

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 2.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

NO. 32.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, August 5, 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 Stevin.
2. Edwin A. Poe.
3. John M. Campbell.
4. Gillet Dillet.
5. John N. Moffet.
6. Edwin Walton.
7. Nathan C. James.
8. George Tilbert.
9. James G. McSparrin.
10. Alfred J. Martin.
11. Adam Gorringer.
12. Frank Turner.
13. P. J. Birmingham.
14. H. E. Davis.
Dist. 15. George A. Post.
16. A. M. Benton.
17. J. P. Liston.
18. John S. Miller.
19. J. O. Saxton.
20. C. M. Bower.
21. I. A. J. Buchanan.
22. Christopher Magee.
23. Robert M. Gibson.
24. Thomas Bradford.
25. Harry W. Wilson.
26. Samuel Griffith.
27. Ross Thompson.

Democratic State Ticket.

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

WE have received, too late for publication this week, a communication from Philipsburg strongly recommending Dr. G. F. Hoop, of that place, as a candidate for the Legislature.

WE invite the especial attention of our readers to the letter of Gen. Hancock written to Gen. W. T. Sherman in 1876, published elsewhere in this issue of the DEMOCRAT. It is an admirable supplement to our candidate's letter of acceptance.

THE Alabama election for State officers was held last Monday. The returns thus far received by telegraph indicate a Democratic majority of 50,000 over the Republican, Greenback, Independent coalition that was to sweep the State. Well done, Alabama!

THE Lancaster Examiner, a Republican paper, expresses the belief that there never has been an honest primary election held in that county. This is not complimentary to Lancaster honesty, but may account for the large Republican majority annually returned from that county. Political morality in that section of the State is evidently at a low ebb.

THE union of the Democrats and Greenbackers in Maine is vigorously denounced by certain Republicans as disgraceful and even monstrous. But what of the Republican-Greenback-Independent alliance in Alabama, with the campaign expenses paid by the Republicans? If a Democratic-Greenback fusion is disreputable in Maine, why is a Republican-Greenback fusion honorable in Alabama? Will some stalwart please answer this conundrum.

THE funds furnished by the Republican National Committee to run the machinery of a Republican, Greenback, Independent coalition against the Democrats of Alabama seem to have been a poor investment of money. Tilden had about 37,000 majority in that State in 1876. The election on last Monday for State officers shows a Democratic majority of about 50,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning News*, who signs himself "Fort Steadman," attempts in yesterday morning's issue of that journal to give an account of the Democratic meeting held at Milesburg on last Saturday evening. He objects to one of the speakers, evidently Mr. Schofield, because he is "a former resident of the Emerald Isle," and says, "we don't wish to say anything about the speaker or the country he came from, but really think it a sad commentary on Democratic institutions when we reflect that Ireland furnishes running gear for American politics." Of course, after this candid opinion of the kind of "running gear" that should move American politics, so far as the Republican party is concerned, "no Irishman need apply," and we trust our Irish friends will take due notice of this Republican insult to their nationality.

Hancock and English Accept.

General Hancock has accepted the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in a letter remarkable for its terse, pungent and patriotic presentation of the views and sentiments of the hero of Gettysburg. The most casual and indifferent observer cannot fail to be impressed by the marked and striking contrast between this letter and that of General Garfield. While the latter aims to cover all the ground of difference between the two parties and to indicate the precise attitude of the Republican candidate upon all the leading issues which divide the political opinion of the country, its style is stilted and pedantic and gives unmistakable evidence of having passed through the hands of numberless politicians representing every wing and faction of the Republican party. Its insincerity and ingenuousness cannot be disguised under the smooth and oily persiflage with which it abounds. What is lacking in the letter of the Republican candidate is conspicuous in that of General Hancock. The noble candor and freedom from reserve and dissimulation which characterizes this letter will assuredly make a deep impression upon the intelligent and conservative thought of the country. General Hancock's letter is certainly his own from first to last. There has been no alteration to suit this man or that interest. He has in the frank, bold language of truth and honesty spoken with simple directness, and every word and sentiment in his admirable letter will be accepted as his very own. It must be disheartening to those Republicans who have been in the habit of sneeringly describing General Hancock as "a mere soldier" to discover that the soldier has better and more coherent ideas of government than the so-called trained and fully equipped statesman. General Hancock fairly challenges admiration as he lays down his political creed and traces with clear and cogent reasoning the outlines of our form of government. Nothing could be more perspicuous, and at the same time more concise and incontrovertible than his logical recital of the powers and limitations of the general government and the rights and prerogatives of the States. The sphere of each is so plainly indicated that he who runs may read. He says: "Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States 'belong to the States respectively, or to the people.'" Along side of this comprehensive portrayal of a general government with general powers and State governments with State powers which is the true substantial basis of the Union of our fathers, General Garfield's far-fetched assertion that "the United States is a Nation" seems puerile and childish. General Hancock's emphatic and ringing demand for the faithful and efficient administration of affairs; his withering denunciation of force or fraud as instruments for the subversion of the rights of the people and his resonant declaration that "the bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen" will awake an answering response in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of voters who have heretofore acted with the opposition. None but chronic office-holders will quarrel with his assertion that "public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder." This is a new and strange doctrine and will sound like the strains of forgotten music in the ears of that noble army of patriots who have come to look upon the Federal offices as erected exclusively for their benefit. The true road to reform in the civil service, General Hancock assumes to lie in the direction of filling the elective offices with competent and incorruptible men.

Further on he promises "a sedulous and scrupulous care of the public 'credit' to the end 'that labor may

"be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their 'right to the fruits of their own industry.'" The remainder of his remarkable and brilliant letter is devoted to an eloquent plea for reconciliation and his burning words will become household before the campaign is half over. General Hancock plants himself squarely and unreservedly upon the Cincinnati platform, pronouncing the sentiments enunciated therein to be his own and pledges himself to maintain them should be elected. The Amendments to the Constitution he declares are inviolable and thus in one sentence he demolishes the laboriously constructed fabric of "Rebel claims" upon which the Republicans built so many hopes. Taken throughout, the whole letter disarms criticism and takes rank as one of the ablest documents of the kind that ever emanated from a presidential candidate, while it stamps its author as a publicist with a breadth and depth of statesmanship which recalls the halcyon days of the Republic.

The formal acceptance of Mr. English but vindicates the good opinion in which he was held by people of all parties. His arraignment of the Republican party is strong but just and dispassionate. The scandals which have disgraced the past administrations of that party, its extravagance and wholesale corruption are treated with unsparring severity and his demand for a change will not fall upon unheeding ears. General Hancock from the delicacy of his official position was precluded from discussing certain questions which Mr. English takes up and treats with great vigor and incisiveness. These two letters of the Democratic candidates will prove powerful weapons in the hands of their friends during the ensuing canvass, and will do much toward swelling the magnificence of the triumph which awaits the friends of Constitutional government in the early days of November. We bespeak for both letters a careful reading.

Beaver on Hancock.

It will be remembered that our townsman, Gen. James A. Beaver, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which met in the city of Chicago, last June, and placed Garfield and Arthur in nomination for President and Vice President. The General went to Chicago a strong friend of Grant and the Cameronian interests in Pennsylvania, and remained true to both by voting for the nomination of the "old commander" throughout the thirty-six ballots taken in the Convention. As a side show to the National Convention, for the purpose of boosting the Grant boom, the Republican veteran soldiers were called together at the same time. At the meeting held by them, on the 2nd of June, in Haverly's Theatre, General Beaver also played a part, and made a speech in favor of the Grant resolutions, which was mainly significant for the good opinion he expressed of Hancock, and for the manner in which the mention of Hancock's name was received. The following extract of General Beaver's speech is taken from the *Chicago Tribune*:

"There is a man down there who says there is too much military here. So there was in 1864. [Laughter.] There was a good deal of military in 1861, and I am rather surprised to hear from the wagon-train in a veteran's convention. [Laughter.] There was a great deal of military sometimes, even among the wagon-trains, and a good many complaints that there was too much discipline even there. But we want to vote upon these resolutions to-day. I have been called upon to close this debate in order that the vote may be taken. One of the qualifications named in that resolution which eminently fits General Grant to act as President of this Union is his calm judgment. I saw an instance during the battle of the Wilderness, where a man on picket had gotten alarmed and started a general fusillade. Hancock was there in command of the Second Corps. [Cheers.] He is a grand old fellow, and I say to you, the Democrats have not sense enough to nominate him at Cincinnati."

"A Voice—He will beat Grant if they do, and don't you forget it."

We have put one sentence of the

above extract in italics; and since the Democrats did have sense enough to nominate the "grand old fellow" at Cincinnati, and thus proved General Beaver to be a very bad prophet, does not another voice already proclaim in thunder tones, "he will beat De Golyer Garfield, and don't you forget it?"

Much Ado About Nothing.

The Republican has not the manliness to acknowledge that it erred in its statement last week, in reference to the appointment by Judge Orvis of a Registration assessor, in Ferguson township. Its failure this week to make the *amende honorable* justifies us in believing that it made the statement knowing it to be utterly false. We briefly stated the facts in regard to this matter in our last issue, and the Republican this week, true to its instincts, indulges in a column of miserable prevarication in a vain endeavor to extricate itself from the unpleasant situation in which its tampering with the truth has placed it. As we before stated, there was no appointment at all made by Judge Orvis, and no one knew this better than the stalwart pettifogger, who was the author of both the original charge and the wretched excuse of an explanation in the *Republican* of this week. The endorsement upon the back of the petition, was placed there as is customary by the Attorney in charge of it, and the Judge never signed it, or contemplated doing so, and no such order or decree, as charged by the *Republican*, has been made to this day. The column of quibbles and evasions in that interesting journal this week, therefore, goes for naught. We would suggest to our esteemed contemporary, that in the future, when it desires to indulge its fancy in little things of this kind, it should select some one who is not an officer of the court as its machine, and it may be able to grind out something better than this futile effort of a lowly little lawyer to reach the dignity of being noticed by the court.

"A PROTECTIVE TARIFF" is the cry of Pennsylvania Republicans. Well, if they will look at the *Congressional Record* of the 1st Session of the 42d Congress, on page 82, they will learn what kind of a protective tariff man they are supporting for President of the United States. They will find that Garfield voted that the duty on foreign coal should be taken off, and that the duties on tea and coffee should be retained. The coal tariff resolution is as follows:

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

On this Garfield's vote is recorded YEA.

Mr. Randall, Democrat, offered the following:

Be it enacted, etc., 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 from the same.

On this the vote of Garfield is recorded NO.

This record shows the inconsistency of the man! He desires to put coal down to the lowest price, and nearly in the same breath votes that those who mined the coal should pay the highest price for tea and coffee!

THE Greenbackers held a meeting one evening last week, at Coleville, which was addressed by Hon. S. H. Yocum. It is understood the honorable gentleman elected Weaver to the Presidency without any trouble. The election, according to Mr. Yocum, is to go to the House of Representatives where De La Matyr will be the potent factor in determining the result. This view of the matter, however, is too far out to be entirely satisfactory.

WANT of space compels us to omit the able letter of acceptance of Hon. Wm. H. English, our candidate for Vice President. It will appear next week.

THE Republicans seem to be in high glee over the order of General Grant to assemble the "Boys in Blue" for active work in favor of the election of Gen. Garfield. This is a Republican organization of which we believe he is the head centre. Saying nothing as to the good taste of the ex-President entering the hustings at the head of a political club, we see nothing in the movement particularly to enthuse the De Golyers, unless it be that the name of General Grant may influence them to stand to their past instincts and not desert to the standard of Gen. Hancock, as many independent veterans are now doing. This organization, composed only of Republicans, was formed for political purposes exclusively, and has always acted with the Republican party and voted its ticket. It has no connection with the G. A. R., or any of the other different societies of veterans organized for mutual benefit irrespective of party politics. The Democracy expected nothing from those who called themselves "Boys in Blue," as an organization, yet changes even among them may not be novel. Two notable instances certainly have occurred in the persons of Gen. Gibson and Gen. Pearson, who have already withdrawn for the purpose of supporting Gen. Hancock.

[Communicated.]

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 3, 1880.

EDITORS CENTRE DEMOCRAT:—The Democratic party having at Cincinnati made such excellent selections of candidates for President and Vice President—selections that have united the party from the lakes of Maine to the lagoons of Florida, from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific slope—it is no wonder that a universal expression of satisfaction has arisen throughout the land, or that the country is pervaded by an enthusiasm that has not existed since the days of Jackson. On national issues the party is safe. Hancock and English will be elected, and the destinies of this Republic will hereafter be guided by the unerring and patriotic wisdom that dictated the celebrated "order No. 40," the remarkable and significant "Sherman letter," and the late unexceptionable letter of acceptance.

This being the condition of things in National politics, it becomes us to inquire, what do the Democracy of the 20th Congressional district propose to do this fall in regard to the Congressional election? To our minds Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN is the man who ought to be re-nominated. The Democracy owe it to themselves to do this, and they will not be acting fairly or squarely if they don't do it. GOV. CURTIN was really elected in 1878, but like Mr. TILDEN was cheated out of his seat. He made a fair, open, manly contest which resulted adversely to him and gave his opponent the place that he alone was entitled to and should have received. GOV. CURTIN accepted the result cheerfully, without murmur, thus showing his devotion to the cause of the people and his utter unselfishness in the matter. Now we demand his re-nomination for the purpose of vindication. Ever since the BUCKALEW campaign GOV. CURTIN has given his time, his money and his talents to aid the Democratic party, to insure the success of its principles and candidates. Let us now ask, do the Democracy intend to sacrifice him upon the altar of personal hate and vulgar prejudice? Are Democrats so forgetful, so blind, so foolish as to throw away the strength that his nomination will give them in this district and throughout the State? Let us profit by the wisdom of our opponents. When they get a convert from the Democracy they welcome him with open arms and kill the fatted calf; and they don't often get a convert such as we received when GOV. CURTIN came over to us disgusted with the folly and wickedness of the Republican party.

One other matter, Messrs. Editors, and then I will close. GOV. CURTIN is a personal friend of GEN. HANCOCK and it was to him that the General first offered his services after his return from the Pacific coast at the breaking out of the war. Since then the General and the Governor have been warm friends, and we have no doubt that the latter's re-nomination would add strength and give additional vigor and zeal to the General's campaign in this district.

Everywhere else all differences in the Democratic party have been adjusted and reconciled. Shall this not be the case here? Patriotism and policy both demand it. Let us therefore re-nominate GOV. CURTIN for Congress and thus do justice not only to ourselves, but to a deeply wronged public man.

Yours truly,
MANY DEMOCRATS OF POTTER.

HANCOCK SPEAKS.

A FRANK AND PATRIOTIC LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A CONSTITUTION WITH ALL ITS AMENDMENTS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND—THE BAYONET NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT TO COLLECT THE VOTES OF FREEMEN—NEITHER FRAUD NOR FORCE MUST BE ALLOWED TO SUBVERT THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1880.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The amendments to the constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.

The constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments, define and limit the authority of the general government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The general and State governments each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the union. This union comprising a general government with general powers and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad, and so beneficial at home. Tried by blood and fire it stands to-day a model form of free popular government, a political system which rightly administered has been and will continue to be the admiration of the world. May we not say in the language of Washington: "The unity of government which constitutes us one people is justly dear to us. It is the main pillar in the edifice of real independence, the support of our peace, safety and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize and intend at every hazard to preserve." No form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest constitution and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls. Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be entrusted with it or if appointed they should be promptly ejected. The basis of a substantial practical civil service reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices. If they fix a high standard of qualification for office and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they entrust with appointing powers.

The war for the union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago. All classes of our people must share alike in the blessings of the union and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace; hence forth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and not of animosity among our fellow citizens. Our material interests varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their right to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers, to develop our vast resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people. If elected I shall, with the Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity according to my convictions and shall take care to protect and defend the Union and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen.

I am, very respectfully,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
To the Hon. John W. Stevenson,
president of the convention, and others.