

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, March 4, 1880.

Democratic State Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to fix the time and place for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

GEO. W. MILLER, Chairman.

SUIT has been brought against ex-Governor Robinson, of New York, in a claim of damages for \$50,000 for removing a County clerk during his term of office. The clerk's name is Gambleton. He was removed on a charge of malfeasance preferred by the Bar Association.

CONKLING's key-note for the Presidential campaign, as given at the Utica convention, is sectionalism. With the bloody-shirt as a platform, and Grant as a candidate, the work of burying the third-term idea will scarcely afford the Democracy sufficient exercise to make the campaign interesting. The great shot-gun hero ought to have given us something to make things more lively. Sectionalism and bloody-shirts are played out and not at all inspiring.

MR. HAYES, on Friday, nominated Mr. P. S. B. Pinchback, the chronic colored office-seeker of Louisiana, to be naval officer for the District of New Orleans. He is an unmitigated scamp, not immediately connected with the Returning Board thieves; but, like all the rogues in New Orleans, possesses peculiar claims upon the *de facto* President and his Secretary of the Treasury. Besides, Pinchback is an important factor in fixing up instructions for the Louisiana delegation to the Chicago convention.

THE select committee of the House "to inquire into the causes of the present depression of labor," of which Mr. Wright of Pennsylvania is chairman, had a meeting on Saturday last. They agreed to report a bill recommending the passage of a law restricting the immigration of Chinese to this country, limiting the number to be brought in each vessel to fifteen, and also adopted a resolution requesting Mr. Hayes to take the proper steps to have the Burlingame treaty modified, so as to restrict the immigration of the Celestial heathen.

SOUTH CAROLINA recently had an extra session of the Legislature, and we were informed by our Republican friends that it was for the purpose of disfranchising a large Republican vote by the passage of a law to require an educational qualification for the voter—that is, that he shall be able to read and write. But it seems these perverse ex-Confederates failed to confirm the prediction. They adjourned and did not do it. Even to gratify our Republican friends the generous people of South Carolina could not find it in their hearts to reduce their illiterate negroes to the level that the laws of Republican Massachusetts and Rhode Island have reduced the illiterate white men of these States.

LIGHTNING appears to have struck the Sherman boom in Pennsylvania. The Hon. Edward McPherson was forwarded from the Treasury department at Washington and placed at the helm. The Philadelphia Press was selected as the engine to pull the great "Resumer" to the front, but the announcement that Mr. McPherson is to be retired from the editorial direction of that paper is notice that Sherman is either not satisfied with McPherson's generalship or that McPherson has got so badly mixed up with his Blaine variations as to be unable to tell exactly which way the cat will jump. We congratulate the readers of the Press. They can't help but be the gainers by a change.

General Grant and the South.

It is boldly and confidently asserted by many of the advocates of a third term, that the nomination of the hero of San Domingo will insure a break in the South and bring to his standard several States otherwise sure to cast their electoral votes for the Democratic candidate. Upon what foundation they erect their temple of hope it is difficult to see. During the eight years in which General Grant held his mailed hand upon the helm of State were encompassed all the frightful wrongs inflicted upon the reconstructed States. He it was who turned loose upon the unprotected and helpless people of the South the horde of reckless plunderers, who in the name of law and under the protection of Federal bayonets, usurped their State governments, stole their revenues and re-enacted upon American soil the bloody policy of Russia, when she crushed Poland beneath the iron heel of military despotism. It was General Grant who dispersed their legally elected legislatures, and seated in their gubernatorial chairs men whom they never elected. Who surrounded their polling places with the armed soldiery of the Republic and made the inalienable right of suffrage a mockery and a farce. He turned his back upon the representative men of that section and took to his bosom the most disreputable of all that class who swooped down, vulture-like, upon a defenseless and unhappy people to feast upon their sorrows and hold high carnival in their shame. His eyes were closed while men in his name and by his authority fattened upon the distress and speechless agony of this brave, noble though misguided people. While the Lamars, Gordons, Hamptons, Vances and Johnstons were turned unheard from the portals of the executive mansion, Mosby, Wells, Pinchback, Bullock, Chamberlain and Alcorn were met with outstretched hands and hearty welcome. The fangs of carpet-bag rule sank deeper and deeper into the vitals of government. The people became poorer and poorer, but the imperial Caesar of the White House had no ears with which to hear the wail of reproach and anguish wrung from a dauntless and intrepid people, who escaped from the dire calamities of war only to be plunged into the more awful maelstrom of civil misrule, robbery and official debauchery. The fine sense of honor and delicate consideration for a fallen foe, which distinguished General Grant at Appomattox seems to have withered and died the moment he assumed the functions of chief magistrate. Unused to the ways of a civilian he plunged into the vortex of politics only to lose all the ennobling characteristics of the soldier. A Democrat, if he ever knew enough of the distinctions between parties to make a choice, he became at once and without effort the most violent and malevolent of Republican partisans. Elected as the President of the whole people, he studiously ignored the wants and needs of one-half of our country, and inaugurated for the first time the policy of sectional hate. He seemed to have so much regretted his chivalrous conduct at the close of the war as to wish to blot it out of the book of his remembrance by such acts of violence and malignity as have but seldom in the history of the world been charged to the account of any civil functionary. Remembering all this, it is strange that any one should see in his candidacy for a third term any inducement for the South to aid in once more placing him where he could take up again the disastrous policy which did more to paralyze and cripple her industries, than the destructive simoon of war. But there are not wanting men, high in the confidence of the southern people, who assume to say that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the silent man to be found south of Mason and Dixon's line. The ideo of November will either dissipate this impression or establish its truth.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The thirty-third annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been submitted to the stockholders and given to the public. It is a most gratifying exhibit of the condition of this great corporation and is no doubt pleasant reading to those who have attested their faith and confidence in the Company by becoming its shareholders. In round numbers the net earnings of the past year aggregated \$6,500,000. Of this \$600,000 were paid to the trust fund inaugurated in 1878, 243,460 were paid into the consolidated mortgage sinking fund, and over \$800,000 were advanced to various of the tributary lines controlled by the Company, this leaving the handsome net balance of \$4,896,350.98. The President and directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company can not be too highly praised for the efficient, economic and skillful manner in which they have conducted the great interests confided to their care. The securities of the Company now have a market value equal to if not greater than the amount charged upon the Company's books. The floating debt is small in comparison, and this is met by a large cash balance now in the treasury. The valuable improvements made are treated with the consideration their importance deserve, while the increased facilities the Company enjoys in Philadelphia and Jersey City are pleasantly dilated upon. Possibly the most cheering and gratifying portion of the report is wherein it assures an advanced compensation to labor in the near future. The increased earnings of the Company justify this promise, and is a graceful tribute to the large army of trained and capable employes enlisted in its service. Altogether the document as a whole is a most admirable and concise statement of the condition of Pennsylvania's great railroad and will give the most intense satisfaction to those who like to see pluck, perseverance and matchless enterprise reap substantial reward. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now takes a new lease of life. The gradual but certain improvement in all branches of industry is nowhere more fitly seen than in the phenomenal prosperity which has justly crowned the management of this great corporation, and we predict even greater triumphs as its recompense in the future.

LANCASTER COUNTY, one of the most stalwart precincts of Cameron's domain, is agitated, and gives signs of insubordination and disgust, which may require the prompt and energetic lash of the master to subdue. The Republican masses of that county were not permitted to participate in the choice of delegates to the late State convention. That duty was assigned to the County committee, and the rank and file expected to concur in their acts unquestioned and without a grumble. This, it seems, they are not disposed to do, and are now, strange as it may appear, in rebellion against the edicts of the Cameron ring. Believing that their sentiments have not been fairly represented, they now demand that the voters shall have an opportunity in their primary assemblies to express their choice of a Republican candidate for President, and their right as a Congressional district to name the delegates to the National Convention, which was done for them by the State Convention. This is a rebellion that Don will not view with complacency, but a few turns of the thumb-screws may hold it in check until all danger has passed of interference with the Empire movement at Chicago. The Lancaster discontents may as well "possess their souls in peace." The machine is omnipotent. The Empire is decreed and the Emperor agreed upon. His name is Grant, and there can be no hitch in the programme, except a few effective protests the Democracy intend to put in as a bar to its consummation in November next.

It is specifically charged from Washington that Secretary Sherman has issued orders to collectors of customs, instructing them to withhold, at the solicitation of shippers, all statistics as to the importation and shipment of merchandise, for ninety days. This is a bold and unscrupulous concession to speculators, as it prevents legitimate business men from knowing what demand there is either at home or abroad for any particular class of merchandise. For example. When the grain now locked up by gambling speculators begins to move, they can flood the foreign markets, and the honest business man, being deprived of any information as to the amount of shipments abroad may export at a very serious loss. It is said the complaints made by the mercantile community meet with no response from the Treasury Department, and it is thought a concurrent resolution will have to be introduced in Congress declaring such repression of statistics illegal. Nothing can more surely indicate the complete subjection of the Secretary of the Treasury to the stock gambling and speculating interests of the country than this iniquitous order. The sooner John Sherman is appreciated as the pliant and subservient tool of the money power the better for all concerned. He is a cool, calculating schemer and the spectacle of such a man in the executive chair of the nation would be a sight for gods and men.

ANOTHER Richmond in the field. The Republicans of Vermont have appointed delegates to the Chicago convention, instructed to vote for Senator Edmunds of that State as the Republican candidate for president. Edmunds is unquestionably the ablest man yet named for President in that party, and seems to be in earnest, having himself, almost simultaneously with the action of his State, waived the bloody-shirt in the Senate of the United States, to give force to his presidential boom. A young man named Heiskell, of Baltimore, who, when a boy sixteen years of age, served in the Confederate army, made application to Congress to have his disabilities under the statute removed. This new candidate for presidential honor, could not let the opportunity pass to give the Vermont man a starter, and as nothing better offered, he brought forward the sanguinary rag, which heretofore has been monopolized by Blaine as his political stock in trade. Vermont now vies with Maine, and between them the poor rebs may expect no mercy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bombastic threats of the murderous Nihilists the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of the Czar to the throne as Emperor of all the Russias passed off without disturbance and the programme of ceremonies marked out was followed without break or hindrance. The Emperor drove through the streets of St. Petersburg in an open carriage and was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm by the populace. Alexander is without question one of the best and most liberal of the whole line of Muscovite monarchs, and the substantial reforms he yet seeks to inaugurate are only temporarily obstructed by the insanity of a few blood-thirsty villains who thrive only in scenes of assassination and rapine. The whole civilized world will congratulate the Czar on this auspicious entering upon the twenty-sixth year of his reign.

CONKLING had no difficulty with his machine in New York. It worked well, and ground out a full third-term delegation for Grant. He didn't care a copper for the threats of George William Curtis, or the curses of Blaine and Sherman friends. Like Cameron in Pennsylvania, life and death to the shot-gun hero hung upon the result, and he went in to win, regardless of the bellowing of the wounded. And he did win.

We clip the following scrap of truthful history from a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writing from Coudersport:

In severity of criticism of the Camerons, of Hoyt and of Quay the Republicans here excel any and all others along the northern border. General Cameron himself comes in possibly for the heaviest share. He seems to be regarded as a political exemplar, worthy of studied avoidance. "Prior to 1845," say they, "bargain and sale in politics was unknown in Pennsylvania, at least in connection with the high office of United States Senator. At that time the late George W. Woodward was slaughtered in the house of his friends, Cameron and he were Democrats. A caucus nomination of the latter did not save him in a majority Senate and House. New appliances overthrew party fealty; Cameron triumphed, and from that day to this these new appliances have become great adjuncts in securing political success. In 1857 their influence was first felt in the Republican party. Cameron had changed to a Republican. They worked as well with new associates as with the old. Between 1861 and 1867 machine politics had an inauguration. This proved to be an improvement on the former method. General Cameron not only reached the United States Senate again, but his clan reached the attainment of their several ambitions. Looking after the primaries became a chief function of machine work Conventions, in county and State, were thus controlled. In 1873 the machine did its allotted work—General Cameron succeeded himself. In 1877 the General's fee simple in the machine was transferred through the filial care of Hoyt and Quay, aided by Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Lancaster county lackeys, hammers, shoulder-bitters and poll-bribees, to Don Cameron, the son of his father. In 1879 the transfer was affirmed, and thereupon the machine was put in trim for use on a broader field."

GOV. GARCELON again. This time he appears to repel the statement of his successor calling for an appropriation of \$18,000, based on the allegation that this amount was necessary to cover expenses incurred under the administration of Garcelon. This he denies emphatically, and takes occasion to affirm that President Lamson became Governor the moment his own term expired, and that Gen. Chamberlain had no legal right to act under his authority thereafter. He also affirms that the bills incurred under him have been paid, except \$300, which he is ready to settle at sight.

WE learn from Washington, through private sources, that the consideration of the Curtin-Yocum contested election case was postponed from Tuesday until to-day, when final action will be taken. The case was laid over in order to enable the House to dispose of the new rules, which was done under the workings of the previous question.

Ohio Politics.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in a double-leaded article on its editorial page, states that a Democratic politician of national reputation has been all over the State, having met three-fourths of the party leaders, and says Tilden's supporters number nine to one over those of any other Democrat. The Enquirer, however, in a leading editorial in the same issue, says: "Unless Mr. Tilden can soothe the differences in his own State, it is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that he would be an exceedingly dangerous candidate to his party in his own State. But Mr. Tilden can name the Democratic candidate that can be elected and inaugurated. Can he rise to the height of giving away a nomination for the presidency?"

The Enquirer also publishes an interview with Mr. Hausereck, the German editor who controls the Volksblatt, Mr. Hausereck is just from Washington, and announces his belief that Grant will be nominated by the Republicans.

The Eames Petroleum Iron Works Company at Titusville is to be incorporated and its building enlarged. The enlargement is rendered necessary by the increase of orders, and the management speaks of adding a pipe-making mill. The Company will also have works in New York for smelting gold and silver, and as oil will furnish heat in this as it does in the manufacture of iron at Titusville, the Herald of the latter place, expects from these sources a greatly increased demand for oil.

William H. Vanderbilt, C. K. Garrison, William E. Dodge, James Taldott and others have subscribed \$30,000 toward a fund of \$100,000 for the purpose of founding a large and permanent institution for the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men. It is confidently expected that the full amount will be raised by voluntary subscription.

A miner in Colorado sent word to a friend in Foxburg, Forest county, that if he would forward him \$100 to aid in developing a claim, he would give him a title to half of it. The Foxburg man refused to invest, and three weeks afterward, according to the Foxburg Gazette, the claim sold for \$100,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

A picture of Martha Washington is to be purchased for the White House. Judge Coffin, ex-member of Congress, and aged seventy-two years, died Sunday afternoon at Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Urfa, in Asiatic Turkey, has been nearly destroyed by fire. The town is situated on the supposed site of the biblical city of "Ur of the Chaldeans." It contained 50,000 inhabitants, composed of Armenians, Turks, Kurds and Israelites.

Twenty-seven years ago, on Thursday, there were born unto the family of William Marshall, of White Water, Wis., triplets, two boys and one girl. All three were married on Thursday night in one ceremony by the Rev. G. W. Wells and the three happy couples took the train for Chicago.

It is said that 5,000 persons have been living in the Czar's Winter Palace, and nobody has ever known the precise duties of one-half of them. It has always been the refuge for numberless vagabonds, workmen, friends of servants and others, many without passports who would not live with impunity anywhere else.

It will not do to trust implicitly to the Directory every time. There are too many names that are just alike. A present of five cases of champagne went to the wrong man in New York the other day and was nearly all consumed by the surprised recipient and his friends before the mistake was discovered.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning three burglars broke into the jewelry store of Charles Bird, Jr., at Mt. Gilead, O., and carried off \$3,000 worth of gold and silver watches. They broke in at the rear and rolled a 3,000 pound safe from the front to the rear of the store, drilled and blew the door to pieces. A young man in the livery stable close by saw the whole proceeding, while one of the burglars stood over him with a revolver. The burglars escaped on a hand car.

Meagre as they are, the advices from Ireland show that the extent of the distress and the consequent danger of death from famine are greater than was imagined in this country a few weeks ago. All the money that has been contributed here and in England would not, if divided by capita, amount to a dollar to each person who is on the brink of starvation. How long will a dollar keep a man alive? The story is told in the statement that in Donegal alone the number of the distressed has increased to sixty-six thousand, and that the increase in the county Mayo in two weeks was nearly seventeen thousand. The Herald's Dublin correspondent reports that it is the opinion of competent observers that the worst is to come, although there will be a relaxation of the famine during the two weeks when labor will be employed in sowing the crops. The experience of 1847 teaches that the severest period of the famine will be the last fortnight of May, the whole of June and the first fortnight of July. These considerations must impress the importance of keeping up a steady flow of subscriptions to the several funds which have already reached such respectable proportions. The New York Herald has now collected \$237,101.77, or, excluding Mr. Bennett's own subscription, an average of over \$7,500 a day since it began its work. This is noble, but it is not enough. Let nobody keep his hand in his pocket with the idea that the danger has passed.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

HONORED.—Hamill Boal, son of the lamented Judge Boal, of Boalsburg, and Mr. Ed. Leuffer, also well known here, have recently been gaining to themselves honor in the employ of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western railroad. The road being completed on the 16th of December last, as is the usual custom, a gold spike was used to fasten the last rail in place. This delicate duty was entrusted to Mr. Boal, who is in charge of one of the road divisions. The event was signalized by the firing of guns and other joyous demonstrations. Mr. Leuffer is the chief engineer of the road, and of course its successful completion reflects honor upon him. We are glad that the services of these young gentlemen are considered so valuable by their present employers.

—Upon profound consideration, we are happy to be able to state that the meeting of the Addisonian Club on Saturday night was a slight improvement on those of the two previous weeks. Its redeeming feature was a recitation by Prof. Heebner of one of Longfellow's latest poems. Whatever the Professor essays to do is always well performed. For Saturday evening next the following proposition was offered for discussion: Resolved, That Chinese immigration should be encouraged.

It is hoped that there will be an encouraging attendance on that occasion.

—A party of Bohemian glass blowers are now practicing their art in a room in McClain's building, opposite this office. They give an interesting exhibition.

—The price of butter and eggs has been coming down until now they are within the reach of the consumer. Good butter, however, is rare at any price.