

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, August 19, 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. 1st, 1. John Stevia, 15. George A. Post,
2. Edwin A. Puse, 16. A. M. Benton,
3. John M. Campbell, 17. J. P. Linton,
4. Gilles Dallet, 18. John S. Miller,
5. John N. Moffet, 19. J. O. Saxton,
6. Edwin Waldon, 20. C. M. Bower,
7. Nathan C. James, 21. L. A. J. Buchanan,
8. George Filbert, 22. Christopher Magee,
9. James G. McSparrin, 23. Robert M. Gibson,
10. Alfred J. Martin, 24. Thomas Bradford,
11. Adams Ferringer, 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.

HANCOCK and ENGLISH.

DEMOCRATIC

MASS MEETING

The Democracy of Centre county, and all who are in favor of the election of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock and William H. English to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, are invited to meet at the COURT HOUSE, IN BELLEFONTE, On Tuesday Evening, Aug. 24, '80, to hear the issues of the campaign discussed.

The meeting will be addressed by the following able and eminent speakers:

Col. ROBERT P. DECHERT, of Philadelphia, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General, and a gallant soldier of the late war.

Hon. LEWIS C. CASSIDY, of Philadelphia.

Ex-Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Bellefonte, and others.

Remember the Hero of Gettysburg.

Democrats, rally to the support of sound Principles of Government; for an Honest Administration; Economy in the Public Expenditures; the Supremacy of the Civil over the Military Power; a Free and Full Ballot and a Fair Count; no Partisan Election Laws, and the Protection of Labor against both the Cormorants and the Commune.

A pleasing feature of the meeting will be a grand

Torchlight Procession.

TURN OUT, Democrats, in your might! Come with Banners, Flags and Music! Come in Wagons, in Carriages, on Horseback and on Foot!
J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.

It is said that in Indiana the Republicans are making arrangements to import negro voters from Kentucky for the October election. A vigilant police is on their track, and the enterprising darkies and their employers may have causes of regret before they reach the end.

ROBERT CHADWICK, one of the Republican nominees for the Legislature in Delaware county, is published in Bates' history as a deserter from the army. If he were a Democrat, this would be a very grave objection to his election. But as a Republican, it is perfectly proper and in character. It is only the sneaks of the army and those who stood off at long range to thunder anathemas at their fellow citizens who were not called into service, whom the Republicans prefer for political offices. Garfield, the staff soldier, is a fair specimen of this class.

HEAVY ASSESSMENT. The Republican State Central Committee, of Indiana, it is said, assessed their candidate for Governor, Mr. Porter, in the sum of \$10,000 for campaign expenses. Mr. Porter objected to the amount as not at all proportionate to his pile.

It is said that Conkling has determined to make some speeches in favor of the tail of the Republican ticket, and will ignore the head—that is, if the Chicago ticket must go forward, he will drive it tail foremost. Schurz and the great Roscoe agree perfectly, only that Schurz embraces the head and cuts off the tail.

EDITOR HALSTEAD, of Ohio, is hard to please when he says that Mr. Garfield "has no record to run on." Why, where is his war record, his tariff record, his Credit Mobilier record, his De Golyer record and salary-grab record? Are these not sufficient to commend him to the most exacting member of the party who stole the Presidency from the people?

JUDGE PORTER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, has been politely requested to contribute the neat little sum of ten thousand dollars to the corruption fund in that State. Considering that the assessment is nearly if not quite equal to the Governor's salary for the entire term, it is little wonder that the party managers had some difficulty in securing a candidate who was willing to bleed to the required extent. It's a pity so much money should be wasted. Indiana will go Democratic, as usual, and there will be distressing vacuums in otherwise healthy bank accounts as the grand army of Republican contributors figure up the cost on the day after the election.

GEN. McDONALD's revelations of the St. Louis whisky ring, in which he was an active participant as one of the Government officials in the Grant administration, is now having a run of the press. He implicates Babcock and other officials deeply in the corrupt transactions and claims that all their acts had the concurrence and influence of the President himself. "Set a rogue to catch a rogue" is an old rule, and perhaps an effectual one. But we prefer not to hunt in that kind of company and will await further developments before publishing the details in proof that they were all a set of rogues together, from the chief down to the lowest subordinate.

THE Republicans of Maine, remarks the New York World, have always denounced terrorism and declared for the right of public assembly and free speech, and they have providently catered to the Temperance vote with resolutions savory and nutritious as the east wind. It is interesting, therefore, to hear the veteran Prohibitionist, Neal Dow, using such language as this:

"The first temperance meeting I ever attended was broken up by a mob in Portland, twenty-five years ago, but the mob failed in its purpose. Since that day we had no temperance meetings mobbed in Maine until the 22d of this month, when a temperance convention was mobbed and broken up at Augusta by roughs and rowdies led on by Republican office-holders. The convention was driven to adjourn because its business could not be transacted in consequence of the violence and outrage of this mob. The mob of twenty-five years ago was Whig. This one was Republican, deliberately planned and carried out in the supposed interest of the Republican party. I very much mistake the temper of the temperance men of Maine if they continue to uphold a party which tramples upon the dearest rights of citizens."

If such language had only been used about a Republican meeting at the South, now! We know that Gen. Dow's candidacy is as welcome to the Republicans of Maine as a snow-storm in harvest, for even if he polls only the 500 votes they allow him Garfield will be "dished;" but we cannot account for this effectual taking of steps to keep him in the field. Unless, that is, that Mr. Blaine wants to take a bond of Fate as to Mr. Garfield's funeral in November.

The South.

It appears by the census returns that the labor and expenditure of money by certain fanatics of the North to colonize negroes in the Northern States have failed to make the slightest impression upon the aggregate of population in the South. It is true a few hundred poor negroes were induced by these wild schemes of immigration to leave their sunny homes and settle in Kansas and Indiana, but withal, the South instead of being depopulated has increased in numbers so as to be likely to gain in representation in Congress, while the New England and a few other Northern States will probably fall behind. Thus the immigration scheme has turned out to be a poor investment of labor and money. It is not only in population that the South shows a surprising growth, but in all the elements of material prosperity it is rapidly making up for the devastations, poverty and distress that fell upon it in consequence of the late war. At the recent convention of bankers held at Saratoga, a very interesting paper was read by Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Georgia, upon the present condition and the future prospects of the South. He sketches its wonderful recuperation, and also pictures its present social and business condition with a master hand, showing the relations that exist between the two races, and the rapid progress of manufactures and agriculture. In conclusion he says:

"Cotton production has increased and the article meets with ready sale. The evils of defective transportation have disappeared, and splendidly equipped railroads now thread the South in all directions. Manufacturing interests have taken new life, utilizing the immense water power and cheap fuel. Cotton mills are appearing everywhere and all well employed. Iron interests are augmenting the rolling mills turning out iron and steel rails, fish plates, bolts, nuts, spikes, nails, bridge and bar iron. Mining, too, is extending, and needs only increased capital and skilled labor to make it a leading feature of Southern industry. Lastly, the banks need more capital to aid planters and others. But even if this is not forthcoming from other sections the improvements thus happily begun will be successfully continued."

This state of affairs is suggestive and may well challenge the sober reflection of sensible people to determine whether, instead of waging an impracticable sectional crusade against the Southern people, all, both North and South, will not be the gainers in the general prosperity of the whole country which a comity of good will and reciprocal interest must inspire. No part of this great country can be crippled by the dissensions of sectional hate and discord that will not fall with equal weight upon all, and it seems strange now that the leaders of a great political party can be so blinded in their own folly and so reckless of the general welfare as to meet and resolve to conduct a political campaign on such issues. But such is the position assumed by Gen. Garfield and his admirers in the New York conference. They have determined, eighteen years after the close of the war, again to float the "bloody shirt," and stir up sectional animosity between the North and the South. The stupidity of furnishing this evidence of weakness and desperation, can only be accounted for on the assumption that "whom the Gods seek to destroy, they first make mad." Their doom is sealed, and the words of Garfield himself in sober moments when the Presidential bee was not buzzing in his ear are prophetic of that doom. When he said "the man who would attempt to ride into power by the revival of sectionalism will find himself without a party," he uttered words of truth and soberness, and he cannot avert disaster by repudiating that sentiment.

THE fellow that asserts that Garfield did no service for the De Golyer fee of \$5,000, is unjust to the great Republican Statesman. He spoke to Shepherd on the subject! He swears he did! Shepherd gave the contract and Garfield secured the pay from the public Treasury.

The Great Democratic Mass Meeting.

On Tuesday, August 24, 1880, will be held the first grand rally of the campaign in Centre county. Eminent speakers from abroad will be present on that occasion and a royal time may be expected. Chairman Spangler is rapidly perfecting his arrangements and it is safe to say that nothing will be left undone to make this one of the greatest gatherings of the kind ever seen in this Democratic county. Among the many gentlemen who have been invited and are expected to speak to their fellow citizens of Centre county on that evening are: Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, Col. Robert P. Dechert, our candidate for Auditor General, Hon. W. S. Stenger, of Chambersburg, Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, Hon. Robert P. Allen, of Williamsport, and others. There will be a grand torchlight procession and brilliant illumination in the evening. Come, Democrats, and show the opponents of good government that you are in earnest, and that you will not allow the good old stronghold of Centre to lag in the great movement of the people which is to place Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock in the Presidential chair. Come in your might and swell the ranks of the grand army of constitutional freedom.

TAXING OFFICIALS. The Government officials have been assessed by the National Republican Committee 25 per cent. on their salaries for the months of August, September and October, and Mr. Hayes' civil service reform order is now interpreted to mean "pay or git." It is said the committee expect to raise \$1,000,000 from this and other sources. Civil service will allow a very handsome dividend from Mr. Tilden's salary and the acting President should not hesitate to apply it.

THERE seems to be a dearth of outrages in the South this season and the Radicals are unhappy. The only outrages reported thus far have been the cases of three negroes, two of whom were mobbed for voting the Democratic ticket, and the other for making a Democratic speech. They may do better hereafter. The mill set in motion by Garfield and his friends in New York has not yet got into active working order.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the second page of this week's issue of the DEMOCRAT, upon which will be found abstracts of the brilliant speeches delivered last week by Senator Wallace at Reading and Norristown. Both of these able efforts of the distinguished Senator should receive a careful reading. They are replete with solid and unanswerable reasons why Hancock and English should be elected.

"The Republican party has been gradually improving the character of the public service."—Bellefonte Republican.

Yes, by putting into office all the active thieves in the great crime of 1876, by which the Presidency was stolen from the man elected by the people and a receiver of stolen goods forced into the White House.

THE Republicans seem to be concerned about the "counting out" as they are pleased to term it, that has taken place in Alabama. Well, considering that they had no ticket in the field, it is hard to understand why they should complain or to conceive exactly how the counting out, so far as it affects them, could have been done. But such bosh deceives no one.

To judge from the way a correspondent of the Bellefonte Republican squeals and squirms over the Democratic meeting held at Marsh Creek school house, on last Thursday evening, the "fourth rate lawyers" who spoke on the occasion must have done considerable damage. Patience, gentlemen; the end is not yet.

DEMOCRATS, remember TUESDAY evening next.

Hayes and Garfield.

There have been three Republican Presidents, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes. Lincoln and Grant were legally and constitutionally elected; Hayes was counted in by the Electoral Commission. Both Lincoln and Grant were unanimously re-nominated at the close of their first term; Hayes' name was not presented to the Chicago convention, and during the entire balloting he received but a single vote. Why has Hayes no following? Has he separated from his party as did Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson? No, he has been in perfect accord with his party on all measures. Has his administration been so corrupt as to render his name infamous, and thus drive away his own party? No, it has been a great improvement in that respect upon the one immediately preceding it. Has his cabinet been mixed up with the sale of Post traderships and the Whiskey Ring frauds as Grant's was? No, whatever we as Democrats may think of the ability of Hayes' administration, we are compelled to admit that it has been free from those foul scandals which so disgraced the name of America in all civilized countries during the eight years of Grant's administration. Why then did no one in the Republican party propose to nominate Hayes, when it had been the uniform practice to give a President a unanimous re-nomination? There has been no such breach between Hayes and the Republican leaders as occurred between Lincoln and leading men during the war and between Grant and Sumner and others. Excepting the removal of a few subordinate officers, such as Cornell and Arthur, no cause of disagreement has existed between Hayes and any influential leader of his party. He has done everything his party demanded of him, however desperate it was, even to the crime of infanticide, for he has strangled his own infant "Civil Service Reform." Why then, we ask again, was there no one to demand or even favor his nomination? There is but one answer to the question. He was never elected President, and for four years has been usurping an office belonging to another. All intelligent Republicans, either openly or secretly, admit this. No person claiming to be above the mental condition of an idiot now seriously pretends that Hayes was elected. He stole the Presidency and the party dare not attempt to carry that load in a campaign. Hence Hayes himself and every other prominent man in the party at once recognized the impossibility of Hayes' re-nomination and election. The nomination of Garfield was an accident, not premeditated. It was made without thought, in the excitement of a stampede. No one at the time thought of his connection with and responsibility for the Presidential steal of 1877.

Glad to escape the evils of a third term on the one hand and the scandal of the Mulligan embroglio on the other, the delegates rushed to the nomination of Garfield as the only port of safety. Yet he was one of the majority of the Electoral Commission who but three years before had stolen the Presidency and given it to Hayes. Garfield had been selected by the Republican members of the House as a fit instrument to do this work. The choice was no doubt made because of his connection with the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer affairs and the facility with which he had foresworn himself before the Poland committee. It was necessary to have a man who would not shrink at perjury. He had to take an oath to support the Constitution and to decide according to right and justice, and after taking that oath was expected to wholly disregard it, trample the Constitution under his feet and utterly ignore both right and justice. The Republican members of the House knew Garfield and selected him to do the infamous job, and he did not disappoint their expectations.

When the entire Republican party admit that Hayes, for receiving the stolen Presidency, was incapable of being now elected to the office, shall any honest man support Garfield who was one of the Eight whose names must go down into everlasting infamy? If the old saying that the "receiver is as bad as the thief" be true, the reverse of it is also true; that a thief is as bad as the receiver, and Garfield therefore deserves and should receive the same measure of condemnation that would be meted out to Hayes.

The Legislature.

EDITORS CENTRE DEMOCRAT:—The time is fast approaching for the Democracy of the county to meet in convention to place in nomination persons to represent us in the Legislature, and we beg leave to name through your columns B. F. Hunter, Esq., of Benner township, as a suitable person to be placed upon the ticket. Mr. Hunter has all his life earnestly labored to advance the interests of the Democratic party in Centre county. We know him personally to be an honest and intelligent man and are confident that he would make an excellent representative. He is a farmer, and besides adding strength to the ticket, he would faithfully and honestly represent us in the councils of the State. Hoping that you will give space in the DEMOCRAT for this announcement, we are most respectfully yours, &c.,

MANY DEMOCRATS OF HALF MOON.

HOWARD, PA., Aug. 18, 1880.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT:—The Bellefonte Republican, of last week, published a letter from this place, over the signature of "JACK," in which the following language occurs:

I would like to know why a pauper has not the right to vote. I assert he has, but here in this neighborhood one of the assessors, the initials of whose name is J. N. Hall, a Democrat, of course (no Republican would resort to such methods to carry elections by fraud), has refused to place the name of a Republican on the registration because he is a pauper and because he claims he has no right to vote. When men are elected to office they should try to become acquainted with the law, or at least do as much as read the Constitution of the United States, wherein he will find that all male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age have the right to vote.

"JACK'S" unqualified assertion that a pauper has a right to vote, is abundant evidence that he knows nothing whatever of the qualifications of electors, albeit he is backed up in his assertion by the Republican's editor. If either "JACK," or the Republican's editor, will arise and explain how a "male citizen of the United States, over twenty-one years of age," who has not "resided in the State one year immediately preceding the election," or who has not "resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election," or who has not "paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," has a right to vote, even though he be in possession of their *sine qua non* of pauperism, I will yield the point. JACK's statement that Mr. Hall "has refused to place the name of a Republican on his registration because he is a pauper, and because he claims he has no right to vote" justifies the charge against him of willful falsification. The name of the particular person to whom he refers, and whom he stigmatizes as a "pauper," because painful disease has incapacitated him for labor, and compelled him to rely upon the public for support, is on the registration list, was placed upon it at the proper time, and Mr. Hall does not, and has not, at any time, claimed that he has no right to vote. "JACK'S" culminating point of stupidity, ignorance and misrepresentation is only reached in the last lines of the paragraph I have quoted, in which he "asserts" that by the Constitution of the United States all male citizens over twenty-one years of age have the right to vote, and prompts the suggestion that he should add the final syllable of the name of the animal whose abbreviated title he adopts as a *nom de plume*, and write himself in full the Jack-ass that he proves himself to be. The Constitution of the United States contains no line nor word which prescribes the qualifications of electors, or guarantees to any man the right to vote, or in any way limits the right of each State to decide for itself what shall constitute the qualifications or disqualifications of its own citizens to vote, excepting in the fifteenth amendment, which declares that the right "shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Perhaps it would be as well for "JACK" to follow the advice he so freely tenders Mr. Hall, and "read the Constitution of the United States."

CONSTITUTION.