

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 15, 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.	15.	George A. Post.	
1.	John Stevin.	16.	A. M. Benton.
2.	Edwin A. Pae.	17.	J. P. Linton.
3.	John M. Campbell.	18.	John S. Miller.
4.	Giles Dabolt.	19.	J. O. Saxton.
5.	John N. Moffet.	20.	C. M. Bower.
6.	Edwin Waldon.	21.	L. A. J. Buchanan.
7.	Nathan C. James.	22.	Christopher Magee.
8.	George Filbert.	23.	Robert M. Gibson.
9.	James G. McSparrin.	24.	Thomas Bradford.
10.	Alfred J. Martin.	25.	Harry W. Wilson.
11.	Adam Gerringer.	26.	Samuel Griffiths.
12.	Frank Turner.	27.	J. Ross Thompson.
13.	F. J. Birmingham.		
14.	H. E. Davis.		

Democratic State Ticket.

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

ON the wave without a banner! The Republican party—its mainstays, Conkling, Cameron, Logan, Sherman and others, enveloped in ice. And the bloody shirt won't unfurl.

THE Hon. I. D. McJunkin has carried off the Republican Congressional nomination in the twenty-sixth Congressional district, which has caused considerable dissatisfaction in his party. We are sorry that our friend Dix is cut off with one term. But such is life.

OLD FATHER CLAPP makes a fierce demand in his stalwart organ, the *Washington Republican*, for the immediate removal of all Democrats holding positions in any of the departments of the government at Washington. We re-echo the demand. Turn them out without a moment's delay. It will furnish an excellent precedent to follow after the 4th of March next, and the Democratic heads of departments under Hancock, will not be slow to profit by it.

UNCLE JACOB ZEIGLER, of the *Butler Herald*, has received the Democratic nomination for the Senate. This is a merited tribute to an old and faithful servant of the Democratic party. His election will secure to the 41st district a faithful representative of their interests, and to the Commonwealth an experienced and enlightened Senator. Let the Zeigler boom be hearty and thorough.

DEFINING his position! The radicals sought to commit Gen. Grant to Garfield when they recently called out a speech from the "old commander," at Kansas City. Here is what they got: "I have, indeed, belonged to one of the great political parties of the country, because, on the whole, I believe it much nearer right than the other. [Applause.] But I claim to have as much good feeling and friendship for the party opposed to me as for the party which has heretofore conferred honors upon me."

Very satisfactory! very! When taken in connection with his expressed belief in the election of Gen. Hancock, it is especially interesting.

THE Republicans in Pennsylvania are in rather a bad way, if the correspondents of the *New York Times* are to be believed. These veracious chroniclers inform the public that Gen. Hancock has "no special popularity" in Pennsylvania, not even in Montgomery county "where he was born." The *New York World* remarks that "this is a curious statement to be made of the State in which the battle of Gettysburg was fought. And if this statement is well founded it is scarcely less curious to be told by the same chroniclers that in spite of the indifference of Pennsylvania to the most illustrious living soldier of the war, the Republican canvass is in such a critical condition that "it may be doubted whether any time should be lost" by the Republican managers; and to find that the only thing to be said of the Republican Chairman of the State Committee, Mr. Cessna, is that "it is to be hoped he may be preparing for the active business of the campaign!"

The Situation.

The National tickets of the two great parties have now been before the people a sufficient length of time to enable us to calmly and dispassionately look over the field and note the salient features of the situation. There is no disguising the fact that the Chicago nominations fell still-born upon the masses of the Republican party. While the selection of either Blaine or Grant would have aroused the most unexampled enthusiasm in every portion of the country, the nomination of General Garfield was received only in mild astonishment, and in some influential quarters with unqualified and open disgust. The rank and file of the party were not familiar with either his name or his deeds, while the leaders of Republican sentiment knew entirely too much of both. The nomination was the outcome of passion, and was made without a thought as to the strength or fitness of the man whom accident enveloped in the mantle of leadership. The determined men who planted the banner of the old Commander above their heads withstood the shock of battle with Spartan heroism, and when the final break came they were found as solid and compact as when they smilingly received the first fusillade of the enemy. They did not contribute to the mistake, and they now show little or no disposition to come to the rescue of the men who perpetrated this hideous blunder upon their party. The imperious senior Senator from New York sulks in his tent as he perfects his arrangements for extensive travel in foreign lands, which will cover the summer and extend far into the autumn months. Carpenter is suddenly overwhelmed in the meshes of a largely augmented law practice, which utterly precludes him from even pausing for a moment to endorse his candidate. Our own Don, broken in health and spirit, reflects in elegant leisure over the ingratitude of political parties as he proudly waves aside the gift bearing Greeks who come to him from the fountain of power to tempt him from his retirement. Forney's trenchant, glittering blade flashes in the sunlight as he kindles the patriotic fires of 1863 upon the hearthstones of the grateful people of his native State and city. Pearson fleshes his maiden sword as a champion of the Democracy, and summons in ringing sentences the brave soldiery of the Republic to the standard of Hancock. The lines of the opposition are sadly broken and there are yawning spaces here and there which tell either of actual desertion or defiant insubordination. The tried and trusted Captains who were wont to lead these serried legions to victory are not visible, and the symbol of authority is wielded by those who were unknown in the recent battles of our hereditary foe. It is a relief to turn from the confused and straggling columns of Republicanism to gaze upon the matchless proportions of the army of constitutional liberty. Never in the history of the great Democratic party has it presented so striking and brilliant a picture as it does to-day. From the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Kennebec to the Columbia it is the same. United, enthusiastic and confident, the Democratic hosts are marching, with the resistless sweep of an Alpine avalanche, to an assured and splendid victory in November. The ingenuity, craft and cunning of the enemy are alike impotent to arrest or check this onward movement. Blundering organs have sought in vain for some flaw in the armor of our candidates, and have neither spared truth or exaggeration in their endeavor to mix some kind of mud that would stick. Forged interviews, bald and awkward inventions, fictitious letters and wholesale lies have all met the same fate. General Hancock is as invincible now as he was terrible at Gettysburg, and every attempt to sully his fair fame but reacts upon his calumniators. Finding

it impossible to make any use of the ensanguined shirt, the outrage mill out of order, and the forged Confederate archives powerless for harm to the hero of two wars, the average organ is unarmed at the very first onset. The ghost of Mrs. Surratt is invoked in vain, and while one portion of the Republican press is appealing to the religious prejudices of our Catholic fellow citizens as they falsely charge the responsibility of the murder of that unfortunate woman upon General Hancock, another portion gravely challenges Protestant prejudice by fabricating a congratulatory dispatch to Hancock, in which he speaks of the General as a son of the "Church." This imbecility has naturally had the very opposite effect from that intended and the situation of the organs is pitiable indeed. Their last *fiasco* is even more ludicrous than the first. They have discovered that Gen. Hancock actually believed that Samuel J. Tilden was elected President in 1876, and so informed General Sherman. We hope they will be able to demonstrate the truth of this last and most serious indictment. It is an opinion which three-fourths of the people of this country will not combat. Altogether the situation is most favorable to Democratic success. The people are in earnest, and just so sure as comes seed-time and harvest Winfield Scott Hancock will be the next President of the United States, and that to by an unprecedented majority of both the popular vote and electoral college.

THE biographers of Garfield seem to linger with peculiar pleasure upon his childhood, and detail his struggles with stubborn mules in boyhood with much pathos. No doubt he was a pretty child as well as a sprightly boy, and the darling of his mother. But it is the manhood of the Presidential candidate we have to do with now—the integrity and honesty of the public man—the representative of a great political party that claims attention. The charges against him in this character cannot be slurred over. They are serious and damaging, and show a reckless disregard of principle and common decency in official conduct. They are the emanation of his own political friends. The Credit Mobilier and De Golyer bribes were the subjects of report by his colleagues and political friends in Congress, and of his own Congressional District. If untrue, surely he can make the falsehoods apparent beyond doubt. Until he does so, the records of Congress prove him unfit to be trusted with the administration of the affairs of this great government. Mr. Garfield's record being admitted all right as a youthful mule driver, let the attention of his friends now be given to the more weighty matters above alluded to, in which they might ask credit for the back pay salary grab on account of extreme poverty, or an unconquerable spirit of avarice implanted within him, for which he should not be held responsible.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN, of the Republican County Committee, must be seriously alarmed when he is compelled to resort to heroic measures to keep his party line intact. As if stricken with a foreboding of coming evil, he rushed to the front with the decidedly novel expedient of securing the written pledges of Republican soldiers to the support of Garfield. We are afraid he has thrown himself into the breach too late to remedy the mischief. The Hancock leaven has been working while he slept. At best, it's but a shabby compliment to the manhood of Republican soldiers that their written bond must be put on record to prevent their straying into strange pastures.

THE pibroch of Cameron will not be heard this year, summoning the clansmen of Lochiel from their mountain fastnesses to do battle for the young chieftain. As far as can be ascertained Don's health will not permit him to occupy an exposed position during the cannonading of the Hancock batteries.

Garfield Accepts.

It would have been infinitely better for General Garfield had he deprived himself of the satisfaction of writing a formal letter of acceptance. It is perhaps the weakest and most ambiguous paper of the kind ever submitted to the American people. Mr. Garfield is a most consummate master of the English language, and his failure to distinctly outline his position will be rightly attributed to a desire to offend none of the clashing factions in his own party. The letter is unworthy of the man, and while his meaning is rendered obscure by the verbose manner in which he endeavors to convey it, enough is gleaned to show that he has sunk every consideration of manhood and has deliberately given the lie to his own spoken words and acts while a member of Congress. He exalts sectionalism to a conspicuous place in the canvass, although he said in the House on December 14, 1878, "The man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support." That these words will prove prophetic Mr. Garfield will discover in the early days of November. The remainder of the letter stamps the author as a demagogue of the first water. His shuffling on the tariff is pitiable and will excite no other feeling than that of disgust. The man who voted to reduce the duty on pig iron from \$9 to \$6.30, and tried to retain the duty on tea and coffee, cannot now, under the pressure of a political exigency, stultify his record of years without bringing down upon his head the contempt of all honest men. His plea for general improvements is the only emphatic declaration contained in the entire letter, and is in keeping with his record. He has consistently voted for all the extravagant harbor and river bills for the passage of which Republicans have heretofore tried to hold Democrats responsible. His empty platitudes on Chinese immigration and the separation of Church and State will offend no one, because, with rare dexterity, he manages to get on both sides of these questions at the same time. The letter is very long and we will take occasion to refer to it in the future. It is a great disappointment to friends and foes alike, and certainly does no credit to General Garfield and gives no indication of his fitness for the high civil trust for which he has been named.

"HANCOCK is described as being a very weak man, intellectually, and without any of the qualities of the statesman." —*Bellefonte Republican*.

Who describes Hancock "as being a very weak man, intellectually?" A weak man, "intellectually," never could have gained the prominence and distinction that Hancock did in the war, or sustained himself as nobly in the difficult positions in which it was the habit of his superiors to place him. In almost every trying emergency in which the grand old Army of the Potomac found itself in its wonderful career of four years, the fine powers of his active mind, his sound judgment and rare discretion were required by the commanding general for special purposes, and he never failed to justify to the utmost the confidence thus reposed in him. Everybody knows the story of Gettysburg: how Meade selected Hancock to represent him on the field, after the fall of Reynolds, and assume command of the troops then present. It was a day fraught with mighty consequences for weal or for woe to the country, and a "very weak man, intellectually," was not usually the sort of a man detailed for an important and responsible duty on an occasion of that kind. How well the responsibilities of that momentous hour were met, history tells and the country knows. We can only conclude therefore that the man who describes Hancock "as a very weak man, intellectually," must be either a fool or a knave.

THE Republican newspapers are much concerned about the record that General Hancock made for himself in Louisiana, but studiously refrain from laying it before their readers. It is a grand record of which any patriot might well be proud. Read: "The great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved." Will any stalwart dare to assert that the sentiments here expressed do not embrace the entire theory upon which free government "of the people, by the people and for the people," is founded? Will any stalwart dare to assert that the liberties of the people will be endangered by the election of a man to the Presidency of the United States who boldly proclaimed them and made them the guiding star of his rule in the South? It is a record the Democratic party is perfectly willing the people shall understand. It is better than a record of Credit Mobilier stocks and De Golyer contracts, and so the country will decide.

It was never suggested to either Generals Scott, Taylor or Grant that it would be indelicate for them to retain their rank in the army while standing before their fellow citizens as candidates for the Presidency. But the Republican press, with great unanimity, demands the resignation of Gen. Hancock. We are authorized to state that the Democratic candidate for President contemplates tendering his resignation, and it will be forwarded to the War Department in good time. It is to take effect at midnight on the 3d of March, 1881. In the meantime we beg leave to call the attention of our Radical brethren to the fact that DeGolyer's attorney is at present a member of Congress and U. S. Senator elect from Ohio. But then Garfield's simplicity and his ignorance of all such things as business and delicacy are a sufficient excuse for his overlooking such little matters. He is too unsophisticated for any use.

ONE of the most widely known and influential protectionist organs in the country remarked, a few days ago, that a tax on tea and coffee was one of the favorite hobbies of free traders. Reference to the *Congressional Globe*, Part I, 42d Congress, page 82, discloses the fact that on the 13th day 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 James A. Garfield, in common with all the rest of the pronounced free traders on the floor of the House, voted "No." Kelley, Killinger, Bayne and Errett, please take notice.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has forwarded his check for one hundred thousand dollars to Hon. W. H. Barnum, member of the Democratic National Executive Committee from Connecticut, with the request that the money be used to further the election of General Hancock. There is no sulking in the tent business about the sage of Grammercy Park. He is enthusiastically for the hero of Gettysburg and Democratic success generally, and as an earnest of his unquestioned sincerity he has made this princely donation in aid of the party he loves so well. Let us hear from Grant, Sherman and Blaine. How much do they want to see Garfield elected?

THE prospects now are that the Republicans of Maine will this year be left out in the cold. Heretofore the Greenbackers and Democrats have run separate State tickets, which together have numbered a large vote over the Republicans. This year they make a clear combination on one ticket, and expect to carry the Governor, the electoral ticket, and the Legislature which will elect a Senator of the United States.

HANCOCK-ENGLISH.

The Candidates Formally Notified of Their Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The committee appointed by the Cincinnati convention to inform its candidates of their nomination held a meeting in the New York Hotel at noon to-day, ex-Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, in the chair. The sub-committee, composed of Mr. Stockton, John W. Daniel, of Virginia; General D. M. DeBose, of Georgia; ex-Governor Saulsbury, of Delaware; R. M. Speer, of Pennsylvania; George Hoadly, of Ohio; and Augustus Schoonmaker, of New York, reported drafts of letters to General Hancock and Mr. English, which were adopted and signed by all the members of the committee of the convention. The letter to General Hancock is as follows:

TO GENERAL HANCOCK: Sir.—The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati on the 22d of last month, unanimously nominated you as their candidate for President of the United States. We have been directed to inform you of your nomination for this exalted trust and request your acceptance. In accordance with the uniform custom of the Democratic party, the convention have announced their views upon the important issues which are before the country, in a series of resolutions, to which we invite your attention. These resolutions embody the general principles upon which the Democratic party demand that the government shall be conducted, and they also emphatically condemn the maladministration of the party in power, its crimes against the Constitution, and especially against the right of the people to choose and install their President, which have wrought so much injury and dishonor to our country. That which chiefly inspired your nomination was the fact that you had conspicuously recognized and exemplified the yearning of the American people for a reconciliation and brotherhood under the shield of the Constitution with all its jealous care and guarantees for the rights of persons and of States.

Your nomination was not made alone, because in the midst of arms you illustrated the high qualities of a soldier, but because when the war had ended and when in recognition of your courage and fidelity you were placed in command of a portion of the Union undergoing a process of restoration, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power you used it not to subvert but to sustain the civil laws and rights they were established to protect. Your fidelity to those principles manifested in important trusts heretofore confided to your care, gives proof that they will control your administration of the National government and assures the country, that the constitution, with its wise distribution of power and regard for the boundaries of State and Federal authority, will not suffer in your hands; that you will maintain the subordination of military to civil power, and will accomplish the purification of public service, and, especially, that the government which we love will be free from reproach or the stain of sectional agitation, or malice in any shape or form.

Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon this bright promise for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you personally the assurance of the general esteem and confidence which have summoned you to this high duty and will aid you in its performance. Your fellow citizens,

JOHN W. STEVENSON,
President of the Convention.
NICHOLAS M. BELL, Secretary.

HANCOCK'S SPEECH.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention, lately assembled in Cincinnati, and thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits I will prepare and send you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States.

A letter similar in character was also presented to Hon. Wm. H. English, who replied at some length in a speech accepting the nomination. The letter of the committee, and the speech of Mr. English, will appear in next week's DEMOCRAT.

THE *Bellefonte Morning News* has developed into a stalwart Garfield organ. Its mask of neutrality was but carelessly worn at best, and now the pretense is entirely thrown aside and it appears in its true colors. The atmosphere of the *Republican* office is not conducive to the good health and happiness of independence in any shape. We expect to see this conversion of the *News* hailed by the Garfield press of the country as an indication of the collapse of the Hancock "boom." Stranger things have happened.

AT the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, held in New York, on Tuesday, Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was unanimously elected Chairman, and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, Secretary.