

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.
Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.
We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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1 Week,	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
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1 Month,	2.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	18.00	25.00
2 Months,	4.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	28.00	38.00
3 Months,	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	48.00
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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 30 cents.

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LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free; but all obituary notices will be charged 5 cents per line.

SPECIAL NOTICES 25 per cent. above regular rates.

THE CURTIN CASE.

We present to the readers of the DEMOCRAT the following extracts from the speech of Hon. John W. Ryon, of the Schuylkill district, on the contested election case of Andrew G. Curtin, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 12th of May last. These extracts are taken from the concluding portion of the speech. They dispose very conclusively of the law in regard to unregistered votes, while the tribute paid to Governor Curtin by Mr. Ryon in his peroration, was a compliment as eloquent and as beautiful in language as it was well bestowed and worthily deserved:

"The legal result of receiving the vote of a non-registered person without the proofs required by the registration act would give to such vote the character of illegality. This presumption, however, might be overcome in any future contest of such election by proof that the voter was in point of fact a qualified elector. To this extent only is there a legal difference in the result, if the registration act be held to be directory merely. The contestant proved by the registration list and the polling lists that between one and two thousand non-registered persons voted at the election, and also furnished proof that no affidavits to answer to these non-registered names had been returned and filed in the prothonotary's office according to the requirements of the registration law. Upon this state of facts he claimed that he had established by competent evidence the illegality of all such votes. As a legal proposition can there be a doubt about it? Where the law designates a place for the filing or recording of a written paper no search for such paper is required by law beyond the designated place of deposit. The absence of such paper from the place of deposit raises the presumption of its non-existence. 'The presumption that a public officer has done his duty is clearly rebutted by the absence from the designated legal depository of the affidavits which the law required should be taken by the election board and filed with the prothonotary. A clear prima facie case of the illegality of this large non-registered vote has been made by the contestant, and if the contestee wished to claim any benefit from such vote the onus was upon him to show that the affidavits were duly taken by the election board, and if not filed with the prothonotary were either lost or destroyed. Such evidence was within the reach of the contestee, and his failure to produce it raises the presumption that if produced the evidence would have shown that the affidavits were not taken.

It follows, then, that at that election there was a large illegal and fraudulent vote cast. But as to a large part of this vote the evidence does not show to which candidate it was given, or what portion of it was given to each. This fraudulent vote is greatly in excess of the official majority returned for the sitting member. Where, therefore, fraudulent votes have been cast at an election sufficient in numbers to control the result of the election, and so mingled and mixed with the legal votes cast as to render it impossible to purge the ballot-boxes and ascertain which candidate received a majority of the legal votes cast at such election, there is but one honest way of disposing of the case, and that is to declare the election void and refer the parties back to the people that a new election may be held. At the election in the fall of 1878 there were three candidates voted for in the twentieth congressional district for governor, and the entire vote given for the three was 24,511 votes, while the congressional vote in the same district was 26,835. The actual increased vote given for the two candidates for Congress over the vote given for governor was 2,324. In this state of facts is developed one of the most remarkable circumstances in the history of elections in this country since the foundation of the Government. That the congressional vote should exceed the total vote for State officers is a most unusual circumstance, and that 2,334 legal voters in that district should go to the polls and vote alone for the congressional candidates and refrain from voting for the can-

didates for governor almost surpasses human belief. This excessive vote corresponds to a certain extent with the number of non-registered votes ascertained to have been given by the investigation in this case. When considered in connection with the fact that the assessors are supposed to have done their duty in making a registration of all the qualified electors in the district, where the people are comparatively stationary and generally well known, a strong suspicion is raised that the extraordinarily large list of non-registered names represented ballots and not men.

In this recital of facts, which are incapable of successful refutation, are all the indications of a most stupendous and whispered fraud upon the ballot boxes of that district.

It is in evidence in this case that 121 persons voted for the sitting member without registration and without making the affidavits and proof required by the registration act. These voters were examined, testified to the facts, and the House has been referred to their names and the pages of the testimony in the case where the proof may be found. These voters were clearly illegal and fraudulent, and as the number exceeds the official majority by which the sitting member claims the seat, they disprove his right to retain it, and would fully justify the House in seating the contestant.

In conclusion, I fully agree with the honorable gentleman from Indiana in all that he has said of the patriotism, statesmanship, and great intellectual ability of Andrew G. Curtin. He would honor a seat in the House much more than he would be honored by it. I repeat the gentleman's language to give it greater emphasis. He was the friend of the Union and gave to restore the Union and maintain its integrity the best efforts of his magnificent intellectual abilities. He honestly earned the title of the great war governor of Pennsylvania during the war of the rebellion. Pennsylvania will ever feel a just and exalted pride in the legions of Union soldiers which her great war governor organized and put in the field to defend the Constitution and Union. That love of the Union which inspired him to deeds of grandeur during the rebellion drove him from the ranks of the republican party after peace came and rebellion ceased. War had had its victories, and he demanded that peace should have hers. His nature was too noble, his heart too large, and his sympathies too broad to allow him to strike a fallen and prostrate foe. He was in full accord with the wise and moderate conservatism of the North, and stood where the lamented Lincoln would have stood. His furious and misguided fanaticism had spared his life. Alarmed at the centralizing tendencies of radicalism in the North and a military despotism at the South, in the presidential contest of 1872 he took his place in the ranks of the conservative element of the country, and his warning voice was heard everywhere among the sturdy sons of the North against this new peril that menaced free government. In 1874 the lessons so impressively taught had ripened into convictions, and the elections of that year swept from power in the popular branch of our National Legislature those who had abused the trust of the people and threatened the destruction of the Union and Constitution. This emphatic warning of the impending wrath of a free and confiding people was the first check given to the rapid march to centralized power. To Andrew G. Curtin and the men who co-operated with him in the noble work the American people owe the accomplished fact of a restored Union in which each State occupies its proper place, represented in the National Legislature by citizens chosen by the free and unobstructed will of the citizens of the States they represent. To the efforts and influence of Andrew G. Curtin and those who acted with him the American people are indebted for the fact that eleven States are represented in the Congress of the United States by citizens of their own, chosen by the popular voice and not by scalawags and carpet-bag plunderers, the representatives of military despotism, the most odious and hateful of the Anglo-Saxon race of all the forms of bad government which the world has produced."

Horatio Seymour.

Philadelphia Times.
Horatio Seymour is one of the few men of our history who has more than once been sought as a Presidential candidate but who has never aimed to promote his candidacy for the first office of the Republic. He may be justly said to be about the only man within reasonable range of a hopeful Presidential nomination who sincerely desires not to be nominated, and who does not covet the office. Advancing age and threatened health have cooled the ambition he displayed many years ago, and he is stronger among the unorganized Democratic masses than any other man to-day, mainly because he is known to have long since parted with political ambition.

Horatio Seymour is the ablest and best of our living statesmen of any party. He has more of the greater attributes of statesmanship than any of the political leaders of our time, and, if his health could be assured, he would make one of the most competent and patriotic Chief Magistrates the country has ever had. He has filled important positions in his own State; has always been the strongest man his party could select as its standard bearer, and his official record is singularly free from blemish. In disregard of his earnest protest, he was nominated for President in 1868, and compelled to accept the honor; but he obeyed reluctantly, and held New York against Grant in that memorable struggle. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated for Governor not by political managers but against all their plans, and he peremptorily declined. Whether he would accept a nomination for the Presidency now, is a question that none but himself could answer; but it is certain that nothing less than an imperative demand from the party would induce his assent. He is the strongest of all the leading men who have been discussed for the Cincinnati nomination, not only as an available candidate but in all the

qualities of a great Executive, and in the uncertainty that now clouds the decision of the Convention the selection of Horatio Seymour is altogether within the range of possibility.

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

From the Clinton Democrat.

A correspondent of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT strongly urges the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and the editors of that paper endorse the suggestion of their correspondent in emphatic terms. That Gov. Curtin was fairly elected by a majority of legal votes at the last election was fully proved before Congress, and he should therefore have been awarded the seat, but political feeling on the part of the Republicans and Greenbackers, together with private resentments against some of Curtin's leading friends in Congress, gave the seat to Yocum. It is held now by the immediate personal friends of Gov. Curtin and many other Democrats that a vindication at the next election is due him, especially in view of the fact that when he ran before there was an extraordinary combination against him that cannot exist again and that he was kept out of his district during the whole campaign by the constituted authorities of the Democratic party, serving it in the general field of battle. There is at least sufficient force in the suggestion to demand the serious and patriotic thought and attention of every Democrat. The CENTRE DEMOCRAT also insists that nine out of every ten Democrats in Centre county sustain its view of the case.

Whatever the Democracy of the district may desire to do, it is to be hoped they will clearly express in their county conventions, and not fritter their voice and their strength away in so-called complimentary nominations. These are always mischievous and frequently disastrous. The issue in behalf of Gov. Curtin is a plain one and ought to be squarely met. If the Democracy of any county want to vindicate or re-nominate him let them say so in a direct and frank way. If they want to nominate somebody else let them expressly say so, and not name somebody they do not want, by way of compliment.

There has been enough of that baby business—too much. When a county really has no particular preference for a candidate, it may be and no doubt is quite proper to name some fit citizen who has not sought the honor, as a compliment. But that practice has of late years been seriously abused by men coming forward and soliciting the compliment, begging, bargaining and coaxing for it merely as a compliment, but when they obtained it, to the exclusion of a real preference, demanding the selection of their own conferees and then assisting on these adhering to them to the very last, hoping that accident, excitement, momentary anger or resentment, or something of that sort, might bring about their nomination, like lightning striking in sunshine. It is against this latter batch of cheap, low-priced demagogues that we protest.

Philadelphia Bulletin, Rep.

Mr. Jenks, who was named for the Supreme Court Judgeship, is not only an excellent lawyer, but a man of high character and considerable experience in public affairs. Col. Dechert is well known in this city as a pure and able man. A better candidate for the Auditor Generalship could not be found in the Democratic party in the State.

Utica Observer, Dem.

The Democrat who obtains at Cincinnati two-thirds of the whole number of votes cast has a claim upon the faithful support of his whole party, infinitely stronger than the candidate who may be voted a nominee by a majority of one vote at Chicago has upon his. The impossibility of a weak or foolish choice is guaranteed when 492 of the 738 representatives of Democracy in convention assembled agree upon a standard-bearer.

New York Sun.

While the Hon. Allen G. Thurman sweaters as presiding officer of the sleepy Senate, getting red in the face over vexed appeals from decisions, and heated over the constructions of the rules, William A. Wheeler puts on fresh bait, and, under refreshing shade, with the cool water of the St. Regis river trickling through his boots, tempts the cunning trout.

Pittsburg Weekly Record.

If the Cincinnati Convention is controlled by men of wisdom, if the delegates to that convention desire to place the success of Democracy beyond doubt, they will, without unnecessary waste of time, after assembling, place General Hancock in nomination for President and some good western man for Vice President. In that event, there would be no doubt of the result next November. Will they do it, or take the chances of defeat with others that might be named.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.

There is a willingness to accept any candidate who may be the choice of the National Convention. There is no Democratic desire to defeat any Democratic candidate for the Presidency after the nominating convention. There is no vehement Democratic opposition of a national character to any Democratic candidate for the nomination. There is a Democratic disposition to elect the Democratic nominee. There is a state of Democratic harmony. And this, in contrast with Republican condition, means that the Democratic nominee is to be elected.

Washington Post.

It is suggested by the New York Tribune that possibly Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt may be held in reserve as the much talked of dark horse. There is one beauty about Mr. Hewitt which the Tribune has neglected to notice—he could beat anybody the Republican party will nominate, and that, too, without much effort.

Philadelphia Times.

Notwithstanding Mr. Hayes' administration, the Republican party is still pointing with pride to its record. It even manifests a little pride in pointing to Mr. Hayes himself.

That Harrisburg Court.

The Court held at our State Capital perpetrates some queer freaks. The Carlisle Volunteer cites the following: "In the list of cases tried at the recent Court of Quarter Sessions in Harrisburg, we find the following:

"Lewis Coughlin, larceny of a chicken—three months in county jail.

"Elijah Embeck, larceny of two bushels of coal—three months in county jail.

"Mark the contrast. The 'roosters' attempt to steal millions from the people, 'plead guilty,' and are sentenced to the penitentiary; then pardoned by a Republican Board of Pardons. The poor men take something to eat and to keep themselves warm, possibly from necessity. Will they be pardoned? No. Their cases will never as much as be considered by the Board. Verily, in these degenerate days of Republicanism, it is extremely dangerous to be poor."

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and her husband, Pierre Bernard, have been engaged at a large salary to conduct the choir of an Episcopal church, at Richmond, Va.

Edwin Booth will sail for Europe on the 30th of June with his wife and daughter, for a long residence abroad. He will probably play in London and other British cities during the present year.

A fire in Nevada City, Cal., on Saturday evening destroyed about fifty buildings in the Chinese quarter and a number of stores and other buildings in the business port of the town. The loss aggregates about \$60,000.

Ex-Senator Gordon made a speech at Augusta, Ga., on Saturday in which he left public life because he had long desired to do so, and because a lucrative position had been offered him. He endorsed the appointment of Ex-Governor Brown as his successor.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, who died in St. Louis recently, to which place he removed after the war, was twice a representative in Congress from Virginia. He received a wound in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, which lamed him for life.

General Joseph E. Johnson mounted Stonewall Jackson, a favorite horse, at Nashville, the other day, and Ex-Governor Hendricks, General E. Kirby Smith and General B. F. Cheatham, who were standing by, gave three cheers as the old warriors, riders and ridden, galloped away.

Queen Victoria has attained her 61st year, an age exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dated from the Norman Conquest—namely, Henry I, who lived to the age of 67; Henry III, who lived to 65 years; Edward I, who lived to be 67; Edward III, who attained 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II, who lived 68 years; George I, 67 years; George II, 77 years; George III, 82 years; George IV, 68 years, and William IV, who lived to be 72 years. On the 20th of June she will have reigned over England forty-three years, a period which has not been exceeded by more than four English sovereigns, viz., Henry III, who reigned 56 years; Edward III, who reigned 60 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reigned 45 years; and George III, who reigned for the long period of 60 years.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1880.
Flour is inactive and unchanged. Sales of 700 barrels, including Minnesota extras, at \$4.50; Pennsylvania family at \$4.75; western do. at \$5.25; and patent at \$5.50.
Wheat is in fair demand and rather higher. Sales of red at \$1.24; and amber at \$1.31. At the open board, first call, \$1.28 was bid for June; \$1.14 for July; \$1.11 for August and \$1.10 for September.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 10, 1880.
QUOTATIONS.
White wheat, per bushel.....\$1.10
Red wheat.....1.10
Rye, per bushel......50
Corn, cob......45
Corn, shelled......45
Oats......40
Flour, retail, per barrel.....6.00
Flour, wholesale.....5.75

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Harper Brothers.
Apples, dried, per pound.....6
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded.....10
Beats per quart.....15
Fresh butter per pound.....15
Cheese per pound.....6
Country hams per pound.....20
Hams, sugar cured.....12
Bacon.....7
Lard per pound.....8
Eggs per dozen.....10
Potatoes per bushel.....25
Dried beef.....18

New Advertisements.

A New Early Sweet Potato,
EARLY GOLDEN.

SUPERIOR in earliness, productive-ness, color and quality. Produced tubers large enough for the market in eighty days.
On account of its Early Maturity, it is believed to be better adapted for Cultivation in the Northern States than any other variety.

In shape they are somewhat shorter than the ordinary variety of a golden yellow color, cook very dry, and are of superior flavor, will grow on quite ordinary soil with but a slight coat of manure, yielded a large crop the past season upon land that would not grow above fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. An excellent keeper. The most valuable variety in cultivation.
Price of slips, with directions for planting, by mail, post-paid, 50 cents per dozen; \$1.25 for fifty; \$2.00 per hundred; \$12.50 per thousand.

D. K. BLISS & SONS,
24-31 34 Barclay Street, New York.

Centre County Farmers' Home.
THE
BUSH HOUSE.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table Unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION
against the Producers of our Food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. (S. E. E.) D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

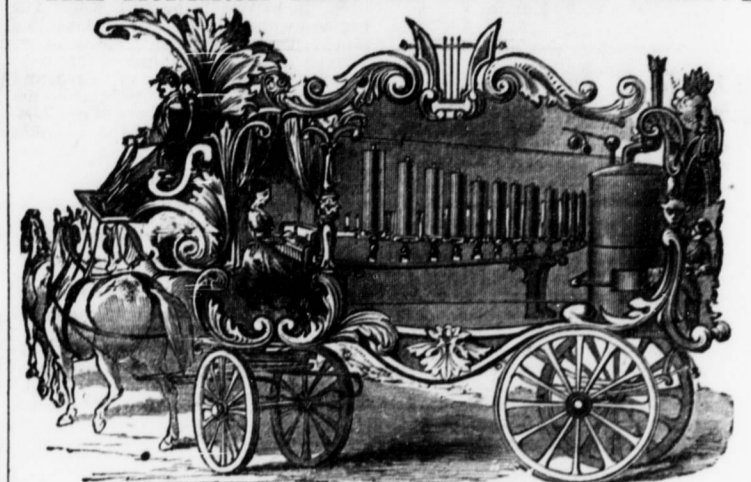
GARMAN'S HOTEL,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
TERMS \$1.25 PER DAY.
A good Livery attached. 1-17

WELSH & SANDS' CIRCUS, Monday, June 14, 1880.

A WORLD'S FAIR.

The LARGEST TENTED EXHIBITION ON EARTH!

THE MONARCH MARVEL OF MODERN TIMES!



WELSH & SANDS'

GREAT NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO

Railroad Circus and Royal English Menagerie!

The One and Only World's Fair of the Rail. Upon its Own
Three Locomotive Trains. Will Positively Exhibit at

Bellefonte, MONDAY, June 14th,

Under its Four Thousand Yards of Lofty Tents, Made Brighter than
Uncolored Equatorial Noon, by the New and Just Perfected

\$30,000 ELECTRIC LIGHT!

Sunbeams are shadows in its chained lightning blaze, which upon Science sheds a
Heaven-born Halo. We, and We alone have it. No Other Show can
obtain the right to use it; None other can afford it.

It is itself a Glorious Exhibition, well worth going full 100 miles to see.

Its 100,000 Gaslight-power Electric Motor,

Which is exhibited both afternoon and evening, and is alone the greatest of all single
exhibitions, costing full \$30,000 cash, requiring a 60-horse power Electric Motor, a 40-
horse power Boiler, and many miles of copper cable.

One Ticket, for the Usual Price, Admits

To what is more than 20 First-class Shows. Children under 9 years, half rates.

Separate from all, but without extra charge,

THE MONSTER MILLIONAIRE MENAGERIE OF EARTH

A \$100,000 Herd of Elephants, a whole Menagerie of these Mam-
malian Mastodons, including

'CALIPH,'

THE LARGEST CAPTIVE MONSTER IN THE WORLD,

Which weighs more than any three other elephants in America, and



"DOT," the Midget Dwarf of all his Race,

Less than three feet high, and the smallest Elephant on Earth.

Amid a Captive World of Rarest Living Savage Wonders, is positively
exhibited, in a monster marine tank, Two Stupendous Living Sea Lions, which
cost us \$10,000, weigh more than a ton, and are by far the largest pair of these Rare
and Curious Arctic Amphibians Ever Captured. An Entire Caravan of Abyssin-
ian Dromedaries and Bactrian Camels. A larger number than all other
menageries on this continent combined can produce. Then there's our Little
Ones. You will see—

THE SMALLEST BABY ELEPHANT EVER ON EXHIBITION.

The Baby Lions, The Baby Camels, The Baby Tigers, The Baby Mon-
key, The Baby Sea Lions, and

POSITIVELY THE SMALLEST HORSE THAT EVER WALKED,

Less than Two Feet in Height and Weighing Less than 100 lbs.

The Only Hindoostan Hairy Rhinoceros, The Only Horned Horse of Ethi-
opia, The Only Unicorn of Holy Writ, of which Job says: "Upon Earth there
is not his like." The Only Abyssinian Black Vark, and over

12,000 other RARE BEASTS, BIRDS and TRAINED ANIMALS.

In an Immense and Superb Separate Tent, made Bright as Day
by the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Great New Orleans and San Francisco Railroad Circus intro-
duces, without extra charge, 100 ARENIC CELEBRITIES.

More and Better Bareback Equestrians, More Lovely Lady Riders, More Loops,
More Gymnasts, More Tumblers, More Acrobats, More Equilibrists, More Double
Somersault Champions, More Aerial Artists, More Educated Animals, and
More Principal, Special and General Performers, than were ever before
assembled under any canopy. A Programme of Astounding Per-
formances without a Parallel in any Age, Introducing at Each
Exhibition a Troupe of Genuine Wild Ute Indians,
Chiefs and Braves, who appear in A THRILL-
ING DRAMA OF BORDER LIFE.

THIS IS INDEED THE BIG SHOW!

A \$200,000 SHOW FOR NOTHING!

At from 9 to 10 o'clock each morning. The Glories of the Golden Age Eclipsed.
More Than a Mile of Solid Pageantry.

A Whole Menagerie of Elephants in
Line. THREE SPLENDID BANDS OF
MUSIC. The Great Steam Chariot Band.
A Caravan of Camels Introduced. The
\$20,000.00 Huge Aquarium Car. The
Fierce Jungle Monarchs Crouched on
Blazing Dens. A Crusus Chain of Glit-
tering Chariots. Stupendous Squadrons
of Princely Trapped Steeds. A Caval-
cade of Midget Ponies. An Indescriba-
ble Array of Scenic Revelations and Superb Sensations. It is worth a Day's
Journey to See.

SPECIAL RATES on Railroads to and from the Great World's Exposi-
tion. REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1880.

ONE TICKET ADMITS YOU TO ALL.