

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, September 30, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

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

ELECTORS.

Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford, John Stevin, John M. Campbell, Gillies Dalzell, John Moffet, Edward Walden, Nathan C. James, George Ellbert, James G. McSparran, Alfred J. Martin, Adam Goringer, Franklin Turner, Patrick J. Birmingham,
Henry E. Davis, George A. Post, Abram M. Benton, John P. Linton, John S. Miller, John O. Saxton, Calvin M. Bower, James A. J. Buchanan, Christopher Magee, Robert M. Gilson, William B. Dunlap, Harry W. Wilson, Samuel Griffith, J. Ross Thompson.

Democratic State Ticket.

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

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre County.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
Hon. J. P. GEPHART, of Bellefonte.
Hon. W. A. MURRAY, of Harrisburg.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM C. HEINLE, of Bellefonte.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL BRUGGER, of Unionville.

Curtin Nominated.

At the last moment of making up our issue for this week, we have the gratifying intelligence that the conferees of the 20th District, which met at Lock Haven, have again placed in nomination our honored and distinguished fellow townsman, ANDREW G. CURTIN, as the Democratic candidate for Congress. Our ticket is now full and we go into the contest with full assurance of its entire success in the election of every one named upon it.

ONE of the "flopers" at the New York meeting last week was General Daniel E. Sickles, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, on the second day of the battle, while in command of the 3d corps. In a speech announcing his intention to support Hancock he said that "Gettysburg deserves to name a President, and that Hancock impersonates Gettysburg."

MAJOR GRANT WEIDMAN, of Lebanon, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland. He is a lawyer of fine ability and deserved popularity. His opponent is Samuel Barr, the Cameron ring candidate of Dauphin. It will be a lively contest and Maj. Weidman's nomination means business.

CONKLING's great effort in New York does not seem to have met the hopes of his party. Instead of conciliating the feuds of factions, the imperious Senator only raised the "bloody shirt" at the South, and then rushed like a mad bull at the Hayes administration and the members of the party who sympathized with it. They are not at all pleased, and vote the "great effort" a great failure so far as any practical advantages to the party are to be considered.

SENATOR BAYARD, in his great speech in New York, last week, referred to the large amount of Southern claims passed and paid during the Republican control of Congress. He spoke with the authority of his position and experience as a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, that of the more than \$100,000,000 of these claims the greater part have passed into the pockets of New York capitalists and speculators of the Republican faith. This depletion of the Treasury ceased when the Democracy got control of Congress, and the election of Hancock will give the speculators no hope of a revival of the nefarious business carried on so successfully under the Republican Congress.

Rebel Claims Again.

"Senator Edmunds, speaking for Northern Republicans and taxpayers, says it means that the claims (rebel war claims) will be paid, and that there is no Constitutional bar to their payment."—Bellefonte Republican.

Then Senator Edmunds and his Republican associates in Congress must have been most prodigious blunders when they drafted the fourth section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In that section of the Constitution it is provided that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void." This is part of the fundamental law of the land, recognized as such by every department of the government and accepted by every shade of political opinion in the country. When adopted it was intended as a bar to the payment of rebel claims, and if it fails to meet that purpose, a heavy load of responsibility rests upon those who were instrumental in placing it upon the statute book. With Democrats there is no difficulty about its proper construction. They know what it means, and stand by it in letter and spirit. The platform of the party accepts it and General Hancock explicitly recognizes it in his letter of acceptance when he says, "the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war, are inviolable." In the late admirable letter written by General Hancock to Mr. Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, he also gives the public his position upon this question in words, clear, incisive and unmistakable, and disposes of the false and flimsy charge that he would favor the payment of rebel war claims in the event of his election to the Presidency. He places himself squarely before the people upon this issue, and the plighted word of the stainless soldier will be accepted as an ample guarantee for a faithful adherence to every pledge he makes. But read the letter of Gen. Hancock, and then say whether this "bugbear," as he fitly terms it, should not in the future be permitted to sleep in silence.

THE Hancock and English demonstration of the united Democracy of New York, on Thursday evening last, was grand and imposing in every sense, affording the most gratifying evidence that the people of the Empire State are fully alive to the important results in the present struggle for honest government. The immense mass of enthusiastic Democracy it brought together; the great purpose had in view; the magnificent spectacle of 50,000 freemen in torch-light procession, and the character of the statesmen present to defend the principles of Democracy and the return of our Government to its original simplicity and excellence, inspires the hope that the reign of fraud is about to be driven to the rear. Amongst the long list of speakers we notice Senators Bayard, Wallace, Hill, Randall, Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, Daniel Dougherty and many others of equal eminence who spoke from twelve different platforms erected to accommodate the immense crowd who participated in the meeting.

NOT ANY MORE, IF YOU PLEASE? It is not at all likely that the Republicans will desire to have any more letters from Gen. Hancock. Those they have already called out are very unsatisfactory, very! The last is a squelcher upon the Rebel claim song of the De Golyer orators and will necessitate a review of their campaign notes. It will be found in our columns, and is respectfully referred to our friends, Beaver, Love and Hastings.

Is He Fit for President?

No satisfactory attempt has been made by Gen. Garfield to relieve his reputation from the grave charge of official and moral delinquencies which now overshadows it. Their gravity are certainly not such as to be viewed with indifference by honest voters, unless blinded and besotted by partisan prejudice of the most dense and impenetrable character. The Credit Mobilier swindle and the De Golyer fraud cannot but startle an honest man when called upon to endorse Mr. Garfield as a proper person to place at the head of the Government. When to these serious charges of loose morality, to say the least of them, preferred and sustained by indubitable testimony of his own party friends both in Congress and in his Congressional district, is supplemented his connection with the Presidential fraud of 1876-7, such an endorsement can only be accounted for on the ground that party prejudice overrules honest judgment. The prominent part the Republican candidate took in making up the false returns in Louisiana, and then as a judge in the electoral commission voting to stifle investigation and perpetuate the fraud in Washington, could not fail to strike even a prejudiced mind as an act of questionable propriety. But to one endowed with proper moral conception and a decent respect for honorable conduct the disgraceful act presents a very different aspect. Gen. Garfield knew the fraud was committed, because he was a party to it, but when he got himself placed upon the Electoral Commission under oath to investigate, and then voted with the majority to accept the false returns without investigation, he committed a crime that his partisans have failed to justify or defend, for the reason that it is indefensible. The question is therefore pertinent, is such a man fit to be President of the United States?

THE fact is undisputed that Gen. Garfield is a member of the British Free Trade Cobden Club and was made such for his speech in favor of the British Tariff System, and his uniform opposition to the American System. We have heretofore referred to his votes in Congress to reduce the duties on iron and coal and other products of Pennsylvania, and it is probably pertinent to inquire what assurances our manufacturers have that he has changed his views since his nomination for President? He is supported in the West as a Free Trader on his public record, and the mere assertion of irresponsible speakers should not be taken on trust that he is not still in full accord with that system, in the absence of authoritative evidence from Garfield himself. A letter from Garfield is in order. If accompanied by his correspondence with the Cobden Club it will furnish very interesting reading hereabouts.

THE Republicans had a big blow out in Philadelphia on last Saturday evening. Their procession is said to have been the largest ever witnessed in that city. Well they knew what was required of them. They had the example of the great Democratic demonstration of the previous week before them and knew just what would be necessary to beat that grand out-pouring of the Hancock and English masses. With 19,000 office-holders—National, State and City—to start with it was not such a big thing after all to swell their number up to 32,000 as they claim to have done. The speaking on the occasion amounted to nothing. Blaine met with an exceedingly cool reception, induced, probably, by his recent failure in Maine, while Stockett Mathews, the Baltimore blatherskite, lost his temper because a few inconsiderate Democrats had the temerity to cheer for Hancock, and he made a silly exhibition of himself by getting into a wrangle with the crowd. Taken altogether the Democrats lost nothing by the display.

THE question as to whether the property qualification required to obtain a vote under the laws of Rhode Island, applied to all citizens who did not possess a freehold estate, or is confined only to those of foreign birth, was submitted to the Attorney General of that State by Mr. Weller of Washington. The following is his reply:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
ASS'T ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10, 1880.

M. J. Weller, Esq.:
DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 7th inst. is at hand. I have just replied to a letter of Mr. Gleason requesting the same information, and will, therefore, only say in reply to yours that a FOREIGN BORN REAL ESTATE TO ENTITLE HIM TO VOTE, and that a NATIVE BORN NEED NOT.

SAMUEL P. COLT, Ass't Att'y Gen.
The existence and enforcement of this odious system of proscription, if applied to all alike, native and foreign born citizen, would still be a blot upon free government, but where such a law is enacted and enforced to ostracise our Irish and German citizens it is simply infamous and would not be tolerated in any State in the Union not controlled by the Republican party. But the sentiment which approves such laws is not confined alone to Rhode Island. It prevades the Republican party in all States where the political opinions of the voter does not accord strictly with that party, which is the party of proscription and intolerance.

SINCE some of our Republican friends have become so enamored of the opinions of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, we call their attention to the late letter of this distinguished man to the Democracy at their monster meeting held in the city of New York last week. While the judge still believes that Garfield is a very good sort of a man in the walks of private life, he proves conclusively the political career of the Republican candidate for President has been one of tergiversation, inconsistency and even dishonor; that he is a man totaly devoid of the courage of his convictions; that he has ever been the willing tool of the party machine; and that by his elevation to the Presidency the worst elements of radicalism would continue to dominate in the affairs of state. Such a man is unfit for the Chief Magistracy of a free people and the country will so decide in emphatic tones on the second day of November next.

SOME people are amusing themselves making cabinets for the incoming President. The Washington Post takes a hand in the amusement and announces the following as its view of an ideal Democratic cabinet:

- Secretary of State—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
- Secretary of the Treasury—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.
- Secretary of War—Geo. B. McClellan, of New Jersey.
- Secretary of the Navy—Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
- Secretary of the Interior—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.
- Postmaster General—John R. Gordon, of Georgia.
- Attorney General—Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

This ideal would not be bad as a reality. It would certainly display an array of ability which could not be exceeded by any Government upon the earth. But Gen. Hancock, who will have the selection, will please himself, and the distinguished men he calls to his cabinet will be entirely satisfactory to the people.

HONEST people will not fail to recollect, with proud satisfaction, in casting their votes on the 2d of November that no bribes or fraud or perjury overshadows the fair fame of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. They need not heed the contrast between him and his competitor, if their consciences will allow them to evade it.

It is said the Republicans are about to "change horses crossing the stream," by deposing Marshal Jewell, chairman of the National Committee. It won't help them. They are doomed and no other leader can erase the "hand writing on the wall."

THE Hon. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg, Secretary of State under Gov. Geary, recently made a characteristic speech which was published in the Telegraph of that city. Mr. Jordan in social life is an esteemed and honorable man, but as a partisan, like his candidate for President, is reckless and untruthful, and acts upon the principle that any act is justifiable, however dishonorable, in aid of his party. This is Garfield morality, and seems to be fully adopted by Mr. Jordan in the extract of his speech we here reproduce—not on account of its importance, as any school-boy in the country can detect the lie, but to show the meanness of the opposition to Gen. Hancock:

Colonel Jordan said: "At Gettysburg shortly after he came on the field, Hancock became subordinate to General Slocum, and by an accident in a cannonade in the third day's fight, Hancock was wounded by a ball striking him on the back, which compelled him to go to the hospital where he remained a disabled man, thus doing no fighting during the hottest part of Pickett's charge, the repulse of which virtually decided the battle. And yet it is claimed Hancock fought the battle of Gettysburg. History as given in the testimony of soldiers who were near Hancock in that momentous struggle says he took no part in it during the critical period of the third day, when the victory was won."

The mendacity of Mr. Jordan's effort to misrepresent Gen. Hancock in the battle of Gettysburg was fully exposed by Mr. Ovid F. Johnson, in a brilliant speech at a mass meeting in Harrisburg on Monday last, in which he read letters from Surgeon Reed, who extracted the ball which caused him to fall at the close of the battle and in the hour of victory—from Col. Mitchell, who remained with him on the field of battle until the last moment of the fight on the 3d of July—and from Gen. St. Clair Mulholland, who was also present and is amazed that Mr. Jordan would so falsify history, and pronounces his statements as absolutely false.

Republican Extravagance.

No record shows plainer the extravagance of the Republicans than their course in this State for the twenty years they have been in power. The official figures prove, that in this time, the ordinary expenses of the State government have been increased from \$379,074, the last year the Democrats were in power, to \$1,332,383, the last year of Hartranft's administration. In this time the salaries of the State officers, of every description, have been increased—from Governor down to tide water. We name a few of the offices, below, to show the increase; and for purposes of comparison will take the year 1859, the last of Governor Packer, and 1879, the last of Governor Hartranft. In this time not only have salaries of all kinds been raised, sometimes as much as two or three per cent., but all expenses, incidental to the conduct of the State government, have been correspondingly increased. Let the tax-payers look at these figures:

	1859.	1878.
Salary of Governor.....	\$4,000	\$10,000
Secretary of Commonwealth.....	1,500	4,500
Deputy Commonwealth.....	1,200	2,500
Auditor General.....	1,700	3,000
Surveyor General.....	1,000	3,500
Attorney General.....	3,000	4,000
Adjutant General.....	600	2,500
State Treasurer.....	1,700	5,000
Governor's Private Secretary.....	600	3,000
Clerk and Messenger Hire in State and Executive Departments.....	3,400	20,000
Clerk and Messenger Hire in Auditor General's Office.....	8,700	23,400
Clerk and Messenger Hire in School Department.....	3,900	8,700
Legislative Expenses.....	1,000,000	\$41,700
Public Printing.....	20,000	80,000
Salaries of Judges.....	125,000	480,000
Printing Legislative Record.....	3,976	38,584

These figures are a sample of the increase in salaries and expenses of all kinds since the Republicans came into power. The State government has become a very expensive affair instead of the inexpensive thing of 1859, in Democratic hands. These officials render no more, nor better service than when their salaries were much lower. The money, every cent of it, comes from the pockets of the people, in some shape. Has the wages of the laboring man, mechanic, or the return of the farmer for his toil, been increased in proportion to the pay of office-holders? They have not. Thus it has always been with the Republican party. When they get into power they consider offices places of money-making instead of public trusts, hence increase the salaries as well as create new offices. All parties should unite and turn out of power the party which thus violates the faith with the people.

On Thursday last, the centennial anniversary of the capture of Major John Andre was commemorated at Tarrytown, N. Y., with great rejoicing. Ex-Gov. Tilden and Chauncey M. Depew were present and discoursed on the moral of that notable event.

Grant Weidman, of Lebanon county, was nominated for Congress last Friday by the Democrats of the Fourth Pennsylvania district.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The "forlorn hope" of Centre county assembled in convention in the Court House on Tuesday last, and gave undoubted evidence of the demoralization existing in their ranks by the character of their proceedings. It has been an open secret for some time that the party exchequer has been in a depleted condition for weeks past—in fact ever since they exhausted themselves on their torch-light parade in August. Their aim consequently was to nominate a ticket which would at least have a financial status. But in so doing they have sacrificed everything else,—especially all claims to popular support. For Congress they recommended Daniel Rhoads Esq., whose chief claim to support is that he is President of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, and a liberal citizen whose purse strings hang somewhat loosely and would be liable to become even more elastic if touched with the doubtful compliment of a Congressional recommendation. As a politician he has always been a bitter and uncompromising partisan, and the Democrats for whom he has voted even in local contests are few and far between.

If nominated in the district, which is hardly probable, he would be about as easy a man to beat as any in the district, having no strength whatever outside of his own party, and his connection with a railroad corporation tending to alienate the laboring men in his own party.

Not satisfied, however, with this slap at the people in their fight against corporations and monopolies, they next nominated as one of their candidates for the legislature John P. Harris, who will be known to the citizens of our county more prominently as the Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte. What he has ever done to better the interests of the masses, or to benefit the laboring and voting classes we are at loss to know! What special qualifications he would bring into the contest which the people of Pennsylvania are now waging against the corporations and monopolies which are yearly trying to swallow up that virtuous body known as the Pennsylvania Legislature, we are unable to divine! Where he would stand in the contest between the people and the Standard Oil Companies, on the \$4,000,000 steal of the Penn'a. Railroad Co., and the store-order system, does any laboring man or mechanic doubt. His voice on all occasions would be for the corporations and monopolies and against the people. The other candidate nominated for Assembly was W. J. Thompson, of Potter township, a storekeeper and capitalist, who likewise is able to do his little mite towards giving the ticket a financial status.

For District Attorney they also attempted to nominate John B. Linn, Esq., in the vain expectation that he would give their treasury another little "boost," but for some unaccountable reason this part of the slate was smashed. S. D. Ray, Esq., a young lawyer, who is clearly ineligible, (even if there was the shadow of a shade of a chance of his election), as he was only admitted to practice last May, and the law requires that he should have been a practicing attorney for one year, carried off the prize.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of Joseph Devling for County Surveyor—the best nomination on the entire ticket, and the only concession in the entire programme to the "bone and sinew" and the "hardy sons of toil" about whom we hear Republican orators continually prating.

Such is the work of the Republican county convention! Can you laboring men of Centre county support it? Is there any concession or hope or promise of anxiety for your interests in it? Or is it a plain bid for the financial aid and support of the money bags and corporations of Centre county? We fear the Bellefonte managers have overshot the mark, and while tickling the purses of monied men have thrown away and alienated the votes of the masses.

—The funeral cortege which proceeded from the depot at this place yesterday morning to the Hebrew burial ground was for the little two-year-old child of Mr. Ferdinand Loeb, of Sunbury, whose remains were brought to this place for interment.

—We have the finest stock of suits in black diagonal, blue check and other dark good, heavy winter suits. We can show you the largest and best stock in the county and guarantee them 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house.

LYON & Co.
—The front window of Harry J. Lindsey's cigar store has been ornamented with fancy letters explaining the business transacted within.

—Get a durable, substantial business suit at the Philadelphia Branch.