

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, May 27, 1880.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, of Philadelphia.

EX-GOVERNOR JOSEPH E. BROWN has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia, Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Gordon.

THE resolutions of the anti-third term Republicans is powder spent in vain. The "man on horseback" is fairly entrenched, supported by adroit lieutenants, and cannot be frightened or dislodged by squibs.

THE Chicago Convention will be held on Wednesday next. Grant's nomination being assured, it will be in order for the Blaine and Sherman Republicans to commence their feast of *erow*. They have a large supply of this food on hand.

MR. JOHN B. HAWLEY, who, with due regard to Hayes' civil service order No. 1, resigned a pleasant situation under the Fraud Government at Washington, to make the canvass for Governor of Illinois, has been disappointed. The Republican convention has been held and Hawley was not nominated.

THE Prohibition State Convention met at Altoona on Thursday last, and appointed delegates to the National Convention to be held at Cleveland, on the 17th of June. The convention nominated George F. Turner, of Pittsburg, for Auditor General, but made no nomination for Supreme Judge, leaving that selection to the discretion of the State Central Committee.

GEN. GRANT effectually spiked the guns of the stalwarts when he said that in his travels through the States in the late Confederacy, he found the people loyal and patriotic, and as ardently attached to the flag and institutions of the country as in any part of the North. A bloody-shirt campaign cannot win this time, even if tolerated, after this endorsement.

WE call attention to the communication in another column, signed "Democrat," on a subject of much interest to the Democratic voters, of Centre county, at the present time. It was written by an intelligent and reliable Democrat who never falters in duty and devotion to the party, and we believe his expression of opinion in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin this fall will meet with the approbation of nine out of every ten of the Democrats in the county.

THE suspension of the Reading Railroad Company and the Reading Iron and Coal Company, was the startling sensation of last week, and necessarily created considerable panic in financial circles. Their paper was dishonored and President Gowan briefly announced the suspension without stating the causes which necessitated it. It is to be hoped, however, that is but temporary, and that this great corporation will soon recover from its embarrassments, whatever they be. The ability of the president, and the vast resources of the company, would seem a guarantee against absolute failure.

THE Galena Gazette, speaking by authority, contradicts the statement said to have come from G. W. Childs, that Grant would withdraw his name from the contest at the National Convention at Chicago. "No one," it says, "has authority for making such an assertion. Gen. Grant's name has never gone before the public as a candidate for the Presidency by any word or act of his own, and he most certainly will not order his name to be withdrawn. If the nomination is tendered him, he will not decline it." No one but the veriest jacks ever doubted the Duke's position in this respect.

The Machine Supreme.

If any lingering doubt remained in the mind of any intelligent observer of the aims and purposes of the third-term syndicate, that doubt must have been effectually dissipated by the action of the Illinois Republican State Convention. It was universally conceded that if General Grant succeeded in securing his own State his nomination at Chicago, in June, was settled beyond dispute. The aggressive and brilliant tactics of the Blaine men, who utilized the manifest preference for Washburne, to break the back of the Logan combination for the ex-President, at one time assumed such formidable proportions as to make the outlook for the hero of San Domingo gloomy indeed. The really able and responsible leaders of Republican sentiment in Illinois opposed sending a Grant delegation to Chicago. They were determined and sincere in their desire to have the unmistakable voice of Republican Illinois echoed in the Convention for either Blaine or Washburne. It mattered little to them which of these distinguished gentlemen should gather around them the mantle of the nomination. Their unfriendliness to Grant was boldly and defiantly flaunted in the face of the world, and in his own State he encountered more bitter and unrelenting hostility than has met him in any stage of his remarkable canvass for the empty honor of a third nomination for President of the United States. But the potency of the machine was never more fully vindicated. Pennsylvania and New York outlined the programme of the third-termers. The lash was laid on quick and fast, and Cameron and Conkling pocketed their State delegations regardless of the earnest protest, and, in some isolated cases, actual revolt, of an indignant minority. It was at once seen that no measure would be left untried to make Grant the nominee. Two great States had spoken, and the anxious gaze of the whole Nation was turned toward the setting sun as the hosts of Caesar gathered upon the plains of Illinois for the final and decisive struggle. The swarthy and unbridled junior Senator from that State was in immediate command, while his illustrious chief calmly surveyed the field from the peaceful shade of his Galena home. Logan never shone to better advantage than he did in the turbulent convention at Springfield, when he forged General Grant away to the front in the great battle. The machine was in perfect working order and Logan had his hand upon the lever. Emulous of the fame of Cameron and Conkling as matchless political manipulators, he endeavored to write his name on the scroll of honor away above them both, and the result of his herculean efforts surely entitles him to the distinction of being one of the most skillful masters of political chicanery in the third-term Syndicate. While Cameron and Conkling carried their respective State Conventions, there was little of real, substantial satisfaction afforded them by their triumph. Mutiny was the order of the day, and even now sullen dissatisfaction is likely to develop into open rebellion. But Logan throttled treason before it drew a full breath, and as the out-come Grant will march to Chicago with a practically unanimous delegation at his back to speak for him and his native State. There is no indication of a lack of allegiance upon the part of the delegates to the great traveler. The opposition content themselves by ringing the changes upon their grievances in the newspapers. It is only sound and fury, signifying nothing. The omnipotence of the machine has been more than maintained. General Grant will be nominated at Chicago, not because the people have clamored for him, but simply for the reason that modern political leaders resort to ways that dark and tricks that are not vain.

Retirement of Senator Gordon.

The retirement of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, from the Senate of the United States is universally regretted. The Washington Post, in noticing his resignation, remarks that "Republican and Democratic papers speak of him alike as a man who has honored his high office, and reflected unstinted credit upon the State and section which, in a narrow sense, he may be said to have represented. It is greatly to be deplored that such a man should withdraw himself from a position where he was capable of doing so much good; where his mere presence has been so serviceable in bringing about a constantly improving feeling between the representative men of the two parties and the lately hostile sections. The South can never over-estimate the value of Senator Gordon's example, his sturdy sense, his utter freedom from small prejudices, his generous and hearty patriotism, his frank and manly abandonment of all the issues supposed to have been involved in the great civil conflict. We have yet to read or hear of the Northern man who has met him who does not heartily respect him, and does not, as a consequence, entertain a higher respect for the people whom he represents. If, therefore, it is wise in the South to select such men to stand for them it does not need to be written how unfortunate it is that they should be deprived of his services at a time when they are most needed and most valuable. For twenty years Gen. Gordon has labored for his people, and done nothing for himself. He finds himself surrounded by a large family, with numerous and growing demands. There is no compensation for him in such an office as he now holds. He has no knack of money making by methods which will not bear the light, and concludes that he has but one thing to do—seek his fortune elsewhere. Wherever he goes let him take with him the happy assurance that thousands of friends who know him with other thousands who do not know him, and yet as stoutly respect and admire him, will rejoice at his good luck and gladly welcome him back to the station he has so honorably filled and so consistently graced."

THE profound respect which we entertain for our esteemed friends of the Harrisburg Patriot, makes us exceedingly loth to say that they are too innocent by one-half. Of course, the Curtin-Yocum case "turned on the construction of certain provisions of the constitution and laws of this State relating to the registration of voters," upon which, according to the Patriot, "the lawyers of the House disagreed;" but then the lawyers of established character and reputation on the Democratic side of the House, including men of such exalted standing in their profession as Carlisle, Blackburn and Judge Phister, of Kentucky, McLean, of Maryland, Judge Phelps, of Connecticut, Judge Geddes, Hurd and McMahon, of Ohio, Judge Bicknell and Colerick, of Indiana, Morrison and Springer of Illinois, Tucker and Goode, of Virginia, Judge Sawyer and Phillips, of Missouri, Gibson, of Louisiana, Armfield, of North Carolina, Ryon and Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, Manning and Muldrow, of Mississippi, and many others we could name, were all on the side of Curtin. Of course, no such consideration as the votes of the Greenback members of the House in favor of the bill for the payment of the trumped up 1812 war claims in return for votes against Gov. Curtin had anything to do with the position of such Democrats as Harris and Richmond, of Virginia, and Henkle, of Maryland. Of course, these honorable gentlemen stood upon high legal grounds in order to keep "the record of the democratic majority in Congress on the subject of election contests entirely free from the taint of partisanship." Of course, Alexander Stephens stood upon the same

elevated plane, and did not permit his avowed desire to keep the democratic majority in the House as small as possible to control his course in the case. Neither did his personal animosities have a perceptible influence over his vote, although he did assert that "since the meeting of the War Governors at Altoona he had had no further use for Gov. Curtin." Of course, New and Hostetler, of Indiana, and Bouck and Deuster, of Wisconsin, Caldwell, of Kentucky, and Rothwell of Missouri, simply differed with the majority of the House on a legal point and never thought of pandering to the strong Greenback sentiment of their respective districts. Of course, Aiken, Richardson and Tillman, of South Carolina, never thought of their ill-will to Speaker Randall, though one of them did acknowledge in answer to an earnest appeal made to him by Senator Wallace to vote in favor of Curtin, that he knew nothing about the case and intended solely by his vote to strike at the Speaker. Of course, the case was determined on "a point of law," about which "the best lawyers differ." The Patriot says that such was the fact, and of course we are bound to believe it—only we don't believe it, and do not entertain the remotest idea that our esteemed friends of the Patriot believe it any more than we do.

THE Bayard Deputy Marshal bill passed the Senate on Friday last, by a strict party vote. Messrs. Hoar and Edmunds formulated the Republican objections to the bill, merely as guides for the Executive when it comes before him for approval. One of these objections was particularly made to the appointment of deputies in equal numbers from the different parties, which is of course the real gist of the proposition and intended to eliminate from the Federal election laws their partisan character. The amendment to this section, offered by Mr. Hoar, was rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of 28 to 17.

FRED DOUGLASS and other distinguished colored men seem to be bent on testing the sincerity of the Republicans for the colored brethren in promising them equal rights. They present a good and capable candidate for Vice President in the person of Senator Bruce, and are earnest in claiming his nomination as a recognition of the perfect political equality which they have earned as Republican partisans and voters.

THE Harrisburg Patriot, following the custom adopted by nearly all the leading daily journals of the country, is now published every day in the week. The first Sunday issue of the Patriot appeared on last Sunday, and Mr. Myers deserves great credit for supplying a long needed want of the people of Harrisburg and surrounding towns in so acceptable a manner, and we hope his enterprise will receive an abundant reward.

THE apology of the rural delegates to the Illinois convention who cheered for John Sherman when his name was mentioned, was honest, if not satisfactory. They "thought it was Old Tecumseh" himself who was a candidate for their favor.

THE history of Col. Thos. A. Scott, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a bright example for the youth of the country, and it is for this purpose that we allude to it in connection with his resignation. It is a record of persistent labor and great success. It points out what any boy can attain if he but resolves. Colonel Scott had no special connections, wealth or influence to push him along. He had, however, that which was far greater, he had will and determination and laudable ambition, and before this all else gave way in the battle of life.

THE Iowa Greenback Convention dropped into poetry. There is one verse which sufficiently explains itself:
Gold-bug John Sherman—
God pity his soul—
Went out one night
On the devil's patrol.

MR. HAYES has made a complete surrender to the Stalwarts. They are dictating his nominations and his policy.

A Democrat's Opinion of the Contest and of the Duty of Democrats.

FOR THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me space in your columns to express my sentiments, with hundreds of others in Centre and adjoining counties, comprising the 20th Congressional district, in regard to the late outrage committed on one of Pennsylvania's best and brightest statesmen. Have we come to this, that when one of the best of men in every sense of the word sees the evil tendencies of the political party with which he has heretofore been identified, and comes into the Democratic party, fighting with might and main for the success of correct principles of government, not afraid to expose political rascality and corruption and denounce the party that perpetrates them? have we come to this, that such a man must be held over for a long term of years before he can be counted a consistent Democrat worthy to receive the honors that the party has to bestow? Is it right to treat the best talent and statesmanship of the country in this way? Should we not as Democrats take such a man as Mr. Curtin by the hand and raise him to the position he justly merits at our hands rather than let out political prejudices run away with our judgments?

In all honor and justice to Mr. Curtin he should again be placed at the head of our ticket this fall, and all who claim the name of Democrat should in every sense of duty stand by him, and not allow selfishness and hatred to stand in the way of right, as was the case two years ago. Let old grudges go. Renominate the Old War Governor again, and let the people of the district show those renegades who, under the name of Democrats, voted him out of Congress, that the people of the district can and will say to the people of the United States that they believe Mr. Curtin was justly entitled to the seat now occupied by Mr. Yocum. Let those of the party who opposed Mr. Curtin at the last Congressional election turn in and help nominate and elect him this fall. They will only be doing their duty to themselves and their party to cast aside foolish prejudice and aid in righting a great wrong. By taking this course they will place themselves back in the confidence of their party friends—a matter of great import to themselves in the future—and aid greatly in harmonizing the Democratic organization. Let us, therefore, join hands and all work together this fall, and roll up such a majority as will make the rascals, and the bolting Democrats in Congress, understand how shamefully they have treated an able, true and patriotic statesman.

DEMOCRAT.

SNOW SHOE.—Those of our friends seeking healthful recreation or in pursuit of pleasure, cannot do better than to take a morning or evening ride to Snow Shoe. Either by railroad or private conveyance it is one of the most delightful and enjoyable that can be imagined. The scenery is charming and picturesque as we wind up the mountain and look away across the deep chasms to other mountains, with here and there deeply shaded glens, and fields and houses dotting the prospect as if to prove that even the solitudes of the great Alleghenies are not inaccessible to the spirit of improvement and the energy of man. The town of Snow Shoe, built upon a flat or table land on the north side of the mountain about three miles from the summit, is a heartsome place with pleasant inhabitants and agreeable surroundings. A more desirable place would be difficult to find by those who desire to seek relaxation or comfort during the heated term in a pure and healthy atmosphere. And certainly no more comfortable, homelike hotel than the "Chincala-moose House" can be found anywhere. It is a commodious building, especially arranged with the view of affording the largest comfort to visitors, most admirably kept by Mr. Edward Nolan, who, with his pleasant and excellent lady, are untiring in efforts to contribute the comforts of pleasant home-life to its patrons.

—We would modestly suggest that our complacent councilmen should take a little walk some fine evening down the west side of Allegheny street, from High to Bishop. Unless our City Fathers are made of unusually patient material, they will be apt to pronounce the low hanging signs before a half dozen stores they would necessarily have to pass, a nuisance that should be abated. What with the promiscuous display of all sorts of goods incident to a country store, suspended like the sword of Damocles over your head as you vainly endeavor to dodge a pair of pants only to have your hat knocked off by a gaudily trimmed lady's skirt, and the signs of these ambitious merchants down so near the pavement, that it is almost as easy to jump over them as it is to pass safely under them; locomotion on that portion of our main highway is almost impossible. No other town in Pennsylvania would submit to such obstructions. Will council take action?

GENERAL NEWS.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night to burn St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church at Easton.

A co-operative store will be established at Wilkesbarre by the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading road.

The annual business meeting of New Hicksite Quakers was held at New York on Monday and was largely attended.

The M. E. General Conference, in session at Cincinnati, on Monday, decided to hold the next Conference at Philadelphia.

In round numbers the receipts of the May musical festival at Cincinnati amount to \$52,000, and the expenses to \$38,000, leaving a profit of \$14,000.

A new and handsome Roman Catholic Church, erected at a cost of \$100,000, on Wabash avenue, Chicago, to be known as St. James' Church, was dedicated on Sunday.

On Monday Col. Greene, of Philadelphia, was appointed Prothonotary of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by the Supreme Court. The appointment takes effect on the 1st of June.

A case of smallpox was discovered among the immigrants on the steamship Parthia, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, and the steerage passengers and crew, 900 in all, were vaccinated in consequence.

It is reported that an excursion train from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, Cal., on the narrow-gauge road, went through a trestle at Santa Cruz Saturday evening, and that ten persons were killed and sixty wounded.

The result of the primary election in Lancaster county, Pa., Saturday, was a triumph for the Cameron faction. This faction carried on a "still hunt," and headed their ticket with Gen. Grant for President and M. S. Quay for United States Senator.

Late Sunday night fire broke out in the United States hotel, a vacant structure in Edenburg, an oil town in the lower county. Both sides of Main street were burned. Krubbs' brick block and the clothing store of Thomas Travers were the only business buildings saved. In all about seventy-five buildings were destroyed.

The quantity of coal and coke carried over the Pennsylvania railroad for the fourth week of April was 150,747 tons, of which 113,269 tons were coal and 35,478 tons coke. The total tonnage for the year thus far has been 2,240,145 tons, of which 1,648,325 tons were coal and 533,817 tons coke. These figures embrace all the coal and coke carried over the road east and west.

Michael Schall's Car Works at York were burned last Monday morning, involving a loss of between \$50,000 and \$60,000. About \$20,000 of the property burned is covered by insurance. The fire began in the oil house and is ascribed to spontaneous combustion. The works employed about one hundred and fifty hands. Several small buildings were destroyed.

The first Provincial Council of the province of Philadelphia, embracing all the dioceses in this State, met on Sunday at the Cathedral, the Most Reverend Archbishop Wood celebrating the mass of the Holy Ghost and Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, preaching the sermon, of which the theme was: "No Christianity outside the church." Bishops Tuigg, of Pittsburg, O'Hara, of Scranton, and Neulleu, of Erie, are the other suffragans. The ceremonies were magnificent.

Major David P. Hancock, of the Second Infantry, died at Harrisburg on Friday last, where he had been for the past year on sick leave. Major Hancock was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was about forty-five years of age. He graduated from West Point July 1, 1854. At the outbreak of the rebellion the part of the Army to which Hancock was attached was still in New Mexico, and on the way east was captured by Texan insurgents. Captain Hancock was a prisoner until August 27, 1862, when he was exchanged. He commanded a regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the Rappahannock campaign, being engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In the following year he commanded a regiment in the Army of the Potomac, distinguishing himself at Gettysburg and other points in the Pennsylvania campaign.

The Examiner and Chronicle, of New York city, the leading organ of the Baptist Church, contained last week the following paragraph in regard to a minister about whose shortcomings there have been plentiful rumors for several weeks: "It is with surprise and grief, not readily expressed, that we refer to the deep disgrace which has fallen on one so widely known and warmly esteemed as Rev. G. A. Peltz, D. D., Pastor of the Baptist Church of Jamestown, New York. The facts came out last week, and the Pastor was under the necessity of instantly resigning and leaving town. It would be too much to suppose that all the facts have yet been made public, but it cannot be doubted that he had been guilty of an improper intimacy with an interesting young woman employed as his amanuensis. It is simply horrible to think of such a fall on the part of such a man—probably the most widely-known and influential Sunday-school man in the Baptist denomination. We are told by friends who have since seen him in Philadelphia that his penitence is of the deepest character, but penitence has not power to wipe out a reproach of this kind." No other illusion is made to the Doctor or his offence in the paper.