

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 2.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

NO. 6.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, February 5, 1880.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESSES.
Bellefonte, N. W.	William Galbraith	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte, S. W.	W. C. Heine	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte, W. W.	William Harper	Bellefonte.
Milburg	Frank E. Bible	Milburg.
Unionville	J. M. Donnell	Unionville.
Phillipsburg	A. J. Gardner	Phillipsburg.
Phillipsburg	C. G. Herlinger	Phillipsburg.
Milheim	J. H. Reifnyder	Milheim.
Bellefonte	Erisk Steyer	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Jas. A. McClain	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	William Hepple	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Sam'l Gilliland	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	David DeLong	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Dan'l Driebelbitz	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	N. F. O. M. Sheets	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	L. M. Michel	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	George Keister	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	John Ward	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Samuel Teller	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	David Tanyer	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	H. G. Chronister	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	W. H. Gardner	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	John Hoy, Jr.	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Sam'l K. Faust	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	G. W. Rumbarger	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	W. F. Smith	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	D. F. Lutz	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	G. W. Spangler	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	William Cullen	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	John G. Uzzle	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	C. C. Wood	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Samuel Hoover	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	J. S. Fredericks	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	Samuel Decker	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	G. R. Williams	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.	Bellefonte.
Bellefonte	FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.	Bellefonte.

CONTRARY to our earnest hopes at the time we went to press on last Thursday, the Curtin-Yocum contest still remains undecided. At the meeting of the Committee on Elections on Wednesday of last week, the majority members of the sub-committee were ready to report; but it appears the Republican members were not satisfied with the report prepared by the minority of the sub-committee, and demanded more time for examination. After a strong appeal to the majority this was granted, and the committee adjourned without any action until Tuesday of this week, which of course made it impossible to have final action in time to hold an election on the 17th instant. At the meeting on Tuesday it was decided that the vote in committee should be taken to-day. There is nothing to change the opinion expressed last week that the report of the majority, declaring the seat of Mr. Yocum vacant and remanding the matter back to the people of the district, will be adopted. Whether an election shall in that event be held will of course depend upon the Governor of the State. It will rest with him to fix the time and issue the writ for it. So far as Congress is concerned, the case will now probably be disposed of in due time, as the opposition has nothing more to gain by interposing further obstacles in the way of action. It must be borne in mind that the delay in the disposition of this case has been owing to no fault of Gov. Curtin or his friends. From the beginning they have been urgent for a decision, and the hindrances to that end have all come from the other side.

A FEW days ago a duel was fought between Major Burke and Major Harvey, two lawyers of New Orleans. The weapons were pistols, distance 20 paces—two shots were exchanged without result, when they sensibly came to the conclusion that their wounded honors were fully vindicated and that they were both as brave as Julius Caesar. So they were. But they couldn't shoot worth a darn.

WHAT was represented to be riots at the recent primary meetings in Philadelphia, turns out to be a myth, got up to injure the standing of the order-loving select councilman, Wm. McMullen, who was put upon trial under the base charge, and acquitted. He was then called upon the stand as a witness in the trial of Ryan and Trenwith, indicted at the same time, when he stated that no riot occurred on that occasion. In his opinion the court and jury concurred, and they also were acquitted. The firing of a few pistols and the use of a few bludgeons merely to give emphasis to the arguments of different contestants, could not be considered riot in the Quaker city. It could only be looked upon as mere play-acting, or affectionate greeting and general hilarity among friends.

The Monroe Doctrine Revived.

Away back in the first quarter of the present century the people of the Spanish-American colonies of South America revolted against their rulers abroad, and established governments of their own. These governments they maintained by force of arms, animated by the same spirit of patriotism and determination to be free from the chains of a foreign yoke that gave nerve and strength to the sturdy men of our own thirteen colonies during their fight for independence in the preceding century. The *de facto* governments thus put in operation had been recognized by the United States, but the Spanish King determined not to bear so grievous a loss to his dominions without a struggle. With the aid of certain other European monarchs he hoped to conquer his rebellious subjects and bring them again under the power of his kingdom. Unfortunately for his designs, the English government refused to become a party to the alliance, and this refusal, together with the firm protest of the United States, soon brought the allied Kings to realize the difficulties that must beset their enterprise of subjugation, and it failed.

President Monroe, keenly solicitous for the safety and success of our Republican form of government, and deeply impressed with the dangers to its stability that must constantly spring from the enmity and the intrigues of monarchists firmly entrenched in authority and power on this side of the Atlantic, not only avowed his earnest sympathy with the struggling Republics of the South, but defiantly proclaimed the principle that the political systems of Europe could not be established on these continents by European nations. He discussed this question ably and elaborately in his annual message to Congress, December 2, 1823, asserting that "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on first principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States;" and further, that "Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers. * * * But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness."

But, in the same message, Mr. Monroe went even further, for he believed the time had come to announce "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." This is the principle known as the Monroe doctrine, and it has ever since been sustained as the policy of the United States in the treatment of questions growing out of European pretensions near our borders and especially with regard to Central and South America.

For some years this popular American doctrine has been peacefully slumbering in a dusty recess of the State department, at Washington, but the magnificent project of a ship canal, under supposed French auspices, across the Isthmus, between Chagres

and Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, has disturbed its long repose. This contemplated enterprise is by no means Utopian. We are in an age noted for gigantic schemes and are witnesses of many of them carried through to complete success, which in an older time would have been regarded as utterly impracticable and as the mere visionary figments of an unbalanced mind. And so with the isthmian connection of the two oceans. It appears to be a huge undertaking, and when one thinks of the amount of labor and the expenditure of capital involved in its construction they may seem almost fabulous. Still a decade or two may witness its accomplishment. There can be no doubt that the idea of an improvement of this magnitude controlled by European capital, under the protection of some European nation, is exceedingly distasteful to our people. It comes too near home not to excite the liveliest concern and the gravest apprehension. It involves the business welfare and the commercial prosperity of the country, and without the most ample guaranties that it shall at all times, in peace and war, be open to our merchant marine and the armed ships of our navy, it would stand as a constant menace to our safety and inevitably provoke troubles and wars. So thoughtful and conservative a statesman as Mr. Bayard, in a recent speech in the Senate, with a wise insight into its momentous consequences to us as a people, alluded to this scheme of uniting the two oceans, taking a strong American view of its demands upon the United States. He said: "There is no cloud of war now upon the horizon, but who can tell when it may arise? The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the Isthmus on the southern border of this Continent is one of world wide importance, and the heart of every American proclaims that it is to be under the control of the government of the United States. Our power may be questioned, but it will be maintained."

These words of Mr. Bayard, it is said, made a profound impression upon all who heard them uttered, and they have since received almost unanimous approval in both branches of Congress. There is not, however, much probability of trouble arising between the United States and France. Indeed it is already announced that the French government has officially disavowed all intention of setting up a protectorate over this project on this continent, or as a correspondent of the New York Herald says, "to guarantee or protect, or in any way make itself responsible for or on account of the plans of M. de Lesseps in the negotiation for or the building of an interoceanic canal." If this statement of the intentions and policy of France towards the proposed work is correct, there may be no occasion at this time for another assertion of the Monroe doctrine of "hands off," and it can resume its quiet nap and remain undisturbed in its slumbers until some future necessity again awakens it to life. But it is well enough once-in-a-while to know that we have such a principle to assert, and it is none the worse for an occasional airing, if only to remind us that it still exists and is useful to keep European intermeddlers in our affairs at a distance.

ONE good reason, says the Washington Post, for Democratic opposition to the exodus was given by an Indiana Republican witness yesterday. The plain-speaking Stalwart remarked that "for every negro that gets a job a white man is thrown out of employment." What shall be said of a party that, in the hope of increasing its vote, imports negroes from a locality where they have abundant work and fair pay, and puts them into a State where their employment robs the white laborers of a chance to earn bread for their families? Yet this is the testimony of a Republican in good standing.

Corporate Power and the Courts.

The recent remarkable declarations of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, president of the Reading Railroad Company, before a Congressional committee, have attracted universal attention and occasioned wide spread comment. Mr. Gowen appeared before the committee in his official capacity to represent the position of his company in regard to the provisions of what is known as the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill, and during his argument he is said to have brought the very gravest of charges against the integrity and purity of our state judiciary. He is said to have distinctly affirmed that both our district and supreme court judges are but the creatures of a great corporation and that they bow in abject obedience to the imperious commands of their powerful masters. Such assertions coming from any source would be well calculated to challenge the earnest consideration of every citizen of this commonwealth. But when made by so distinguished a gentleman as Mr. Gowen, himself the head of a great Railway company and a lawyer of high character and eminent ability, they assume such formidable proportions as to demand at the hands of their author the fullest and most explicit proof. Mr. Gowen is not the man to rashly and precipitately rush into statements of so serious a nature. He undoubtedly gave his words to the world after carefully and deliberately weighing their full import, and he now owes it to himself, to the corporation he has so circumstantially arraigned, to the courts he has held up to contumely and scorn, and most of all to the people of this great State whose bulwark and shield he has thus ruthlessly demolished, to make good this grave indictment if it is in his power so to do. It is scarcely credible that Mr. Gowen was stung into intemperance of speech by jealousy or hatred of a rival corporation or that in his zeal and ardor for the advancement of his own company he was led to the perpetration of a grievous wrong against the judiciary of the State in which is located all the vast property he so skillfully manages and directs. Such an interpretation of the gentleman's language is not in keeping with his established reputation as a sagacious and consummate business man, as well as a cool and admirably equipped lawyer. Mr. Gowen has never yet shirked any responsibility however onerous and it is to be hoped he will not prove unequal now to the position he has voluntarily assumed.

MR. BLAINE, having succeeded in establishing in Maine an effective Judicial Returning Board and a minority Legislature, is now happy in the belief that all is lovely in that quarter, and has taken his seat in the Senate to look after his Presidential interests. The "greatest American" being out of the race, the contest will be very interesting between the Maine recipient of the "credit mobilier" plunder, the shot-gun hero of New York, and the champion and adviser of the Presidential Fraud. Let Mulligan, Jenks and Pinkston now step to the front.

It is said the name of the "Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad" has been changed to "Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad." Well, any name will do, only let the road be completed. If our people are not to be directly benefited by the stock and the money they have advanced to procure this road, let them at least benefit by the accommodation to their business and travel which its completion will afford them.

A VIRGINIA gentleman representing the wealthy people of that State recently visited Baltimore to negotiate a loan. He offered the best security, but the capitalists refused to loan any money in Virginia under the present condition of affairs in that State. Repudiation may have its disadvantages.

It will be universally regretted that the laws of the Empire State were not framed with special reference to such fiends in human form as the Rev. Mr. Cowley, superintendent and manager of the "Shepherds' Fold" in the City of New York, where under the veil of philanthropy and religion he literally starved hundreds of the helpless little children confided to his care until they were mere shadows, and subjected them to such acts of atrocious cruelty and neglect as to make any punishment that may be meted out to him but trivial in comparison with the hideousness of his crimes. He is now the occupant of a cell in the Tombs and it is to be hoped that there will be no miscarriage of justice in his case, but that his punishment shall be something near what he deserves.

We rather admire the nonchalance of the *Republican*. Utterly oblivious of the fact that the convention of its party was in session at Harrisburg yesterday, it devoted almost a column of its valuable space to the discussion of the all absorbing question, "Shall the Unit Rule be abolished?" We do not know whether the convention would postpone its sittings until our esteemed contemporary could reach it, or not. Doubtless the *Republican* article was telegraphed early in the morning thus giving the benighted delegates the advantage of the golden words of advice so cheerfully proffered by the editorial Ajax of General Beaver's home organ. That's right, keep within sight of the flesh pots.

THE *Boston Herald* says that the business men of that city "are taking a good deal of interest in John Sherman as a Presidential candidate." Well, it will take a good deal of interest to elect him if he is a "Presidential candidate." Eliza Pinkston and Agnes Jenks would have to be re-inforced by more than the business men of Boston. Stealing the Presidential office, in which John was an adept and got his pay in 1876, will not win this time.

THE Republican State committee of Virginia does not seem to be altogether willing to accept the proposition to unite with the Readjusters in building up a party under the specious appellation of "Liberals." It has resolved to adhere to the old name and run the machine in the old rut—that is, to hitch horses with any faction that may spring up, having a tendency to weaken the Democracy and cripple its power to resist the establishment of a "strong government" at Washington.

We do not see that the fraudulent President has yet sent in the name of J. Madison Wells for confirmation to any foreign mission. Perhaps the Ohio men have exhausted the supply. Pinchback having been nominated to the office recently filled by Wells, this honest gentleman seems to be out in the cold. The Senate might forget he is a villain, and confirm him Commissioner of Indian affairs, now vacant. Why not try it? It would no doubt save Mr. Hayes and Secretary Sherman a great deal of worry, if not expense.

We are highly gratified to be able to state that the appointment of Hon. J. Simpson Africa, as Supervisor of the Census for the seventh district of Pennsylvania, which includes Centre county, was on Monday confirmed in the executive session of the United States Senate. The appointment of Mr. Africa has given general satisfaction. Every one concedes his peculiar fitness for the position, and it is not too much to venture the assertion that under his supervision the work will be thoroughly and efficiently done.

SINCE those immaculate Republican officials Hayt, of the Indian bureau, and Seward, of the Shanghai consulate, have come to grief we may expect some one of our stalwart contemporaries to favor the country with the usual disquisition about the honesty and efficiency of the civil service under Republican administration.

GEN. MAHONE, the newly elected Senator from Virginia, is represented, on the authority of a Republican State Senator, as having expressed a preference for Blaine or Conkling for President, in opposition to any Bourbon Democrat. This may be true. Gen. Mahone is the head and front of the Re-Adjusters party, who, combined with the Republicans and negroes, carried the State against the Democrats last fall. But the Richmond *Whig*, the organ of Gen. Mahone, characterizes the story that Mahone has gone over to the Republicans, a "stupendous joke on the Re-Adjusters," and "developments that are rapidly to come, will give the hoax its quietus."

STATE NEWS.

The Allentown Rolling Mill paid off on Saturday, and it took \$30,000 to do it. A Pennsylvania school teacher thinks that pupils ought to have a great hearty laugh every day.

There are fifty-one furnaces in blast in the Lehigh Valley, with an annual capacity of over 600,000 tons of pig iron.

The official report of the production of anthracite coal for the year 1879 makes the total quantity 26,142,689 tons.

The Puddlers of the Penn Rolling Mill at Lancaster have received an increase of fifty cents a ton for puddling.

Preparations are actively going on at Philadelphia and Reading shops, in the latter city, to build 1,000 freight cars.

Pittsburg papers report that the lamp chimneys manufacturers have all the orders they can fill for some time to come.

The peach trees down in Delaware are yielding to the siren advances of January's hot-house sun and show signs of budding.

Alexander Gibson, known as the "Lumber King" of New Brunswick, has sent by cable from St. John a donation of \$5,000 to the Irish relief fund.

Abraham Pennypacker, Chester county, while ploughing, discovered thousands of grasshoppers. On taking some of them home they became quite lively.

The citizens of Bradford held a meeting on Wednesday evening of last week and subscribed \$15,000 toward building a plank road from that city to Coleville. The road is to cost when completed \$50,000.

On Saturday night, while Mr. Butler, of Pittsburg, was out visiting with his family, a man with blackened face surprised a young woman left in charge of the house, and after gagging her, secured about \$600 which was in a trunk.

A terrific wind storm set in at Albany, N. Y., on Monday morning, and lasted all day doing considerable damage to property. The tin roofs on a number of the houses were torn up. The weather at night was very cold and the wind somewhat abated.

The State Board of Agriculture at its recent meeting resolved that until millers are willing to give quality a greater preference in price, our farmers are justified in raising such kinds of wheat as their experience demonstrates will yield the greatest number of bushels.

The Catasauqua Manufacturing Company has just advanced the wages of its puddlers 25 cents per ton and added 5 cents per day to the wages of the other employees. If the price of iron remains firm the wages of the men will receive another increase in about two weeks.

Pittsburg papers report that a new oil well near Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, is yielding about 150 barrels a day. This discovery has created an excitement throughout the oil region, as it is new territory, and this first find there argues well for prolific sources of oil.

About \$450 were collected in the Catholic churches of Bradford, on Sunday last, for the suffering poor of Ireland. It is proposed to hold relief meetings there, and a number of wealthy citizens have pledged themselves to give \$1,000 each.

A correspondent of the Oil City *Derrick*, who has investigated the new oil well near Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, which was said to be gushing 100 barrels a day, says that it is not yielding a pint a day, and a horde of speculators who came down upon hearing the news to buy up territory have left disgusted.

An eloping couple from Coatesville arrived in Columbia on Tuesday, and were arrested upon information from the former place. The girl was nearly six feet in height, and the man about four feet and five inches. They were released when the female gave up a coat and hat she had taken from Coatesville.

A general strike of the ore miners employed on "The Flats" took place Monday morning at East Texas, Pa. This is the largest mining district in Lehigh county. They demand an increase of thirty-five cents per day. The present rate of wages paid is ninety cents. Fifteen mines are now idle.

In regard to the dispatch from Scranton, to the effect that Samuel J. Tilden is about to marry a Miss Ranck, of Lewisburg, Mr. Tilden says the report is as true as about nine-tenths of the statements concerning him daily published—this is not at all. He presumes that the authors of the rumor have acted on the maxim of equity and jurisprudence that what ought to have been done has in fact been done. But unfortunately he never had the pleasure of knowing of the existence of any such lady.