

# The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & FORSTER, Editors.

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

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

Thursday Morning, May 13, 1880.

### Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson County.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
ROBERT P. DECHERT, of Philadelphia.

### Democratic State Committee.

The list of members of the Democratic State Committee not having been completed at the State Convention, it is respectfully requested that each member of the committee send his name and P. O. address to the undersigned at Lewisburg, Pa., as soon as possible. A. H. DILL, Chair'n.

### The Curtin-Yocum Contest.

The Congressional contest from this district was called up in the House of Representatives on last Saturday. Mr. Belts Hoover, of the Cumberland district of this State and a member of the Committee on Elections was given the floor, and he made an able and exhaustive argument in favor of the right of Gov. Curtin to the seat now occupied by Mr. Yocum. The debate was continued through Monday, and on Tuesday a vote was reached. To the surprise of every one this vote awarded the seat to Mr. Yocum. A synopsis of the proceedings on Tuesday reads as follows:

Mr. Springer then called up the Curtin-Yocum election case. A good deal of opposition was manifested on both sides of the house to any extended debate, and a motion was made by Mr. Weaver that all debate close in one minute. Mr. Colerick, who held the floor, declined to yield for that motion, but at the close of his speech in favor of the contestant, a similar motion was made by Mr. Overton and it was agreed to.

The previous question was then ordered and Mr. Springer claimed the closing hour, yielding his time, however, to Mr. Ryan (Pa.) and Mr. Speer, who spoke in support of the majority report.

Then the House proceeded to vote upon the resolutions—the first one being taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Springer to the minority resolution declaring that Mr. Yocum is not entitled to the seat—

75, says 113.

This result is a surprise to the Democracy of the twentieth district. With an abiding faith in the justice of Gov. Curtin's cause they cannot imagine why twenty Democrats could be found in a Democratic House of Representatives so recreant to duty and party fealty as to vote in favor of the sitting member. The full facts of the case we do not have before us and therefore forbear further comments until next week. It is enough to know that by a vote of 113 to 75 Andrew G. Curtin has been slaughtered in the house of his supposed friends. We herewith append a black list of the reputed Democrats who voted against him:

Alken, South Carolina.	New, Indiana.
Berry, California.	O'Reilly, New York.
Bosch, Wisconsin.	Richardson, S. Carolina.
Bright, Tennessee.	Richmond, Virginia.
Caldwell, Kentucky.	Singleton, Illinois.
Chalmers, Mississippi.	Singleton, Mississippi.
Fulton, Georgia.	Stephens, Georgia.
Hensley, Maryland.	Stevenson, Illinois.
Hosstetter, Indiana.	Stinson, Arkansas.
Mills, Texas.	Wright, Pennsylvania.

THE Anti-third term National Convention which came off at St. Louis last week, is said to have been conspicuous only for the absence of leading influential men of the Republican party, and may be considered a failure. This was not the kind of convention that politicians are eager to patronize. They might slip up. Grant might pull through, and the weight of a protesting convention might become very inconvenient and heavy to carry.

SECRETARY SCHURZ recently informed a gentleman that if Gen. Grant was nominated at Chicago he should immediately retire from the Cabinet, or at least give the President an opportunity to appoint a new Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Schurz will do this in the contingency named because he will not support Gen. Grant, and he takes it for granted that the administration would.

### Andrew G. Curtin.

It is perhaps unnecessary for us to say to the numerous readers of the DEMOCRAT, that we deeply deplore the result reached on last Tuesday, by the National House of Representatives in the contest of the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this article and the sitting member, Mr. S. H. Yocum. It will be very difficult to convince the Democrats of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania that Governor Curtin was not legally elected to speak for them in the councils of the Nation. There is a deep seated and firmly rooted conviction imbedded in the minds of thirteen thousand true and faithful Democrats in this district, which precludes the possibility of leading them to believe that the judgment of the lower branch of Congress is either just or conclusive as to the right of Andrew G. Curtin to be a member of that body. The evidence submitted was of such a character as to make Tuesday's action almost inexplicable. Certainly, if the Democratic majority, on the eve of an important presidential election, wished to alienate and render luke-warm a large and influential body of Democrats, the vote on the Curtin-Yocum contest is susceptible of intelligent explanation. The ablest lawyers on both sides of the House concurred in the opinion, that the testimony was absolutely conclusive, as to the claim of the contestant. There never was at any stage of the investigation, the slightest doubt expressed by the really responsible members of the House as to the fairness and justice of Governor Curtin's demand, on behalf of his constituency, for the seat wrongly and fraudulently filled by another. It would reflect no additional honor upon a man—whose name is emblazoned, for all time, upon the pages of American history as one of the grandest figures who ever made patriotic self-sacrifice and devotion to state and country a virtue to be emulated and venerated—to occupy a seat in the Congress of the United States. The full measure of his honorable ambition was filled to overflowing, and in every household in the land the name of the great War Governor was spoken with bated breath, while the maimed soldiers, stricken orphans and grateful beneficiaries of the magnificent charities he inaugurated for the benefit of those who had suffered while fighting to the death for the flag he loves so well could find no words with which to pour forth their boundless gratitude to the man, who spent the best years of his life in their behalf. When the party to which he had given his allegiance became so corrupt as to make it dishonorable for an honest man to be identified with it, Governor Curtin resigned the commission which he held at its hands, as the Minister Plenipotentiary to one of the proudest and most powerful courts of Europe, and returned to his native country to join with Sumner, Greeley, Doolittle, Trumbull, Palmer and others in a revolt against its methods. He at once heartily co-operated with the Democratic party. In 1872 he gave his cordial and enthusiastic support to Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and also gave his adherence to the Democratic National ticket. From that time until the present he has consistently advocated the men and measures put forth by the party of constitutional freedom. In 1876 he carried the banner of Democratic reform through the great States of Indiana and Ohio. Thomas A. Hendricks was unstinted in his praise of the admirable manner in which Governor Curtin conducted the campaign in his State, and attributed to him much of the success which crowned the cause of Democracy in that memorable contest. He has cheerfully given his time and money to further the aims of the party which he has honored by bestowing upon it the mature judgment of his ripened years. He is the tried and trusted friend of

all the great leaders of the Democratic party, and he can well afford that the House of Representatives should stultify itself by refusing to place his name upon its roll of members. It is not our intention to review the action of the House or to revert to the causes which made this contest a necessity. Those inside the Democratic party who so far forgot themselves as to levy war upon Andrew G. Curtin in 1878 can now draw all the satisfaction that Tuesday's result will afford them.

It may not be improper to say now, that no man in this district can ride into power over the dead political body of Governor Curtin. There is a Nemesis inside the Democratic party in this district which will pursue with unrelenting hate the parties who have connived at the overthrow of one of the noblest men who ever lent his name to a political cause. Now we will see the jackals flock around the wounded lion and glory in his fall. But have a care. This chapter is ended, and another and more interesting one is about to be commenced. Its finale may not be so gratifying to political traitors. It may be more dramatic, and it certainly will be more satisfactory to men who condemn treachery.

THE colored Republicans of the South, who compose mainly the Republican vote of that section, are very earnest in claiming the right to present the candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. This recognition of the colored people of the United States who form so prominent a part of the voting strength of the party, is certainly reasonable and due to them. When they offer so able a man, one so unexceptionable, both in character and position, as Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, the claim has force and may not be dismissed with a sneer. The Republican party do not hesitate to proclaim their right to the colored vote, but recognition of Republican equality when offices are to be disposed of, is rarely made in favor of the colored voter. Here is an opportunity, however, that challenges Republican sincerity, and from which the colored voters may learn a useful lesson as to what extent they are regarded—whether as the mere creatures or slaves of party will, or party equality.

THE third-term army have met many apparent reverses during the last week, but in most cases have retained a straggling adherence that may ultimately enable them to recover position. The great battle now is in Illinois. It is likely to be the culminating point in the decision of the final result at the Chicago convention. Grant is in personal command, but is pressed with great spirit by the Mulligan Guards, who seem to be organized in great force, well disciplined, and encouraged by many successes in various sections of the State. But still the Duke of America is a commander of rare ability. He may meet reverses, but, like General Taylor, is never conscious of defeat, and until the final action comes off in the Illinois convention the Mulligans cannot count a victory. This, however, will be a final decision of the result of the canvass for the Republican nomination for President. If Grant loses his own State his case is hopeless, and he will probably retire from the field, a wiser man than he entered it, in realizing that the unwritten law of the Republic, acknowledged by Washington, Jefferson, and other small men who preceded him in the Presidential office, is not a mere myth.

VERY disastrous oil and forest fires are prevailing near Bradford, McKean county. A large number of oil wells have been destroyed, and many tanks holding from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand barrels have been burst and their contents released in lakes of burning flame. The destruction of houses and other property has been very great.

### The Late Veto.

The impression seems to prevail very generally that the Fraudulent Executive not only committed a disastrous political blunder in vetoing the deficiency bill, on account of the fair and equitable proposition it contained for the appointment of deputy marshals, but also made an egregious ass of himself in assigning as the reason for so doing that he could not approve a bill having a rider upon it. At the same time he approved the army appropriation bill, with the rider to prevent the employment of the troops as a police at the polls. This gave full proof of the hypocrisy of his reasons for the veto, and stamped the act as that of a fool or knave, in either view one discreditable to the Executive, and not defensible by his partisans. The proposition itself, being so fair and unobjectionable, providing for the payment of deputy marshals employed at elections when appointed by the District courts in equal numbers from the different parties, and requiring them to be of good moral character, was framed by Mr. Garfield, accepted by the Democrats, and incorporated in the bill as a fair adjustment of a vexed question, and an admitted wrong. But the Fraud's veto has re-opened the fight, and invited a contest in which he and his party can gain nothing but dishonor and defeat. Congress cannot surrender and vote to permit the funds of the Government to be used for the purpose of employing a partisan police force to supervise the elections of the people. If such officers are needed to secure fair elections they certainly should not be appointed in the exclusive interests of a single political party. This fact will commend itself to the judgment of every fair minded man in the country, and that it may be known to our readers what it was that Hayes vetoed, we present the rider precisely as it passed Congress. It is a resolution in these words:

"Resolved, That hereafter special Deputy Marshals of Elections, for performing any duties in reference to any election, shall receive the sum of \$5 per day in full for their compensation, and that all appointments of such Deputy Marshals shall be made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties; but should there be no session of the Circuit Courts in the States or districts where such marshals are to be appointed, then and in that case the District Judges are hereby authorized to convene their Courts for the aforesaid purpose, said deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties, and the persons so appointed shall be well known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed."

As we before remarked, this proposition came from Garfield, and when first presented to the House, was, with a few exceptions, endorsed even by the Republicans, and to-day the Republican press is not slow to acknowledge the blunder of Mr. Hayes. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, an able and thoughtful Republican journal, in the course of its comments upon the veto, makes the following forcible remarks upon the merits of the rejected resolution and the wrong sought to be remedied by it:

"We think that every intelligent, fair-minded man, who prefers an honest method of doing things to a dishonest one, and who believes that it can be better secured through the intervention of the eminent judges of the United States Circuit or District Courts than through the average United States Marshal, will say that the principle therein sought to be made the law is wise, just and fair. First of all let it be understood that the clause which the President rejected, without making any criticism whatever upon its merits is not a Democratic measure, but a Republican one the work of that staunch Republican, General Garfield, elected by the Republican voters of his district not long ago as a Republican Representative, and since elected by a Republican Legislature as a Republican Senator. No one questions his loyalty to his party or to his country, and he is the sole author of the wicked rider to the Deficiency bill which the President vetoed."

The clause relative to the appointment of deputy marshals will now probably be passed in a separate bill and presented in that shape for approval, and if again vetoed will be conclusive that the Republican Executive is determined to force Congress to provide an election fund from the treasury for the employment of

political bummers to corrupt and control the elections in the interest of the Republican party, and that the execution of the Federal election laws must be partisan, and not general for the public benefit, as contemplated by the bill. If the Republicans, to obtain an unfair political advantage, can afford to go to the people on the issue this case will present, and defeat the passage of the deficiency bill, the Democracy can well afford to let them try the experiment. An extra session, called by the Fraudulent President to correct his own stupid blunder, should carry no terrors to the Democracy. If the polls must be policed by Federal authority, let the police be non-partisan, or at the cost of the party using them.

THE retired list of the United States army is quite respectable in its proportions, and the amount paid is very considerable. From a statement just prepared at the office of the adjutant-general, it is shown that there are five major-generals, eighteen brigadier-generals, fifty-nine colonels, thirty-four lieutenant-colonels, forty-nine majors, one hundred and forty-three captains, seventy-seven first lieutenants, fifteen second lieutenants and eight chaplains on the retired list. Up to December 31st last the aggregate amount paid to these officers from the date of being placed on the retired list was \$5,910,378. The largest annual pay to a retired major-general is \$5,625; to a brigadier-general \$4,125; to a colonel \$3,375; to a lieutenant-colonel \$3,060; to a major \$2,625; to a captain \$2,100; to a first lieutenant \$1,575.50; to a second lieutenant \$1,470.50; to a chaplain \$1,890. The large majority in all the grades receive the largest pay. It should be stated that the number of major-generals on the retired list has been reduced to four by the death within the last few days of General Heintzelman.

THE Chicago, or Cook county, Republicans had a free fight on Monday last at their county convention, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Grant delegates, the organization of two conventions and the choice of a double delegation to the State Convention. The friends of Blaine and Washburne united and with the aid of the chairman of the county committee obtained control, although it is claimed that the third-termers equaled in number the amalgamated forces. This was an important convention with a sufficient number of delegates, when thrown to either of the candidates, to control the result in the State. The end is not yet—the fight will be renewed in the State Convention.

THE "strong-minded" in motion. The Washington branch of the National Women's Suffrage Association, has appointed two District delegates to attend each of the National Conventions. Those appointed for the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati are Mrs. Sarah J. Messer, and Mrs. Sarah A. Olcutt. Whether they are Tilden men, is not stated, but we infer they are, as he is the only eligible bachelor on the list of democratic aspirants.

THE Ohio Democracy have honored themselves in giving a solid delegation instructed for Senator Thurman for President. They could not have conferred this compliment upon a better man, or one more deserving the hearty confidence and highest respect of the whole country.

THE report of Senator Wallace upon the disfranchisement of foreign born citizens in the State of Rhode Island will be found upon the seventh page of this paper. It is a paper that will repay the reader who gives it a careful study. We hope that every one will read it.

THE iron boom, which run up to high figures in the early spring, seems to have collapsed. Within ten days, according to the Pittsburgh Post, twenty furnaces in that city have gone out of blast on account of the glutted market for pig-iron.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Ermentrout, of Reading, will write a history of the Pennsylvania Germans. The data will be furnished by Professor Horne, of Berks county. The present daily production of slate quarries along the Poughkeepsie and New England Railways is 120 carloads, and this can be doubled when the company is ready to move the slate.

William P. Daingerfield, presiding judge of the Superior Court at San Francisco, dropped dead on the bench from heart disease, recently. He was a native of Virginia and was 56 years of age.

A mining company at St. Claire, Ill., dispensed with the services of a hundred men at \$1 a day by the use of labor-saving machinery; but the gain is not yet apparent, for they have had to employ fifty men at \$2 a day to guard the machinery.

On Friday last Secretary Thompson embarked on the United States steamer Tallapoosa, accompanied by a number of members of Congress, and proceeded to Norfolk, to visit the Enterprise commander, J. O. Selfridge, which has just arrived from the Mediterranean.

The Secretary of War proposes legislation at this session of Congress creating in his office a "land title division," to collect, record and file the transfer deeds to the department of land occupied for military purposes, the estimated value of which is now about \$200,000,000.

Joaquin Miller has been to California, and is shocked by the social decadence and business dry-rot in San Francisco, and remarks that nothing ever happened so disastrous to the Pacific States as the building of the Pacific railroad. It became at once a sort of siphon, which let in a stream of weak and worthless people, and gave the brave young States there all the vanities and vices of the East, with none of the virtues.

Intense excitement prevails about New Hanover, five miles north of Pottstown, over the continued absence of an 8 year old daughter of B. M. Yost, a farmer. The child disappeared a week ago, and her parents thought she had gone on a visit to her grandfather, Hon. Isaac F. Yost, who lives a mile or so away; but this was not the case, and now it is believed she has been stolen. Search is being made in every direction, but no clue as to her whereabouts has yet been obtained.

It is asserted by letter writers at Hot Springs, Ark., that there are more rogues of every degree, confidence men of superior audacity, and young men without visible means of support, to the acre in Hot Springs than in any other section of the country of equal population that can be named. A young clergyman from Texas, who was trying the hot water, found himself in hotter water than he expected. He was invited up the mountain side to see a magnesium spring just discovered. In half an hour he was minus his silver watch and wallet containing all his money.

At last Saturday's session of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, at Columbus, Ohio, the several branches reported their total receipts for the past year as follows: New England branch, \$12,019; New York branch, \$13,174; Philadelphia branch, \$6,560; Baltimore branch, \$12,896; Northwestern branch, \$16,737; and Western branch, \$9,670. This is the largest collection made in any year since the organization of the society. Delegates were received from the missionary organizations connected with the Episcopal Church, the American Board and Union Society.

Col. Fred. Grant is reported as saying recently to a prominent Illinois Republican: "My father says that there may come a time in the history of the Republic when it may be to the vital interest of the people of this country to nominate a President for a third term, and when precedents set by Washington and Jefferson would stand in the way of the common welfare. It therefore becomes important to get that obstruction to the safety of the Republic out of the way. My father says he is in a position to make that trial and win that victory against a public superstition about a dangerous precedent."

Mr. James Redpath, who has lately been traveling in Ireland as a newspaper correspondent, gave a lecture in New York on last Thursday night, on "The Irish Famine and the Irish Landlords." Famine and landlords, he said, "were the twin curses of Ireland. The real causes of the periodical famines," he argued, "were landlord absolutism and absenteeism and unrestrained rack rents. By the present system 6,000 or 7,000 landlords got out of the land \$90,000,000 a year, while they did nothing but hunt a fox or the peasants. The government which permits this extracted \$35,000,000 more, and there was left only about \$50,000,000 to feed and clothe 5,000,000 inhabitants."

At a meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia last week, George B. Roberts was elected a member of the Board and president of the company, vice Col. Scott, to take effect June 1. A committee was appointed to submit at the next meeting a revised organization for the management of the company. Mr. Roberts began his connection with the company as rodman in the engineer corps in 1851, leaving the service of the company in 1852, and for ten years after was actively engaged in the construction of various important railway lines in Pennsylvania. In 1862 he returned to the service of the company and was chosen assistant to the president on account of his marked administrative capacity. In 1869 he was elected fourth, in 1872 second, and in 1874 first vice-president.