

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. I.

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The Centre Democrat.

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

Thursday Morning, July 3, 1879.

State Democratic Convention.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.
H. L. DIEFFENBACH, Secretary.
P. J. PERRO, Secretary.
P. C. HAMMER, Secretary.

The Democrat

has now been in existence six months, and still exists, with sufficient vitality to allow our kind friends to extend its life another term. How far we have met the expectations of the public, we will not discuss at present, but we have endeavored to present them a readable, and to the extent of our ability, an instructive paper, free from anything offensive to render it an unwelcome visitor to the family circle.

The price of the publication was placed at the lowest possible amount for advance payment, \$1.50; \$2.00 if not in advance. We state this now, that there may be no misunderstanding in the future.

We have been requested by Mr. Fortney, the Chairman of the County Committee, to announce that the Democratic Conference of this, the 34th Senatorial District, will meet at this place, on Saturday next, 5th instant, to elect a Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention.

The Canadian government have engaged farmers at fixed salaries, to instruct the Indians in agriculture. This is much better than the United States system, which sends out thieves to corrupt and rob them.

An exchange says that Mrs. Hull, who was recently murdered, seems to have been one of those vulgar women who wear on all occasions large quantities of showy jewelry. An ignorant negro servant, dazzled by this display, crept into her bed room, and to avoid discovery, choked her to death. After all, the brilliant turn out to be paste, the gold tinsel, and the foolish woman has returned to her native dust, whither the negro will soon follow her.

A REPUBLICAN paper claims that Mr. Hayes' approval of the army bill disposes of the bayonet issue. Not at all. The law authorizing the outrage, passed under the Grant administration, is still in existence by the veto of the fraud and the votes of the Republican members. It is only rendered inoperative by the refusal of Congress to appropriate funds from the treasury to pay the soldiers, for services at the polls. The issue will continue to exist until the infamous law is wiped from the statute book. The people of the United States will not down while a law exists that will permit a White House tyrant or fraud to menace them at the polls, when in the enjoyment of their natural and inestimable right of free suffrage.

WHEN Mr. Garfield, says the Washington Post, as a member of the Electoral commission, desired to assist his associate conspirators in the consummation of the theft of the Presidency, he subscribed to a theory of states rights which made the general government a mere instrument to execute the decree of a State without inquiry as to the genuine or spurious character of such alleged decree. Now, when Mr. Garfield desires to inspire a veto by the usurper whom he helped to place in the White House, he finds no words to express his contempt for the arrogance of a State that demands the right to superintend its own elections. There is no other American statesman who shifts his position and re-adjusts his principles with greater facility than Mr. Garfield.

What of Ohio?

The key-note of the coming political campaign in Ohio was sounded at Columbus, on last Thursday evening, by Gen. Thomas Ewing, the gallant standard bearer in the contest, in a speech which he made in response to a serenade. He presented the issues upon which the battle is to be fought in a terse, vigorous and eloquent manner that left no one who heard his ringing sentences to doubt where he stands upon all the questions that now divide the political parties of the country. He concluded a brief review of the centralizing tendencies of the Republican party as follows:

"In every government, everywhere, there are two great opposing forces—the force proceeding openly from the masses, tending to equality of rights and the forces proceeding secretly from the few tending to exemption, favoritism and class rule. The one aims at government by and for the whole people; the other by and for a class. The one to rule by manhood, the other by money. In our Republic these opposing forces have always been at work molding and controlling the action of parties. The Democratic party, founded by Jefferson, the inspired apostle of liberty, has generally throughout its history been the exponent of the sentiments and the champion of the interests of the masses; while the Federal party strongly favored policies tending to centralization, favoritism and class rule. But never in the history of our Government have the principles and methods opposed to true Democracy been so boldly and powerfully maintained as by the Republican party in the past twelve years. Its long and firm hold of rapidly expanding power and the enormous growth of concentrated wealth have developed and ripened the forces inimical to popular government until now, having reduced the laboring masses almost to pauperism, having stripped the middle classes of a large share of their wealth, having learned how to exact enormous tribute from corporations it has enriched by unjust legislation, it seeks by corruption to bribe and by force to overawe the electors, and to perpetuate its power in utter contempt of the Constitution and of the free and unbought suffrages of the people."

These are words of truth. They are words of momentous import, and should convey a warning to be heeded by the masses of the people if they hope long to enjoy the blessings of free government. This party of the few against the many; this party of Federalism against the Democracy of Jefferson; this party of centralized power; this party of opposition to the principle of home rule, must be shorn of its power, as were the Federalists of old, or our boasted freedom will soon become a mockery and a reproach. In this contest of opposite policies it is encouraging to know that Tom Ewing and the Ohio Democracy have taken so firm a stand. They promise to fight the dangerous political heresies, so boldly avowed by the opposition, with vigor and determination, and with the right so clearly on their side the result cannot be doubtful.

EXCEPT by a few carping and captious malcontents, it is conceded that the Hon. William A. Wallace is the ablest and most efficient representative the Democracy of Pennsylvania has had in the United States Senate since the days of James Buchanan. In practical statesmanship, ability, industry and power as a debater, Mr. Wallace stands to-day high up in the front rank of Senators. Since the extra session began his services have been invaluable to his party and the country. No labor has been too great for him to undertake, and in the actual work of the session, it is safe to say he has borne far more than his share. Thanks from his Democratic constituents are his due, and they should be tendered freely and unhesitatingly.

MILITARY subordination to civil power, is the great victory won by the Democrats of Congress, in their fight with the stalwart Republicans and the fraudulent Executive. The National treasury cannot again be used as an election fund, to plant the bayonet at the polls, to influence Republican victory.

CONGRESS adjourned on Tuesday, and Mr. Hayes, believing that "discretion is the better part of valor," has wisely concluded not to call another extra session.

ONE of the most solemn organs of the Republican party, says the Washington Post, gravely asserts that "President Hayes did nothing whatever to secure his present position; he had no part in choosing the high court which determined the claims of the two candidates, and he did not emerge from the dignified seclusion of his distant home until the court had decided in his favor." Suppose all that were true, though no sensible person will concede it, it still remains a fact that he took the place to which he knew and had admitted that his competitor was elected; that he had no sooner got warm in his stolen seat of power than he began to parcel out offices among the men whose crimes had made his installation possible; that he continued this work until all the tide thieves, big and little, had been paid, and that he has used the authority of the office thus obtained and thus paid for in a way calculated to excite the bitterest animosity of a majority of his fellow citizens, even if they believed he had been honestly elected. All these undeniable facts fully explain the feelings of the insulted people towards Mr. Hayes. It was quite enough that he came in through fraud, but his conduct in the usurped place has constantly tended to aggravate the original outrage, and render intolerable that which, under any circumstances, would have been a severe test of toleration.

THE bill appropriating \$600,000 for the expenses of Federal marshals, passed by Congress last week, was returned by Mr. Hayes with a veto. For all the necessary and legitimate purposes of the public service this amount was admitted to be ample for the pay of these officials. The only fault that Mr. Hayes could find with the bill have relation to the use of deputy marshals at the elections, and that it prohibits the government from making any contract or assuming any liability for their future payment until an appropriation shall have been made by law. These provisions were designed to stop the employment of the rascals, repeaters and ballot stuffers that make the elections in many of our cities a farce and a disgrace. After this veto Mr. Hayes had the cheek to make a pitiful appeal to Congress to pass the bill without these prohibitory clauses. The representatives of the people, however, were decided in their refusal to comply with his wishes, and, with the adjournment on Tuesday, are now prepared to go before the country on the issue thus joined.

TO-MORROW is the 103d anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. At many points throughout the United States, North and South East and West, the day will be observed with imposing and patriotic ceremonies. The "Stars and Stripes" will be flung out to catch the earliest morning breeze, cannon will roar in clamorous salutation, pyrotechnics add their annual contribution to the patriotic impulses of the day and orators entrance listening crowds as they depict in glowing words the growth, glory and greatness of our country. Well, the Fourth comes but once a year, and its grand memories must never be permitted to slumber. It is a day in which the largest latitude for the display of patriotism must be allowed to man, woman and youth, and good nature should prevail with all. Hurrah! for the Fourth of July!

THE New York Tribune has started a story, which is receiving an extensive circulation, that Mr. Tilden now entertains a serious notion of running for Governor of New York this fall. The Tribune, however, has of late earned a reputation for reckless and unscrupulous mendacity that causes the truth of its statements to be largely discounted. Anything it may say about Mr. Tilden should especially be taken with several grains of salt.

THE quinine monopoly receives a severe blow in the closing hours of Congress. For years the tariff dues upon quinine have been so high as to be practically prohibitory, and just before the adjournment a bill was passed placing it upon the free list of imports. Should Mr. Hayes approve the bill there will be competition and this useful medicine will come down to a reasonable price.

THE bill appropriating money to pay letter carriers was signed by the President on Monday. That law allows from the date of its passage \$1,000 per annum to two-thirds of the carriers in first-class cities, \$850 per year to the carriers in second-class cities and \$800 per annum to the remainder.

AS WE go to press a few preparations towards the observance of the "day we celebrate" are evident in the wires being stretched from house to house for the purpose of displaying the stars and stripes and other appropriate emblems.

THE Democratic State convention of Maine met at Bangor on Monday and renominated Gov. Garcelon as their candidate for governor.

About Tilden.

A remarkable communication, signed by Mr. John F. Mines, of Utica, N. Y., appeared in the New York World. It professes to give some inside history of the closing acts of General Grant's Administration, and sets forth with minuteness of detail the plans which had been arranged to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Tilden. The authority Mr. Mines quotes is General Stewart L. Woodford, who was appointed United States District Attorney at New York by General Grant just before his term of office expired. It was a surprise to General Woodford's friends that he accepted the office, but the General now explains his action by saying that it was by special request of General Grant, who told him that he feared an attempt would be made to seat Tilden by a great popular uprising, and he wanted a man in the place who would not scruple to crush a mob. General Woodford says: "I believe that during the month that closed the Administration of Grant and opened that of Hayes the country stood on the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through, and it would have drenched the whole North in blood." He further declares his belief that a plan to inaugurate Tilden existed in New York, and says: "My plans were all laid systematically. We had quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. Had Tilden attempted to have carried out his coup d'etat and had himself inaugurated on the City Hall steps, my orders and intentions were to seize him at once under a warrant charging him with treason, to convey him secretly and securely on board a Government vessel lying in East river, and ship him to Fort Adams or some other secure point where he could undergo his trial. . . . While I was in Washington I made arrangements with Robeson not only to secure Tilden, but to overawe the mob and shell them out if necessary." The General further states that the Custom House and Sub-Treasury were prepared for resistance; that troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry and in New York harbor; that Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other military men were outspoken in their opinion that the army ought to be used for repressive measures, though Sherman frankly expressed some doubts in respect to the Democratic tendencies of the rank and file. Grant had determined to use every soldier, sailor and gun at his command to put down anything like a Democratic rebellion. General Woodford is possibly right when he says that "if it had been anybody but Grant who stood in the way Tilden might have been inaugurated and gotten possession of the revenues in spite of Congress and the Electoral Commission;" but he is probably more nearly correct when he says Tilden's "natural timidity and irresolution" held him back.

SEVEN thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars is the precise amount paid for the services of Republican repeaters in the disguise of deputy marshals at the election in Philadelphia last year. Marshal Kerns has sworn that the election law under which the deputies are appointed is not required for the protection of the ballot box, and Congress has made no appropriation for their payment. Hereafter the deputy marshals must be paid out of the radical corruption fund. They will never get a dollar for their infamous party services out of the public treasury as long as the Democrats have a majority in either branch of Congress.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE Prohibitory State Committee met Monday afternoon and adopted an address to the voters of Massachusetts denouncing all laws that favor the liquor traffic and urging thorough organization in support of absolute prohibition.

The Model Church.

BY E. F. TAYLOR.

Well, wife, I've found the model church; I worshiped there today.
It made me think of good old times, before my hairs were gray.
The month's house was fixed up more than they were years ago.
But then I felt when I went in, it wasn't built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me 'way back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf as well as old and poor.
He must have been a Christian, for he led me boldly through
The long aisle of that crowded church to find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the organ—it had the old-time ring;
The preacher said, with trumpet voice, "Let all the people sing!"
The tune was "Coronation," and the music upward rolled,
Till I thought I heard the angels strikin' all the harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away, my spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, tremblin' voice with that melodious choir.
And sang, as in youthful days, "Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem and crown Him Lord of all!"

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore.
I almost want to lay aside this weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port forever from the storm.

The preacher? Well, I can't just tell all that the power has done.
I know it wasn't written; I know it wasn't read;
He hadn't time to read it, for the lightin' of his eye
Went passin' 'long from pew to pew, nor passed a sin-ner by.

The sermon wasn't flowery, 'twas simple gospel truth;
It fitted just old men like me, it fitted hopeful youth.
'Twas full of consolation for weary hearts that bleed;
'Twas full of invitations to Christ and not to greed.

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences down on the finest pews;
And though I can't see very well—I saw the falling tear,
That told me hell was some way off, and heaven very near.

How swift the golden moments fled within that holy place;
How brightly beamed the light of heaven from every happy face!
Again I longed for that sweet time when friend shall meet with friend;
When congregations never break up, and Sabbaths have no end.

I hope to meet that minister—the congregation, too—in
The dear home beyond the skies that shine from
Heaven's blue.
I don't need to remember, beyond life's evening gray,
The happy hour of worship in that model church to-day.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought, the victory be won;
The shinin' goal is just ahead, the race is nearly run!
O'er the river we are nearin' they are thringin' to the shore,
To shout our safe arrival where the weary weep no more.

GENERAL NEWS.

Burglars are plying their vocation at Lock Haven and Mill Hall.

Great distress is reported in the west of Ireland on account of the continued rains.

It is affirmed that gold has been discovered at Glen Riddle, fifteen miles from Philadelphia.

A number of cattle en route for England died in the cars at Montreal from jamming and excessive heat.

The silk factory at Pittston is running on large orders, and the proprietors advertise for two hundred hands.

The Pine Iron Works at Reading are now running regularly and to their full capacity for the first time since 1873.

Lieutenant Henry M. McCawley, of Company I, Thirteenth infantry, shot himself through the head Monday afternoon at Atlanta, Ga.

The giant powder magazine at Mowbray's nitro-glycerine works, North Adams, Mass., exploded Monday afternoon, killing Jack Pierce and William Lang.

In Johnstown on Thursday a fourteen months old child was set upon by a rooster and so severely pecked and struck by the bird's spurs that it was seriously injured.

William Stoneback, a brakeman on a freight train running on the Lehigh Valley railroad, was struck by a bridge at Hokenaqua, at noon Monday, and instantly killed.

The Ohio Democratic State Committee has decided to formally open the campaign early in August with speeches by Pendleton, Thurman, Ewing, Steadman and others.

It is rumored in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, that the extensive iron works of Messrs. Shoener & Allen, at that place, have been leased by the Philadelphia and Reading Road.

The nineteenth annual struggle in the aquatic race between Harvard and Yale colleges, on Friday last, at New London, Conn., resulted in victory for the Harvard boat club. Time 22.15.

At a meeting of nail manufacturers held at Wheeling, W. Va., Monday afternoon the price of nails was advanced to \$2.10 card rates, which is equivalent to an advance of ten cents per keg on the present card.

A Paris dispatch to the London Standard states that Prince Jerome Napoleon will publish a manifesto after the funeral of the Prince Imperial urging all Bonapartists to submit to the Republic and that he has already assured President Grevy.

Friday morning last, about 8 o'clock, a tremendous boiler explosion took place in the large saw mill and planing establishment operated by A. Witts & Son, on the east side of Front street, Philadelphia. Several persons were killed and the surrounding property injured.

It has leaked out at St. Louis, Mo., that in settling the accounts of the defunct Southwestern Railway Association the discovery was made that the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad had failed to report to the pool officer some \$92,000 received from freight traffic. The Secretary has been ordered to make out bills and proceed to collect them. Considerable indignation is expressed here among the Western railroad men over the transaction.

James Gordon Bennett's ship, Jennette, Lieutenant DeLong commander, bound on an exploring expedition to the North Pole, is now prepared to sail from the port of San Francisco.

L'Espe, the organ of M. Rouher, of Paris, makes the following declaration: "Prince Jerome Napoleon is recognized as the chief of the Napoleonic dynasty and consequently the chief of the Bonapartist party. He cannot fail to receive resolute and devoted support of all faithful to the Empire." This declaration is made by the advice of M. Rouher, but it is doubtful whether all the Imperialists will rally around Prince Jerome, who will probably continue to maintain his silent attitude.

The troops with the Prince Imperial when killed declare, in contradiction of Lieutenant Carris' statement, that the survivors galloped two or three miles without stopping. The correspondent says the Quartermaster General disobeyed Lord Chelmsford's orders by sending the Prince on a dangerous expedition, and the escort of which deserted its duty. In the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature. The troop ship Oriento, with the body of the Prince, is expected to reach England on the 9th of July.

The wife of Postmaster John B. Pearce, of Bristol, Rhode Island, has been regarded as partially insane for some time. A few weeks ago she shot her husband in the head while he slept. Monday last when Mr. Pearce went to dinner he found the doors of his house fastened. He forced an entrance, and going to a chamber found Mrs. Pearce in bed wrapped in flames. It appears that she had saturated the bedclothing with kerosene, laid down and set the bed on fire. The fire was extinguished, but Mrs. Pearce was so badly burned that she cannot survive.

The completion of the Sutro tunnel in Nevada, was celebrated on Monday. After ten years of ceaseless labor day and night and an expenditure of \$6,000,000 the powerful engine of the combination shaft of the Hale & Norcross and Savage mines was started up that morning at precisely 6 o'clock, discharging water into the Sutro tunnel, at the mouth of which it made its appearance in one hour and twenty minutes, showing a temperature of 101 degrees, which gradually increased to 118 degrees. In eight hours the water in the long drowned out mines was lowered one hundred feet. Everything worked well. The success of the great engineering work surpasses all expectations.

Wade Hampton on the South.

WHAT HIS SECTION DOES AND DOES NOT WANT.

From a Late Interview in a New York Paper.
I think the Southern people are in accord with the views I expressed in the Senate, and they will be generally adopted. Judging from the letters I have received and the Southern men I have seen, I can safely say I believe they are in full accord with my views. The South is eminently conservative, and has always been so. It wants to be quiet, and does not want to be the victim nor the mover in anything that will create trouble or mistrust. As to the laws permitting the presence of troops at the polls, they were war measures, and all wish them repealed. I would never have delivered the speech I did but for a speech of Mr. Thurman's some time ago, in which he denied, and truthfully denied, the charge that the South was dictating the policy of the Democratic party. If the Northern papers would try to get at the true disposition of the Southern people, it would promote reconciliation. I know that they have sent able correspondents through the South, many of whom I have met and whose correspondence I have read. But I do not think they have seen with impartial eyes. They have felt constrained to write to suit the politics of the papers they represented. I refer as much to the correspondents of the Democratic press as of the Republican. At least, they have mistaken the true feeling of the South. It did not attempt to secede for war, and it does not follow that, because it did not succeed in leaving the Union, it still wishes to injure it. This is the only country the Southern people now have, and they wish to make it as great and prosperous as possible. The South ought to be credited with having prevented a war in 1876, when the whole country was at fever heat over the Presidential election. A gun fired in South Carolina then would have precipitated a general war. The South is stronger to-day than in 1860. There is no feeling of timidity actuating her present policy. There is no desire for another war. The South wants peace. This I know to be the feeling of the whole people there. I want to see the country settled and quiet, and say only object in going to Congress was to help bring it about.

LEN PORTRAIT OF POPE LEO.—Pope Leo XIII is tall and spare, with a patrician air. He has a fine head, crowned with white hair, strongly marked features, the aspect of an ascetic, with something marble-like in the general appearance of the figure. His face is lighted by a piercing look, and his smile is very winning. His voice is sonorous, not so mellow as Pope Pius's, but more powerful. Though he is moderate in his opinions he does not lack firmness.