

# 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, August 21, 1879.

### Democratic State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,  
DANIEL O. BARR, Allegheny county.

### Important to Voters.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must be assessed two months preceding the election, that is, on or before Thursday, September 4.

Voters must have paid a state or county tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4.

Members of Democratic state, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

THE second page of this paper is devoted weekly to agricultural subjects and discussion, and we again invite the particular attention of farmers to this department. It is under the direction of a practical agriculturalist of rare ability and experience. His articles are timely and practical, and cannot but be of great value to those for whom they are prepared.

THE result of last fall's contest for commissioner continues to worry the Bellefonte Republican. It fights the battle over with more than its usual vigor, and, if it will only keep on for a little while, it will succeed in proving to the entire satisfaction of every one that Andy Gregg was an exceedingly popular candidate, and that Mr. Taylor was—well, Gregg received 109 votes more than Taylor, and of course fills the office. That is all. Now, what does the Republican propose to do about it?

IN the elections this fall California leads off, hers occurring on the 3d of September for State and Judicial officers, four Congressmen and members of the Legislature. The election in Maine on the 8th of September is for State officers and members of the Legislature; in Iowa and Ohio, October 14, for State officers and members of the Legislature; in Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin, November 4, for State officers and members of the Legislature; in Mississippi and New Jersey, November 4, for members of the Legislature; in Pennsylvania, November 4, for State treasurer, and in Louisiana, December 2, for the adoption or rejection of the proposed constitution. A member of Congress, to fill a vacancy, will also be elected in Iowa, October 14.

A NUMBER of the leading merchants and planters of Mississippi have made arrangements to send delegations of intelligent colored men to Kansas, and other projective points of emigration, to investigate and report how far the inducements held out to the colored people for emigration are to be relied upon. This is a wise and judicious movement, and may be the means of saving this people immense suffering and wrong. If intelligent representatives of the race, after carefully reviewing the country and its adaptation as homes for the blacks, report favorably, the Southern people will not discourage the settlement of "bleeding Kansas," with as many darkies as its broad acres can accommodate. The Southern climate, its peculiar products and their adaptation to negro labor, will always command an ample supply, and if good homes can be procured elsewhere for the surplus not needed on the plantations of the South, their settlement in the North will be a matter of mutual benefit. Thus the exodus movement, inaugurated by Northern fanatics as a menace to the Southern people, may eventually become as great a blessing as the one which resulted in freeing them of the curse of slavery, which impeded the progress and prosperity of that great country so many years.

### The Republican Platform.

In continuation of our review of the Republican platform, we quote the fourth resolution, as follows:

Fourth, That the Democratic party, having committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people to sustain the Government, unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections, and to impair the constitutional supremacy of the nation, deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and honest citizen.

Aside from its palpable absurdity, this resolution of the Republican State Convention is a false pretense. The Democratic party, or rather its representatives in Congress, never refused to appropriate moneys, whether "already collected from the people," or to be collected from them, in sufficient amounts to enable each department of the government to exercise to the fullest extent any proper and legitimate function that it may possess. Consequently the Democratic party has never "committed itself to break up the government" by such action as that charged in the above resolution. In this respect, therefore, the resolution is on its face a false pretense so plain and unmistakable that it can deceive no intelligent and unprejudiced mind conversant with the history of passing public events. In fact, one of the charges made by John Sherman in one of his Maine speeches against the majority in Congress, was that the appropriations were excessive in amounts, and beyond the needs of the public service; and here is a Republican convention arraigning the party responsible for the appropriations for an attempt "to break up the government" by refusing to appropriate enough money to sustain the government.

The absurdity of the resolution arises from that stupid blunder into which the Republicans are always falling, of recognizing the Executive department alone as the government. Probably, if they are honest in their efforts in favor of the consolidation and centralization of all power in the Executive, and succeed—which God forbid—in reducing the other co-ordinate branches of our system to the position of mere appendages to the Executive, to obey implicitly his will, and execute without question his decrees, their theory of the government may in time become correct. But so long as our form of government is based upon the powers of three co-ordinate branches—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—each separate and independent of the other, with certain fixed and defined powers and duties, just so long will it be the height of folly for a political party to charge upon the majority of the representatives of the people a design "to break up the government" because in the performance of a duty, as the law-making power of the land, they may keep watchful eyes upon the appropriations, and desire to have a word to say in regard to the manner in which, and the purposes for which, the public moneys "collected from the people" shall be expended.

But, in refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people, "without question or quibble, as the Executive may direct, as the Executive may direct, as the Executive may direct, according to the stalwart Solon who concocted the resolution under consideration, to be aggravated by the fact that they will not do it "unless the Executive shall sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption in the national elections."

What measure of this kind was the Executive ever asked to "sanction"? What "measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption" at elections did a Democratic Congress ever pass? We know of an earnest and protracted effort that was made by a Democratic Congress to repeal several measures of this character, passed by Republican Congresses for no other purpose than to control the

ballot-box in the interests of the Republican party through force and general debauchery. "National elections," forsooth, and national voters. Why, even a Republican Supreme Court has decided that they do not exist. The Federal government never held a "national election" and never made a voter, national or otherwise, since it has been in existence, yet, under the flimsy pretext of protecting national voters at national elections, this Republican party has for years, without a single semblance of right to do so, ruthlessly interfered in State elections and endeavored to thwart and override the will of the people by partisan election machinery that "fosters fraud, violence and corruption"—machinery that wantonly destroys the purity and freedom of elections—machinery that provides pay from the public treasury for rounders and repeaters to pollute the ballot-boxes—machinery that provides for the arrest and imprisonment of citizens, without warrant or process, if they happen to incur the displeasure of Republican officials—machinery, in short, that is a blistering disgrace to the civilization of the present age.

It is not the Democratic party that asks the Executive to "sanction a measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption" at elections. It is not the Democratic party that seeks out the vilest criminals from the slums of the cities to act as deputy marshals, with power to intimidate and arrest peaceable citizens at the polls who may be suspected of a desire to vote against the Republican party. It is not the Democratic party that has a man in the White House with "fraud first triumphant" indelibly stamped upon his brow. Oh, no! look for these things in the Republican party—to Marshal Kerns and his vile horde of seven hundred deputies in Philadelphia—to Davenport and his fellow-rogues in New York—to a fraudulent Executive at Washington, and then say which party it is that sanctions a "measure intended to foster fraud, violence and corruption" at elections, and which party it is that "deserves and invites the signal condemnation of every law-abiding and honest citizen." If it is not the Republican party, what other party can it be?

THE unfortunate affair at Narragansett Pier, week before last, seems to have inspired the Republican enemies of Conkling with renewed courage to contend with the lofty Senator for the control of the organization of the party in the State of New York. At the head of these partisan enemies of Senator Conkling in his own State, stand Curtis, the great civil service reformer of Harper's Weekly, ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish and Secretary Everts. They have already taken advantage of the Sprague scandal to break the power of their imperious master in the councils of their party, and hope to be able effectually to do so at their approaching State convention. It is well known that Conkling would demand the nomination of his faithful friend and ally, Cornell, for Governor, and it is proposed to set up Mr. Everts as a candidate in opposition to that programme. Heretofore Conkling has exercised an irresistible influence in the State conventions of the party, and it now remains to be seen, whether with the load of a badly damaged moral reputation he will be able to sustain himself against those who are working for his downfall.

STILL the Republican does not answer our inquiries about Samuel Butler's war record. Probably it has learned the sad fact that the least said about that episode in the life of its candidate the better. "He shouldered his musket like a true patriot, and placed his life in jeopardy that the government might live," &c. All bosh.

MR. CONKLING has a stronger aversion to the shot gun policy than ever.

### Fitz John Porter.

THE case of General Fitz John Porter, who, by the findings of a military commission, was made the victim of Pope's blunders in the Valley of Virginia, in 1862, is again attracting considerable newspaper notice and comment. In the first days of the war General Porter was regarded as one of the ablest military officers in the service of the government. He stood deservedly high in the old regular army, and was made colonel of one of the new regiments of regulars authorized by act of Congress. He was also made a general of volunteers and soon rose to the command of one of the corps of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of major-general. At the head of a gallant corps, Fitz John Porter was an active, brilliant and conspicuous figure in the operations of McClellan in front of Richmond. At Mechanicsville he bore the brunt of Lee's first assaults upon the right of the Union army. On this occasion he displayed high qualities of generalship in the handling and disposition of his troops, and easily repulsed every attack made upon him. To meet the combined forces of Lee and Jackson it was necessary to withdraw to a new position. This was successfully done in the face of the enemy, and near Gaines' Mill, on the day following the Confederate repulse at Mechanicsville occurred one of the bloodiest battles of the war. For hours that were precious to McClellan, Porter held an exposed and dangerous position on the northern side of the Chickahominy, with a stubborn tenacity of purpose that could not be excelled, and it was only to the united attack of Lee and Jackson that he was compelled to yield—in other words, to the force of overpowering numbers. But much valuable time had been gained, so that when night came, and the long day spent in fierce and bloody resistance to the terrific onslaughts of the enemy had insured the safety of the movement for a new base on the James river, Porter withdrew his shattered command to the south side of the stream and followed the march of the army.

From this point in the career of this gallant and accomplished soldier, you may follow him until he falls under the malicious persecution of another, and in every scene of action in which he appears his conduct shines with a splendor which is scarcely eclipsed by that of any other officer in the army at that period of the war. But a scapegoat must be had for the disasters that followed the blunders of Pope and his incapacity to command an army. Fitz John Porter is selected as the victim. Tried by a prejudiced court-martial, formed to convict, he is sent forth with a brand of infamy and disgrace upon his brow to receive the scorn and contempt of his fellow countrymen. For seventeen years he submitted patiently to the terrible wrongs that were heaped upon him, though never failing to protest against them and appeal for justice. At last the hour of vindication comes. A re-hearing is ordered, and after a patient and exhaustive re-examination of the entire case, the truth appears like the light of day, and the awful mistake committed by the court that found Porter guilty of the charges made against him by Pope becomes apparent to every unprejudiced mind. The board that re-examined the case was composed of army officers of the highest character and standing. Better men cannot be found in any sphere of life. Their ability and judgment as soldiers cannot be questioned, and their integrity as men cannot be assailed. Their findings in the case are conclusive and have been accepted as correct by the intelligent opinion of the country. And now the question comes, how is justice to be done to this maligned and persecuted man? What recompense is he to receive for the years of disgrace and contumely

that he has suffered? Nothing short of restoration to the high rank in the army so wrongfully taken from him will answer. Full reparation can never be made. Nothing that may be done can compensate for the years during which a high-spirited man of honor and integrity fretted and suffered under a sense of wrong, and injustice, and undeserved indignity. Congress must take hold of the matter at its next session, and if it fails to do justice and right the injury done this man so far as it can, it will fail to meet the demands of the country. Chandler may rant, and Garfield may bluster, but the time has come when this outrage of the past must be met by the representatives of the people. "Let justice be done, though the Heavens fall!"

### Tilden Talks to Springer.

AND TELLS HIM THAT PARTY SUCCESS TAKES PLACE ABOVE PERSONAL AMBITION.

From the Washington Star.

On Sunday, the 3d inst., Congressman Springer, at Governor Tilden's invitation, spent the day with him at his country residence, at Yonkers. Mr. Tilden spoke quite freely with Mr. Springer on political matters. Mr. Springer, in reply to the question whether Mr. Tilden was not moving heaven and earth to secure the nomination in 1880, said: "He did not impress me so. Indeed, he told me that, whether he was the nominee or not, he desired the Democratic success. Mr. Tilden is of the opinion that within the next four years the country will be blessed with a remarkable season of prosperity, that times will be easy, and that an impetus will be given to every branch of trade and industry."

"Now," said Tilden, "I tell you, Mr. Springer, why it is important that the Democratic party should succeed and why I desire its success above any personal ambition I may have to gratify. If the Democracy can ride into power on the wave of prosperity which I think is coming, it will remain in power indefinitely. On the other hand, should the Republicans retain power they are liable to hold on for a half century to come. Which ever party wins the next Presidency will get the credit of the betterment of the condition of affairs which is slowly coming."

"Another reason," Governor Tilden said to Mr. Springer, why he desired the success of the Democracy was that such success would condemn the electoral fraud of 1876. "I think," said Mr. Tilden, "that the inauguration of President Hayes was a blot upon the history of our country, and a Democratic success in 1880 will be an expression by the people that they so regard it. This I say, not because I was deprived of an office to which I was honestly elected under the forms of law, but because I think that it will be fatal as a precedent if, at the election in 1880, the people endorse it by continuing in power a party which perpetrated it."

"Tilden is enthusiastically for Ewing's success. He wants him elected and for the reason that the Ohio verdict, if recorded for the Democracy, will be the entering wedge to success in the greater campaigns which follow next year. Tilden told me that the personal ambitions of men should be sunk, and that the party as a unit should give General Ewing its aid and encouragement. He thinks that the national campaign of 1880 will be one of the most exciting known in political annals, and that the Democracy cannot afford to lose a single point. Hence, laying aside the question of candidates as to who should lead the national ticket, he thinks the duty of the hour is to support and encourage Ewing in the splendid canvass he is making, and to let the future take care of itself—that is, as to who should or should not be the national standard bearer."

"As to ex-Governor Tilden's health, Mr. Springer said he never saw him looking better, and he never showed himself more enthusiastic for the welfare of the Democratic party. He says that he speaks in a low tone of voice in ordinary conversation, not because of any physical infirmity, but because he has to talk to so many people during the course of the day that he does it to spare his voice."

### An Interesting Medical Treatment.

From the Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.

Mrs. Lucy Webster, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Webster, of this place (Gloucester), who has been very ill for the last three years with consumption of the blood, being so low that hopes of her recovery had been given up, has been benefited by the experiment of transfusing blood into her veins. Some four weeks since a Boston physician was called and the operation of transferring a quarter of a pound of blood from a healthy young lady into the arm of Mrs. Webster was successfully performed and she received decided benefit therefrom. On Tuesday morning a similar operation was performed and a pound of blood was successfully transferred and a marked improvement is the result. It is hoped that a cure may be effected, and the case is watched with intense interest by the many friends of the patient in this city and elsewhere.

Merchants should now advertise for their fall trade.

### GENERAL NEWS.

London is having too much rain. Over \$100,000 were paid to the miners around Shenandoah on Saturday.

A tank containing 18,000 barrels of oil on the Union Pipe Line, opposite Parker, Pa., was struck by lightning last Thursday morning and entirely consumed. Loss, \$40,000.

The report that Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of ex-President Grant, is dead, proves to be incorrect. The Mrs. Sartoris who really did die is Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris, the mother of Nellie's husband.

During a severe storm on Saturday afternoon lightning struck a stable near Thornton, Va., on the Washington and Ohio railroad, killed two young men and seriously injured two others who had taken refuge therein.

At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, seventeen miles west of Cumberland, Md., a Baltimore and Ohio freight engine ran into the rear of express No. 1, which was delayed by a disabled freight train, instantly killing Ellis McDonald, engineer, residing at Martinsburg, W. Va. The passengers were uninjured. The freight engine and several cars were thrown over an embankment.

The Locust Grove Hotel and pavilion, on the shore, at Bath, Long Island, were completely destroyed by fire Saturday evening. Shurhard, a night watchman, forty years of age, a widower, with four children, is reported missing. The loss will probably reach \$75,000. The insurance on the hotel and pavilion is \$25,000. The owner of the property is G. Godfrey Gunther, and the lessee is Mr. Walker, Joseph Pearce, the manager of the hotel, is reported lost.

The third powder mill explosion this year at the St. Clair works, about six miles from Pottsville occurred at about ten o'clock Saturday morning and was attended with fatal results. About twenty kegs of powder (500 pounds) exploded instantly killing B. F. Miller, a powdermaker, who was the only person in the mill at the time. The powder was in a trough when it exploded, and how it became ignited is unknown. Miller was a married man, with four children, and had but recently removed to St. Clair. The mill, which was erected to take the place of one blown up in March last, was torn to splinters. The loss upon Morgan Emanuel, Jr., the operator, is very heavy.

### The Treasure Coach.

From the Black Hill Correspondent Boston Herald.

The route between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Black Hills has always been more or less infested with "road agents" or highway robbers, ever since it was opened. Frequently, when the coach has been well loaded, the sleepy passengers have been startled in some dark and lonely place by having the muzzle of a gun thrust into the window of the coach and being ordered with an oath, to hold up their hands. Then one of the two masked men have "gone through" the passengers, relieving them of their watches and money. The last robbery of this kind occurred about a month ago, and soon after a man known as lame Johnny, suspected of having been one of the "road agents" and known to be a horse thief, was arrested. As he was being taken to Rapid City to be lodged in jail, he was taken from the coach and from the custody of the Sheriff and hanged to a tree by the roadside. All the bullion produced in the Hills is also carried to Sidney by stage coach, but no passengers are taken at the same time. A coach is prepared for the purpose by lining it with sheet iron to make it bullet proof. The box containing the bullion is placed on the floor of the coach, and the whole is given in charge of six messengers, who are the bravest and most daring men to be found in the West. Four of these men, armed with carbines, which are never out of their hands, and with a whole arsenal of navy revolvers within reach, sit in the coach and keep guard over the treasure, while the fifth rides in front and the sixth behind the coach on horseback. No coach with a full complement of messengers has ever been attacked, but about a year ago, when only about \$25,000 was being sent out in charge of three messengers, the road agents secured the stock keeper at one of the stations, and, firing into the stage as it came up, killed two of the messengers and wounded the other. The wounded man shot one of the robbers so that he died very soon after, but the road agents got away with the bullion. An alarm was given as soon as possible, and the thieves were pursued and one or two of them caught. All but about \$6,000 of the bullion was recovered. A hundred men would fare hard if they were to attack the treasure coach with its present outfit, and I doubt if they could capture it.

### Our Kelley's Introduction to Bismarck.

From the Boston Herald.

Minister White bowed low. "I present," he said, "the greatest statesman of the New World to the greatest statesman of the Old." Names were not mentioned, for none were needed. The Chancellor extended the hand that has knocked over two empires. "Ah!" he cried, "Judge Kelley, the author of the 365 interconvertible bond system. I have studied the scheme. Let me see. It is as if I should lift you in the air and hold you there, and you should pull me up. This is a beautiful contrivance, and quite sure to work. In such fashion we should climb to the moon." The Pennsylvania economist gloved his thanks for the praise of which an unappreciative country has recently been chary.