

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 25, 1880.

Gov. McENERY telegraphs to Congressman Ellis that the State Democratic Committee of Louisiana will instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention to vote for General Hancock for President. It is believed that two-thirds of the convention will be for Hancock.

Two watchmen in the public grounds at Harrisburg, named Joseph Haulon and William Delaney, have been detected in stealing Department Documents. It is said they have sold tons of these documents to a junk dealer in that city. Thieving about the public buildings is so common and so generally expected that no doubt these watchmen considered their trade legitimate and not criminal.

It is said that Conkling is preparing to make another "great effort." This time it is to sustain Wm. Pitt Kellogg in the fraudulent seat he occupies in the Senate. The effort will be useless. Kellogg is doomed, and the great Roscoe had better reserve his powder for the greatest of all the "great efforts of his life" at the Chicago convention. It will be needed to nominate Grant and give a respectable impetus to the Empire boom.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on the Revision of the Laws, have adopted a report declaring the inviolability of telegrams. The report says that telegraph messages are the private property of the sender and receiver, and the laws should provide for their protection from unreasonable search and seizure, and from production as evidence in judicial and legislative proceedings, to the same extent as communications by the United States mails.

DENNIS KEARNEY, the California agitator, has been convicted of incendiary utterances calculated to produce riot and disorder, and sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. This will probably cool the ardor of the vulgar demagogue and afford wholesome warning to his partisan colleagues. The decent people of San Francisco, seem at least to have taken a hand in shaping affairs, and have very properly commenced with the leaders of disorder, by sending Kearney to jail, and impeaching his right bower, Mayor Kallach.

NEARLY every week furnishes a different position for Mr. Tilden. One week it is positively asserted that he is a candidate for the Presidency—the next week that he positively is not a candidate. The last is a special despatch from New York to the Cincinnati Enquirer, stating that Mr. Tilden has resolved not to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati, but that "he will be there in force, to see that John Kelley's man is not chosen, as he feels this to be a duty which he owes to his friends in this and other States."

As was to be expected, the Senate Committee on Commerce reports against the confirmation of the son of J. Madison Wells whom Mr. Hayes nominated to be Surveyor of the port of New Orleans. The committee states as reasons for their action that the confirmation of the son would be the same as the confirmation of the father, besides numerous merchants, whose names are found upon his papers, telegraph that they did not recommend Mr. Wells and that their names were forged. Everything old Wells does seems to be marked by villainy and this forgery is only one of many. He is, however, one of Mr. Hayes' shining lights. The same rogue, who, acting under the advice and counsel of John Sherman, stole the Presidency and with the aid of Joe Bradley seated Hayes in the White House.

After Kellogg, Hayes.

From the New York Sun.

The great crime does not stop with Kellogg. If he was fraudulently elected to the Senate, then Hayes was fraudulently chosen to the Presidency. The same election returns, canvassed by the same returning board, which gave to Kellogg the legislature that sent him to the Senate, gave to Hayes the eight votes of Louisiana, which made him President. They both occupy the same ground, and should stand or fall together; and if Kellogg ought to leave the Senate chamber, Hayes ought to quit the White House.

True! They are both frauds, and every principle of decency should admonish their retirement out of very shame. But they won't do it. Kellogg will probably be kicked out, but the other will remain on the title given him by the electoral commission fraud—the 8 to 7—under the aliunde of Joe Bradley, also a political fraud on the Supreme Bench.

THE NEW YORK *World*, in commenting upon the passage, last week, by the lower house of Congress of the deficiency appropriation bill, which changes the mode of appointing deputy marshals to superintend elections, and provides that they shall be selected by the courts in equal numbers from the different political parties, remarks that "the debate was an illustration of the hollowness and humbug of the whole Republican contention about the South. More than one Republican besides Mr. Garfield showed an intention not to vote for good measures because they were Democratic measures. In other words, what the Republicans want is, not a redress of grievances, but a grievance. Ten well-authenticated murders of negroes in the Southern States would be cheap to the party at almost any price. The Southern people, however, with their usual fiendish hatred to the Republican party, decline to commit any murders, and small crimes are the most that can be hoped for. This is a very pretty attitude for a national party to assume. The Republican contention about the deputy marshals is that the Democratic majorities in the South are the result of fraud or force, and that Federal, that is to say Republican, supervision of elections in the South is necessary. A compromise between the Democratic position, that the deputy marshals should not be paid, and the Republican position, that they should be paid, and that they should be Republican "workers," was offered by Mr. Garfield, so that half of them should be Republicans and the other half Democrats. This, if the law is to stand at all, is so obviously fair and decent, under the decision of the Supreme Court, that there can be no objection to it. The Democrats accordingly, seeing that Mr. Garfield's proposition would put them on the wrong side of the issue which it raised, cleverly adopted it. The astonishing result was that not only was the proposition of the leader of the opposition voted against by his followers in mass, but that Mr. Garfield himself underwent the humiliation of voting in the House against his own measure after he had voted for it in Committee of the Whole! There is nothing new in finding the Democrats of the House clearly superior to the Republicans in candor and in patriotism. It is less common to find them clearly superior in political tactics; and the result of the proceedings showed that the Democrats not only had the best case, but knew better than the Republicans how to make the best use of their case."

THE THREE political achievements which have been most loudly applauded by the Grant organs the Washington Post says are Cameron's success in the Harrisburg convention, Conkling's triumph at Utica and the keynote recently sounded by the Supreme court. All are alike in their chief characteristic—contempt for the rights of the people.

JOHN C. SULLIVAN, the City Treasurer of Altoona, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs on Monday last. He was 32 years of age and unmarried.

Will it be Grant?

After the consummation of Mr. Cameron's adroit schemes by which the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Republican National Convention were bound by resolution to the support of the ex-President, the third-term boom could be considered fairly under way with a powerful backing to help it along. New York, under the able and imperious direction of Senator Conkling, speedily followed the initial declarations of Pennsylvania and added greatly to the force of the Grant movement. With these two leading States pledged in the same manner, and with Illinois likely to be in line with them, it really appeared as though from that time forward until the assembling of the Convention in June no obstacles of sufficient weight and strength could be interposed that would in any perceptible degree lessen or weaken the power that would demand the nomination of Grant. Powerful and apparently irresistible in the North, and with a large contingent to be relied upon from the South, the leaders in the movement had a right, with a good show of reason on their side, to glory in their first successes, and exult over the strength of their position. Without laying themselves open to the charge of being mere idle boasters they could even claim, as many of them were not slow to do, that they would so far distance all opposition and all competitors that by the time the Convention met they would have a clear field, and bring about the nomination of their favorite in one grand shout of acclamation.

We greatly fear, however, that thus animated by bright hopes and blinded by the idea of a certain and easy victory over the combined opposition of Blaine and Sherman, the adherents of the strong man on horseback have not regarded any of the dangers by which they are beset. Everything with them has been rose colored, and possibly they could not see the approach of any frowning shadows. But the every day signs of the times cannot be mistaken. They point with unerring vividness to a reaction in the Republican party against the first bold strides of the Grant progress. The mutterings of a coming storm can already be heard, and the adherents of Grant cannot much longer close their ears to its ominous sounds. It means approaching peril to the third-termers. The masses of the Republicans party, are undoubtedly opposed to Grant's nomination. They not only have some veneration for the unwritten law of the Republic against a third term for any man, but they have a lively recollection of the scandals that marked the last years of the Grant administration, with its Belknaps, its Babcocks and its Shepherds, and fear that it would not be well to go before the people handicapped with the dead weight of these burdens. Blaine and Sherman are not by any means inactive, and the first named develops a strength that proves his strength with the stalwart rank and file. He makes daily inroads upon the Grant forces. His followers are devoted and in earnest, and it will not be surprising if he shows as much strength at Chicago as he did at Cincinnati four years ago.

The question, then, comes back, "Will it be Grant?" Many wise persons now say that it will not. As disinterested lookers on, we may say that we do not care whether it is Grant, Blaine or Sherman. Either one of these expectants is vulnerable in some way, and we think it matters but little to the Democracy which one receives the Republican nomination. The odium of Grant's administration, with its tyrannical and unconstitutional treatment of the South, its disgraceful jobs and scandals, together with the prevailing dislike of a third term for any man, will be a heavy load for the Republican party to carry. Blaine is not much better. He is badly smirched in reputation as a legisla-

tor by connection with certain jobbery that culminated in the outbreak between himself and Mulligan, and will fail to command popular confidence outside of the prejudiced partisans who still believe in the "bloody shirt" as a factor in politics. Sherman is a cold blooded, selfish and unscrupulous schemer, who always looks out for himself, and will evoke little enthusiasm as a candidate. Prudent counsels, a fair nomination of some well known and unobjectionable man, and harmonious and vigorous work by Democrats, will sweep the country in the event of either being the candidate of the opposition.

THE DEFICIENCY bill, making appropriation for the pay of marshals, was passed in the House of Representatives on Friday last, after an exciting debate of four days. It contains a proviso that hereafter special deputy marshals of elections for performing duty in respect to any election shall receive \$5 per day in full compensation, and that all appointments of such special deputies shall be made by the Judges of the United States Courts in the circuits or districts in which such marshals are to perform their duties; the deputies to be taken in equal numbers from the different political parties. The bill also provides that they shall be persons of good moral character, and that they shall be well known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed. Thus is the partisan character of these appointments eliminated from the Federal election laws, and the shameful partisan decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a measure, shorn of its venom. The Executive government under the law, and through the marshals, will not be able, as formerly, to appoint an army of officers to be paid out of the National treasury to serve as Republican ball-doers at elections to control and manipulate the votes of the people. It is to the credit of Gen. Garfield that he favored this equitable and fair disposition of the controversy, as also to Messrs. Kelley, Hiscock, Harris and Rice, who sustained him in doing so. Although the cowardice of Garfield afterwards, when his party denounced the act, detracted somewhat from the merit of its performance.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held in the city of Pittsburg, on Thursday last, it was decided to hold the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 28th day of April. The convention will place in nomination candidates for Supreme Judge and Auditor General, and will also nominate an Electoral ticket and elect delegates to the National Convention. The importance of this State Convention cannot be over-estimated, and it is to be hoped that its deliberations will be marked by harmony and wisdom, and that in all things the best interests of the party will be consulted, without regard to personal considerations or individual ambitions. It is only by presenting a united front to the enemy, and by working hand in hand with each other as Democrats, that the party can hope for success.

THE action of Congress, on Friday last, indicates that Mr. Hayes' administration will not be required to furnish a Republican election fund from the public purse this year. Deputy marshals are not to be appointed in battalions by the authority of the Attorney General to serve as partisan thugs to bull-doze the voters to vote the Republican ticket. The spirit of the proposed law is to make these officers non-partisan, and it is to be hoped therefore that the shoulder-hitters and rounders of Marshal Kerns of Philadelphia, and Davenport of New York, will be retired from future service.

KEARNEY'S Anti-Chinese employment law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of California.

CONSISTENCY is sometimes apostrophized as a jewel, but we are inclined to believe that it is a jewel upon which politicians do not always set a very high value. It will be remembered how, at the extra session of Congress last spring, our amiable friend, Mr. Yocum, voted with the Democrats in all their endeavors to bring about an entire repeal of the odious Federal election laws. These votes were held out to the public by some of the supporters of Mr. Yocum as conclusive evidence of his independence of party, and of his disposition to act fairly and justly in matters of legislation. It is not so now. On last Friday the Democrats in Congress accepted the reasonable and just proposition of Mr. Garfield to modify these laws so far as to change the manner of appointing deputy marshals and providing further that they should be selected in equal numbers from the different political parties. Surely, if these laws are to stand, nothing could be fairer than to make the officials appointed under them non-partisan, and yet, what was our surprise on examining the record to find that Yocum voted throughout the proceedings directly in opposition to the views indicated by his votes of last spring. On every call of the yeas and nays he voted with the Republican stalwarts against any change or modification that would give a semblance of fairness to these laws. As Artemus Ward sometimes inquired, "Why is this thus?"

MR. HAYES has again nominated the same eight men as Supervisors of Census for Ohio rejected by the Senate some time ago. They are all Republicans of the Radical stripe and will no doubt be again returned to him with the Senate veto. The law contemplates that these appointments be non-partisan, but John Sherman is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and being pretty hotly pursued in Ohio by Blaine, he cannot afford, at least before the Ohio delegates are chosen, to allow Mr. Hayes to recognize the propriety of fairness and decency in choosing these officials.

New Masonic Discoveries in Egypt.

From Cairo Dispatch in New York Herald.

Interesting and important as were the discoveries of Commander Goringe and Dr. Fanton they were not exhaustive, and the practiced eye of another distinguished Masonic dignitary has just detected an additional series of emblems of a value and significance far greater and more unquestionable than those previously reported. Mr. S. A. Zola, Grand Commander and President of the Scotch Ancient and Accepted Masonic Rite for Egypt and Egyptian ex Grand Master of Symbolic Masonry, has just examined the foundations of the Alexandrian obelisk and has discovered another series of stones which not only bear all the existing Masonic emblems, but furnish the key which has hitherto been lacking to explain the entire dimensions and proportions of what proves to have been an elaborate Masonic edifice, including the obelisk itself, the pedestal, the staircase and the hidden foundations. Mr. Zola professes to be able by this discovery to throw a vivid light upon the ancient Egyptian origin of Masonic symbolism hitherto so energetically disputed by many savans, and it is expected that the publication of his detailed drawings will finally settle more than one of the problems which lie at the very foundation not only of Masonry, but of the obscure and complicated religious system of the early Egyptians.

"Results of the War."

From the Philadelphia Record.

Every now and then the importance is urged upon the country of maintaining the "results of the war." There are some of these "results" that it seems desirable to obliterate as soon as possible. Such "results of the war" as are valuable will be very likely to maintain themselves without any wild waving of the bloody shirt. The unity and perpetuity of the Union have been amply vindicated, and no sensible person believes that there is any further peril from secession. The danger that menaces the country now is of a quite different kind. It is no longer disruption, but centralization, that threatens the country. It is this other extreme that the people have to guard against. The tendency to the consolidation of all authority in the national sovereignty and the reduction of local self-government to a complete subordination to the central power is one of the "results of the war." Among other undesirable "results" are the oppressive features of war legislation, the estrangement of the

sections, public demoralization, a general decadence in the regard once entertained for the civil as paramount to the military power, and a widespread and dangerous introduction of corrupt political methods.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is expected that the Constellation, freighted with food for Ireland, will sail to-day.

During the past year 4,630,637 hogs have been packed at Chicago—a decrease of 280,319 compared with the preceding year.

Earth was broken at Danville, Va., on Thursday of last week, on the Danville and New River Railroad, and the work has commenced in earnest.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that steamboat men all report the rivers very high. The Bocuff and Ouachita rivers are rising rapidly. It is feared the heavy and continuous rains will weaken the levees.

Clarence Davis, the too much married man, now in jail at Chicago awaiting trial for bigamy, attempted to commit suicide on Friday night last. The knowledge that his thirteenth wife was enroute to Chicago to claim his affectionate greeting, no doubt inspired the reckless act.

Alexander Stewart, of Cavendish, Vt., who proposed to contest the will of A. T. Stewart, of New York, shortly after the latter's death, but desisted as he says, because of promise of payment of \$100,000, etc., has now attached all of A. T. Stewart's estate at Woodstock, Vt., with a view of securing the promised payment.

R. A. Raney, a lawyer of Brunswick county, Virginia, and Richard Jolly, a salesman, quarrelled about the State debt, and the result was a duel with pistols near Smoky Ordinary, in which Jolly received a slight flesh wound in the arm, while his ball cut off a lock of Raney's hair. When about to have a second shot, which Jolly demanded, a Constable arrested the party, and they were released on bail to appear at the County Courts last Monday.

Judge Sanford E. Church, who has from time immemorial been spoken of by the better class of Democratic politicians as not only a possible Governor of New York State, but also as one who might become President of the United States, is a grey-eyed man, somewhat inclined to be fat; and, from the severity of his manners, is not popular. He has a very fine mind, but is hard and sour.

Monday evening, while Rev. Thomas Evans, pastor of the Methodist Church at Custer City, near Bradford, was making a pastoral call at the house of one of his congregation, named Ingleby, a revolver in the hands of Ingleby's son was accidentally discharged, the ball striking the minister in the abdomen. The wounded man is very low. He is not expected to recover.

In the Police Court at San Francisco, Saturday morning, Agitator Gannon was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000. A motion for a new trial was made. The Police Judge has denied Gannon's motion for a new trial, and in default of \$3,000 bail pending appeal he was at noon sent to the House of Correction. There are rumors that further arrests are to be made. Subsequently bail was furnished and Gannon released.

A number of representative Democrats in Indiana, including the two Senators from that State and the Democratic members of the House, held a meeting at Washington on Saturday night and organized a Hendricks club. The attendance was quite large, much enthusiasm was manifested, and those present announced that its purpose is to institute vigorous and active measures in favor of Mr. Hendricks as the next Democratic nominee for President.

J. G. Holland, editor of Scribner's, is about sixty years old. He is called "Doctor" because he graduated as a physician. His *nom de plume* of "Timothy Titcomb" was used by him in a series of letters to the Springfield Republican; but it reached the height of its popularity when his publishers issued "Butter Sweet." He was at one time an editorial writer on the staff of the Republican; but of late years he has been entirely devoted to the magazine which he, more than anybody else, has made successful.

James E. Williams, of New York, engineer, was arrested in that city on Saturday, on a charge of perjury preferred by his aunt, Mrs. Delia Little. If Mrs. Little's accusations are well-founded, she has been most infamously treated. She is seventy years old, and lived for twenty years, up to 1878, in San Francisco, California, on property worth \$15,000, bequeathed to her by her husband. That year she was badly paralyzed, and, being told she would die, Mrs. Little's nurse sent for Williams, as her nearest relative. He came on to California, and under pretense of looking after his aunt's affairs got a general power of attorney from her, armed with which he converted her property into cash. Then, he took his aunt to New York to get better medical advice, and after a few weeks procured her commitment to the Tombs and to Blackwell's Island for six months as a habitual drunkard. Mrs. Little has since been released, found a friend in a poor colored woman, a servant in her nephew's family produced evidence that the charge on which she was committed was a false one, and on this she had her nephew arrested for perjury. It is also alleged that some of the police court records in Mrs. Little's case are fictitious.