The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

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DEM. NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

We endorse the St. Louis nominations. And we see from accounts from all parts of the country that Tilden and Hendricks receive the endorsement of the democracy from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the gulf to the lakes. It is a fortunate nomination. Two first-class statesmen, men of ability and unstained records. Both are practical reformers. Both have been tried and never found false to their trusts. Their reputation was broad as our wide domain long before the St. Louis convention was appointed and they were favorites of the people. Neither Tilden nor Hendricks can be classed among the scheming politicians and place hunters who disgrace the country and only seek positions where there is prospect for plunder. Tilden is a true reformer. He was the attorney who broke down the Tweed ring of thieves in New York city, and afterwards elected governor he charged upon the notorious canal ring which for decades has been robbing the state of New York, and he has succeeded in getting many of those big thieves into the penitentiary, and is still at work in bringing others to justice—he they democrats or republicans. He does not respect party when he deals with the public plunderers; but his record shows that he has put his heavy hand upon all. That is the kind of man we need in the president's chair at Washington when Grant steps out. The public plunderers are already trembling for fear of Tilden's election. The honest people want him, the thieves hate him. We must have reform. Tilden is the only true reformer placed before the people. Where is Hayes' reform work in Ohio since he has been governor of thatsfate? He has let the thieves alone, and the Cincinnati platform upon which he stands endorses Grant's administration which means that he is to let them alone if unfortunately he should be chosen next president. If the people are honest and want an honest administration at Washington, Tilden and Hendricks must be voted for in November.

The Hayes platform endorses the Grant administration. We suppose that takes in the carpet-bag governments which robbed and plundered the impoverished states since the war and run up their debt from 76 millions to 300 million dollars.

The judiciary system under Johnson's administration cost the people in 1867-8 $723,368. In 1870 under Grant there were squandered on this same branch of the government $2,610,352. And the platform upon which Hayes runs endorses the Grant administration, that of course means that the squanderings and plunderings are to centinue if Hayes is elected president.

Hayes & Wheeler is a political firm name that has called out no enthusiasm among the Republicans—not even in Centre county. What little hurrahing one does observe is forced and unnatural. This is the case all over the north, and letters received by Democratic members of the House from the Southern States show that the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler has fallen upon the Southern Republicans, especially the blacks, like a wet blanket. The negroes ask, "Who is Hayes? Who is Wheeler?" Senator Morton and Representative Blaine had some notoriety among the negroes, but of Hayes they never heard. The prediction is therefore made that the colored element will be indifferent as to the result, now that Gen. Grant is no longer at the head of the Republican ticket, or some one well known to them as a republican leader. Even South Carolina is no longer regarded as certain for the republican ticket.

The radicals in the Hayes platform resolve against granting lands to corporations. This is frying in their own fat—for the hundreds of millions of acres given away to railroad corporations was all the doings of that party in the last 12 years.

Hayes has sent in his letter of acceptance. He talks for specie resumption, honest men in office, in favor of one term and promises not to ask for a second, and promises good to the southern states, and endorses the platform and the platform endorses the Grant administration. So you can take it just as you like. If he means reform then he don't mean to follow in Grant's footstops, and reform means the opposite of Grantism, and if he means the opposite of Grantism then Cameron, and Belknap, and Babcock, and Moseby, and Boss Shepherd would not support him so strongly. Real reform means a change from the disgraceful policy of the present administration to an honest administration of the government. What is Hayes going to do about it?

The orders issued by Lieutenant-General Sheridan on Saturday will put in the field within a few days at least thirty-six hundred men—two thousand under Terry and the remainder under Crook—a force which he believes ample to cope with the Sioux. Their whole fighting force does not exceed four thousand warriors, and the Lieutenant General does not believe that they have more than three thousand, if that many, on the war path now. We may be sure that the western army will give a good account of itself.

Gen. Custer's tragic fate and heroic end has a parallel in the Bible, in the case of Uriah, who fell in the forefront of the battle, leading a forlorn hope. But Grant hardly figures as respectably in the tragedy as did the King of Israel. Because General Custer—brave, frank and honest—exposed the thieves in the War Department, and because he was a dangerous witness against Belknap and the whole Administration brood, Grant stripped him of his command and his soldiers, and sent him with a handful of men into the jaws of certain death, where his heroism was sealed with his blood. A witness against Grantism and Belknapism has been removed, and an accusing voice silenced forever. The thieves are revenged. Now let Grant gloat over his work, amid his potations and tobacco fumes. The accusing voice of Custer will no longer put him in fear. It is silent.—Post.

The St. Louis Republican records this as its estimate of the difference in the candidates: "If Hayes is a man of no faults Tilden is a man of great merits. If Hayes would do no harm, Tilden would do a great deal of good. If Hayes is a personally honest man, Tilden is more—he is the enemy of dishonest men. Hayes is a 'good Republican,' who can be implicitly relied on to do whatever the party leaders require, and leave undone whatever they disapprove. Tilden is a wilful Democrat who will do right whether the party approves it or not. These are the two men that the country must choose between.

GOV. HAYES' CONGRESSIONAL LABORS.

A western journal, the Milwaukee News, has been at the pains to search the Congressional Globe for the record of the man nominated for President of the United States at Cincinnati. The enterprise of the News was greater than its reward. It expected to find Gov. Hayes cutting a very considerable figure among the radical statesmen who "within the past fifteen years have altered the whole face of civil affairs, made a virtually new organic constitution, and reversed the polity and principles on which the fathers founded the republic." It adds: "But when we announce that the search was so absolutely fruitless as to make us feel ridiculous, all can see that it is a reproach and a shame to insult the office of chief magistrate with such a name as Hayes. Read this, ye who are not awake to the game played on you by the abler men of the party in putting forward where a statesman ought to be a mere figure head; a person who, in congress, was inconsiderable almost beyond any man that ever sat in the hall. Here is the record:

1866—February 20, Labor petition from constituents.
February 28, Moved $2,000 for a picture.
March 6, Petition to tax oil.
March 16, Joint resolution to punish embezzlement, etc.
April 2, Bill to pay Eleventh Regiment of Ohio.
April 2, Resolution to carry Smithsonian Library into Congressional Library.
April 3, Eleventh Ohio Regiment again.
April 16, Two resolutions about library documents and privileges.
April 16, Resolution against embezzling again.
April 24, petition against seceded states.
April 26, Another resolution about privileges of the library.
June 6, Another about library matters.
June 14, Petition of a southern woman for compensation for property destroyed.
July 27. Reported against purchasing an old manuscript.
December 19, Motion to print usual number of Librarian's report. Also petition of one Kleinschmidt for the return of $12.50, excess payment of taxes.
1867—January 7, Petition from Cincinnati post office for more pay. Another local petition.
January 29, Petition of a soldier or two who had lost their discharges.
February 6, Bill requiring authors to furnish library with copy of book.
February 9, Cincinnati post office clerks again.
February 23, Moved to strike out $900 from appropriation bill for portraits of ex-Presidents because provided for already by other funds.
March 2, Moved to add $2,100 to pay editors of the Madison papers.
March 12, Made a personal explanation of action in committee about a private claim.

"This is the record of a boy amongst men. No clever lad of fifteen in the Union could have done less in congress. He was never on the floor once but *pro forma*, and then he made a personal explanation about a relatively petty matter."

Hayes will have to Wheel 'er up salt river in November and Til-den will do it.

Hayes must be a good man. Ben Butler approves of him, Schuyler Colfax speaks highly of his piety, and Boss Shepherd is moved to enthusiasm by his nomination.

Tilden is not married and Hendricks has no children, very few relations and no brothers-in-law. They intend to run this government for the people and not for themselves.

"Hurrah for Hayes and Hard Times" is suggested as a musical campaign cry for the Republicans.

The republicans in their national convention by rejecting Bristow, rejected their greatest reformer. The democrats at St. Louis, by nominating Tilden nominated their greatest reformer.

A Radical journal prints a long editorial headed: "What Grant Thinks." There is nothing in it.

Gen. Santa Anna, the great Mexican chieftain, died on 20 June, aged 78.

Blaine has been tendered the Maine senatorship and will accept.

We have reports of deaths and prostrations by sun-stroke in many sections on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Sunday was the hottest day for many years—in Philadelphia the mercury stood 100½ in the shade at 4 p. m. On Saturday at New York it was 99. Men and horses were prostrated.

THE WAR OF RACES.

Colored Soldiers Defying the Law—Six Negroes and One White Killed.

Augusta, Ga., July 9.—On the Fourth Robert Butler and another citizen of Edgefield county, S. C, while driving in the town of Hamburg, were stopped by a colored militia company, who blocked up the public highway and prevented them from proceeding on their way home. Complaint was made by Butler to Prince Rivers (colored) a Trial Justice, who began an investigation. Doc Adams, Captain of the company, was the first witness. Adams became so insolent that Justice Rivers arrested him for contempt, and continued the case until yesterday afternoon. When the trial was resumed, the company went to the court and rescued Adams. Rivers, who, in addition to his being a Trial Justice, commands the State militia, ordered the company to disarm, and on refusing to comply with his orders, he called upon the citizens for aid. The citizens responded, and the militia company took possession of a brick building and refused to surrender. Fire was opended by both sides, which continued for several hours with but little effect. One white man, Mackey Merriwether, was shot in the head and killed. His body was brought to Augusta. Another white man is reported wounded. One of the negroes is reported killed and nine taken prisoners. A small piece of artillery was taken from Augusta to Hamburgh, but, after firing a few rounds, the ammunition gave out. The citizens of Edgefield are aided by citizens of Augusta, and a regular siege has been laid to the building in which the negro militia are intrenched. Prince Rivers is in command of the citizens. The siege will be continued until the company surrenders. There are about one hundred men in the building, armed with Enfield rifles.

Later.—The riot at Hamburg has terminated disastrously. This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, six negroes were killed and three wounded; one white man was killed and another wounded.

After the whites fired four rounds from a piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from the brick building they held into the cellars and out houses of the adjoining buildings. Fifteen were captured, and the others, including Doc Adams, escaped into the country.

It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Who Samuel J. Tilden is need hardly be told in set form, because he has occupied a large space before the public for five years past as one of the two democratic lawyers in New York city through whose ability and perseverance, aided by the republicans of that city, the Tweed gang of plunderers was broken up, and who, as governor of the state, during the last few years, has pursued and prosecuted the old "Canal Ring" as inveterately as Secretary Bristow pursued the whisky ring.—Philadelphia Ledger (ind.)

The nomination of Gov. Tilden is one that does credit to the convention, and it is one, also, of which the democratic party is entitled to be proud. It certainly has a serious element of weakness in the extraordinary bitterness by which Mr. Tilden has been pursued by both in New York and at the west; but it possesses a great element of national strength in the high personal character of the nominee and in his illustrious record as a champion of practical administrative reform. Whether a winning nomination or not, it has the advantage of distinctly planting his party on the reform platform, as typified by its standard bearer. Gov. Tilden is a hard money man, and he represents warfare upon political corruptions whether in his party or out of it; and a man with such a record has certainly given his party a platform to go upon, independent of its own formal declarations—indeed, quite above and beyond those declarations.—Phila. Record, (ind.)

The democratic national convention did its best work yesterday when it nominated as the candidate of its party for the office of President of the United States, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. In a certain sense the party had better men from whose ranks to make a selection, but they had not one, who in all things, was more available, or one who by his record gave a certain meaning to the otherwise meaningless financial plank of the St. Louis platform.—Phila. Inquirer (rep.)

There is one thing at least to be said for the St. Louis convention. It has nominated a man who has done something, and of whom everybody has heard. There will be no need to go around asking who is he, or what has he done? There is no mistaking the man, his character, his record or his position. Whether we like him or not, we know where he stands.—Phila. Times (ind.)

But whether Tilden wins the election or loses it the country has reason to congratulate itself on the result at St. Louis. The vote on the platform, which immediately preceded the first ballot, was a sure augury of the nomination of Tilden, and it was so splendid a victory for sound ideas on the currency that a great and depressing load of anxiety is lifted from honest men and true patriots.—N. Y. Herald (ind.)

The nomination of Mr. Tilden emphasizes the demand for reform, for he has proven himself to be a reformer of the most uncompromising kind, whilst his known views in regard to hard money will strengthen the belief that he will endeavor, if elected, to keep his party well up to its old traditions on that subject, and promote with all his influence and his conceded ability a return to specie payments at the earliest possible day.—Baltimore Sun (ind.)

THE SPEECH OF GOV HENDRICKS.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30.—Several of the New York delegates returning from St. Louis remained over one train this evening to call on Gov. Hendricks, who met them at the Occidental hotel where the party was serenaded. Augustus Schell, Jno. Kelly, Wm. Roberts, W. H. Quincy and others addressed the audience from the balcony of the hotel pledging hearty support to the ticket and exorting the democracy of Indiana to renewed efforts for victory at the coming election.

After these gentlemen had spoken loud and persistent calls were made for Henkricks, who appeared on the balcony and was received with the most vociferous and protracted cheering. Quiet being restored he said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—It is impossible for me to make an address to you this evening. [Cries of "go on."] I am here to pay my respects to the distinguished citizens from other states on their way home from one of the greatest conventions that has ever held a session in this country. These distinguished men sympathize with us in the interest which we intend to protect by the change which is to take place at the coming election. [Cheers.] I believe at the coming election the people are going to express what is written in the platform adopted at St. Louis, and written in the history of the distinguished man that heads the ticket, and that is thorough reform in the public service. [Great applause.] There is but one other thought I will express to you, that the platform adopted declares that the resumption clause of the act adopted in 1875 shall be repealed, and the repeal of that clause carries with it every feature of the law which is bringing about the contractions so hurtful to the interests of the country. I thank you, gentlemen for the compliment which you have paid me by this call.

After dining with the governor the party left in their special car for the east.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN IOWA.

A VILLIAGE WASHED OUT.

Forty-two Persons Drowned.

Davenport, Iowa, July 5.—A terrific storm prevailed over the northern part of this state last night, on the line of the Illinois Central and Dubuque and St. Paul and Midland railroad. Bridges and embankments on the Illinois Central were washed out and no trains on either road were run to-day.

The village of Rockdale was washed out last night and forty-two persons drowned. Rockdale is six miles west of Dubuque. The track between Julif and Dubuque was washed out. It will take two weeks to repair it.

Twenty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces in Burlington. The storm was of but an instant's duration, and its work of destruction was like a flash of lightning.

Chicago, July 6.—Later dispatches from Dubuque, Iowa, give the following list of those who were lost in the storm at Rockdale, Iowa: Joseph Becker, Ellen, his wife, and two children; James Tearce, Emma, his wife and two children; Peter Becker and five children; also, his housekeeper and her two children; Mrs. Carey and two children; John Klassen, wife and five children; Peter Knapp, wife and four children; Mrs. Kingsley, Thomas Blenkiron, Wm. Bradbury and Richard Burke—thirty-nine in all. Altogether the scene was one to touch a heart of stone. Thousands of people have visited the scene during the day, and people are going and coming constantly. Later—Thirty-one bodies of the drowned have been recovered. Further search will be made until all are found.

Latest reports show that the storm on Tuesday night extended over most of Central Iowa, and was terrific in its effects. In Warren and Madison counties fifteen persons were killed, and great damage was done to live stock and the crops. Considerable damage was done to property at Pella. The railroad tracks are all right.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 7.—Later advisiow that some 25 persons were killed in Warren county alone; that six or eight were killed in Madison county; that probably 150 houses were completely destroyed and as many more badly injured, and that the destruction of crops, fences, and animals by Tuesday night's storm was immense.

ST. LOUIS.

TILDEN.

A REFORM CANDIDATE ON A REFORM PLATFORM.

Samuel J. Tilden Nominated for President on the Second Ballot.

St. Louis, June 28.

President McClernand called the convention to order at 11 05 a. m., and prayer was offered by Father Brady, of St. Louis. The reading of yesterday's minutes were dispensed with and resolutions offered approving of the efforts of the house to retrench the expenses of the government. All referred to the platform committee.

Mr. Kelley, of New York, presented a paper, signed by many eminent gentlemen, in opposition to Tilden. [Applause and hisses.] The chair declared it out of order.

The chair having announced that the committee on resolutions were not yet ready to report, Mr. M Lane moved that the convention proceed to a ballot and urged the duty of the convention to nominate candidates as early as possible.

Mr. Woods, of Missouri, suggested the possibility of two reports from the committee on resolutions and moved an amendment that no ballot be taken until after that committee has reported. Other amendments to the latter amendment and other propositions of order followed but were interrupted by the chair announcing that the committee on resolutions were ready to report. The chairman of that committee then said the resolutions were agreed upon but had been referred to the committee for revision and they were to report again at one o'clock. The convention then took a recess until two o'clock. Pending recess the delegates retained their seats in the hall and were addressed by Messrs. Doolittle, Stockton and others.

Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was called for during the recess, and made an address in which he urged a broad national unsectional co-operation of all sections of the democratic party to change the present national administration. He advised the selection of some great leader, as we no common fox they had to fight. He counseled compromise, unity and cordial co-operation for the common cause. B. Gratz Brown also made a speech.

The Platform.

We, the delegates of the democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and of the democratic party in each state a zealous effort and cooperation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principal of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of church and state for the safety alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these blessed conditions of human happiness and hope, the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history. But while upholding the bond of our union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten states the rapacity of carpet-bag governors, has honeycombed the offices of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infested states and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in the federal states thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial policy of this party, which, during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption, that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing a purpose to resume payment has annually invented fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditors entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed, a system open, public and unsuspicious, whose general confidence would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment, to labor and render in all its national source the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the form and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff duties upon nearly four thousand articles as a master piece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than its products to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling; enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense federal, state and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from $90,000,000 in gold in 1860 to $450,000,000 in currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000 in gold in 1860 to $780,000,000 in 1870; or, in one decade, from less than $5 per head to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt and more than twice that sum for the federal government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of thrice that number has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of republican congresses and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty loving German and tolerates the myriad of the Asiatic trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire or such legislation by congress, within a constitutional limitation, as to prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of elections, and placing in power one party of honest men, pledged to administer the government in the interest of the people, who have proved themselves worthy of their trust by the fidelity, economy and success with which they conducted the affairs of the nation during the period of the war, and who, when the war had ended, by their legislation, made it a war for the Union, a war for the Union with the Union unimpaired, a war for the Union with the Union restored, a war for the Union with the Union regnant in the hearts of a loyal people, a war for the Union with the Union cemented by the blood of its best and bravest sons, and by the love and gratitude of all its people. We demand a return to the principles and practices of those patriots who, in the critical period of our country's history, by their counsels and their votes, saved the Union from the dangers with which it was then threatened. We demand that the people be restored by a fair census, which shall not be a mere political device, to the full exercise of the power of self-government, of which they have been deprived by the misuse of the census for the purpose of political apportionment. We demand that the people be secured in the right of free and fearless election, the bulwark of our liberties, which has been violated by the usurpation of the supreme court, by the action of the executive, by the violence of the militia, by the corruption of the ballot box, by the fraudulent construction of the census, by the forgery of returns, by the packing of juries, by the subsidizing of the press, by the suborning of witnesses, by the purchasing of judgments, by the terrorizing of the people, by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, to be a prize fought for by a ballot box, to be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. The President, Vice President, judges, senators, representatives, cabinet officers, and all others in authority, are the public servants. The offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. When the annals record the shame of the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late speaker of the house of representative marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five chairmen of leading committees of the house of representatives exposed in jobbery; a late secretary of the treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late attorney general misappropriating public funds; a secretary of the navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contracts with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the president's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a secretary of war impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic and lest by making no change of men or party we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years ascendancy of the republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the republicans themselves. But their reformers are voted down in their convention and displaced from the ranks of their party. Its managers are powerless to resist the 80,000 office holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civil revolution.

We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, so we may have a change of measures and of men.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of the resumption act and the demand for its repeal was received with especial favor.

At the conclusion, Mr. Dorsheimer said the committee had adopted and endorsed, though not as a part of the platform, the resolution which he read, endorsing the action of the house of representatives in cutting down the appropriations, and exhorting them to firmness. Also a resolution as to the just claims of soldiers and sailors, and widows and orphans.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, took the platform and said, at the request of several members of the committee, he presented the minority report recommending the striking out of the following clause in the majority, to wit: "As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal." He proposed to substitute therefor the following words: "The law for the resumption of specie payment, on the first of January, 1879, having been enacted by the republican party without deliberation in congress and without discussion before the people and being both ineffectual to secure its object and highly injurious to the business of the country be forthwith repealed." After a period of great confusion the minority report was rejected, and the platform as reported by the majority was adopted by a vote of 651 to 81.

Mr. M'Lane moved to nominate candidates for President. [Applause.] Adopted.

The roll of states was called to present their nominees. When Delaware was called Mr. Whitley took the platform and nominated Thomas Francis Bayard whom he eulogized in glowing terms as a democratic statesman and gentleman. [Applause.]

Mr. Williams, of Illinois, presented the name of Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. [Great applause.] There was no fire in his rear. With him they would carry Indiana by 20,000. Mr. Fuller, of Illinois seconded Hendricks' nomination eloquently and forcibly. Mr. Campbell, of Tenn., by instruction of its convention, also seconded Hendricks under whose lead Tennessee felt more confident of success than any other.

Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, presented Joel Parker's name in a ringing speech.

When New York was called there was great excitement, cheers and waving of fans. Senator Kernan expressed his sympathy with all that had been said of the gentleman who had presented here, but proceeded to urge the nomination of Tilden. Tilden, he said, assures a guarantee of success in the coming contest. Tilden's name was received with great cheers.

Mr. Kelley, of New York, next took the floor and opposed Tilden's nomination.

Mr. Ewing presented William Allen's name as a candidate for President.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presented that of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

After some debate, the ballot being called for, the clerk suddenly commenced calling the roll, with the following result:

First Ballot.

Tilden	403½
Hendricks	133½
Hancock	75
Allen	56
Bayard	27
Parker	18

There being no choice the convention proceeded to a

Second Ballot.

Tilden	535
Allen	54
Hendricks	60
Parker	18
Hancock	59
Bayard	11
Thurman	22

Whole number of votes cast 738; necessary to a choice 492. Samuel J. Tilden having received the requisite two-thirds vote was declared nominated. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock without balloting for a candidate for Vice President.

The convention assembled next morning and unanimously and with great enthusiasm nominated Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

AN INDIAN CAMP OF 4,000 WARRIORS ATTACKED.

CUSTER'S ENTIRE COMMAND CUT TO PIECES.

Only a Remnant of Reno's Command Escape to Tell of the Disaster.

Salt Lake, July 5.—A special correspondent to the Helena, Montana, Herald writes from Stillwater, Montana, July 2nd. Muggins Taylor scout for Gen. Gibbon got here last night from Little Horn river. Gen. Custer found an Indian camp of about 2,000 lodges on Little Horn and attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies and attacked the lower portion of camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions, besides the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer has two brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law, all killed and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place and the killed are estimated at 300 with only 31 wounded.

The Indians surrounded Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left. The Seventh

Fought Like Tigers

and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off most of their killed. The remnant of the Seventh cavalry and Gibson's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known as both adjutants, and sergeant major were killed. The Indian camp is from three to four miles long and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. Indians actually pulled the men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by another letter which says Custer met a fearful disaster.

Chicago, July 7.—An account of the Custer massacre, received from the mouth of the Big Horn river, dated July 1, says: At noon, June 22. Gen. Custer at the head of his fine regiment, consisting of twelve veteran companies left his camp at the mouth of the Rosebud river to follow the Sioux, whom he believed were in force. On the 26th Gen. Terry with Gibbons' command, wearied with making forced marches, were met by Crow scouts who reported the massacre of Custer's command which, however, was not credited. Still the report was not disregarded and next morning at an early hour the head of the column entered a plain, half a mile wide and bordering on the left bank of the Little Big Horn river, where had recently been a large Indian village, extending three miles along the stream, and where were still standing several lodges with horses slaughtered around them, and containing the bodies of nine chiefs. The ground was strewn everywhere with carcasses of horses and cavalry equipments, besides buffalo robes, packages of dried meats, and weapons and utensils belonging to the Indians. On this part of the field was found the clothing of Lieutenants Sturges and Porter, pierced with bullets, and a blood stained gauntlet belonging to Col. Yates. Further on were found bodies of men, among whom were recognized Lieut. M'Intosh, the interpreter from Fort Rice, and Reynolds, the guide. The slopes were dotted over with bodies of men and horses. On a bluff near by waiting for relief was found the remnant of the Seventh cavalry under Col. Reno, who greeted Terry with hearty cheers. They had been fighting from Sunday noon, the 25th, until the night of the 26th, when General Terry's command scared the Indians off. They were not aware of Custer's defeat.

While preparations were being made for the removal of the wounded a party was sent down Custer's trail to look for traces of his command. They came upon a sight to appal the stoutest heart at a point about three miles down the right bank of the stream. Custer evidently attempted to ford and attack the village beyond the river. The trail was found to lead back, up to the bluffs and to the northward as if the troops had been repulsed and compelled to retreat, and at the time had been cut off from regaining the forces under Reno. The bluffs along the right bank come sharply down to the water and are interspersed by ravines. All along the slopes and ridges and in the ravines, lying as they had fought, line behind line, showing where defensive positions had been successively taken up and held till none were left to fight, there huddled in a narrow compass horses and men were piled promiscuously. At the highest point of the ridge lay Custer, surrounded by a chosen band. Here were his two brothers and his nephew, Mr. Reed, Colonels Yates and Cook and Captain Smith, all lying in a circle of a few yards, their horses beside them. The last body found was that of Kellogg, correspondent of the Bismarck Tribune and New York Herald. Two hundred and sixty one bodies have been buried so far.

The Indians for more than twenty-four hours allowed the garrison no rest and inflicted some loss. But for the timely arrival of relief the command would have been cut off to a man. The number saved with Reno was 329 including 51 wounded.

The loss among the Indians was probably considerable, as bodies have been found in all directions, and they left behind only a small portion of their dead. We remained early two days on the scene of the disaster to bury the dead and prepare for transporting the wounded to a place of safety. The neighboring country was still full of scattering bands of Indians watching our movements and doubtless prepared to take advantage of any want of vigilance to add to the number of their victims. A species of rude horse litter was constructed of poles and strips of hide and in these the disabled were carried twenty miles to the fords of the Big Horn, where they were placed on board the steamer, and last night they were brought down to the junction with the Yellowstone. To-morrow the steamer will convey the poor fellows to Fort Lincoln. Gen. Gibbon's cavalry followed the Indians for about ten miles and ascertained that they moved to the south and west by several trails. A good deal of property had been thrown away by them to lighten their march and was scattered for many miles over the prairie. Many of their dead were also discovered secreted in ravines, amongst them, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes.

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