

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 7, 1890. The Democratic State Central Committee met at the rooms of the Committee, Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, January 22, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect one person to serve as Chairman of Democratic Committee, and one person to serve as Permanent Secretary of the State Central Committee, for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the committee.

BENJ. NEED, Secretary.

ELLIOT P. KISSER, Chairman.

The rules that relate to this meeting are as follows:

- Rule 1.—The Democratic Organization of the State of Pennsylvania.
- Rule 2.—The Democratic Central Committee shall be composed of the following:— A Chairman of Democratic Central Committee and a Permanent Secretary.
- Rule 3.—The Chairman of Democratic Central Committee shall be elected by the Central Committee at an annual meeting thereof to be held on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in January, at such place as may be designated by the State Executive Committee, and shall hold office for a period of one year, or until his successor shall be duly elected. Any qualified Democratic voter of the State of Pennsylvania shall be eligible to hold office.
- Rule 4.—The State Central Committee shall consist of one member from each county, and the Chairman of the local county organization shall be ex-officio the member of the Democratic State Central Committee from said county, provided that any county that contains more than one State Senator shall have an additional member from each additional Senator, which additional member shall be elected in such manner as the local county organizations of the respective counties may determine, and provided that not more than one member of the State Central Committee shall be elected in any Senatorial district from the same county. And this committee shall elect one permanent Secretary, who shall have charge of the records of the committee and transmit the same to his successor.
- Rule 5.—Members of the State Central Committee unable to attend may be represented by deposit in writing, substituted to act pro tempore for them, but they must be voters in the district in which they reside.
- Rule 6.—The State Central Committee may at its discretion call special meetings at such times and places as may be deemed best for the interest and advantage thereof.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON, it is intended to resign to accept the editorship of the New York Press. The story goes that Tam Platt and General Alger have purchased a controlling interest in the Press, and that Clarkson is to conduct it as an Alger organ in anticipation of 1892.

The Republican newspapers are expressing supreme indignation over the fact that the men who appear before the House Ways and Means Committee on the tariff question all want the present duties maintained or increased. Of course they say that is what they are invited to appear before the Committee for.

The Loman steamship City of Paris, which sailed from New York for Liverpool recently, carried more than 900 passengers, including those in the steerage. The agents of the vessel said that this was the largest number of passengers to leave New York on any vessel. A great many of the passengers were persons who went to England to spend the holidays.

The Republican papers are making a great cry over the probable new Congressional apportionment that the Democrats will make in Ohio. As that State is now gerrymandered the Democrats have now only five Congressional districts, while the Republicans have twelve and in a new apportionment the Democrats will no doubt give the g. o. p. a large dose of its own medicine.

A RESOLUTION to invite the Queen to pay a visit to Ireland was voted down in the Dublin Corporation on Monday, on the ground that her presence in that city under existing circumstances would be most unwelcome. Such a frank expression of dislike for the Queen of England and the Empress of India from her own subjects will not please monarchical Europe; but it is only one expression of a deep-seated sentiment that royal families have outlived their usefulness.

The Democratic party, says the Brooklyn Eagle, is becoming the interesting party. It is also becoming the party of affirmation, progress, incitement and attraction to the people. Any reader of the journals of the day can hardly fail to see that this is true. The Democracy is written about, gossiped about, talked about and prophesied about not more than any other party in American history at the present time, but more than any other subject that can be suggested, off hand. This is a right position for a party to occupy. The occupation of it shows that the party turn the hope and expectation of the public and that its respected opponent is being relegated to the second place in interest as well as in numbers by the people.

The Democratic members of the Montana House and Senate met at Helena, Montana, on Tuesday in joint session, and on the first ballot Clark and Maginnis were elected Democratic Senators from Montana by a vote of 39 each. W. A. Clark was president of the late constitutional convention of Montana and is a well known banker and mine owner of Butte. Martin Maginnis was recently represented Montana as a delegate in Congress. Governor Tool, it is said, has signed the certificate of their election, but Secretary of State Bottwell will refuse official authentication and withhold the State seal. As the Republicans pretended to elect two Senators last week, Montana has now two sets of United States Senators ready and anxious to draw their pay and represent the State.

"Protected" Strikers.

Of the 250 important strikes which have occurred since the election of the President Harrison, only twenty-seven have occurred in industries not specially "protected" by high tariff taxation. The remaining 223 were all in industries which under the high tariff, have a monopoly of the market and are supported by taxes levied on the labor employed in the same industry. A summary of the strikes between November, 1888, and November, 1889, has been prepared by the New York Army Club and is highly instructive.

The silk-workers' strike in New Jersey was against a reduction of wages under "protective" tax of 50 per cent. The Monongahela coal operators who shut down and threw 7000 men out of employment are "protected" by a tax of 15 cents on each ton of coal. The New York carpet manufacturers, who marched their men in the Harrison procession, cut wages all along the street after his election, are highly favored by the tariff.

The 1500 men thrown out of employment in the Bottle City Copper mines by the de Lorge strike, were fully "protected" as far as monopoly taxation protects anybody but monopolists. The Duluth and West Superior coal handlers, the Brooklyn iron planters, the cigar makers, carpet weavers, wire drawers, shirt makers, glove makers, silk workers and cabinet makers, all whom struck during the reduction of wages in January, have "protective" taxes collected in their names.

The highly-protected Clark thread mill in New Jersey let its wages go, and in the same month 10,000 men were thrown out of work by the closing down of the mines and factories—all protected. The strike at Iron Mountain, Pennsylvania against reduction were followed by collapses in the woolen industry, for which a triple tariff is levied.

These failures, by which several thousand men were thrown out of work, occurred during the months of 1890, and the liabilities are for the year 1890. These cases are only a few from the long record of disasters, strikes and reductions of wages, which have followed the adoption of the Republican tariff, and which every dollar of the tax on whiskey must be repealed rather than the duties on cloth and woolen goods, the necessities of life.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. WANAMAKER's speech at the New England banquet in Philadelphia, says the New York Post, is exciting wide attention, chiefly because of the following passage:

"Put your money into elections! The great expenses that are necessary cannot be paid by nonpayment or shuffling, so let those who want a pure government put their hands in their pockets and make personal and public subscriptions. Shoot that man on the spot who spends a penny for dishonest elections, but put men as thick as grasshoppers over the State to see that there is an honest ballot and an honest count."

The audacity of an utterance like that from the man who received a Cabinet office as a return for his services in raising an enormous campaign fund, which he put into the hands of one of the most notorious corruptionists of the era, is a blot upon his name which will not be rubbed out. Mr. Wanamaker did not shoot Quay on the spot, though he is perfectly aware that the money which he put into Quay's hands, and for which he has refused to give public accounting, was spent for "dishonest elections." He knows also what it means to put "men as thick as grasshoppers over the State" to watch elections, for it means that they shall be hired, for so much a day, which is only another form of buying their votes.

In the Senate at Washington, on Tuesday Mr. Morgan of Alabama spoke at great length on the bill of Senator Butler to provide for emigration of colored people from the Southern States. He expressed himself in favor of voluntary emigration, having reached the conclusion that there was a natural incongruity and an irrepressible conflict between the races which nothing could cure except their final separation.

The return of the negro race to Africa was the final and only solution of the problem. It was undeniable that the aversion between the races had greatly increased since the abolition of slavery, and it would increase so long as a large proportion of the population was of the African race. This feeling was not so intense in the South as in the North. It was not so strong between the negro and his former masters as it was between the negro and those who had never owned slaves.

He maintained that Africa was the natural home of the negro, and quoting the description of the Congo Basin from Henry M. Stanley, concluded that that would be the best location for the American negroes, as their civilization would be more rapidly promoted in Africa than through any efforts of the whites.

AN interesting little episode occurred in Washington last week, says the Philadelphia Herald, before a Congressional Committee, on Tuesday last, when glass manufacturer, George A. Macbeth, of Pittsburg, told the gentleman present that he did not need free materials he was not afraid of the competition of the world's market. This chimed in exactly with what a Jersey glass manufacturer once told the editor of this paper. When reminded that it would pay the people of this country better to shut down every glass manufacturer's establishment in the United States, pay the workmen full wages for being idle and import glass free, he said he had no doubt of it and added that if he were out of the business himself he would be the worst free trader in the country. There are a good many manufacturers who, on the subject of anything advanced by tariff reformers, it is not to be for an instant supposed that all are so blinded by prejudice as not to be fully aware of the villainies of the Thieves' Tariff.

THIRTY-SIX persons, including Vice President Morton and wife, members of the Cabinet and wives and representatives of the army and navy, sat down to the first State dinner given by President Harrison in the White House on Tuesday night.

The commission appointed by Governor Beaver to revise the laws of the State will meet at Harrisburg on January 22. After organization shall have been effected it is likely that the commission will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia to carry out the work.

The Gulf Stream's Course.

Lieutenant Downer U. S. N., in an article in the Boston Transcript, on the origin and influence of the Gulf Stream, says:

"As the stream emerges from the straits of Florida and starts on its majestic voyage of 2,000 miles and more it gradually expands in breadth and diminishes in depth. At the mouth of the Gulf it reaches a breadth of from 200 to 300 miles and ranges in temperature between 40 and 60 degrees in winter and 60 and 80 degrees in summer.

"It may readily be imagined what an effect that vast flowing river of warm water would have on the overhanging atmosphere. It carries with it, as it were, a volume of warm moist air, which, in its turn, carries its heating influence beyond the limits of the stream itself, and constitutes itself, an important factor in the neighboring regions.

"According as this great heating agent is brought near to or removed from our shores, so do we feel its influence for better or for worse. The northern limit of the stream is subject to more or less variation, owing to the action of the Arctic or Labrador current, which starts in the icy region, about the pole, and flows south along the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland, and meeting the Gulf Stream in the neighborhood of the Grand Banks, a portion of the cold current under-unders the Gulf Stream and continues its way south, while a larger portion is directed to the westward and forms a counter current of cold water flowing along the coast of the British Provinces and the United States, and forming a barrier to the westward advance of the warm current of the Gulf Stream.

"The Gulf Stream is the result of the past two years reports have been received from incoming steamers of the weakness and often the entire absence of the Arctic current, and the fact that the Gulf Stream extends to the removal of its natural barriers, is flowing nearer to our New England shores, than has probably ever been known in the comparatively mild, open winters of the past two years."

According to a paper read by the eminent statistician, Mr. Griffin, in London recently before one of the royal societies, the account is that the United Kingdom up to the year 1875 was, in round numbers, £10,000,000,000. This would give £270 to every man, woman and child, or an average of £150 per family. The estimate is a valuation of the United Kingdom as a "going concern"—which means that it includes the land, the buildings, the machinery, the stock, the tools, the furniture, the goods, the personal property, and the credit of the country, but it does not include the human population, which is valued at the time the total is somewhat bewildering, but is quite certain that such such figures are about the mark. Taking the country as a whole, England has a population of 40,000,000, Ireland 4,000,000, and Scotland 5,000,000. Comparing the three islands nations in the world, the figures, worth per head of the population in the United Kingdom £270, in France £100, in the United States £100, or Great Britain, £150, or France, and \$90 for the United States.

According to an article in the New York World, based on reports from the United States, the actual wealth of the Union, as computed at \$61,400,000,000, or \$23,719,000,000 per head, is an estimate of \$3,000,000,000 held abroad. The population of the country, at the ratio of increase that existed from 1870 to 1890, will be 65,000,000 next year. On this basis, and taking the World's figures of aggregate wealth, the amount per head of the population of the United States would be \$240; or about the same as France and considerably less than Great Britain and Ireland according to the figures given by Mr. Griffin, who states that the United States, of its own accord, has a wealth of \$1,000,000,000, or \$20 per head, which is a very good thing.

There are two important offices in Pennsylvania which should be filled, and which should be speedily filled, by the Governor, General Harrison died some months ago, but his place as President of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is vacant. The National Guard is not in any degree a political organization, and personal prejudice should not be allowed to influence the selection of one to fill the office. It is one of the most important of official positions in the State and, like the command of the National Guard, is one which should not be filled by a partisan. It is one of the most important of official positions in the State and, like the command of the National Guard, is one which should not be filled by a partisan. It is one of the most important of official positions in the State and, like the command of the National Guard, is one which should not be filled by a partisan.

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—Phil. Bauman, of Lancaster, sold last week for \$200 to parties in New York City a hog which is three years old and weighs 1,215 pounds. The monster will be placed in a museum.

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—Prof. Loisset's Memory System is creating great interest, even in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free as advertised in another column.

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—The extensive iron manufacturing firm of Curtin & Co., whose works are located near Bellefonte, on Thursday last week made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities are said to be about \$125,000, assets, \$50,000.

—A Scranton policeman was met the other day by the wife of a man he had gone to her house to arrest and lustily belabored him with a big tin dipper. It is alleged that the policeman was obliged to take a dipper full of blood from the offending officer.

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—At Toconoma, Washington, on Sunday a fire broke out in the Fannie Padlock Hospital. The building was crowded with patients, but all were carried out into the snow and saved. It is thought the sudden change of weather was the cause of the large number. The fire was extinguished.

—George Winey, a brakeman on the Western New York & Pennsylvania Road had both legs amputated in jumping of an Allegheny Valley train in South Ohio City on Sunday. His injuries are thought to be serious. His age is forty-four years, and he was married and lives at Sellersburg.

—Eight prisoners, all confined in one cell in county jail at Springdale, Mo., escaped early on Wednesday morning. They cut a hole in the iron floor of the cell and knocked out a part of the wall and escaped. Of the eight prisoners, six were being held on the charge of grand larceny. The other two were charged with murder.

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—Two young women named Mary Fallon twenty-two years old, and Lizzie Cunningham aged twenty, were suffocated by gas in the room of the latter on Eighth avenue, New York Monday morning. Miss Fallon was dead when found. Miss Cunningham was taken to the New York Hospital and is reported to be in a dangerous condition.

—Governor Beaver has issued warrants for the execution of the following murderers, who will be hanged on the 30th of February next: Thomas J. Cole and Jacob S. Schoon, of Philadelphia, were sentenced last March. William S. Hopkins, of Bellefonte, was sentenced August 30th last, and John W. Rudy, of Lancaster, was sentenced last January.

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—Joseph B. Gross was on Judge Fitzgerald's panel of jurors in General Sessions in New York City on Monday, and asked to be excused. "What is your reason?" asked the Judge. "I am in the poor business," said the juror. "Are you not a person of good moral character?" asked the Judge. "That is the only ground on which I can excuse you." The oath was administered to Gross, and he swore that he was not a person of good moral character.

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—The north wall of the old machine shops in the yard of the Long Island Railroad Depot in Long Island, fell with a loud crash about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, burying three men under several tons of brick. The men were dead when taken out, every bone in their bodies being broken. The first body removed from the ruins was that of a man named H. W. Myer. The other men are known only as yet as Myers and Scofield. Both are said to reside in Williamsburg.

—Six men narrowly escaped death in the Nottingham Colliery, at Plymouth on Monday. They had come to work on a cart for the purpose of placing timbers as supports at the places where the cave in occurred last week, and one man, carrying a naked lamp, entered an abandoned chamber, which was filled with gas. Immediately there was a terrific explosion, and one of the men, happening to see the flash, warned the men and they dropped to the ground thus avoiding the effects of the explosion.

—William Stauffer, a wealthy and prominent oil producer of Franklin, was terribly hurt by natural gas Saturday evening. He was standing in the derrick of one of his drilling wells at East Sandy, when the derrick struck a heavy gas vein. In an instant the derrick was filled with gas, which ignited from a fire. The other men engaged on the well were retreating in making their escape, but Mr. Stauffer got confused and there was a flash. He was at once rescued, but is so terribly burned that his life is despaired of.

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