

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

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The Centre Democrat.

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S. T. SHUGERT & J. R. VAN ORMER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, July 26, 1883.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in the opera house, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 10 a. m., to nominate a candidate for Auditor-General and a candidate for State Treasurer, and to transact such other business as the convention may determine.

There will also be presented to the convention a resolution which has been adopted by the State Committee, changing the rules of the party so as to fix the time of the annual meeting of the State Committee at 4 p. m., on the Wednesday after the third Monday of January, instead of the third Monday as now provided.

Under the new rules of the party the representation in the State Convention will be by representatives from existing representative districts, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more. Provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Harrisburg on Tuesday July 31, at 4 p. m.

J. B. LIGHT, Clerk.

W. U. HENSEL, Chairman State Com.

The Democratic Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for the districts on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1883, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock, P. M., and close at six P. M.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for County Surveyor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may demand.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N. W.	2	Gregg, S. P.	5
" " S. W.	2	" " N. P.	1
" " W. W.	1	Haines, E. P.	1
Millsburg	1	" " W. P.	2
Milheim	1	Halfmoon	1
Unionville	1	Howard	1
Howardboro	1	Howard	1
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	1	Hoston	1
" 2nd W.	1	Liberty	1
" 3rd W.	1	Marion	1
Bonner	1	Miles	1
Booze	1	Patton	1
Collage	1	Penn.	1
Curtis	1	Potter, N. P.	1
Ferguson, O. P.	1	" " S. P.	4
" " N. P.	1	Rush	1
Spring	1	Shaw	1
Taylor	1	Walker	1
Union	1	Worth	2

The committee holding the delegate elections and the rules will be published next week.

W. MEISS WALKER, Secretary.

W. C. HENSEL, Chairman.

It will be seen by Mr. J. R. Van Ormer's valedictory in this paper, that his connection with the publication of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT has ceased. He retires with the view of embarking in more congenial as well as more lucrative employment in Philadelphia, in which he has our best wishes for abundant success. His association with us has been pleasant and cordial, and we have no doubt his activity and ability will commend him in his new relations.

Adieu.

In severing my connection with the editorial management of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT, a word or two of explanation and leave-taking will be expected.

Considerations of primary importance to me render the change advisable and obligatory. A field of labor, less extensive but more congenial, has been thrown open, and my own interests demand that I enter it. To remain here meant possible political preferment and probable business success, both to be secured, if at all, however, at the expense of considerable personal humiliation and an incessant struggle with adverse circumstances. The goal might have been reached if sufficient endurance to withstand the heat and exertion of the race had been my portion.

I regret exceedingly to part with my venerable associate; his kindness and consideration will ever be remembered with emotions of thankfulness, and whatever may be my lot in the future, his precepts and example will materially aid me in the performance of duty. To the friends of the DEMOCRAT I return heartfelt thanks for many evidences of kindly interest and ask of them a continuance of their friendship and support for my successor. I wish also to acknowledge the obligations under which I rest to the members of the local and district press. They have been uniformly courteous, and the relations at all times have been pleasant and fraternal.

If I, perforce, bear with me, in retiring, a few grievances, I am, as well, the happy possessor of many decidedly enjoyable recollections, the result of my labor with and for the best interests of the people of Centre county. Good bye.

J. R. VAN ORMER.

The Story of Crime.

The New York Sun recently contained an expose, covering many columns, of the intrigues and corruption to which the leaders of the Republican party resorted for the purpose of electing Garfield and Arthur in 1880. The exposure has startled the Republicans, as they trace its origin to ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, the late friend and confidant of Gen. Garfield, and Secretary of the National Republican Committee who had the management of the campaign, and the disbursement of its funds. The fact that Dorsey has turned state's evidence and details with alarming perspicuity the history of that memorable contest which ended in the election of Garfield by bribery, is, at this time, a story that our Republican friends would be glad to hide from public view. The story has often been whispered before how the public treasury was robbed and the plunder obtained used to purchase and debauch the ballot and control the suffrage of states, but until now, no active responsible participant in the villany had the effrontery to make it public, as evidence of faithful service to his party, for which he has not received that consideration to which he is entitled. The sickening details however, are too long to follow at present, but it tells that Indiana was carried for the Republicans only by an immense expenditure of money—that this adroit and cherished agent of the assassinated President and his party left Wall street the latter part of September 1880, with over \$400,000 in cash or convertible paper—that he had this converted into two dollar bills—that he went to Indiana, and state had been carefully polled and was found to be decidedly Democratic—that the money was disbursed through competent agents, carefully selected for the purpose, and that the state, declared Democratic by actual poll, was Republican on election day. All this, he affirms, with the knowledge and approval of Garfield.

Other facts are referred to in these remarkable disclosures equally startling, some of which may yet reach congressional investigation. That relating to the appointment of Stanley Mathews as a Justice of the Supreme Court may demand explanation to the representatives of the people. Dorsey, says Jay Gould was not disposed to contribute to the campaign expenses the \$100,000 expected of him. To get this contribution Garfield promised in writing to appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court favorable to Gould's corporate interests. This promise, it is added will be produced, when demanded by proper authority. One thing is certain, Stanley Mathews was appointed Judge by Garfield—that he was favorable to Gould's corporate interests, and that the President knew the fact.

Take the whole expose in detail as it appears in the Sun, it furnishes a chapter of political degradation that no party could out-live except one educated and trained in the principle that the "end justifies the means," and that political virtue, and decency are only intended for fools and simpletons.

THE Telegrapher's strike, which had been expected for some time came off on Thursday last at noon, when on a signal given at that hour, nine or ten thousand operators all over the country, left their instruments on a demand for fair compensation from the corporators for services and labor rendered. The Telegraph has become a necessity to all branches of business, and no doubt many interests will be seriously affected by the strike if prolonged. But whether the movement is successful or not, the public sympathy will be with the striking employes.

BUNN'S Phila. Transcript (rep.) says the Mc's and O's will not perspire much in getting up enthusiasm to put the Queen's ex-soldier (Livsey) into the State Treasury.

The two bosses in the late Republican convention would have it understood that they disagreed as to the men to be nominated. They acknowledged that they bossed the concern as the agents of the absent master boss, but "the ruling passion being strong," they probably could not avoid the temptation to cheat each other. Quay admits defeat, and is willing to credit the junior boss Magee with the necessary adroitness to bring it about. Boss Quay explains his defeat as follows: "Mr. Magee and Cameron were committed to Passmore and neither ever advised me of any design upon his part to break the contract. Magee was probably led away by his zeal for civil-service reform, and the Senator had neglected to communicate with his friends. The facts are that Passmore's friends to the very last expected the support of the Allegheny delegation, and, by systematic lying, persisted in until the commencement of the balloting, were deceived as to the status of the delegates from Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks, the Juniata Valley and other Cameron strongholds.

"Mr. Magee was so fully occupied in sounding the depths of public sentiment that he did not find time to communicate his change of purpose to me or to Mr. Passmore. Niles was saved by the success of my motion to nominate the State Treasurer first, which was made in pursuance of an understanding with his supporters in the northern tier to play the Niles vote against the delegates of Ege and Bunnell. It also served the purpose of showing the hands of the different candidates for Auditor-General.

"It is not likely that the Camerons took any part in the canvass, but hereafter I shall take care never to caucus with the Cameron hounds unless the Senator is present to take part in the hunt. The story of an arrangement between Magee and myself is the shereest of nonsense."

WHEN it is realized that the Republicans must gain a number of states to have the slightest chance of success next year, the outlook is not one to inspire a great deal of enthusiasm to Hubell's "grand old party." But when it is also realized that the Democrats may meet with serious losses, and yet emerge from the campaign serenely ahead of the enemy, determined to inaugurate a Democratic President, lawfully, honorably, and without allowing fraud appliances to intervene, it will be simply stunning to the thieves of 1876 or the ballot purchasers of 1880.

In reply to a resolution passed by the Senate favoring immediate adjournment and asking concurrence of the House, on account of the expenses of the session and the continued disagreement, Representative Sharp, truthfully and properly remarked "That a wanton insult to the constitution of Pennsylvania, and a deliberate violation of its mandates in regard to apportionment of representatives among the people, would be far more costly than the expenses of an extra session if it continued all summer. In this sentiment the House concurred, and the resolution now awaits the action of the Ways and Means Committee. The mandates of the Constitution and the oaths of members are equally imperative in demanding apportionment. Failure is therefore inexcusable and criminal both in law and morals, and the conspirators against either, should, and no doubt will be held to a fearful accountability which adjournment will not relieve. Gentlemen, give us an honest, fair constitutional apportionment of the representatives. You are sworn to do so as representatives of the people, not as mere representatives of party or faction. The responsibility of delay and the expenses following will be duly placed to the credit of those who earn it.

THE Telegrapher's are still holding out for an increase on their wages, we hope they will get their demand.

THE great victory of Gen. Crook over the Apaches, is now considered by many as a great hoax. It is pretty certain that the savages he did not take and bring in, are still marauding in force the pacified districts of Gen. Crook's operations.

MR. ARTHUR's administration has made a splendid test of the civil service reform. When the law and the rules prepared with so much flourish went into effect the other day, there was just one vacancy to be filled—all others having been filled in advance from personal appointments without examination.

SOME of the Republican papers do not seem to be happy over the political outlook. The re-appointment of Tom Cooper as chairman of the State Republican committee, is voted "a stupid blunder" only equalled by the adoption of Barker's communistic plank in the platform. Tom and his assessments and circulars was certainly a failure last year, as well as a bore; but who knows what greatness he may achieve this year when put in pursuit of the public revenue by Barker. Heretofore the stealings have been by dribs—now it is to be wholesale, and the association of thieves enlarged.

EDITOR CARL SCHULZ feels moved to remark that "if the Democratic party does not carry the next Presidential election, it has no vitality in it; that the American people are determined not to trust it under any circumstances, and that it had better disband." Whereunto the Boston Post responds: "Well, hardly. It was not because of lack of vitality that the Democrats failed to carry the election in 1880, but because the Republican party spent from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 in buying votes. It is possible that the Democrats may fail in 1884 for a similar reason." While it must be admitted that a repetition of the purchase game of 1880 is possible for 1884, it is cheering to reflect that the difficulties now surrounding "the grand old party" are much greater than they were four years ago—greater, in fact, than they have been at any period of its existence, if we except the time between their loss of the election in 1876 and their capture of the Presidency by theft a few months later.

THE committee of the Massachusetts legislature who have been for some time investigating the Tewksbury almshouse, have made a report white washing that delectable institution. It is signed by the Republican members of the committee, who severely censure Gov. Butler and pronounce "the main charges of his excellency as groundless and cruel." On the other hand the Democratic or minority members of the committee make a report claiming that "although much important testimony was excluded, all the main charges were fully sustained, that the officers of the institution were guilty of the most wilful neglect, of peculations without parallel, of the most abandoned debauchery and wanton cruelty, the evidence of which cannot fail to carry conviction to all intelligent and unbiased minds." They also say "that the testimony is cumulative to an overwhelming degree that infants were purposely poisoned and willfully neglected to linger in a starving condition till death," by those in charge of that department. This is a fearful indictment to accompany the white-wash.

CHANDLER'S wires in New Hampshire seems to have lost their potency. Thus far he does not harmonize the disgruntled republicans of the legislature of that state worth a cent. No Senator is yet chosen, nor does the candidacy of Chandler, appear to offer any superior charms over that of Rollins. They are evidently both to be retired.

NEXT Wednesday the State Convention will assemble.

An Apportionment Certain.

THE EXTRA SESSION WILL NOT END WITHOUT ONE BEING MADE.

There will be an apportionment. The republican stalwarts need not take the comfortable unctious home to themselves that there will not be. It is simply a waste of time that could be saved if they would lay aside the obstinate spirit which appears so strong in their present determination to defeat the duty that is before them for fulfillment. Republican members of the house are wearied out by the dilatory practices and tactics of Senators Cooper, Reayburn, Davies and Grier, and they are not at all backward in saying that these gentlemen are slowly coming down from the ultimatum position to that spirit of compromise and concession which has characterized the democratic dealings with the question since the extra session began. A prominent senator said last evening that there was no doubt of an apportionment. To gain it would take time and considerable concession, but an apportionment in both congressional and senatorial districts would be made. He states that the Stewart bill of seven teen to eleven would be the result and upon it an agreement would eventually be made. The same senator is of opinion that the legislature would not dare to adjourn until the work was completed as the governor would immediately reconvene both branches and in a message the language of which would have no uncertain sound about it. The subject of adjournment is no longer discussed with the fervency of a week ago by the members. It is considered by the stalwarts that delay can no longer be kept up with grace before the people and they quietly admit that the democrats have honestly aimed to carry out the strict requirements of the constitution. This is but a confirmation of the democratic course from the beginning, to do the work which by their oaths they have sworn to do, and which the republicans of the senate by dilatory manoeuvres, have violated and broken.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Open Boast of the Conspirator.

When Mr. Dorsey tells the story of the Indiana election in 1880, however, it may be depended on that he is relating that which he knows to be true, and there was never a more disgraceful incident in American history. Oddly enough, Mr. Dorsey tells of his part in it with evident pride. He fairly glories in his success as a corrupter of elections and as a wholesale briber. He frankly admits that a thorough and individual canvass of the state showed it to be "hopelessly democratic." In the latter part of September, however, he had completed his organization and had learned "the influences that could be brought to bear on each voter." Then, he says, the sum of four hundred and thirty two thousand dollars, contributed by the funding syndicate, was sent from New York to Indiana, mostly in two dollar bills. Mr. Dorsey's fine feelings and sensitive honesty prevented him from taking a personal part in the distribution of this filthy lucre to the itching palms of the sordid vote sellers. As he expresses his duties, he was there "to prevent, so far as possible, any of the money from sticking in the pockets of the men who were trusted to distribute it." The man intent on stealing the presidency of the nation must have had a holy contempt for the lesser thieves, his "trusted" underlings, who might try to steal a few hundreds of dollars of the bribe money. He says that "these bills were distributed through the state, just as ballots were, in great bunches. The destination of each was perfectly well known, and by noon of election day they had fallen like snowflakes silently all over the state, although more in some parts than others. Then came the count of polls in the evening. The four hundred and thirty thousand dollars in two-dollar bills, combined with Dorsey's plan of organization, had won. The democratic party was snowed under by greenbacks." This is not the unsupported guess of an opposing partisan; it is the open boast of the principle conspirators. It is not a piece of startling news, for the vice president-elect made an almost equally candid avowal at the Dorsey banquet in New York after the election; but it completes the certainty that as the "visiting statesmen" stole the presidency in 1876, so the bribing statesmen stole it in 1880.

The Indiana Purchase.

But the worst criminal can make a truthful confession, and even Brady may be believed when he relates the story of his own rascality. He no doubt speaks the truth in relation to the \$40,000 raised by him from the Star route men to carry Indiana in November, after the great bribery in that state in October. General Arthur "was willing to give written authority for the collection of the money," Brady says, but a letter from Garfield was demanded and secured. "I do not think I needed better authority," continues Brady, "and I raised the money at once."

We are not left in doubt as to how this money was expended. It was used to make a second purchase of the state of Indiana. "We had really as much of a fight there in November as in October," says Brady, "because it was necessary to follow up the victory. Where a two dollar bill sufficed in the former month a five dollar note had to be expended in October, and as Dorsey says they were crisp and new and seemed like a shower from heaven to our people."

This is how these precious republican rascals defeated an honorable, honest candidate like General Hancock for the presidency and elected James A. Garfield. This is how they purchased in 1880 the presidency they had stolen in 1876.

Dorsey's budget it is asserted that the written memoranda exist to prove that the Republican candidate for President in 1880 agreed to appoint Levi P. Morton Secretary of the Treasury and to intrust the large funding operations of the Treasury to a syndicate of New York bankers. It is further asserted that a written agreement was made with Jay Gould to put Stanley Mathews on the Bench of the Supreme Court. In return, Morton, at the head of the bankers, syndicate, and Jay Gould paid an enormous amount of money for the election of Garfield. Dorsey says that the syndicate alone paid four hundred thousand dollars, the disbursement of which was made in the Indiana and Ohio election. In consequence of complications that subsequently arose Morton was made Minister to France instead of Secretary of the Treasury, but Stanley Mathews was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court and confirmed by one vote after a bitter contest.

If such proofs of flagitious political corruption exist they must be known to a number of persons, and it is time now to produce them. Dorsey cannot produce them, for they were not confided to him, but his intimate knowledge of the operations of the campaign, as its most trusted manager, enables him to assert that the written agreements were made. The main charges which these documents are said to prove were made long ago, but neither Levi P. Morton nor Jay Gould, nor any one of the parties who must have knowledge of their existence if they were ever written, has made the slightest denial. Dorsey gives from his budget the enormous amounts of money that were expended in Indiana and elsewhere during the campaign of 1880 under his supervision, and there is no other account than that which he gives as to the manner in which the money was raised.

If the declarations of Dorsey in regard to the written agreements with Morton and Jay Gould be accepted as true in the absence of any denial by the persons most deeply interested in disproving them, they reveal a degree of political iniquity and corruption exceeding the crime by which the Presidency was stolen in 1876. In 1876 the meanest tools were found in the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida to count out the electoral votes of those two States. It is true that John Sherman and other prominent party leaders who superintended the transactions in Louisiana and Florida became beneficiaries of the crime. But R. B. Hayes, the chief beneficiary of the deed, had no share in it beyond his consent until it was fully consummated. In 1880 the candidate for President, if Dorsey is to be believed, went to New York in the midst of his campaign and bargained off the greatest offices in his gift for money to secure his election. He agreed to turn over the treasury of the people to a ring of Wall street money changers and to put upon the Supreme Bench a Judge named by Jay Gould.—Phila. Record.

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