# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

#### Democratic Platform.

First. That we the Democratic party of Pennsyl vania, in convention assembled, renew our vows of fidelity to the fundamental principles proclaimed practised by the litustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

SECOND. That the just powers of the Federal union the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system; and to save each part in its whole constitutional vigor is to "save the life of the nation."

are vital parts of one harmonious system; and to awe each part in it whole smithulonal vigor is to "save each part in it whole smithulonal vigor is to "save each part in it whole and it was an early and the part in the par

infimidate and obstruct the electors, and an supercedented use of the veto to maintain this unconstitutional and despotic power, are an insult and a menace to the country.

Sixth. That the Democratic party, as of old, favors a constitutional currency of gold and silver, and of paper convertible into coin.

Sevent. That we are opposed to the system of subsidies by the general government under which during the period of Republican ascendiancy, political corporations profited at the people sewpenes, and to any propriation of the public mole sewpenes, and to any propriation of the public mole sewpenes, and to any propriation of the public mervice. The reforms and committee enforced by the Democratic party since its advent to power in the lower house of Congress have saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we saved to the people many millions of dollars, and we helieve that a like result would follow its restoration to power in the State of Pennsylvania.

Enorm. That the Democratic party being the natural friend of the workingman, and having throught its history stood between him and oppression promises of protection to its rights.

Nixyu. That we look with alarm and apprehension myon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this commonwealth which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the constitution of 1873 in good distin they should remain objects of the timest vigilance and jealousy by both legislature and people.

Texrii. That the recent attempts under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debanch the legislature by wholesale brievy and corruption and take from the commonwealth four millions of the medical present condition of the State treasury, a bankrupt general fund and even schools emulation of the reckless financial mismanagement of the Republican party.

WHAT STANTON WROTE IN 1861.

### WHAT STANTON WROTE IN 1861.

BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION VINDICATED BY LINCOLN'S, AND M'CLELLAN DOOMED TO FAIL THROUGH "CABINET IN-TRIGUES AND RERUBLICAN IN-TERFERENCE."

From the World Extracts.

Such extracts as The World can make room for from the very sensational letters of Edwin M. Stanton, published for the first time in the North American Review for November, cannot be better explained than by the introduction which the editor of the Review gives them, and which we accordingly copy:

[The editor of the North American Review hopes that it is no longer necessary for him to assure his readers that he takes part neither with the Trojans nor with the Tyrians in any of the various controversies which have so far been evoked from time to time by contributors to these pages. It is only by way, therefore, of what the lawyers call "abundant caution," that the editor has thought it well to request his readers to remember this while reading the interesting extracts from the "Diary of a Public Man" in 1861, which he is now laying before them; and that he now reminds them of it in connec-tion with the even more interesting letters of the late Mr. Stanton to the late President Buchanan, which appear be-low. These letters were handed to the editor for publication by a distinguished gentleman, who desires that his name may not for the present be made known, and into whose possession they came in-directly from a collection of private papers left by the late President Bu-chanan. Of their authenticity no more importance of the light which they throw upon that twilight period just preceding the outbreak of the civil war, about which so little has ever been definitely and accurately known, and the interest of which grows with every passing day and month and year. As will be seen, these letters of Mr. Stanton bear directly upon the very grave and momentous events treated of in the extracts which we give in the present number from the contemporaneous "Diary of a Public Man." When we remember that Mr. Stanton, at the time remember that Mr. Stanton, at the time when these letters were written, was bitterly opposed to Mr. Seward, and indeed to the whole Administration of Mr. Lincoln, while the diarist, on the contrary, lived in friendly and familiar relations with Mr. Seward, and was evidently more inclined to support than to assail Mr. Lincoln, the corroborative value of the letters to the Diary and of the Diary to the letters will be evident. Between them they illuminate one of the most trying and important epochs of our own history, and indeed of all modern history, with a clean and novel

Washington, April 3, 1861.

Dear Sir: Although a considerable period has clapsed since the date of my last letter to you nothing has transpired here of interest but what is fully detailed in the newspapers. Mr. Toucey left here last week. Judge Black is still in the city. General Dix made a short visit at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holt, I think, is still here, but I have not seen him for sev. visit at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holt, I think, is still here, but I have not seen him for several days. You of course saw Thompson's answer and Mr. Holt's reply. I have not had any intercourse with any of the present Cabinet, except a few brief interviews with Mr. Bates, the Attorney-General, on business connected with his department. Mr. Lincoln I have not seen. He is said to be very much broken down with the pressure

that is upon him in respect to appoint-

ments.

The policy of the Administration in respect to the seceding States remains in obscurity. There has been a rumor for the last two or three days that, not withstanding all that has been said, there will be an effort to reinforce Fort. there will be an effort to reinforce Fort Sumpter. But I do not believe a word Sumpter. But I do not be sometimes of it. The special messenger, of it. The special messenger, Lamon, told me that he was satisfied it

could not be done.

The new loan has been bid for at better rates than I anticipated, and I per-ceive General Dix was one of the larg-est bidders at the highest rates. The new tariff bill seems to give the Administration great trouble; and luckily it is a measure of their own. The first month of the Administration seems to have furnished an ample vindication of your policy, and to have rendered all occasions of other defense needless. The rumors from Richmond are very threatening; secession is rapidly gaining strength there. Hoping that you are in the enjoyment of good health and happiness, I remain as ever, yours, Edwin M. Stanton.

P. S .- 12 o'clock .- The Secretary of P. S.—12 octock.—The occuracy of the Treasury has determined to reject all the bids for the new loan under \$94. \* \* \* He could have obtained the whole amount at ninety-three and a half. Riggs thinks the Secretary has made a great mistake in not taking the whole sum, and that he will not get as good terms at ninety-three and a half future. There are no bids here E. M. S.

Washington, April 12, 1861. Dear Sir: We have the war upon us The telegraphic news of this morning you will have seen before this reaches you. The impression here is held by many

That the effort to reinforce will be 2. That in less than twenty-four hours

from this time Anderson will have surrendered.

rendered.

3. That in less than thirty days Davis will be in possession of Washington.
Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.
His Excellency James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR: \* \* \* The fling of Mr. F. W. Seward about "negotiations" would merit a retort if there were an independent press and the state of the admitted discussion of such mat The negotiations carried on by Mr. Seward with the Confederate Com missioners through Judge Campbell and Judge Nelson will some day, perhaps, be brought to light, and, if they were as has been represented to me, Mr. Seward and the Lincoln Administration will not be in a position to make sneering observations respecting any negotiations during your Administration. It was in reference to these that Jefferson Davis in his message spoke with so much severity. You no doubt observed his allusion to informal negotiations through a person holding a high station in the Government of the United States, and which were participated in by other persons holding stations equally high. I have understood that Judge Campbell was the person alluded to, and that Judge Nelson and perhaps Catron were the other persons cognizant of Mr. Seward's assurances respecting the evacuation of Fort Sumter. \* respect to the military operations going on or contemplated little is known until the results are announced in the newspapers. General Scott seems to have carte blanche. He is in fact the Government, and if his health continues, vigorous measures are anticipated. For the last few days I have been moving my family, my former residence being made unpleasant by troops and hospitals surrounding me. In the preshospitals surrounding me. In the present state of affairs I do not like to leave home or I would pay you a visit, but no one knows what may happen any day or how soon communications may be again interrupted. Marching and drilling are going on all day in every street. The troops that have arrived here are in general fine-looking, able-bodied, active men, well equipped and apparently ready and willing for the service in which they are engaged. Your cordial concurrence in the disposition to maintain the Government and resist aggres sion gives great satisfaction and I am pleased to observe a letter from you in the Intelligencer of this morning. I beg you to present my compliments to Miss Lane. There are many stories afloat among the ladies in the city that would among the ladies in the city that would amuse her, but as they are no doubt told her by lady correspondents it is need-less for me to repeat them. I hope you may continue in the enjoyment of good health, and remain with sincere regard,

yours truly. WASHINGTON, May 18, 1861. DEAR SIR: You will see in the New ork papers Judge Campbell's report of the negotiations between himself and Mr. Seward, to which I referred in my letter of last week. They had been re-lated to me by the Judge about the time they closed. Mr. Seward's silence will not relieve him from the imputation of deceit and double dealing in the minds of many, although I do not be lieve it can justly be imputed to him. I have no doubt he believed that Sumter would be evacuated, as he stated it would be. But the War party overruled him with Lincoln and forced to give up, but could not give up his office. That is a sacrifice no Republican will be apt to make.

Edwin M. Stanton. His Excellency James Buchanan. Washington, June 8, 1861.

Dear Sir: Your friends here are very much gratified by Judge Black's report of improvement in your health. The accounts we have had occasioned a great deal of solicitude concerning you; but I trust that you may now be speedily restored. I have not written to you for some time because there was to you for some time because there was nothing to communicate that would cheer or gratify you. While every pa-triot has rejoiced at the enthusiastic spirit with which the nation has aroused o maintain its existence and honor. the peculation and fraud that immedi-

pointments, as Butler and Dix, everything else has been exclusively devoted to black Republican interests. This has already excited a strong reactionary feeling not only in New York but in the Western States. General Dix informs me that he has been so badly treated by Cameral and the state of the state treated by Cameron, and so disgusted by the general course of the Adminis-tration that he intends immediately to resign. This will be followed by a with-drawal of financial confidence and support to a very great extent. Indeed, the course of things for the last four weeks has been such as to excite dis-trust in every department of the Gov-ernment. The military movements, or ernment. The military movements, or rather inaction, also excites great ap-prehension. It is believed that Davis and Beauregard are both in this vicin-ity—one at Harper's Ferry, the other at Manasses Gap—and that they can concentrate over sixty thousand troops. Our whole force does not exceed forty-five thousand. It is also reported that discord exists between the Catanet and General Scott in respect to important

points of stategy.

Our condition, therefore, seems to be one of even greater danger than at any former period, for the consequence of success by the secessionists would be far more extensive and irremediable than if the Capitol had been seized weeks ago. Ould is reported as having than if the Capitol had been seized weeks ago. Ould is reported as having gone off and joined the secessionists. Harvey, the new Minister to Spain, it is discovered, was a correspondent with the secessionists, and communicated the designs and operations of the Gov-ernment to Judge McGrath. It is sup-posed he will be recalled. Cassius Clay has been playing the fool at London by writing letters to the *Times*, which that paper treats with ridicule and contempt. The impression here is that the decided and active countenance and support of the British Government will be given to the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Holt still here but I seldom see him. udge Black is also here. I should have visited you but dare not leave town even for one night. Our troops have slept on their arms nearly every night for a week anticipating attack. Ho ing to hear of your restoration to go health, I remain, as ever, truly yours,

EDWIN M. STANTON. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. DEAR SIR: Your favor with the corinvation of the historical sketch was duly received. Last evening Judge Black and General Dix met at my house and consulted in regard to it. We concur in opinion that a publication of it at present would accomplish no good. The public mind is too much excited on other topics to give attention to the past, and it would only afford occa-sion for fresh malignant attacks upon you. \* \* \* The narration appears The narration appears me to be a clear and accurate sta ent of the events of the period which it relates, with one exception of no more material consequence, in respect to which the recollection of Judge Black, General Dix and myself is somewhat different from the statement. Speaking of the order to the Brooklyn not to disembark the forces sent to Pickens unless that fort were attacked, you mention it as having been ade with the entire unanimity of your made with the entire unanimity of your Cabinet and the approval of General Scott. That he approved it is fully shown by Mr. Holt's rote to you, but our recollection is that it was opposed by Judge Black, General Dix and my-I do not know that there is now any reason to question the wisdom of the measure. It may have saved Pick-ens from immediate attack at that time; and I have understood that Gen-eral Scott says that Pickens could not have been successfully defended if it had then been attacked, and that he federates. In this view the wisdom of the measure is fully vindicated, and at the time it was supported by the Sec-retary of War and the Secretary of the retary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, to whose departments the sub-ject appertained. So far, however, as your Administration is concerned its policy in reference to both Sumter and Pickens is fully vindicated by the course of the present Administration for forty days after the inauguration of Lincoln. \* \* \*

General Dix is still here. He has been shamefully treated by the Admin-istration. We are expecting a general battle to commence at Fairfax to-day, and conflicting opinions of the result are entertained. With sincere regard I remain, as ever, truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency James Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861. DEAR SIR: Three days ago I received tion the enclosed letters under cover ad-dressed to me. Upon reading the first sentence I perceived there must be some mistake, and turning over the leaf saw that the address was to Judge Black, and I therefore return them unread. I should have handed them to him, but have not seen him since they were received, and am informed that he left here some days ago. The dreadful disaster of Sunday can scarcely be mentioned. The imbecility of this Administration culminated in that catas-trophe—an irretrievable misfortune and na-tional disgrage never to be forgotten are to be added to the ruin of all peaceful purnits and national bankruptcy as the result of Lincoln's "running the machine" for five months. You perceive that Bennett is for a change in the Cabinet, and proposes for one of the new Cabinet Mr. Holt. \* \*

It is not unlikely that some changes have It is not unlikely that some changes in War and Navy departments may e place, but none beyond these two the War and Navy departments may take place, but none beyond these two departments until Jefferson Davis turns out the whole concern. The capture of Washington seems now to be inevitable-during the whole of Monday and Tuesday it might have been taken with-out any resistance. The rout, over-throw and utter demoralization of the whole army is complete. Even now I doubt whether any serious opposition to the entrance of the Confederate forces could be offered. While Lincoln, to the entrance of the Confederate forces could be offered. While Lincoln, Scott and the Cabinet are disputing who is to blame the city is ungarded and the enemy at hand. General Mc-Clellan reached here last evening. But if he had the ability of Casar, Alexander and Napoleon, what can he accomplish? Will not Scott's jealousy, Cabinet intrigues, Republican interference, thwart him at every step? While hoping for the best I cannot shut my eyes against the dangers that beset the Government, and especially this city. It is certain that Davis was in the field on Sunday, and the secessionists city. It is certain that Davis was in field on Sunday, and the secessionists

here assert that he headed in person the last victorious charge. General Dix is in Baltimore. After three weeks' neglect and insult he was sent there. The warm debate between Douglass' friend Richardson and Kentucky Bur nett has attracted some interest, but has been attended with no bellicose result. Since this note was commenced the morning paper has come in, and I see that McClellan did not arrive last night, as I was informed he had. General Lee was after him, but will have to wait awhile before they can meet.
Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

Yours truly, Edwin M. Stan His Excellency James Buchanan.

#### The Sherman "Boom" and the Grant for the Presidency.

A special dispatch from Washington says: "The ambition of John Sherman for the Presidential nomination has been very much more marked since the Onio election. This is especially noticeable in connection with suggestions as to the successor of Thurman in the United States Senate. Sherman's friends say that he could have the place simply by asking for it, but that he does not wish it. This shows how firmly fixed in his mind is the idea that he can feceive the Republican nomination. There was a meeting at his house on Thursday night, the purpose of which apparently was to give a new start to the Sherman boom. There were present the bureau officers, who are to be considered his adjutants, and some personal friends. The order seemed to have been issued to all Treasury officials to attend, as officers who had hardly reported at headquarters were invited to be present. The Sherman people to day claim that the Ohio election has been a set back to the Grant movement. Western men, the Grant movement. Western men, however, do not admit this. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who is now being in-vestigated on charges of having obtained his election by bribery, is here, and says that in his trip through the West the sentiment of the Republicans stood first for Grant, next for Blaine decidedand for Sherman as a very poor rd, and Ingalls himself is hardly a Grant man. The Grant men are plan-ning a new movement which will give the Grant boom a new impetus in the East. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee meets in Chicago, November 13, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets in Washington, November 19, when the statute of General Thomas will be unveiled. The plan now is to have the Society of the Army of the Tennessee adjournafter its mee ing in Chicago to meet in Washingto with the Society of the Cumberland. and to thus have the officers of the two societies together to encourage the boom."

### Government Thieves.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Sun charges that a large amount of money has been spent by employes in the Post Office Department in junketing expeditions to various parts of the world, for which the country gets

no resulting benefit. He says:
"James N. Tyner, 1st Assistant P. M. General, took his family and one or more subordinates of the Post Office Department to Paris to attend the Exposition last year using as a cover for that trip a so-called international postal convention. He expended about ten thousand dollars, and made no report of any kind that can now be found on the files of the Department. Subsequently he made up a party for the Pacific coast, accompanied by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, A. D. Hazen, and his family and chief clerk, ostensibly to look after improvement in the pacific than the cook after the cook look after improvement in the postal service, but really for amusement and recreation. They managed to spend some \$6,000, and made no report; thus proving, as in the other case, that the whole thing was a sham so far as public whole thing was a snam so iar as public duty or public interest was concerned, but a costly reality to the taxpayers. Tyner and Burnside, the prosperous Superintendent and Disbursing Officer the Post Office Department, were out on a hunting expedition in the Ute country when the fatal descent was made on Thornburgh's command, but got back unharmed, and are doubtless ready to start on another excursion. The bill for this last trip has not yet been rendered, but it will doubtless be relatively as big as the others."

# Butler's Nomination.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. Mr. Samuel Butler's nomination for State Treasurer was the closing transaction in the arrangements connected with the election of the Hon. J. D. Cameron for a second time to the Sen-ate of the United States. Butler was nominated and elected to the Legislature as an anti-Cameron man Republicans of Chester county. the Legislature met he took an active and apparently sincere part in the councils of the anti-Cameron Republican members. He became the possessor of their secrets, and when the time ar-rived he went into the Cameron caucus and moved that the nomination of Cameron should be made unanimous. As a reward for this service he has re-ceived the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. There were other Re-publicans before the State convention for this nomination with whom Mr. Butler could not be compared on the score of party service. But Senator Butler could not be compared on the score of party service. But Senator Cameron insisted on paying off his debt of gratitude and Butler received the comination, though many delegates went off making fists in their pockets. It remains to be seen whether the people of Pennsylvania will ratify this last of the Cameron bargains in the alecof the Cameron bargains in the elec-tion of Samuel Butler to the office of

# Butler's Military Services Overlooked.

rom the Erie Evening Herald (Dem.)

From the Eric Evening Herald (Dem.)

Republicans do not take any stock in the soldier, of late years. Down in Massachusetts they ignored him completely in their search for a candidate for Governor; Ohio and the State of New York did likewise, and even the Republican party of Pennsylvania—that is to say, Mr. Quay's party—did not think of the soldier when looking for a candidate for State Treasurer.

There were 563 births, 185 marriages and 465 deaths in New York city last

### A Party of Illustrious History.

The Democratic party represents fun-

m the New York Herald.

damental principles whose preservation is essential to the perpetuity of our free institutions. It comprises one half of the voting citizens of the United States, and there would be reasons to despair and there would be reasons to despair of the republic if so large a part of our people had lost the sense of patriotism and publisvirtue. We believe that the average Democrat is as moral and well meaning as the average Republican.

\* \* A party which has so illustrious a history, a party which has so much genuine sympathy with the sons of toil who form the mass of the American people, a party which, in spite of its aberrations and flagrant deviations from principle, is still the main bulwark of popular rights against usurping power, cannot be destroyed by its own blun-ders unless it persists in them. \* \* \* \* such is the ancient and time-honored Democratic party, a party long illustri-ous in the history of the country; a party which never flinched or faltered in maintaining the high bearing of the nation against jealous foreign powers which originated, proclaimed and de-fended the Monroe doctrine; which ac-quired every square mile of new territo-ry which is of any real value; which brought us Louisiana and the vast re-gion west of the Mississippi, brought us Florida, brought us Texas, brought us California, and established our title to California, and established our time to Oregon. Leaving out Alaska, the comparatively worthless acquisition of President Johnson, the Democratic party quadrupled the original area of the United States between the inauguration stemmed and beat back the tide of ram-pant Know Nothingism and kept open the doors of the republic to emigrants by insuring them equal rights with na-tive citizens. A party which has such a history will be found to possess great tenacity of life. With its rich inherit-ance of proud national recollections the Democratic party has irrepressible pow-ers of rejuvenation, and only long per-sistence in blunders can ever disband it.

#### The Last Shall be First.

The Christian Advocate has the following, as a "bona fide sermon" by the Rev. Plato Johnson: "Brudders, de lub of de Lord am a wonderful ting. Nobody would tink dat a poor ole darkey's life was wuff much ennyhow; but de Scripter says de fust shall be last, and vice versy, and dat is de chief hold we hab; for I 'clude from dat sayin' dat de culled pusson wot shines boots and charge only de reg'lar price has a tol'ble show for de next world, though he hain't much ob a chance here. From a ligious p'int ob view, it's just as 'por tant to shine boots as well as run a first-class saw-mill. De Lord, he nebber axes you wat you been doin', but how you been doin' it? an' when you get to de judgment day some of you poor washerwomen who wasn't mean 'bout de starch but nut beart och it is delet de starch, but put plenty ob it in clothes, will be a flutterin' ob your wings in Paradise, while ne white man wat made yer wait fur yer munny will be a lookin' for a shady spot an a wishin' he had a bit ob ice. You know what I'se tinkin' just at dis time ? I'se tinkin' dat some of dese white folk what 'magines dey'll have a fedder bed in de next world, an' free or four angels to keep de flies off, will fin' when dey's lookin' 'round fur dere reserved seat in glory dat dey's got a cinder in dere eye an' can't see it. How'll you feel, white man, when you fin' yo'self mongst a big crowd ob onary folks way up in de family circle, while some poor darkey, who did your cho'es like an honest man, is 'ducted by de hebbenly ushers to an orchestra seat, right down clus to de music? An' how'll you feel, brudder, when dose an gels say to you. ''Tain't no matter what color you be, your name's been called, an' wese d'rected to show you a seat on de platform?' Yer ole black faces'll shine like de moon, an' you'll feel like strikin' out wid a dubble shuffle right on de golden pavement. 'Member all ob you, dat it ain't de pocket-book, nor de color, but de shape ob de soul, wot gibs you a right to a front seat up yan-

# Post Office Estimates.

ABOUT \$40,000,000 REQUIRED FOR A YEAR'S EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 16. The estimates of the amounts that will be required for all the branches of the postal service during the next fiscal year a gregate \$39,920,000, against which it estimated that the postal revenue will amount to \$32,210,000, leaving a deficit amount to \$3,210,000, leaving a dencit of \$7,710,000 to be met by Congressional appropriations. The appropriations for the current fiscal year aggregated \$5,457,376. The principal items of estimated needs are as follows: For compensation of postmasters, \$7,552,000; clerks in post offices, \$3,650,000; letter carriers, \$2,500,000; rent, fuel and light, \$450,000; inland mail transportations railroad routes, \$10,000,000; steamboat routes, \$900,000; star service, \$7,375,000; railway postal car service, \$1,350,000; additional facilities on trunk lines (fast additional facilities on trunk lines (last mail service), \$400,000; railway postal clerks, \$1,450,000; route agents and mail route messengers, \$1,445,000; trans-portation of foreign mails, \$225,000; manufacture of postage stamps, \$97,000; manufacture of postal cards, 211,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, \$437,000.

# Another Whiskey Ring.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 17.—A Star special from Gastonia, N. C., says Revenue Agent Blacker, assisted by Deputy Collector Gyles, has unearthed gross frauds in Gaston county, N. C., carried on by registered grain distillers in collusion with government officers. A seizure of over five hundred gallons of corn whiskey, abstracted from the distilleries and secreted by the distillers, has already been made, and the revelations point to more important results. The plans of the ring have been exposed. Large seizures of spirits and distilleries and important developments may be looked for. The frauds, to a great extent, have been perpetrated through the sale and shipment of corn

whiskey in kegs filled from unstamped

### Stock Raising in Colorado.

Harper's Magazine.

It is carried on, as must be generally known, from Texas to a region considerably north of the Union Pacific railway, and great herds pass from the Lone Star State through Kansas, and up to the great iron roads running east and west. In New Mexico, Southern Colorado, on the Arkansas and its tributaries—the Fountain, the St. Charles, the Muddy. the Cucharas, the Huerfathe Muddy, the Cucharas, the Huerfa-no and others—in the great parks over across the range, and over the plains in Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, the herds roam and the rancheros ride. Between Denver and Julesburg, on the Union Pacific railroad, lay the immense range of the late Mr. Avliffe, one side of which was fifty miles in length. He is said to have begun fifteen years ago with a capital of \$100, and his estate is valued at \$1,500,000. It was interesting and instructive to hear how one of ing and instructive to hear how one of his friends accounted for this unus success: "Some people try to attend to several things, or to do more than one kind of business, but he only thought of one thing for those fifteen years, and that one thing was cattle. And attending only to that, and working at it and thinking about it all the time, he came to understand it perfectly well, and to have perfect judgment about making the most of stock."

A dissertation on the cattle herds of the Great West would occupy a large volume, and those who have chosen other parts of this domain than Southor of this domain than Southern Colorado are doubtless competent to "give a reason for the faith which is this record must always hold a great and honored place in our history. Moreover, it was the Democratic party that stemmed and beat back the tide of rampant Know Nothingism and kept. and accessible from all sides; and the the climate is most salubrious, and so mild in winter that the stock can remain on the range throughout the year. Other things being equal, there are many men who highly prize the grand, ever-changing spectacle and genuine companionship of "the everlasting hills." No doubt in other regions land can be had more cheaply, and some-times occupied without fee or reward, but there are sure to be counterbalanc-

ing disadvantages.

Above a certain latitude, and notably in Wyoming, great losses have occurred from severe winters, and not very far to the north the "Lo family" (as the noble red man—"Lo! the poor Indian" —is called on the plains) come in to disturb and molest. All admirers and advocates of these hyperborean regions have ample opportunies to rise and ex; plain; be ours the pleasant task, re-clining under the spreading cotton-wood, and in the shadow of the Sierra Mojada, of singing the eclogues of the valleys of the San Carlos and the Huerfano, for it is "not that we love Casar

less, but Rome more."
We have said that water was the prime requisite, and the banks of streams are consequently first sought. Government land is divided into sections of 640 acres (a mile each way), and quarter sections of 160 acres. What more simple and easy, we hear some one ask, than to take up four quarter sections along the line of the stream, and while we only own, strictly speaking, a quarter of a mile in width, to occupy, without let or hindrane. to occupy, without let or hindrance, away back to the divide (ridge between that valley and the next), being sure that no one will have either the motive or the will to dispute with us the pos-session of this arid area? Nothing, certainly, except that a number of able bodied citizens beside yourself have not only conceived the same idea, but acted promptly on it, and that, in conse-quence, the supply of water frontage may be found inadequate to meet the demand, and its market value conse quently and proportionately increases.
There are always, however, ranchmen willing to sell, for one reason or another, and no one need despair of obtaining a good location at a fair rate, with the improvements ready made. Then he can buy his stock, mainly, if he be wise, on the spot and in the neighbor-hood; for, with the great improvements now taking place in breeds, it is no longer desirable to buy largely in Texas. Then come his "cowboys," or herders, not Mexicans, as in old times, but generally stalwart Americans, quick of hand and deliberate of speech. They are provided with swift and sure-footed horses, generally, in footed horses, generally, in these days, of the broncho type—a mixture of the

American horse and the mustang.
It may now fairly be asked, where else in the world, and in what other known way, can a man sit down and see his possessions increase before his eyes with so little exertion on his part. With the dawn the cattle are all grazing. Thin and gray enough the grass looks to the inexperienced eye, but the ranchero well knows the tufts of buffalo and gramma growth, gauges the value of this feed as compared, in the matter of nutriment, with the richest green on nutriment, with the fichest green-sward of apparently more fertile regions and remembers that it grows twice a year. Then, with the utmost regular-ity, and some time before noon, the whole herd—the splendid bulls, the plump steers, the red and white and roan and mottled cows—take their ac-customed trail, and seek the water with unerring certainty. Then back to the grazing again, and feed until

and night brings them repose.

# "You Pays Your Money," Etc.

Presidential speculations by the Philadelphia Times: "Grant and Settle! Good for a storm, but a little stale just now. Hawley and MacVeagh! Respectability in chunks, but a little offcolor with carpet-baggers. Blaine and Foster! How would that read on the banner of 1880? Chandler and Logan! Good to run between drinks. Senior Good to run between drinks. Senior Cameron and Junior Chandler! December and May; two souls with but a single thought; two hearts that beat as one. Garfield and Harlan! Pulpits and politics; a little musty for the keen appetite of 1880. Sherman and Don Cameron! There's a ticket for the boys. How Uncle John and Nephew Don would rhyme in the songs of the campaign."