



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

"EQUA 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, August 7, 1879.

### Democratic State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,  
DANIEL O. BARR, Allegheny county.

The first of the State elections this year took place in Kentucky on last Monday. A governor and State legislature were elected, and as usual the Democrats came out largely ahead, although, owing to weak opposition, a tight vote was polled.

One man was found in the Treasury Department at Washington, who refused to contribute to the campaign fund raised for the Ohio election, at the same time announcing himself a Democrat. His independence has no doubt earned an early, but honorable discharge from the public service.

The detectives and police of Reading have succeeded in capturing thirteen of a large organized band of robbers who have been committing depredations upon the people of the eastern part of the State, for the last two years. They are young Germans, and were captured on the same plan adopted to detect the Molly Maguires.

JAMES MADISON PORTER, P. G. M. of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, died at Easton on Saturday last. He was a lawyer of considerable eminence, and a son of the Hon. Jas. M. Porter, who in his lifetime was a very prominent man in this State, and the Secretary of War under President Taylor.

The *Lamar Sentinel*, a Republican paper published in Iowa, has caught the infection in earnest, and is giving full significance to the teachings of Mr. Hayes and the stalwarts of the last Congress. He advocates centralization, the wiping out of all State lines entirely, and changing the name of the United States to that of America. He proposes also to abolish so much of the Constitution as would interfere with this nice stalwart programme, repealing all State constitutions and reorganizing the States as provinces, under charters granted by the General government. Whether this editor is a fool or crazy, is not material. He only reiterates, in plain form, the sentiment slyly put and acted in the great councils of his party in the last session of Congress. He is for Grant and would elect and keep him in until this revolution is settled and the empire thoroughly established, after which to make the Presidential term ten years, and the President to be chosen by Congress, and all laws passed by the provisional legislatures, subject to his veto.

In accordance with the resolution of the Democratic State Convention authorizing Mr. Coffroth, the President of the Convention, and Mr. Barr, the candidate for State Treasurer, to select a Chairman of the State Central Committee, these gentlemen announce that they have agreed upon the Hon. George W. Miller, of Washington county, for the position. If Mr. Speer was not to be continued, the selection of Mr. Miller will be generally acquiesced in by the party as judicious, though many regard it as the best that could have been made. Mr. Miller is a leading citizen of the county in which he lives, is an energetic, intelligent gentleman of excellent standing and character, a thorough Democrat, and for years has been prominent in the politics of Western Pennsylvania. As a member of the State legislature he served the people of his county with credit and ability, in the House of Representatives in 1856, and in the Senate from 1858 to 1860, and his friends claim that he is a first-rate organizer. The headquarters of the committee will be at Pittsburg.

### The Republican Platform.

The second resolution of the Republican platform reads as follows:

Second. That we appeal to the Union-loving people of Pennsylvania to arrest by their votes the mad career of the Democratic party, which insists upon placing the National Government under the dominion of men who but lately fought to give triumph to the doctrine they failed to establish in the field, the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of National supremacy.

The above is not a very clear or precise statement of any principle or policy, but a confused jumble of words for the purpose of satisfying the unthinking portion of their party that some patriotic purpose is to be served by the election of the Republican candidates in November. The "Union loving people of Pennsylvania" to whom this appeal is made can include but few, if any, of the managers of the Republican party, for they now as ever hate the Union and all who honestly and sincerely uphold it. From the organization of this party to the present time the whole effort of the managers has been to instill into the masses prejudices and hatred toward the people and institutions of one-half the country. Let hatred for the people of the South disappear, and the Republican party would disappear with it. The pretense that the stalwarts are Union loving men is as bald and hypocritical as any statement could be.

The doctrine of State rights, as taught and practiced by the Democratic party from its organization to the present time, is simply the doctrine of the Constitution. We admit now, as our party always did, that the Federal Constitution and the laws enacted in accordance with it, are the supreme laws of the land, and that no State, either by a statute, constitutional provision or resolution of a convention, can nullify or suspend either. The alleged right of secession was an entirely different thing. The Democratic party upheld the rights which the States had under the Constitution and the Union; the South claimed the right for the States to go out of the Union and annul the Constitution. We claim now, as we always claimed, just what the Constitution in the 10th article provides: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Wherever the people of the States have delegated to the Federal government any power or jurisdiction the Federal government is supreme. Whatever power has not been delegated to the Federal government, remains with the several States, and in the exercise of those powers the States are supreme.

The whole policy of the radical party is to consolidate all power in the Federal Government, not because they love the government of the Constitution, but because it removes the power further from the people. With local self government the people are brought into actual contact with those who govern, and will, sooner or later, apply the proper remedy in case of misgovernment. When powers are exercised by Federal officers the people have no such direct remedy for their misconduct. The radicals desire that all power shall emanate from Washington, and be wielded in the interest of their party. The Democracy desire all power and authority to emanate from the people, and be wielded for the general good. This is the simple issue.

The "mad career" of the Democratic party which they want to have arrested is the reduction of unnecessary expenses, our objection to letting United States marshals pack juries, and our refusal to appropriate public money to pay marshals and their deputies for interfering with and debauching elections. The people are not interested to stop this kind of career, even though the stalwarts do call it mad.

### No Place for a Poor Man.

Applicants for the English mission, soon to become vacant by the return of the Hon. John Welsh, are quite numerous. We understand, however, that Mr. Hayes would like to confer this appointment upon some wealthy favorite of the administration, and in order to deter any except millionaires from applying for the place the country is treated to estimates of the cost of maintaining the dignity of the position over and above the salary allowed by law to the minister that seem astounding. In an article upon this subject the *Harrisburg Patriot* with great good sense remarks, "It is estimated that the minister to England from this country must spend annually about \$24,000 more than the salary in order to maintain the dignity of the position. The salary is \$17,500 a year. The object of this assertion about the expensiveness of the position is easily understood. It is to keep the poor men out of the list of competitors in order that the position may be conferred upon some wealthy snob who has no other way of obtaining social distinction in England than by the lavish expenditure of money in dinners and fashionable establishments. It is said that this necessity for expenditure comes with the change in the times. Times have certainly changed since Benjamin Franklin, the first, the ablest and most successful of American diplomatists, was agent of the colonies in England. Franklin was on intimate terms with Lord Shelburne, with Lord Chatham, and with many more of the most distinguished of the English nobility. It was not necessary for him to spend money extravagantly in order properly to represent the colonies, nor would it have been in keeping with the republican simplicity of his character. Yet in that day there was almost as much extravagance in English society as there is now. Coming down to a later period James Buchanan did not find it necessary to spend more than his salary in order to hold up his head among England's aristocracy. Yet he was never wanting in hospitality or in a nice regard for the social requirements of his position whether as minister to England or as president of the United States. Neither did Charles Francis Adams nor the historian Motley. These representatives of the United States had other claims to distinction than the ability to spend money. They could maintain the dignity of their position and the honor of their country without entering into competition with the ministers of other countries in giving extravagant entertainments.

The first minister to set the example of high living in London was Edwards Pierpont who expended far more than his salary. But Pierpont rejoiced in his connection with some of the proudest of England's aristocracy, and he owed something to that consideration. His claim would not have been allowed had he not backed it by a profuse expenditure. Minister Welsh did not break the precedent left him by Pierpont especially when his wealth enabled him so easily to follow it. Among those who have been mentioned for minister to England are Anthony J. Drexel, Geo. W. Childs and Levi P. Morton. Either of them would be able to follow the Pierpont example or to outdo it. But that is all that can be said of them. The appointment of either of them would be a virtual confession that the position of minister to England is conferred upon considerations of wealth alone. It would be an act of homage to snobbery at home and abroad. The only qualification for minister to England would consist in the capacity for giving big dinners. If the appointment were made on the grounds of real merit and fitness for the position the salary of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars a year would be sufficient and would leave the occupant something to spare at

the end of each year. If not, the office ought to remain vacant. The appointment of a Drexel, a Childs, or a Morton would not be filling it.

The *Republican* says of Samuel Butler, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, "he shouldered his musket like a true patriot, and placed his life in jeopardy, that the Government might live." Now, will the *Republican* be kind enough to inform its readers in what year Samuel Butler "shouldered his musket like a true patriot," how long he carried it, and in what battles he "placed his life in jeopardy, that the government might live?" In basing a claim for popular support upon such high grounds it would be well enough, you know, to be a little more particular in the matter of details.

### Old Kentucky.

THE DEMOCRATS SUCCESSFUL IN THE STATE AS USUAL—DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE GAINS IN LOUISVILLE—A LIGHT VOTE AS THE RESULT OF A WEAK OPPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 5.—Special despatches indicate a falling off of the Democratic vote cast at yesterday's election for State officers and members of the legislature. The Democratic central committee estimates the total vote at not over 200,000, a falling off over 50,000 on the Tilden Hayes vote, and of over 15,000 on the last gubernatorial vote. In this city alone the vote falls off over 3,000. The Democratic majority is still overwhelming in the general assembly. The call for a constitutional convention fails for want of a constitutional majority in its favor. In this city, where the workingmen elected five of the seven representatives, two years ago, none but Democrats were elected yesterday. The Greenbackers cut no figure in the contest.

### Sentenced to be Married.

An English couple have recently been sentenced to matrimony in rather a curious way. A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, the other under an old will. "It just strikes me," said the justice, "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this old lawsuit. The plaintiff appears to be a respectable young man, and this a very nice young woman. (Laughter.) They can both get married and live happily on the farm. If they go on with the law proceedings it will be all frittered away between the lawyers, who, I am sure are not ungenerous enough to wish the marriage not to come off." The lady blushed and the young man stammered they "liked each other a little bit," such a verdict was entered for the plaintiff on condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put to the verdict till the marriage ceremony should be completed. About the first match ever made in a court of law.

### Farmer Dodge's Story.

At a meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, milk being the topic, Farmer Dodge told a story, as follows: "A Teuten made a little fortune here not long ago in the milk business, and decided to return to Germany and enjoy it in his old home. In the ship that was bearing him homeward was a mischievous monkey. The monkey, trying around one day, found a heavy bag and ran up to the masthead with it. The German clasped his hands in despair at seeing the bag; it was his money, all in gold. The monkey in a leisurely way pulled out a piece and flung it down to the deck when the ex-milkman gathered it up. Then the beast tossed a second piece into the sea. Thus alternately the pieces went, one into the ocean and the next into the distracted man's pocket. 'Ah,' said the ex-milkman as he pocketed half of what he had started with, 'it is just. One-half of that milk I have sold was milk, and the money for it comes back; the other half was water, and half goes back to water.'"

THE Mount Vernon (Ohio) *Banner* prints the annexed letter from Judge Thurman to General George W. Morgan, written on the day of the adjournment of Congress. It concisely states the method and extent of the "Democratic backdown" at the extra session:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1879.—My Dear Sir: The Extra Session is at an end. In my judgment, no session of Congress has ever done more for the vindication of the principles of American liberty. We have successfully maintained the principle that the bayonet shall not control the ballot-box; we have repealed the infamous jurors test oath; we have provided for impartial juries in the Federal courts, North and South; and we have maintained the principle that the Federal Government shall not interfere in the election of the officers of the States. A greater declaration in favor of popular liberty has not been made since the adoption of Magna Charta.

Yours truly, A. G. THURMAN.

A man in Perry county claims to have coffee bushes in his garden.

### The Indian Hunter.

From Longfellow's Early Poems.

When the summer harvest was gathered in,  
And the sheaf of the greater grew white and thin,  
And the plow-share was in the furrow left,  
Where the stubble land had been lately cleft,  
An Indian hunter, with unstrung bow,  
Looked down where the valley lay stretch'd below.

He was a stranger there, and all that day  
Had been out on the hills, a perilous way;  
But the foot of the deer was far and fleet,  
And the wolf kept aloof from the hunter's feet,  
And bitter feelings pass'd o'er him then  
As he stood by the populous haunts of men.

The winds of autumn came over the woods  
As the sun stole out from their solitudes;  
The moss was white on the maple's trunk,  
And dead from its arise the hair vine shrunk,  
And ripen'd the mellow fruit lung, and red  
Were the trees' withered leaves around it shed.

The foot of the reaper moved slow on the lawn,  
And the sickle cut down the yellow corn;  
The mower sang loud by the meadow side,  
Where the masts of evening were spreading wide,  
And the voice of the heron came up the loam,  
And the dance went round by the greenwood tree.

Then the hunter turned away from that scene,  
Where the home of his fathers once had been,  
And heard by the distant and measured stroke  
That the woodman hew'd down the giant oak,  
And burning thoughts flash'd o'er his mind  
Of the white man's faith and love unkind.

The moon of the harvest grew high and bright;  
As her golden horn pierc'd the cloud of white  
A footstep was heard in the rustling brake,  
Where the beech overhadow'd the misty lake,  
And a mourning voice and a plunge from the shore—  
And the hunter was seen on the hills no more.

When years had pass'd on by that still lake side  
The fisher look'd through the river tide,  
And there, on the smooth yellow sand display'd  
A skeleton wasted and white was laid,  
And 'twas seen, as the waters moved deep and slow,  
That the hand was still grasping a hunter's bow.

### GENERAL NEWS.

An Arctic expedition will leave England next spring.

A \$25,000 fire occurred on Sunday at Hamilton, Maine.

It has already cost England \$22,500,000 to fight the Zulus.

It is said that there is work enough at Danville for all the idle men.

A rattlesnake, twenty years old, was killed near Lewistown the other day.

A chapel to the memory of the late Prince Imperial will be erected in Paris.

James Madison Porter, a distinguished Mason, died at Easton, Pa., on Saturday.

The largest number of excursionists ever in Long Branch was there last Sunday.

H. E. J. Boardman is the Democratic Congressional nominee for the Fifth Iowa district.

"Geraldine," another of Lorillard's horses, won the Levant stakes at a race in London last week.

Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, died suddenly Friday morning at the St. Louis Hotel in Quebec.

The sash and blind factory of A. S. Turner & Co., Elmira, was burned on Thursday of last week.

A Williamsport firm has an order to manufacture fifty thousand toy pianos for the New York market.

Patrick Moran fell thirty feet at a wanda the other day and broke his neck. He will fall no more.

The two boys who left Williamsport on the 27th of June in a rowing boat for Niagara have arrived safely at Erie.

A twelve year old girl named Ryan, of Wilkesbarre, went out after berries one day last week and did not return.

On Thursday evening last Miss Fannie Davenport, the actress, was married to Mr. Edward E. Edge, of New York city.

The wages of employes of the Catusaque Manufacturing Company, Lehigh county, have been increased five per cent.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a pleasure boat on the St. Lawrence near Clayton, N. Y., on Thursday of last week.

The Cincinnati Cotton Exchange don't want the place of meeting of the National Cotton Exchange to be changed from St. Louis to New York.

On Friday night, at Chicago, William Fitzpatrick and Edward Ryan, two wharf laborers, while fighting fell into the river and were drowned.

Mrs. Eliza Haldeman, of Harrisburg, who is eighty-three years old, recently went to a picnic and climbed to the top of a mountain to view the scenery.

A man fishing in the Conestoga at Lancaster caught a wild duck, which, it is supposed, was swimming under water in search of food, and swallowed the bait.

Mrs. Mary Rice, of Saucon township, Lehigh county, is one hundred and seven years of age, and responded with a speech when serenaded a few days ago by the Bethlehem band.

Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, of Pittsburg, during a storm on Thursday last, was standing in her door holding an infant when she was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while the child was unharmed.

A man in Williamsport has just invented a combination of an organ, secretary, bedstead and dressing table. If a few more similar inventions are made it will not be necessary to have more than one article of furniture in a house.

Hon. Morris E. Jackson, an old member of the bar of Columbia county, and formerly a Representative in the Legislature from that county, died on Wednesday, the 23d ult., at Berwick, where he was born and reared, in the 63d year of his life.

The County Committee of Greenbackers for Allegheny county have agreed to coalesce with the Democrats. General William Blakely will be their candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

The Bradford *Era* says there were 288 oil wells completed during the month of July, with a daily production of 7,337 barrels. Two hundred and eighty-eight rigs are built or are in course of erection. This is a decrease of seventy-four in rigs and eighty-four in wells from the month of June.

While ex-Senator Dorsey was sitting in front of the Grand Central Hotel in Denver, Col., on Saturday, Colonel Curry, of Memphis, approached and struck him twice with the fist before bystanders interfered. It is said that the trouble grew out of a disagreement concerning Federal appointments in Arkansas.

A case which is attached some importance, to druggists at least, has arisen and been settled in Northampton county, this State. It appears that the druggists of Northampton county refused to pay the tax levied by the mercantile appraiser for the privilege of selling patent medicine, they holding the idea that the law did not apply to them. J. A. Weaver, druggist of Easton, refused to pay the tax, and suit was brought against him to test the matter. The decision of Hon. O. H. Myers, President Judge of that district, proves that the druggists were right in their view of the law.

David James, of Shenandoah, a lad sixteen years of age has just eloped, for the third time, with a widow of twenty-three. The boy's father followed the couple twice and took the boy back, but he is off again, and this time the father intends to let him come himself, if he comes back at all. The pair are said to be at Cressona. Any minister or Justice of the Peace who happens to marry them will earn a lawsuit as part of his fee, suggests the *Pottsville Chronicle*.

When McParlan was playing Mollie Maguire he pretended to fall in love with a pretty Irish lass in Tamaqua, for the purpose of getting certain information in regard to her brother-in-law, who was a notorious Mollie. In spite of the peculiar circumstances which surrounded him the detective did actually find himself in love with this rosy-checked girl, who is no other than Miss Mary Higgins, and kept up a correspondence with her until lately when she wed a new found lover in Iowa.

A dispatch from Reading says that the police of that city have captured thirteen men belonging to a regularly organized band of robbers that has been plundering Eastern Pennsylvania for the past two years. The entire party were heavily manacled, and placed in separate cells. Wentsol, proprietor of the hotel, has been arrested and put in jail on a charge of harboring the robbers. The police also seized a large quantity of goods and money, and are continuing their investigation.

It is the best mode of settling all disputes, whether of individuals, corporations or nations. It is better than war, litigation or strikes. It saves life, treasure and time. As civilization progresses this peaceful and sensible method of adjusting differences is coming more and more in vogue, and we do not know of anything more conducive to the welfare of the human family. As a means of avoiding labor strikes, by which millions of dollars are annually lost and a vast amount of suffering inflicted on the working classes, arbitration commends itself to the approval of all good people. For many years past efforts have been made by prominent reformers, on both sides of the Atlantic, to effect arrangements by which employers and employees could be mutually bound to submit all questions of wages to disinterested parties. In some instances these attempts have been successful, but the fact that great strikes have recently occurred in Great Britain and the United States, throwing hundreds of thousands out of employment and plunging whole communities into distress, shows that the plan is far from being generally adopted. The firm of Straiton & Storm, extensive tobacco and cigar manufacturers in New York, who employ a large number of workmen, have practically demonstrated the feasibility of amicably adjusting all matters of disagreement between them and their numerous employes. They have a board of arbitration, consisting of members of the firm and delegates chosen by the workmen, the latter being in majority. A few days ago there was a question of reducing wages. Under the old system, lack of system, there would have been a strike, and consequent loss to all parties. But the matter went to the Board and resulted in an amicable settlement. Messrs. Straiton & Storm did not get all they desired, but they are better off than they would be if their works were idle. Why may not this reasonable and peaceful mode be generally adopted? Is there really any need of such scenes as have recently been enacted at Fall River?

The extreme Republican newspapers are very much troubled over the appointment of Leighton Finley to a second lieutenantcy in the army. It is alleged that he is a nephew of Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, and therefore a rebel. Young Finley was eight years old when the war broke out and must have been a very ineffectual rebel, if he knew what a rebel was. It is understood that the Secretary of War is to solemnly sit on the case and probe to the bottom the charge that the young man was treasonable in his infancy.