

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 26, 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.	Dist.
1. John Stevin.	15. George A. Post.
2. Edwin A. Poe.	16. A. M. Benton.
3. John M. Campbell.	17. J. P. Linton.
4. Giles Daltch.	18. John S. Miller.
5. John N. Moffet.	19. J. O. Saxton.
6. Edwin Waldon.	20. C. M. Boyer.
7. Nathan C. James.	21. I. 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. 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.

OUR thanks are due to Senator W. A. Wallace for a copy of Stilson Hutchins' Political Manual as well as for other favors.

SHARON, the Republican Senator from Nevada, who in his six years term has only been in Washington each year long enough to draw his pay, is a candidate for re-election. His money bags may retain him in the sinecure.

It is said Gen. Grant predicts that the vote of New York will be given to Garfield. Gen. Grant and his friends are not much to be relied on in prophecy. They made a sad failure in Chicago, and it will no doubt be equally marked in New York.

THE monument to the memory of the late Oakes Ames will cost about \$80,000. The Boston Post says Garfield ought to contribute about \$329 towards making up the amount, but as he might want it "to go as a loan" he will not be asked to do so.

SHERMAN'S stumping tour, since he has held the purse strings of the government, has been made in government vessels along the Atlantic. It is now suggested that in order to save the campaign party fund, he now explore Lake Erie and inspect the light houses.

SOME wise Republicans argue that if the Democracy are successful they will repeal the tax on whisky and tobacco and thereby embarrass the government. Certainly, the Republicans will not weep over such a result, and the Democracy will have to stand any embarrassment they bring upon themselves.

THE German defections in the Republican party of Ohio are so numerous as to create serious alarm to the De Golyerites. The services of Secretary Schurz are demanded to arrest, if possible, a general stampede to Hancock, but it is said the Germans are not in Schurz's pocket this season and are likely to discount his efforts.

WE have received from Hon. L. A. Mackey, of Clinton county, four volumes containing memorial addresses delivered in the House of Representatives upon the lives and characters of Hons. John E. Leonard, of Louisiana, Frank Welch, of Nebraska, Terrence J. Quinn, of New York, and Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, deceased members of the forty-fifth Congress. Mr. Mackey will please accept our thanks.

WE are more than pleased to see that our friend J. C. C. Whaley, Esq., editor of the Clinton Democrat, was nominated for the legislature by the Democratic County Convention of Clinton on Tuesday. This is a deserved recognition of the valuable services Mr. Whaley has rendered his party and his exceptional fitness for the position. He has been in the thickest of the fight for many years and this compliment at the hands of the party does not come any too soon. He will strengthen the ticket and will be triumphantly elected.

Garfield and Protection.

In the pending political contest, many of the Republican orators and editors of Pennsylvania are becoming exceedingly anxious to make the issue of a protective tariff a leading one in this State, and with a view of forcing public attention to the question are earnest and persistent in their endeavors to make a record for Mr. Garfield that will be satisfactory to our mining and manufacturing interests. Their effort in this direction is one of the amusing absurdities of the campaign, and thus far their success has not been at all equal to their zeal. In the pursuit of their laudable purpose they find difficulties in their way that are hard to surmount. For instance, the many votes given by Mr. Garfield in Congress in favor of a reduction of duties upon foreign imports, and especially those he gave to lower the duty upon pig iron and to place coal upon the free list, cannot be reconciled with the theory of protection such as is advocated by the friends of a protective tariff in Pennsylvania.

It must be remembered that Garfield was the successor in Congress of the celebrated Joshua Giddings, one of the notable men of his day, well known for his extreme opinions upon the question of slavery. Next to his pronounced views against African slavery, he was also always an open and avowed advocate of free trade. Upon neither question did he entertain half-way opinions. When therefore the mantle of this distinguished predecessor fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Garfield it was only natural that he should be in accord with the views and sentiments of the man under whose political teachings he had been reared, and his votes in Congress show that such was the case. As early as 1864 he is found voting to reduce the proposed duty on railroad iron from 80 to 60 cents per ton, and on the final passage of the bill of that year increasing the duties upon foreign imports he did not record his vote. The bill of 1864 increased the duty on pig iron to 89 per cent, and in 1870 Mr. Garfield spoke and voted in favor of a reduction of this duty to 87 per cent. In the debate of that year Mr. Garfield spoke as follows:

"As an abstract theory of political economy FREE TRADE has many advantages and much can be said in its favor; nor will it be denied that the scholarship of modern times is largely ON THAT SIDE; that a large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called FREE TRADE.

Judge Kelley, the great Pennsylvania apostle of protection, promptly entered the lists against Garfield, denying the soundness of this view and quoting from the writings of Henry S. Carey to show its fallacy. In response Mr. Garfield again said:

"I detract nothing from the great ability and the acknowledged fame of Mr. Carey when I say that on this subject he represents a minority among the financial writers of our day. I am trying to state as fairly as I can the present condition of the question; and in doing so I affirm that the tendency of modern thought is toward FREE TRADE."

Thus Mr. Garfield not only avowed the advantages that free trade had over protection as an abstract theory of political economy, but went to the extreme of taunting the friends of protection by asserting that the intelligence of the world was against them.

Two years later, in 1872, Mr. Garfield still held the same opinions, for he then voted in favor of the bill making a reduction of 10 per cent. on the duties of wool, iron and steel and on all manufactures of iron and steel.

These facts are all to be found in the official records of Congress, and they prove that Garfield not only spoke in favor of free trade as an abstract theory, but every time he was called to declare himself on the tariff he voted in favor of a reduction of duties, except when he opposed placing tea and coffee upon the free list. This, however, was against the policy of the

protectionists, who have, according to one of their ablest advocates, "always insisted that tea and coffee should be admitted free of duty because their importation was not in competition with any article of American production."

So well was Mr. Garfield's position upon the question of the tariff understood in Congress that when he became the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker of the House, in 1878, four Pennsylvania Republican members refused to vote for him because they regarded him as a free trader who had merited the distinction of being elected an honorary member of the Cobden Free Trade Club, of London. These gentlemen were John W. Killinger, of Lebanon, Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Errett and Bayne, of the two Allegheny districts. In a letter giving his reasons for refusing to vote for Garfield, Mr. Killinger said: "Mr. Garfield's record on this question (the tariff) is well known to the country and some of it has come under my own observation. I could not, therefore, pass it by as insignificant or unimportant. Without meaning any disrespect to him I am compelled to say that his status has been equivocal, if not actually hostile, to the opinions we hold in Pennsylvania. I have never found him to stand square for protection."

Those who are now engaged in the work of persuading people to cast their votes for Garfield on the ground that he is a protectionist can reconcile these stubborn facts to their claims if it is in their power to do so. But we do not believe that honest voters will be deceived by sophistry or subterfuge.

JOHN SHERMAN has made a Garfield speech, and why should he not speak for the bribe-taker? Are they not "birds of a feather"—both equally concerned in the larceny of the Presidency—both profiting corruptly by the positions they hold?—one in Congress selling appropriations at the rate of \$5,000, the other in the Treasury trading for dimes by deposits of the public money in National Banks. Yes, it is perfectly in character that John should speak for Garfield, who by his efforts as one of the visiting statesmen at New Orleans, and subsequently as one of the 8 to 7 commission, inaugurated fraud and placed the means of boundless wealth in the reach of John. Yet neither of them are now happy. The people are demanding settlement, and an honest, patriotic soldier statesman is brought forward to see that it is fairly made. As was to be expected, these honest speculators are not satisfied with the choice. John objects to Gen. Hancock on account of his education, notwithstanding it was acquired by close, comprehensive study in the same school, and on the same terms, in which the Sherman family, including honest John himself, were educated. It is true this school at West Point, besides sending out many very great and honorable men to do honor to the country and protect its institutions from thieves and scoundrels, as well as from invasion and wrong, has also turned out a good many very mean and scaly fellows, amongst whom may be classed some of those, who after acquiring an education at public expense, instead of going into the service of the country according to contract, resign and enter the slums of party politics in pursuit of plunder and pelf, in the attainment of which no means are too base, no law or institution too sacred to restrain their vandalism. This class had a striking illustration in 1876, and John Sherman filled the bill. He now sneeringly refers to Gen. Hancock's education at West Point, at government expense, and appears to be incapable of taking in the fact that Hancock, besides qualifying himself for eminent civil service by study of the institutions of the country, kept his engagements

with the government and has rendered service a thousand fold over all that his education cost not only by great and heroic deeds in war, but by his no less brilliant recognition and support of the rights of the citizen in time of peace.

THE Washington Post remarks that in the month of February, 1873, the New York Tribune was, as it now is, an earnest organ of the Republican party. It was then, as it is now, under the management of Whitelaw Reid. On the 19th day of that month the Tribune said: "James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself." In the same issue of the paper the editor said: "Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful." And on the 26th of the same month the Tribune concluded that "Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. If he is to be expelled for bribery the men who were bribed should go with him." The question now is, whether that newspaper was less likely to be right when the occurrences were fresh and the evidence at hand, and when there was no inducement to misrepresent, than it is now when the Credit Mobilier infamy is an old story, and when it is necessary to the life of the Radical party to elect Garfield to the Presidency?"

THE result of the deliberations of the Clinton county Democratic Convention on Tuesday last will be hailed with delight all over this Congressional district. The sturdy Democrats of Clinton have honored themselves by honoring Governor Curtin and the thanks of Democrats everywhere are due them for the emphatic and unanimous manner in which they have presented him for Congress. It is gratifying to see that the vote at the primaries was unusually large and that this second presentation of the distinguished gentlemen for Congressional honors comes directly from the people. The convention at Lock Haven on Tuesday ratified the choice of the people and Gov. Curtin was placed in nomination by acclamation. It now remains for Centre and the remaining counties of the district to come to the front and do their share in righting the great wrong done a great and good man. In the meantime, all hail gallant Clinton!

"GENERAL" WOODFORD was introduced to his stalwart admirers at the Republican meeting last night as the man who had courage enough to go to the South to prosecute the Chisholm murderers. The trouble with "General" Woodford is that he did not have courage enough to go to the South when Northern generals were needed in that section of the country. It is very absurd to talk about the courage of a paper general fifteen years after the war.

EITHER the Republican Congress, in 1873, lied outrageously about Garfield, and spread the lies wrongfully upon the records, or they must acknowledge that he is unfit to be President of the United States. Which? Republicans will please answer the conundrum.

NINETY cents a day, payable in store orders, is the kind of protection that some of the laboring men of Centre county now receive.

—At our hour of going to press we have only time to remark that the Republicans made a very creditable display last night. From a number of counts that were made along the line of march we can say they had between 900 and 1000 men in procession; but even that will not save two candidates—one for President and the other for Vice President—with badly damaged characters, according to the records of their own party, from defeat in November.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—Under the vigilant administration of Sheriff Spangler, considerable property changed hands on the first three days of the sales. The following list includes all sold up to Wednesday at noon. Further than that "deponent saith not."

Tract No. 1, located in Miles township, including a 1½-story frame house and stable, sold as property of H. E. Weirick, to Henry Meyer, Jr., of Rebersburg, for \$100.

No. 2, located near the Planning Mill Dam, known as Bellefonte Press Company property, sold as the property of Alfred Nichols, to D. H. Hastings, Esq., for \$30.

No. 3, situated in Walker township, including a two-story house and bank barn, sold as property of H. D. Showers, to Jeremiah Swartz, of Hubersburg, for \$3,205.

No. 4, located on Willow Bank street, including a two-story frame house and stable, sold as the property of John Campbell, to Hammon Seehler, for \$1,430.

No. 5, located in Howard township, including a two-story frame house and stable, sold as property of Reuben Pletcher, to Balser Weber, of Howard, for \$600.

No. 6, located in Spring township, including two-story frame house and stable belonging to George Housel and Margaret Housel, to D. H. Hastings, Esq., for \$105.

No. 7, located in Port Matilda, including two-story frame house and stable, property of R. D. Cummings, to W. W. Lech, of Boalsburg, for \$36.

No. 8, located in Potter township, including two-story frame house, store room and stable, property of Daniel Durst, to Aaron Durst, of Centre Hall, for \$25.

No. 9, located in Benner township, including two-story frame house, property of Uriah Wilson, to D. M. Lieb, for \$25.

No. 10, located in Benner township, including two-story frame house and stable, sold as the property of Mary Meyers, administratrix of Joseph Beezer, deceased, to John Meyers, for \$1811.

No. 11, located in Rush township, property of Mrs. Patrick Donahue, administratrix, to Adam Hoy, Esq., for \$203.

No. 12, located in Marion township, including two-story frame house, stable and two shops, property of Joel Kling, Jr., to Mr. E. Erle, of Jacksonville, for \$845.

No. 13, located partly in Rush township, Centre county, and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, including two frame houses, saw mill, &c., sold as the property of Wm. T. Kirk, Esq., trustee, to Jeremiah R. Harris, of Philadelphia, for \$8,750.

No. 14, 1st, the buildings on the western corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets; 2d, the "Butts House," on eastern corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets; 3d, a frame ware house and tenement houses on southern corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets; 4th, lot of ground on eastern side of Allegheny street near the reservoir; 5th, lot of ground on the western side of Allegheny street; 6th, another lot of 50 feet front on western side of Allegheny street; 8th, another lot of ground extending 50 feet on western side of Allegheny street, including two-story frame house; 10th, lot No. 112 in Central City—all the property of Edward Brown, to J. L. Spangler, Esq., for \$9,225. Also of No. 20, the 9th, a lot located in Spring township, property of Edward Brown, to Mrs. Mary W. Linn, for \$650. Also of No. 20, the 12th, a two-story double house, belonging to Edward Brown, to Mrs. Catharine Haupt, for \$412. Also of No. 20, the 7th, a two-story frame house, belonging to Edward Brown, to Mrs. Mary McMahon, for \$165.

No. 21, property of William Shortridge, on Thomas street, to Bellefonte Building and Loan Association, for \$1050.

No. 22, property situated in Liberty township, belonging to John A. Stover, to Casper Peters, of Eagleville, for \$350.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The following order, indicating the future movements of the "bold soldier boys" composing the Fourth Brigade, National Guard, will be of interest to them and their many friends: HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENN'A., BELLEFONTE, August 24, 1880. General Order, No. 2. I. An encampment having been ordered by the Division Commander at Thomson Station, (to be called Camp Alexander Hays), from the 7th to the 13th of September, proximo, inclusive, the several organizations of this Brigade will assemble for a tour of Camp duty as indicated. II. The Brigade Quartermaster will assign to the several organizations, as they arrive at the Camp, the ground to be occupied by them respectively, and will give such general directions as may be necessary to secure a symmetrical Camp. III. The Annual Inspection will occur during the tour of Camp duty and will include a thorough examination of Company Books, an inquiry as to the expenditure of moneys received last year and the proposed disposition of the annual appropriation of the coming year, as well as the usual inspection of Arms, Accoutrements, Equipments and Clothing. Special attention is directed to Paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Order, No. 10. Adjutant General's Office, July 12, 1880. IV. Inspection and Muster and Pay Rolls will be completed, so far as practicable, prior to arrival at Camp. V. The time of arrival at Camp will be so regulated as to secure the greatest possible results from the tour of duty, and it is hoped that every organization will be on the ground by no later than noon of the 7th. The keeper of the State Arsenal with his assistants will reach Thomson Station prepared to issue Equipage, &c., probably by noon of Saturday, the 4th. The several Regimental Quartermasters, with sufficient details for pitching their Camps, should be on the ground not later than the 6th. VI. The following Staff appointment is announced: William D. Wilkins to be Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Captain, vice McLean, resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By Order of: BRIG. GEN. JAMES A. BRAVER, D. S. KELLER, Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT UNIONVILLE.—The Democracy of Unionville and Union township deserve great credit for the demonstration of last Saturday evening. The meeting at that place was the largest ever held in the town. The torch light procession was very fine and extorted many complimentary expressions even from Republicans. In addition to the local club of over one hundred, there were delegations present from Huston, Milesburg and Boggs. Milesburg and Boggs had one hundred and fifty torches in the procession. After parading through the principal streets, the meeting was organized in the square at the public school building. The assemblage was called to order by Chairman Patrick J. McDonnell, and the following officers of the meeting were appointed: President, Samuel Brugger; Vice Presidents, A. R. Hall, John Spotts and John Bing; Secretaries, R. E. Cambridge and S. K. Emerick. Mr. Brugger opened the meeting with a few very appropriate remarks, and introduced Hon. C. T. Alexander as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Alexander stepped to the front and entertained the assembled mass of people in a speech of great force and eloquence. He discussed all the issues before the country in the present campaign in a frank, able and convincing manner. After Mr. Alexander had concluded Maj. E. H. Forster was called upon by the crowd. He responded to the call in a short speech, which was well received, and the meeting adjourned with hearty cheers for Hancock and English. A good result may be expected from Bald Eagle Valley in November. The Democrats are alive in that part of the county.

AUGUST COURT.—The following Commonwealth business has been transacted by the present Court:

Commonwealth vs. John Dugan, malicious mischief. True bill. Defendant did not appear.

Same vs. John Seibert, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced.

Same vs. Harry Hockenberry, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced.

Same vs. Charles Smith (colored), larceny. Bill ignored by the grand jury.

Same vs. Abe Armstrong, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced.

Same vs. Harry Warner, fornication and bastardy. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced.

Same vs. H. H. Montgomery, assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced.

Same vs. James Nolan, fornication and bastardy. True bill. Defendant not arrested.

In the Common Pleas.—Simon Friedman vs. Daniel Chandler. Plaintiff suffers non-suit.

Transverse jury discharged Tuesday afternoon. Grand jury still in session as we go to press.

HANCOCK FAR AHEAD OF THE HIGHEST.—A Presidential vote was taken among the passengers on the 6.46 a. m. express train last Monday morning. The train consisted of six cars and carried 365 passengers. The following was the result of the vote, which shows a wonderful preponderance of public sentiment in favor of the candidate whose record as a soldier is so superb and as a civilian so pure: Hancock, 250; Garfield, 90; Weaver, 35.

DEDICATION.—The new edifice of the "Church of the United Brethren in Christ," situated on Buffalo Run, Patton township, Centre county, Pa., will be dedicated to the service of God, on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1880. Services commence at 10.30 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend and witness the solemn exercises.

—The Hancock Legion of Bellefonte won the universal plaudits of all who saw them in the procession on Tuesday night. Their beautiful uniform and unique torches; their soldierly bearing and precision in march and their elegant appearance generally captivated every body. As Gov. Curtin remarked to them, they looked just as well as they ought to. After the meeting they paid their respects to Hon. R. Milton Speer at the Bush House, to Gov. Curtin, who appeared in response to their call, when J. L. Spangler, Esq., briefly addressed them. They then repaired to the Brockerhoff House and saluted Hon. B. F. Myers and Col. Dechert, and were addressed by Mr. Myers and George R. Barrett, Jr., Esq., when they marched like old veterans to their club room and disbanded. We venture the prophecy that they will not be eclipsed by any similar company anywhere.

—Yesterday afternoon the Republicans erected a grand stand in front of the First National Bank, and three arches on the streets at the Diamond, preparatory to the jubilee last night. We have no doubt their orators shouted themselves hoarse for their candidates, but it occurred too late for us to give any particulars of the demonstration, except that the arches were not at all ornamental. They looked more like signs for a barber shop than any thing else to which they can be compared.