

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, October 14, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

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

ELECTORS.

Henry E. Davis,
George A. Post,
Abram M. Bonion,
John P. Linton,
John S. Miller,
John O. Saxton,
Calvin M. Bower,
James A. J. Buchanan,
Christopher Magee,
Robert M. Gibson,
William B. Donlap,
Harry W. Wilson,
Samuel Griffith,
J. Ross Thompson.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson County.
FOR ATTORNEY 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.

Tuesday's Elections.

Elections were held in the States of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia on Tuesday. The result in Ohio is in favor of the Republicans as was expected and conceded by Democrats. The latest despatches from Indiana indicate the election of Landers and the entire Democratic State ticket. West Virginia elects a Democratic Governor. It is expected that the Democrats will gain Congressmen in Indiana, and in Ohio will carry Republican districts. Owing to the Republican gerrymander in the latter State there will be a change in the delegation in favor of the Republicans. The Republicans gain in the towns in both Ohio and Indiana where the repeaters got in their work, but in the farming districts the Democrats make gains. The result is gratifying to the Democracy and assures the success of Hancock. But with or without Indiana, Hancock will win in November. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, are sure for him, and probably California, Nevada and New Hampshire.

THE Springfield Republican, a candid Republican journal of Massachusetts, sums up the fate of some of the false issues injected into the campaign thus: "Hancock's character came out of the Sherman correspondence untouched; he dismissed the rebel claims with a short letter; Grant's absurd charge that Hancock's official conduct was biased by Presidential ambition is killed by the very source from which it comes. The alleged falsification of the census proves to have been without basis; the charge that the rebel brigadiers are hostile to pensions is met by the record of the enormous vote of pension arrearages."

Up to last week the meanest advocates of sectionalism under the banner of the bloody shirt, were the Republican politicians of Philadelphia. Finding that it could not be a winning card elsewhere, and that this issue of hate had lost its usefulness, and if longer continued might alienate the trade of the South to more liberal marts, they suddenly drop it and raise the standard of hypocrisy. It is now the doctrine of a protective tariff which they propose to advance under the leadership of a free trade candidate for President. Verily, hypocrisy could not go beyond this. The Free Trade Cobden Club to furnish the candidate for the Pennsylvania Protectionists, is decidedly refreshing, and marks a degree of consistency not to be proud of!

Congress.

From all parts of the 20th district we have the most undoubted and conclusive evidence that the Democratic party is rallying earnestly and enthusiastically to the support of Ex-Gov. Curtin. In the excitement of a Presidential year local candidates are apt to be overlooked, but Gov. Curtin is making a thorough canvass of his district, bringing himself face to face with the people, and in every locality in which he appears he is greeted with such demonstrations of favor and enthusiasm as leave no doubt that he will receive the hearty and undivided support of his party at the polls. In the district it is only a question as to whether his majority shall be three thousand or four thousand.

Between Gov. Curtin and the gentleman the Republicans have placed in nomination against him there should be no question in the mind of any Democrat. Gov. Curtin is an able, well-versed and experienced statesman, has a national reputation gained by years of arduous and patriotic service to the country in its greatest time of need when the very life of the government was in peril, and will make a representative that any constituency might well regard with the warmest impulses of pride and admiration. With the Democratic party he is in hearty accord, and has been a prominent figure in all the efforts that have been made for reform in the interests of the people and a pure administration of the affairs of government. He came to the Democratic party in 1872 because he believed it was the only party that could secure to the people of the United States the blessings of popular rule and freedom from the encroachments of a centralization of power that was and is to-day, fast sapping the foundations of Constitutional government as it came to us from our fathers, and robbing the States and the people of their guaranteed rights and liberties.

We have nothing to say against the personal standing and character of the man pitted by the Republicans against Gov. Curtin. But certainly when the relations of the two men to the public are regarded no comparison can be drawn that will not show that Gov. Curtin is an incalculable distance beyond his opponent in ability, fitness, experience and political belief to honestly and truthfully represent the principles that the people of the 20th district wish to see enforced in Congress. Democrats, in voting for a person to represent you in the Congress of the United States, you have a plain duty before you. We know you will not be unmindful of it on election day. Gov. Curtin will be your representative by a majority that will honor him as well as yourselves.

SENATORS BAYARD and Wallace, in their speeches in Philadelphia on last Saturday evening, picked up the gauntlet so airily thrown down by the Republican managers and addressed their remarks to the business men of Pennsylvania. The Delaware Senator in a masterly and logical manner, answered every argument advanced at the recent meeting of Republican business men, while our own Senator took the people into his confidence as he discussed the tariff question in all its bearings and relations. When such men as Bayard and Wallace, who are known as staunch friends of sound currency, safe and legitimate banking and a tariff that will not do violence to any interest in the land, appear upon the hustings to answer the John Welshes and Joseph Whartons who are put forward by Republican necessity to alarm business, the people will generally understand that the danger is not imminent. Wallace represents protection to American industry on the Finance Committee of the Senate, while Bayard is the firm and steadfast advocate of a high standard of financial honor. Business will not allow itself to get panic-stricken so long as such men can be found to answer for Democratic legislation.

Gephart and Murray.

It is most important that the voters of Centre county should take care of their legislative nominees. Without considering either the personal worth, stainless character or exceptional fitness of the gentlemen placed in nomination by the recognized authority of the Democratic party, the great importance of the coming session of the Legislature and its direct bearing upon both National and State interests should spur every Democrat in Centre county to do all in his power to encompass the success of J. P. Gephart and W. A. Murray. Perhaps there never existed greater necessity for Democratic ascendancy in the law-making branch of the State government than now. The debauchery and crime which follow obediently in the wake of Republican domination has deservedly made the very name of the Pennsylvania Legislature a hissing and a reproach. When sickening corruption and venality held high carnival in the halls of legislation, and men, whose reputations were considered unassailable, yielded to the tempter and drank deep from the cup of personal gain, our honored representatives came forth from the fiery furnace of trial, without fear and without reproach. Every consideration of public concern demands their election, and the voters of Centre county will be untrue to themselves and forgetful of their real interests if they fail to cordially and earnestly support Messrs. Gephart and Murray. They have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting, and considering the peculiar relations that John P. Harris and W. J. Thompson bear to the material interests of the people, it is best to keep them as far removed as possible from contamination with what these aristocratic representatives of Republican exclusiveness might call—the masses. Our Republican friends have only followed their governing instincts by placing in nomination these very clever gentlemen. We simply recall the truth of history when we say that the Republican party have ever been careless of the interests of the people, and we are certain that in all our county there can not be found two men who are less interested and acquainted with the necessities of the people, than John P. Harris and Wm. J. Thompson.

Significant Figures.

3329

marks the Credit Mobilier perjury,

\$5,000

the De Golyer bribe,

7 to 8

the consummation of the fraud prepared by Garfield and his pals at New Orleans, and ratified by Garfield and his seven associates in the capitol at Washington, stamping

Fraud

in indelible characters upon the last Republican to occupy the Presidential office.

THE candidate set up in opposition to Gov. Curtin by the Republican Congressional Conference of the 20th district, which met at Lock Haven on Friday last, is Thomas H. Murray, Esq., of Clearfield. Mr. Murray is a lawyer by profession and a man of some ability. He is a bitter and malignant politician and should not command a single Democratic vote in the district. His speeches are extreme in radicalism—the bloody shirt, ridicule of the South and vile abuse of Democrats being the burthen of all he utters. At Lock Haven, and also at Bellefonte, he had the monstrous audacity to compare Gen. Hancock, the hero and the patriot, to Benedict Arnold, the traitor of the Revolution, and a man capable in a public speech of an outrage so insulting to decency and intelligence should be remembered and treated accordingly at the ballot box. Mr. Murray will not represent the 20th district in Congress.

Garfield and the Election Laws.

One of the most eloquent and telling speeches ever made by Gen. Garfield in Congress, remarks the Washington Post, was his caustic review and scathing condemnation of the election law which the Administration is preparing to use in his interest. General Garfield frankly admitted that it was a partisan enactment; that, while purporting to be in the interest of justice, it was in the interest of the party in power. He proposed to make it non-partisan, and the Democratic majority, desiring only common fairness, cheerfully acceded to his suggestions. Gen. Garfield said: "Let us have the Federal officials who are to surround the polls selected from both parties and appointed by the Judiciary, so that they cannot exert all their influence on one side."

The Democrats in both Houses of Congress commended the proposition and put it into a bill. Mr. Hayes, in obedience to the demands of the Radical element of his party, vetoed this suggestion, on the ground that it was a rider to an Appropriation bill. The Democrats sent it back to the White House, solitary and alone, neither riding nor ridden, and Mr. Hayes vetoed it again. He professed to find reasons for this high-handed, unprecedented and unwarranted use, in abuse, of the kingly prerogative of his stolen office. But there was not a man in Congress, or in any intelligent community, who did not know that the reason assigned by General Garfield for amending the law—the fact that it was a Republican election machine—was the sole cause of Mr. Hayes' determination to keep that infamous statute unaltered. These are the facts in relation to the Federal election law under which the right of self-government has been trodden under foot for years past. The statute is covered all over with General Garfield's emphatic condemnation. It is a Republican device to enable the minority to keep on top. But the majority will not be put down this time. All who are entitled to vote must and will deposit their ballots, and woe betide the men who try to impede a fair election in any State.

DEMOCRATS, whenever Republicans talk to you about the tariff, and ask you to vote for Garfield on the ground that he is a tariff man and in favor of protection, call their attention to the following facts in his record as a member of Congress: In 1866 he made a speech in favor of the British free trade system of collecting import duties from a few articles as possible, including, however, such articles as tea, coffee and sugar. It was in consideration of the doctrines advocated in this speech that Mr. Garfield was made an honorary member of the British Cobden Club.

In 1870 he said in a discussion with Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, upon the question of the tariff that "As an abstract theory of political economy free trade has many advocates 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."

In 1870 he voted to reduce the duty on pig iron from \$9 per ton to \$7 per ton, which was a direct vote against protection and the iron producers of Pennsylvania.

In 1871, he voted for a joint resolution which passed the house of representatives providing that after its passage no tax or duty should be levied or collected on foreign coal.

In 1872, he voted against the proposition to place tea and coffee upon the free list, and in the same year voted for a ten per cent. reduction upon wool, iron and steel, and upon all manufactures of iron and steel.

This is the record. Read it, and then say whether Garfield should be classed as a protectionist or a free trader.

Democratic Pension Record.

It is a principle with the Radical party that pensions are an act of sovereign gratuity by the government. The Democrats believe that pensions are not a gratuity to the soldier, but a debt due him from the government. Hence the difference between the two parties in dealing with pensioners. The Democratic position is infinitely the most liberal. As an indication, note the following record of the brief period during which they have had control of Congress:

1st. By act of August 15, 1876, pensioners were allowed, whenever needed, artificial limbs or commutation therefor, at expiration of every five years, and the necessary transportation free to have such limbs fitted.

2d. By act of March 9, 1878, the pensioners of the war of 1812 and their widows were all allowed the sum of \$8.00 per month.

3d. By act of June 3, 1878, pensioners who had lost both feet, both hands or sight of both eyes were allowed and raised to \$72.00 per month.

4th. By act of March 3, 1860, all pensioners were secured arrearages of pension to date from the time of wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service.

5th. By act of March 1, 1879, soldiers who were deprived of their pensions by reason of being in the civil service of the United States were under said act allowed their pensions.

6th. By act of March 3, 1879, the act of June 7, 1878, was extended so as to include all soldiers and sailors, who lost both feet, both hands or sight of both eyes, which entitled all such soldiers to \$72.00 per month.

7th. By act of March 3, 1879, all pensioners, either on the rolls, or thereafter put on, for amputation of leg at hip joint were allowed a monthly pension of \$37.50.

The lower branch of Congress became Democratic in 1875, and the Senate in 1879, and the above are the seven acts as they appear from the records of a Democratic Congress, for and in favor of the pensioned soldier, during and since the year 1876.

GRANT'S silly talk about Gen. Hancock, through the medium of the Rev. C. H. Fowler, is receiving about the same fate that followed all the other attempts to discredit the public or private record of the Democratic candidate for President—total failure to obtain the political capital desired, but positive disgrace and discomfiture to the parties seeking it. After the experience of the New York Tribune and other stalwart papers in demanding the private letter of Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman, one would have supposed that even Grant, in an after dinner interview with a besotted preacher, might have been more discreet. Trying to belittle a man whose intellectual endowments the flower of his party had already tested and whose character as a soldier and officer they found to be impregnable in its purity and patriotism, Gen. Grant only exhibited his own intellectual littleness and dishonor as a soldier, without adding anything to his party to avert the doom which awaits it. This interview has called out the correspondence between Grant as General of the Army and Hancock as the General in command of the 5th Department at New Orleans, which certainly reflects no marked credit upon the former, nor does it detract from the well-earned fame or statesmanship of the latter. If the Republicans are satisfied with this contribution of Grant to the campaign, the Democracy may be equally satisfied that there was a rollicking preacher on hand, possessed of more zeal than discretion, to place his crazy criticism upon record.

THE bloody shirt being no longer available as a party issue, our Republican friends have discarded it, and taken to hard lying as a substitute. One of the orators on a recent occasion, we understand, asserted broadly that the soldiers in the late rebellion from the North, with very few exceptions, were Republicans, and that the Democrats who were present in that unpleasantness, and so unfortunate as to fall in battle, "were all shot in the back." The fellow who is credited with making this assertion could not speak from personal observation, for during the entire period of the war, though he was a healthy, able-bodied young man, no power could have forced him within fifty miles of a battle field. But it is common for those who know least of battles to prate the most about them.

THE pistol is becoming a recognized instrument of political warfare in Indiana. The shooting last week of Sheriff McCorkle, at Shelbyville, by a Republican rough, is evidence of that fact. Had the same thing occurred in the South the changes rung upon Southern barbarism and the shot gun by Republican spouters and editors, from now until the November election, would be without limit.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—There are goods at the Philadelphia Branch store that will suit everybody.

—The ladies of Howard have presented the Hancock Club, of that place, with a beautiful flag, which is rendered doubly valuable because it is the production of the ladies' own skillful fingers.

—A brilliant wedding between a handsome and wealthy young lady of Snow Shoe, this county, and a young gentleman of Harrisburg, will occur at the former place to-day. Next week we will have the pleasure of announcing the names of the contracting parties.

—A frame dwelling house situated along the side of the mountain in the vicinity of the toll gate, between this place and Milesburg, caught fire on Saturday from an over-heated stove pipe protruding through the roof and was burned with most of its contents to the ground. Because of its elevated position it was found impossible to reach the house with a sufficient supply of water to produce any effect. The building was owned and occupied by Mr. Andrew Emmel.

—Mr. Isaac S. Frain, one of Marion township's enterprising citizens, made a visit to Canada last fall, where he purchased a large number of the excellent sheep for which the Queen's dominion is so famous. His success at that time was so satisfactory that he has determined to repeat his visit and will start next week on a similar errand. Those desiring to add a few thorough-bred sheep to their present flock should await the return of Mr. Frain as he will be able to supply them with the very best to be procured in the world.

—Fearful lest the good people of Bellefonte might not know of his august and imposing presence in their midst, Old Frenchy duly announced in the Morning News of Tuesday that he is on hand. He makes his arrival public by loud and scurrilous abuse of one of our citizens in the columns of the News—a journal to which he is an important and valuable *attache*, both in its editorial and local departments. It is to be hoped that Old Frenchy supplied himself during his absence with a supply of *perforation* that will last, at least, until after the November election, and that there will therefore be no further occasion for his absence until then.

—Under the caption of "A Model Veteran" the Morning News of last Tuesday was guilty of an outrageous wrong to Mr. Emanuel Noll, of Boggs township. Before giving publicity to the foul charge made against Mr. Noll by some petty, malignant political partisan, willing to injure his neighbor to gain a small party advantage, the editor would have done well to inquire into its truth. Fortunately Emanuel Noll stands prepared to vindicate himself to the complete satisfaction of any one who will examine his discharge papers. He served two enlistments in the army—the first being for nine months in the 11st Pennsylvania regiment and the second in the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry. While in the latter regiment he participated with it in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged from Cold Harbor in 1864 to Lee's surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865, and yet, because an unfortunate circumstance, after there was no longer an armed foe in Virginia, placed him for a short time in a false position, he must be libelled for the sole reason that he prefers to be a Democrat and is not ashamed to show the fact by parading in Democratic processions.

DEATH IN A THRESHING MACHINE.—John A. Buck, son of Mr. David Buck, of near Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, met his death on Thursday of last week in a very horrible manner, of which Monday's issue of the Daily News gives the following account: "Mr. Buck had had on his premises for several days past a ten-horse power threshing machine, and at the time of the accident his son was engaged in pitching wheat from a mow to the men below to be fed into the thrasher. Whether he attempted to jump to the floor, or approached too near the edge of the mow and slipped off, it is not known. The men heard a cry, and on looking up were horrified to see him descend feet foremost into the mouth of the separator. As the machinery was running at full speed it was useless to attempt to save him, and the unfortunate man met a terrible and almost instant death. The lower part of his body, up to his waist, was actually torn into shreds and distributed through the machinery, making a spectacle both ghastly and shocking to look upon."