

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

Thursday Morning, July 31, 1879.

Democratic State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR, Allegheny county.

GEN. BUTLER has formally placed himself in the hands of his friends as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He will be the candidate of the reformers, and promises to make the canvas a lively one.

THE Hon. Hendrick B. Wright is now on his travels, with his Congressional committee, to investigate "Industry and Trade." The committee were to have a meeting at Chicago on Monday last to take testimony, and propose to continue to do so in all the principal business marts on the route to California.

In one of his speeches to the people of Maine, John Sherman has the cheek to talk about economy in the public expenditures, and on that score claim great credit for the administration of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Sherman, however, forgot to tell his hearers how economical it is for a stalwart politician of the present day to junket along the Atlantic coast in a Government revenue cutter at the expense of the people.

THE Washington Post suggests to Mr. Hayes the propriety of organizing a Court of Inquiry to determine both the positive and relative honors accruing to Mr. Foster and Mr. Blaine for the services of their respective substitutes in the Union army, during the war of the rebellion. An inquiry of this kind might develop valuable political capital to the former as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and to the latter as a candidate for President, of which they are in much need—the bloody shirt being no longer an available factor.

THE Hon. John Welsh has sent in his resignation as Minister to England. This is to be regretted, as Mr. Welsh is an able and creditable representative, and one of the few members of the diplomatic corps, who did not earn his position by participation in the Presidential fraud. The reasons for the resignation are not reported. Who is to be the successor, will be the absorbing question in loyal circles. Pennsylvania would, of course, offer Hartranft, but he is provided for and cannot be spared from the Philadelphia post-office. It might be given to Quay instead of the War Department, and Don and his party made to boom for Sherman all the same.

In one of the resolutions of the platform adopted by the late Republican State Convention, a most pitiful call is made upon the "veteran soldiers of the Union" to resent the removal of their wounded companions from office by the Democratic congress, notwithstanding the fact that this same Democratic congress has more wounded soldiers of the Union on its pay rolls than ever a previous Republican congress had. While upon this subject of the expulsion of wounded soldiers from office, would it not, at the same time, have been as well for these indignant gentlemen of the Republican convention to turn their attention a little nearer home than Washington, and give vent to a small portion of their hot wrath upon the late removal of Robert Beatty, a one-legged hero of the war for the Union, from a clerkship in the State Department at Harrisburg. Mr. Beatty was removed to make way for a stay-at-home-during-the-war who must be provided with a place, for no other reason in the world than because he happens to be a favorite and henchman of Boss Quay. Out upon such glaring hypocrisy!

The Republican Platform.

In another column we publish the resolutions adopted at the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 23rd instant, and which constitute the platform of the Republican party of Pennsylvania for the coming campaign. We publish this document that our readers may read and fully judge for themselves how much truth and honesty there is in these official utterances of the leaders of the Republican party. Our neighbor of the *Republican* spent nearly two columns last week in misrepresentation of the Democratic platform and yet refused to permit his readers to see it and judge for themselves. It is by keeping the average Republican voter in ignorance of the actual sayings and doings of the Democracy that the managers of that party expect to keep alive the passions and prejudices engendered by the war, and thereby hold the mass of their followers to the support of doctrines and policies at war with the best interests of the whole people. On the other hand, the Democracy appeals to the intelligence of the voters and is anxious for its members to see and know what the radical managers are saying and doing. The platform is so very long and contains so many gratuitous and false statements that it would occupy entirely too much space to attempt to point them all out in a single article. We shall take up these resolutions one by one and dissect them during the campaign. The first resolution reads as follows:

"First. The Republican party again forced to stand forward for the defence of human rights after a struggle lasting through a generation, finds itself confronted with the same foes of Federal unity, political freedom and national honor, which it has so often overthrown in civil contests and armed conflict."

The amount of impudence and falsehood contained in this one resolution is almost beyond description. The assumption that the present radical party and the army which fought the battles of the Union are one and the same, or that the Democratic party and the Confederate army are the same organization is as far from the truth as it is possible to get. Not one in ten of the delegates in the late radical convention was ever in the army. Not one in fifty of them ever acquired any reputation as a soldier. Not one in ten of the entire Republican party of Pennsylvania or of the Union was ever in the army. The Republican party of to-day has not among its list of voters one-half of the living officers and men of the Union army. A large majority of all the officers who were real soldiers and made honorable reputations for themselves, and who, when the war was over, retired into the ranks of citizens, have left that party. There is scarcely a reputable officer of standing who has not been kept in public office, or who is not a candidate for political preference, who belongs to the stalwarts to-day. It is true that the great army of shoddy contractors, and camp-followers, still adhere to the radicals. We know of no instance where a mule contractor or an army thief of any kind has left them.

The majority of Lincoln's cabinet left the party before they died. The leading, controlling men of the Republican party during the war, in each State in the Union, have forsaken the fortunes of the organization now controlled by the stalwarts. On the other hand, they have the Longstreets, the Mosbys, the Ackermans, the Keys, and all the guerillas and skulkers of the rebel army shouting vociferously for loyalty and the stalwarts.

Their struggle for "Federal unity" is good. They are now and ever have been the foes of "Federal unity," and instead of it desire "National consolidation." The "political freedom," they have fought for, was manifested in the mobbing of Democratic newspapers, military arrests of civilians for expressing political opinions, trying civilians by courts martial, and other like devices. Their conflicts in

support of the "National honor" was in the scheme to impeach and depose President Johnson, whom no one of them now alleges was guilty of any violation of his duty or the law; the acquittal of Belknap and Babcock, whom they all admit were guilty; the protection of Minister Seward in peculation and corruption; the *credit mobilier* fiasco, and the electoral commission outrage by which they stole the Presidency.

When a party has been in absolute control of all departments of the government for a generation—with two-thirds majorities in both houses of Congress and control of three-fourths of the State governments, so as to enable them to adopt any amendments to the constitution they might propose—why have they not entrenched "human rights" so securely that they should be secure even from the people themselves? But the truth is, so long as there is a public office to fill or a dollar of public money to steal, this "struggle for human rights" with them will go on.

THE Republicans, eager to find an excuse for the revolutionary position of their leaders in Congress in efforts to clothe the National government with unwarranted and dangerous power, say that the war obliterated State Rights. How, they do not inform us, only that it put down secession. Well, it did put down secession, and there are probably but few persons now living who regret that it did so. But secession was not a State right under the reservations of the Constitution. It was an attempt at revolution, and its suppression can have no weight nor give any force to the declaration that the "war obliterated state rights." If the Federal power succeed in incorporating this idea into our system of government, consolidation will be a reality; the sovereignty of the States in all matters not delegated to the Federal government, a thing of the past, and State laws a nullity whenever the Federal Executive may so proclaim them. But did the war confer upon the Federal government any additional powers not previously enjoyed? Certainly not. It abolished slavery and decided that secession was not a right reserved to the States, or justified by any consideration of the compact. It did not change a letter or a syllable of the Constitution. That great chart of liberty stands now as it stood before the war, the guardian alike of the delegated powers to the General Government, and the reserved powers of the States and the people, which neither can invade without injury to our entire structure of government. This constitution provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Among these reserved powers—these "State rights," are the exclusive right to pass laws and make regulations for the election of members of Congress. Did the war change this? Wherein, indeed, did it change any of the reserved rights of the States or confer any additional privileges upon the National government? Then why do the Republicans assume that the doctrine of "State rights" is an exploded theory, not to be respected since the war? Simply because it now suits them to repudiate the Constitution in order to justify frauds already committed against the rights of the people, and retain the usurped power in the Federal Executive to use the army, and employ the Federal officers to supervise and control the elections in the interest of frauds yet contemplated. This grand doctrine of State rights—these rights guaranteed to the people to make their own laws to secure to themselves free elections and independent ballots cannot be surrendered without committing a great wrong.

The third-termers must look out for the Sherman-Blaine alliance. It bodes no good for them.

Ewing and Sherman.

The political ball, says the *Harrisburg Patriot*, has been put in motion both in the east and west, and from now until the ides of November, the country will reverberate with eloquence and gush. Both parties are in the field and in Ohio and Maine giants have spoken. Gen. Ewing, who has been distinguished as the standard-bearer and leader of the Democracy in Ohio, has responded to John Sherman, who next to Grant seems to be the ruler of the destinies of the Republican party. Each has sounded key notes from whence all the lesser lights will derive inspiration and draw their texts.

These two men, each able, in their well considered efforts, are remarkable no less for the differences in their conclusions, than in the wide diversity of their premises. Mr. Sherman alleges that one of the great sources of distress is that appropriations have been too great, while General Ewing shows by actual figures that a saving of \$84,720,000 has been effected in the expenditures of the government since the Democrats came into power in the lower house of Congress four years ago, notwithstanding that each item in the amount was strenuously resisted by the Republican party and Mr. Sherman during the last session of his senatorial service. Mr. Sherman boasts of a reduction of the burdens of government to the extent of \$10,000,000 a year by the funding process while General Ewing shows that the interest on the public debt is nearly \$8,000,000 greater in 1879 than it was in 1877, caused mainly by bonuses paid to favorite bankers and syndicates. Mr. Sherman claims that his administration of the finances has been signalized by a great reduction of the public debt, and General Ewing brings the reports of the treasury to bear unwilling testimony that the bonded debt has been increased during the period in which the funding scheme has been in process to the extent of \$86,000,000.

Thus, throughout the entire fabric of figures constructed by Mr. Sherman, Gen. Ewing follows him and exposes the fallacy of the claim which he advances for himself and his party. Abundant crops, and an eager foreign market during the past three years have been the gift of a kind Providence to relieve the asperities of the distress inflicted by the theorists of the Sherman school, but notwithstanding these propitious circumstances unparalleled, the industries of the country have languished until they are well nigh destroyed. These are the arguments which Mr. Sherman advances as a basis for a continuance of public confidence, but the review of Gen. Ewing so completely exposes its fallacy that a poor foundation remains upon which to rest the claim.

Upon the real question in issue, however, free ballots, free juries, and freedom of the people in the exercise of their individual rights and franchises, Mr. Sherman touches meagerly, while Gen. Ewing gives to it the prominent place it deserves. The great fraud, by which through the instrumentality of deputy marshals, the army and the electoral commission, the express will of the people was subverted in 1877 is referred to in language becomingly strong and pardonably vehement. The lessons drawn from that great crime are made a justification for the precautions of the Democratic statesman against its repetition, and the result of the struggle during the special session of Congress is alluded to with proper pride. The total repeal of the odious system of packing juries, the prohibition of payment of money to send or maintain troops at the polls and the withholding of fees of marshals until Congress can see what services the remuneration is intended to cover is certainly a great achievement, and when the people record their voices in favor of popular rights the victory which now

seems only temporary will be made permanent, and the reprehensible heresies of centralization will be strangled as they were by our forefathers when the ancient enemies of popular government attempted to raise them years ago.

SECRETARY SHERMAN's speeches in Maine are heralded by the *New York Tribune* and other stalwart organs as a most triumphant assertion of the financial principles and policy of the Republican party. The *New York Times* puts the following extinguisher on all this gush:

Mr. Sherman's speeches are disappointing and unsatisfactory. They leave unsaid the very things which a Secretary of the Treasury identified with resumption was expected to say. They trifle with the public intelligence in the matter of the silver coinage, and they contain no allusion to other obstacles to resumption. The evasion is cowardly; the silence is not honest. Both originate in that miserable truckling to the lowest standard of partisan expediency which is the curse of our politics and the shame of our public men. Platforms are bad enough as expositions of principle. Their sonorous platitudes pass for what they are worth. But the statesman cannot divest himself of his individual responsibility. He cannot ponder to the desire to catch votes by disingenuous pretences without compromising himself. When, therefore, Mr. Sherman indorses an unworthy attempt to turn the silver craze to Republican account, and keeps out of sight the perils which surround the financial policy of whose success he boasts, he is as unjust to himself and to his office as to the party which has trusted to his integrity and courage. The financier is sunk in the politician; the statesman becomes the echo of partisan managers; the candidate for the presidency throws away the qualities which alone could render his nomination desirable.

ON our seventh page will be found a full history of the infamous operations of Morris Marks, Internal Revenue Collector, and the tobacco ring, at New Orleans. Marks was one of the Electoral thieves. He was hand in glove with John Sherman and all the other Presidential thieves, and no matter how much evidence is collected and forwarded to Washington as to his stealing the revenues of the government, Mr. Hayes, remembering Marks' valuable services to him in his time of need, refuses to heed it.

THE yellow fever still continues to spread at Memphis, and the excitement is very great. Most of the people have fled, and arrangements are in progress to encamp those remaining some distance from the city. The fever has also broken out in New Orleans. Several cases have been reported in the same locality where it originated last year.

AFTER filling the conditions of his contract to make four speeches for Blaine and the Republicans of Maine, John Sherman re-embarked on the United States revenue cutter Grant and steamed for other parts, whether on a mission of politics or pleasure it is not stated. The public treasury will nevertheless foot the bills.

The Defeat of the Zulus.

Lord Chelmsford celebrated the 4th of July by what appears to have been a considerable victory over the Zulus. He advanced upon Ulundi, the chief military kraal of the savages, and was attacked by a force estimated to number about fifteen thousand men. After a sharp contest, in which the British lost ten killed and fifty-three wounded, and the Zulus are supposed to have suffered to the extent of eight hundred men, the savages broke and fled, pursued by the cavalry. The British, when attacked, formed a hollow square, and the Zulus are reported to have charged with great desperation, but could not stand the devastating fire of the repeating rifles, Gatling guns and artillery. Lord Chelmsford subsequently advanced upon and burned the kraals at Ulundi. The impression is general that this victory will end the war, the more especially as the new commander-in-chief, Sir Garnet Wolseley, seems disposed to entertain any equitable proposition for peace.

During the storm of Saturday last two passenger trains collided on the Pennsylvania Branch of the Reading Railroad between Edge Hill and Sandy Run, Pa. The engines and several cars of each train were badly damaged, and several passengers had limbs broken, but none were fatally injured.

Lavinia Fry, aged 20, was gored to death by an infuriated bull, near Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pa.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ten persons repose in the Clearfield jail.

Business is increasing in Williamsport.

Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, is on a visit to Harrisburg.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention will meet at Madison on the 9th of September.

Williamsport can have the free delivery of letters in that city if responsible citizens make the application.

The National Educational Association was in session in Philadelphia, Tuesday and Wednesday, and will terminate today.

Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, laid the corner stone of the new church for St. Joseph's Roman Catholic parish at Middletown, N. Y., on Sunday.

Peacock Furnace, at Lancaster, sends smoke heavenward, as another evidence of increasing prosperity, and the people thereabouts are heartily rejoiced.

A young man languishes in jail at Montreal who has just inherited from an uncle in San Francisco the handsome fortune of \$164,000. He has four months yet to serve before he can begin the task of dissipating his inheritance.

Judge Robert Ould, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Va., and well known as a Confederate commissioner for the exchange of prisoners during the war, and Dr. A. S. Peers George, also of the same place, were arrested on Monday evening, charged with being about to engage in a duel.

Nellie Cox, aged six years, daughter of Crosby M. Cox, of Chester, Pa., died on Saturday afternoon from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a rabid dog about two months ago. She had suffered greatly from convulsions for the last four days previous to her death.

One sultry afternoon last week a tramp, about thirty five years of age, walked into a tavern at Tremont and called for a beer. The landlady, a buxom widow of fifty, with many silver threads among the gold, found her affinity in the stranger, and a Justice of the Peace made her Mrs. Tramp four hours afterwards. He now bosses the ranche.

On Saturday evening Captain Daniel Dolson, of Petersburg, Va., auditor of the Petersburg railroad company, with his wife, five daughters, two grandchildren and cook, were made seriously ill by eating ice cream, the custard of which was boiled in a brass kettle. Neighbors to which the same cream had been sent were also taken ill after eating it.

By a recent order emanating from the Church of Rome Iowa will be known as the Eastern and the Western dioceses. The new Bishop, whose confirmation is daily expected from the Pope, will be stationed in Council Bluffs and known as the Bishop of Council Bluffs. The other, Bishop Hennessy, will be retained at Dubuque. A handsome cathedral will soon be a necessity at Council Bluffs in view of the new order of things.

A prayer was answered in the late tempest, in New England. The story is vouched for that a Connecticut woman who owns a lot in the cemetery went to the authorities the other day for leave to cut down a tree upon it, to make room for a monument, but was refused. She asked a second time, with no better success. Then she said that she had prayed them to grant her request, but had been refused, and she should now ask the Lord to remove the tree. It was torn up by the roots in the course of the great storm.

The Empress Eugenie is going to spend the rest of the Summer in the Castle of Sabatz, in Croatia—a residence which she bought lately while staying at Vienna. An Italian clergyman in London preaching recently on the death of the Prince Imperial said: "Whenever he was induced by his young friends to take any indulgence and live for a short time as others lived, according to the world, he put on a severe countenance and sent his companions away saying, 'It is not time for me to enjoy myself yet; the day may perhaps come when I may be able to do so.' Before he took leave of his mother, after he had offered to join the English at the Cape, his first duty was to go to church and make peace with his God. When he went the priest did not know him, and after the Sacrament was administered the clergyman was so much struck with his pious demeanor that he had the curiosity to ask his name. And one might be able to judge of his astonishment when the answer received was, 'Louis Napoleon!'"

A very violent storm of wind, accompanied by a deluge of rain, passed over Pittsburgh and vicinity, Saturday morning, occasioning much damage. Sewers were burst, houses had their foundations loosened and cellars were filled with water. The cellar of the Union railroad depot was flooded. The car tracks and the roadbed of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road were swept away. The track of the Pennsylvania and of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad was also washed out. At Elizabeth, ten miles from there, the water was six and eight feet deep in some of the streets near the river. The Monongahela river rose at the rate of an inch an hour near Pittsburgh. The storm extended up both the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and great destruction of property is reported from both sources. The greatest losses were at Petrolia, where twenty-five houses were swept away by the rapidly rising flood. The loss at Petrolia will reach \$100,000.