greenbacks for small checks.

GENERAL NEWS.

A linen thread mill will be at once established at Grafton, Mass. One firm in Reading have tanned 200,000 sheep, goat and calf skins this year. A wild cat of immense size was killed near Whiskey Run, Delaware county, on Thursday night. The Polish residents in New York, on Saturday, celebrated the anniversary of Count Polaski's heroic death at Savannah in 1779. A hat factory that will have a producing capacity of 125 to 150 dozen hats per day will be put in operation in Reading this week. Ira C. Canfield, aged seventy-one years, the head of the principle jewelry firm in Baltimore, Md., died suddenly of apoplexy in his store on Saturday. The committee to arrange for the reception of General Grant in Pittsburg have selected Hon. Daniel Agnew, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to deliver the address of welcome. The store of Frank Codes at Livermore, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week, causing a loss of \$8,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$5,000. Bishop Simpson preached at Pittsburg on Wednesday night, upon the occasion of the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the First Methodist church of that place. There is a temperance revival at Easton which has enlisted the liveliest interest. Ladies engaged in the cause visited a large number of saloons in the interest of temperance Friday afternoon. The Bradford *Era* reports that salt water in large quantities has been found in the Southern part of McKean county. Its presence indicates bad territory for the oil operator, and has condemned thousands of acres that were hitherto regarded as good. The town poorhouse in Colchester, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Saturday. All the inmates except Maggie Jones, an idiotic girl, escaped. She was once taken out, but rushed back into the building and was burned to death. The sales of provisions at Chicago last week were unprecedented, 808,000 barrels of mess pork, 425,000 tierces of lard and 35,000,000 pounds of meats having been disposed of. These sales are equivalent to 335,000,000 pounds of produce, valued at \$23,000,000. The *Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette* says: "The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are looking for an increase of wages shortly. Since the panic set in they have been reduced 20 per cent. The first prize was an unconditional reduction, but the second, which took effect some months ago, was made under the promise that the 10 per cent. would be restored as soon as the receipts of the company warranted such action. In South Bethlehem, on Wednesday night of last week, a young man named William Yocum heard some one trying to break into the house. He took a position at the head of the stairway, and soon afterward heard some one approaching. He called to him several times, and receiving no answer fired in that direction. It proved to be young Yocum's brother, who was walking in his sleep, and is so badly wounded that he cannot recover. An Oil City dispatch says: The Buffalo express, which left Pittsburg on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, ran into a land slide two miles below that place, and the engine was scuttled into the river and eight coal cars were crushed. The passengers in the rear cars escaped without injury. The fireman, Athur Simpson, of Pittsburg, was crushed in the wreck, and at last accounts the body had not been extricated. The track was cleared in time to prevent any detention of trains. Yesterday afternoon a floor in the grain and flour mills of Ellis Packard at Brockton, Mass., gave way under a heavy mass of wheat resting upon it, and precipitated three men into the cellar, who were smothered by 3,000 bushels of wheat falling upon them. 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