

# 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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## The Centre Democrat.

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

Thursday Morning, July 8, 1880.

### Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE  
R. Emmet Monaghan, William H. Playford.

ELECTORS.  
Dist. 1. John Slevin, 15. George A. Post.  
2. Edwin A. Purr, 16. A. M. Benton,  
3. John M. Campbell, 17. J. P. Linton,  
4. Gilles Ballet, 18. John S. Miller,  
5. John N. Moffet, 19. J. O. Saxton,  
6. Edwin Waldron, 20. C. M. Bower,  
7. Nathan C. James, 21. I. A. J. Buchanan,  
8. George Filbert, 22. Christopher Magee,  
9. James G. Mcparian, 23. Robert M. Gibson,  
10. Alfred J. Warren, 24. Thomas Bradford,  
11. Adam Gerringer, 25. Harry W. Wilson,  
12. Frank Turner, 26. Samuel Griffith,  
13. P. J. Birmingham, 27. J. Ross Thompson.  
14. H. E. Davis.

### Democratic State Ticket.

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

In the Democratic electoral ticket, as published in many of our exchanges, we notice a mistake that should be corrected. In some of the papers the name of Mr. Bower, of the Twentieth District, is printed C. N. Bower, and in others C. N. Bowers. Neither is correct. It should be C. M. BOWER.

THE chasm, so long dividing the Democracy of New York, has been bridged over by the nomination of Hancock. Tammany and anti-Tammany are unitedly to work for the great soldier and statesman. This means success to Democracy and disaster to the DeGolyers.

AT his recent visit to Yale College Rutherford B. Hayes was made an L.L.D. by the pliant professors of that institution. They did not, however, require him to lay aside the title he acquired from the 8 to 7 commission under the tutelage of Jo. Bradley and Mad. Wells. THE FRAUD still remains to adorn the L.L.D.

DON CAMERON, in a letter from the White Sulphur Springs, declined the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee on account of impaired health. He promised active service in the campaign, if his health permitted. But will his health allow him to plank up the \$50,000? Doubtful!

LET it not be forgotten that James A. Garfield, the Republican candidate for President, was one of the 8 to 7 commission, and very actively participated in stealing the presidential office from the regularly elected candidate. Let it also be remembered that he was sworn to decide according to the evidence and the facts, but voted that both were *alivnde*.

EX-GOV. HARTRAFT has not yet assumed the collectorship in the Philadelphia custom house, to which he was re-appointed after the adjournment of the Senate. The Governor is in a quandary. By accepting the appointment he can draw no salary until confirmed by the Senate, and if rejected will be placed in a very novel position indeed. He will be out of office.

MOUAT, the return manipulator in Philadelphia, and delegate to the Chicago convention, was on trial last week for falsifying the returns of one of the wards at the last election in the city. The evidence against him is damaging, and he bids fair for an early assignment to an important class of Philadelphia politicians who have or ought to have prominence in the State institution located at Cherry Hill.

SENATOR BAYARD made a powerful and effective speech at Wilmington, Del., on Friday evening last in favor of the election of General Hancock to the Presidency. The speech was an eloquent tribute alike to the enlarged and enlightened views of Statesmanship enunciated by our candidate, and his purity and efficiency as a brave and far-sighted defender of our Republican institutions in time of danger.

### The Doomed Republican Party.

To the mind of any intelligent and observing individual, who will for the moment lay aside all party prejudices and selfish hopes, and dispassionately inquire into the present condition of political affairs in this country, the overwhelming defeat that awaits the Republican party this fall must become apparent and conclusive. Even at this early period of the momentous contest that is upon us, the signs that point to this result are so numerous and unmistakable that he who runs may read them without trouble or embarrassment.

The strength of the Republican party has been its weakness, and today it is without policy or principle, save to maintain its grasp upon power to benefit its vast army of office holders at the cost of the great body of citizens. It emerged from the war of the rebellion powerful in the ability of its great leaders, the number and zeal of its adherents, with every branch of the Federal government in its possession, nearly all the State governments under its absolute control, and seemingly irresistible for all time to come. Why is it otherwise now? Ah, the boundless power of those years had within it the seeds of decay. They are the fatal feebleness of to-day, and appear as a sign of the approaching downfall that cannot be misunderstood. Light has begun to dawn upon the public mind, and people no longer hesitate to inquire into the relations of cause and effect. Why, they earnestly ask, has this once proud, compact and powerful organization degenerated into a mere mass of incoherent factions and wrangling cabals, without purpose or desire except to advance the interests of some one of the ambitious, selfish and unscrupulous chiefs? Inquiry teaches them the cause. Taking the close of the war as a starting point in their researches, they learn that since that time the policy of this party has not been one of wise statesmanship or purity in administration. They learn that instead of devoting labor and thought to the preparation and enactment of wise and beneficent laws for the public good and for the restoration of the broken and impoverished South, the law-makers of the times could think of nothing better than measures to perpetuate party supremacy by the destruction of the reserved rights of the States, for the centralization of all power at Washington, and of repression and tyranny to be enforced by the bayonets of the army. They see that corruption has been rife in the high places of the Nation and in every department of the public service; that political intriguers have usurped the positions that should be filled by statesmen, so that the course of the party has been downward with headlong speed from those days until the present moment. They know full well that the present Republican administration is the creature of fraud; that it came into being through the perpetration of as foul and as desperate a crime against free government as the world has ever witnessed, and they realize fully as well that this monstrous perversion of right and justice must meet condign punishment from an aroused and indignant people.

Later still, they beheld the intriguing, fighting clans of which the party is now made up in deliberation at Chicago. In the violence of the fray, each faction determined upon nothing else than the utter destruction of the others, it was too painfully to be seen how little any of them were actuated by motives of patriotism or by a desire to promote the welfare of the people. For days the angry strife of faction went on, growing in bitterness and intensity with each passing hour, until at last in sheer desperation a nomination for the Presidency was thrust upon a man with a clouded record who had never been thought of for the place. It is a nomination that would never have been made in a

calm moment of deliberation, and it fell still-born upon the public. It has evoked no favorable responsive echoes from the country, and will sink in popular estimation until the day of the election. The nomination made by the same body for Vice President is not a whit better, and has met with a reception just as cold as that given to the other.

No one can be deceived in regard to these nominations, and they furnish but another evidence of the defeat to the stalwart followers that comes apace. The people of the United States, with the painful experience of the past before their eyes, and after many years of mal-administration, entailing untold burthens and vexations upon them, are in no mood to again entrust the two highest offices in their gift to men whose past conduct in official station will not bear the light of investigation. The manifestations of this determination are plainly evident and cannot be disputed or misconstrued.

Reader, expect the Republican party to meet its Waterloo next November. You will not be disappointed.

DESPERATION seems to have seized the Republican party from the moment of the nomination of General Hancock. As evidence of this is the silly attempt to connect him with the execution of Mrs. Surratt, with which he had no responsibility whatever. The sentence was the result of a Republican Court Martial, led by Lew Wallace, Joe Holt and other malignants, urged on and finally executed with indecent haste by Republican officials to satisfy Republican clamor for blood, in which General Hartranft, whom the Republicans twice elected governor of Pennsylvania, was forced to be the executioner. The Baltimore *American* and Philadelphia *Press* have come out with an interview alleged to have been had with Prof. Tony and his wife, who was the daughter of Mrs. Surratt, reflecting upon General Hancock, which the Professor pronounces a forgery made out of the whole cloth. He states that no such interview was ever had, and that neither he or his wife ever cast any reflections on Hancock in that connection. Leading Republican newspapers, claiming respectability, must indeed be sadly pressed when driven to a silly and discreditable forgery to misrepresent General Hancock, when it is well known to everybody who has any intelligence or knowledge upon the subject, that he had no more power to prevent or control the Republican murder of this poor old woman than the King of Siam. These editors know well that if the power had been lodged with General Hancock, instead of Republican malignants, the disgraceful record would never have been written upon our history. It is not pleasant to refer to it under any circumstances in view of the disgrace it has entailed, but if the Republican party want to revive this shameful piece of history woven by political marplots, they will get enough of it.

"WILL General Hancock resign?" is a question now agitating the New York *Tribune* and kindred papers. Did Grant or Scott resign when placed in nomination? But of course he will resign. The Commander-in-chief will not want to draw the salary of a captain, when the people direct him to step up to the head of the column. His resignation of subordinate rank will certainly be ir- about the 4th of March next. Anybody might know that.

THE plank of the Republican platform that relates to civil service reform is supposed to be a tribute of respect to the Hayes administration for kicking Arthur, Republican candidate for Vice President, out of the New York custom house in order that the affairs of the office of collector of customs might be honestly administered.

### Garfield's Tariff Record.

The Republican leaders of Pennsylvania find it rather difficult work to fix Garfield right upon the tariff question. The record is against him. His speeches and his recorded votes as a member of Congress, to say the least of them, place him in an extremely equivocal position, and make his real opinions upon the tariff issue a matter of grave doubt. He declared in Congress in 1870 that "the large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called free trade;" and at the last election for Speaker of the House, four Republican members from Pennsylvania, viz: Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, Russell Errett and Colonel Bayne, of Pittsburg, and J. W. Killinger, of the Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland district, refused to vote for him, when the Republican caucus made him the candidate of the party for that place against the Mr. Randall, because they had a suspicion, based upon his previous utterances and votes, that he was a free trader, or at least unsound upon the question according to their ideas of protection. After sitting together for sixteen years in Congress, it will appear strange to most persons that Garfield's views upon a matter that was discussed at every session during that period of time, should have been so uncertain that Judge Kelley could not trust him. Upon this subject of Mr. Garfield's record, the Harrisburg *Patriot* presents one chapter. That journal remarks that "on the 13th of March, 1871, the following joint resolution was passed by the House of Representatives:

"Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be levied or collected on foreign coal."

On the passage of this resolution Mr. Garfield voted Aye. See *Congressional Globe*, Part 1, 42d Congress, page 82.

During the debate in the House on the above bill, March 10, 1871, Gen. Garfield said:

"But I desire to ask gentlemen whether, considering the odium that the whole tariff has to bear in consequence of this duty on coal, they think it wise to perpetuate this tax, which is of so little value either to the country or the treasury. I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal and I am therefore in favor of its repeal." *Congressional Globe*, Part 1, First Session 42d Congress, Page 59.

For his votes and speeches in this session of Congress General Garfield was made an honorary member of the Cobden club. He certainly deserved the compliment on the part of the friends of free trade. Had a Democrat received such a distinction in England he would have been subjected to the usual taunt about "British gold" from the organs of protection.

A leading protectionist organ remarked the other day that a tax on tea and coffee is "one of the hobbies of the free traders." On the 13th of March, 1871, the following bill passed the House of Representatives:

"Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list and no further import duties shall be collected on the same."

On the passage of this bill Mr. Garfield voted No. See *Congressional Globe*, Part 1, 42d Congress, page 82.

Thus it appears that Gen. Garfield occasionally rides a hobby of the free traders. The object of his vote was to retain the duties on tea and coffee so that they might be taken off some protected articles. We are not complaining of these votes of Gen. Garfield, but present this chapter from his record to show how false is the pretense of the protectionist organs of Pennsylvania that he belongs to their school of political economy. When they have digested this tariff record of their candidate for President there is more of the same to be administered to them. It will not do to give them too strong a dose at one time."

THE old veterans of the war are gallantly rallying around the standard of Hancock.

### GENERAL JAMES G. GRIDLEY, of

Utica, N. Y., who has always been a staunch Republican, the presiding officer of the convention choosing delegates to the late Republican State Convention, is now president of a Hancock club, organized the day the nomination was made at Cincinnati. Associated with General Gridley are many veterans of the 5th army corps who served with him. This is one of many samples which might be produced.

And still they come. General A. L. Pearson, a prominent leading Republican of Pittsburg, has publicly declared his intention to vote for General Hancock. To clear away the rubbish and enable him to enter actively in the campaign for the success of the great Pennsylvania soldier, he has resigned the chairmanship of the City Republican Executive Committee, of Pittsburg, and his membership in the Union Veteran National Committee, which is also a political organization. Gen. Pearson does not travel alone. Many other soldiers will keep him company.

GEN. GARFIELD may have filled with all the credit that is claimed for him the comparatively safe position of chief of staff to Gen. Rosecrans at the battle of Chickamauga, but notwithstanding that fact the latter earnestly favors the election of another man to the office of President of the United States. At the recent Democratic ratification, held in the City of San Francisco, Gen. Rosecrans was persuaded to overcome his dislike to appearing in public at political demonstrations and to preside over the meeting. On taking the chair he made a strong appeal in favor of his former pupil, Winfield Scott Hancock. He concluded his speech in the following words: "The Democratic Convention at Cincinnati has proposed a candidate for President of the United States, to whom, when a young man, I taught civil and military engineering, and I know him very well. He is a clean man—(loud cheers)—a gallant and prudent commander and a brave and chivalrous officer. I think the nomination promises to do things for the future which ought to make every patriotic man's heart leap for joy."

THE first page of the Bellefonte *Republican* two weeks ago was illuminated with portraits of Garfield and Arthur, but we are sorry to notice that in the text of the paper there has been no satisfactory explanation of Garfield's connection with Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer transactions; neither has any reference been made to the unceremonious way in which the Hayes administration bounced Arthur out of the New York custom house on charges of gross corruption in office.

MR. LEDUC, the Commissioner of Agriculture, recently made a trip to the South with a view of introducing the culture of the tea plant in that section. He found the people in the proper localities anxious to undertake the new industry, which promises to be a complete success from the tests already made. The mucky lands of North and South Carolina are said to be the best adapted for tea culture in the country.

At a recent meeting of the Association of Veterans of the Mexican war of Washington City, a resolution was passed strongly urging kindred associations of Mexican veterans throughout the United States to organize campaign clubs and "rally around the old flag as a grand army of American warsmen in support of the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency, General Winfield Scott Hancock."

GEN. SHERMAN takes no part in the present political campaign, but he says, "write the best thing you can put in language about Gen. Hancock as a soldier and a gentleman and I will sign it without hesitation."

It is expected that Garfield will make a full explanation of his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal and the DeGolyer paving contract in his letter of acceptance, upon which, it is said, he is now very busy.

### ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

DEATH OF DAVID I. PRUNER.—The subject of the above title, an old and well-known citizen of this county, died at the residence of his daughter, Miss Margaret Pruner, in this place, on Monday last. He was born in Brush Valley, near Wolf's Store, in 1804, and at the time of his decease was seventy-six years of age. He came to Bellefonte in 1818, and in 1826 married Miss Sarah Denny, Rev. James Linn officiating at the wedding. Eight children were born to him—five sons and three daughters—two of the sons preceding him to the silent tomb. All the other children live in this place except Edward, who is a prominent citizen of Tyrone. While in this place he was identified with the construction of the Bald Eagle canal, and also with the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad. He served for many years as Justice of the Peace. During a short period of his later years he lived in McVeytown, Mifflin county, but more than a year ago he returned to spend his last days in Bellefonte. He was possessed of considerable inventive genius, his two most successful patents being a horse shoe machine and a hydrant, many of the latter being now in use in this place. By nature he was kind and affectionate, endowed with generous impulses, and ever ready to assist all around him. Those who knew him best will most mourn his loss.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT SPRING MILLS.—The Democracy of Gregg township held a rousing and enthusiastic Hancock and English ratification meeting at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening last, which was largely attended, and proved that the sturdy yeomanry of the valley are alive to the importance of the campaign that is before them. Mr. William Kerlin officiated as President of the meeting, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. Among the Vice Presidents was the venerable Alexander Kerr, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Potter township, who never lets an opportunity to show his faith in the old party he has served so long and faithfully pass by without coming to the front. The meeting was held at Mr. I. J. Grenoble's store, and was addressed by Messrs. Fortney, Spangler and Heinle, of Bellefonte. In connection with the demonstration there was a grand display of fire works—the best it is said ever seen in Penns Valley. For this addition to the attractions of the occasion, we are informed, great credit is due Mr. Ed. Krumrine, one of the most active young Democrats of Gregg. Without doubt, Penns Valley may be set down for the largest majority this fall ever cast for the Democratic ticket.

RE-UNION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, of which ex-Governor Curtin is President, will convene at the Opera House, Harrisburg, next Thursday, July 15. We acknowledge the receipt of a beautifully printed invitation to be present. The Association is composed of the survivors of the Pennsylvania Reserve volunteer corps, and these annual gatherings are sources of great pleasure to them. Excursion tickets good from July 14th to the 19th will be issued over all railroads, and can be ordered from George C. Kelly, Harrisburg, Pa. Members of the G. A. R., on their way to the encampment at Gettysburg on the 16th, have the privilege of stopping over at Harrisburg. It will be an occasion of great interest.

—We advise all persons to order fall and winter clothing early. Our heavy weights will be on sale May 1st. 19-1f. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

A 24,500 barrel oil tank was struck by lightning near Bradford, Thursday evening last.

It costs Erie county \$3,000 annually in money paid out of the treasury for sheep killed by dogs.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, spent last week in London, in company with Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Ninety-six of the Swedes who worked in the coal mines at Osceola during the strike, have left for the West.

Col. John W. Forney has made a contract with a publishing house for a biography of Gen. Hancock, which will shortly be issued.

The coal shipments from the Houtdale region for the week ended June 26 aggregated 38,366 tons, an increase over same time last year of 5,023 tons.

The firm of Drexel & Co. sent to their New York branch a few days ago a check for \$4,200,000 surplus funds of the Pennsylvania railroad, which they desired invested.

Elias Heisler, a married man, forty years of age, while fishing at Allentown on Saturday afternoon was taken with a fit and fell in the water, drowning before assistance arrived.

Governor Hoyt arrived at Atlantic City on Friday. Secretary Quay has been doing some successful fishing at the wreck, catching thirteen sheeps-head and one shark the other day.