

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 4.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

NO. 18.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

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

Thursday Morning, May 4, 1882.

A VEIN of silver ore has been discovered on the farm of John Murry, of Fayette county, in this State, which it is said will yield \$210 of silver per ton.

It is believed that the tariff commission bill will pass the House next week, but doubts are expressed whether in such shape as to obtain concurrence in the Senate.

THE Chinese to go for ten years. The Chinese bill has passed the Senate, with a few trifling amendments. Of course it goes back to the House to ratify or reject the amendments.

TUESDAY next the Stalwart Republican Convention will meet at Harrisburg to ratify Don Cameron's nominations for State officers. Next is the election. In this the people of Pennsylvania will have a few words to say.

THE returns coming in! Luzerne Republicans send greeting to President Arthur and Don Cameron her quota of delegates to the State Convention instructed against the Cameron slate, as the result of the recent change of the postmaster at Wilkesbarre.

AN appeal to the Supreme Court has been taken, on the part of the Commonwealth, from the decision of Judge Simonton of the Dauphin county court, in the late trial to recover the taxes due from the Standard Oil Company. The claim of the state was about \$800,000. The award of the Judge \$30,000.

THE Philadelphia Press thinks that whilst the President and Don are equipping busy workers for the machines by the Pennsylvania appointments, they are also multiplying Independents among the people. Very likely. But Independents are not always to be relied on when the party machinery is in full motion.

A SUIT for libel, brought by ex-Congressman Coffroth against the Pittsburgh Commercial, was tried the other day and terminated in a verdict of guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment. It appears the matter complained of was furnished the paper by its Washington correspondent.

SUCCESS has at last crowned the perseverance of Dr. Mary J. Walker. She has obtained a clerkship in the Interior Department. Her eccentric determination to wear men's apparel no doubt delayed the official employment so long sought for. She is a respectable kind of man, and deserves success for her perseverance and independence, if not for fitness.

COL. DICK of Crawford county, who was slated on the stalwart ticket as the candidate for Congressman-at-large has encountered a disastrous fire in the rear, which will doubtless necessitate the erasure of his name from the slate. At the meeting of the nominating committee, his claims were hotly contested, and resulted in instructions against him in favor of James E. McFarland for that office.

It is pretty well known, says the Washington Post, that the prosecution consider the indictments of both Brady and Dorsey fatally defective and that an attempt will be made to reindict them by the sitting Grand Jury, in which event the present cases will be *nolle prosequi*. The bungling manner in which all of the indictments were drawn, allowing the escape of Rerdell, Vail, Sanderson, and Armstrong, on account of their defectiveness, does not speak very highly for the legal acumen of the gentlemen whom General Brewster has brought over from Philadelphia to see that no guilty men escape.

THE planting and cultivation of forest trees is beginning to receive a good deal of attention in different parts of the country. A national Forestry Convention convened in Cincinnati last week, and continued in session several days. The object of the convention was the opening of a general movement looking to the reproduction of the timber so rapidly disappearing in this country by its wasteful destruction in the manufacture of lumber, railroad ties, fire and many other causes, as to give serious apprehension that the wood supply in a few years will be exhausted. This calamity according to the estimates of the census bureau, at the present rate of destruction, will be upon the country in less than fifty years. To guard against this, by eliciting public attention to the subject of planting trees, and procuring such legislation as may be necessary, was, we believe, the main subject considered. In many parts of the west, and in Ohio, planting associations have been organized, and in this state provision of law have been made to encourage tree planting on road sides, but we do not know that it has yet received much attention.

THE impression prevails generally that the Indian population is annually decreasing, or gradually dying out, but according to the theory and observation of Gen. James S. Brisbin, this is not the fact. He writes that during the past year they have increased 2,830, and we now have in the United States 261,851 Indians exclusive of the Alaska tribes. There are in the United States sixty-eight agencies controlling 246,417 Indians. This leaves 15,434 to be accounted for. They are in small bands scattered over Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Utah in the west and settled Indians in California, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, North Carolina, Oregon and Wisconsin. They belong to no agencies and are nomadic or settled down as farmers. The large Indian population is in the Indian territory, south of Kansas, where there are 59,277 civilized or partially so, and 18,395 wild Indians. Dakota has an Indian population of 30,000, New Mexico of 26,000, Montana of 20,000, Arizona of 18,000 and Washington of 13,000.

THE NEGRO IN CONGRESS AGAIN.—In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Lynch, the colored contestant of the seat of Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, was seated by a vote of 125 to 66. The same ruling adopted in the case of Finley and Bisbee of Florida, to seat the Republican contestant, would have defeated the negro from Mississippi by a large and decisive majority. But any inconsistency or indecency on the part of Republicans to swell their majority is in perfect harmony with their usual practices, and the only mystery with us, is that they are allowed by the Democrats to perpetrate these outrages, when they have the power to prevent them.

MAHONE AND REPUTATION was made the corner stone of the Republican party. Purchased at great expense and sacrifice—nurtured with care by the whole power of the administration, and yet this base of the great Republican edifice is crumbling to atoms. Virginia, the mother of statesmen, has the credit of being the first to repudiate the false and worthless material.

THE grave yard insurance companies of Buffalo, N. Y., are somewhat in advance of the Pennsylvania operators. In addition to the usual methods, they buy bodies from medical colleges and have them buried with religious ceremony and then resurrect them for other funerals.

THE case of Senator Hill, who, it will be remembered, has had operations performed upon him for cancer of the tongue, is considered hopeless. His Georgia friends says he is losing ground rapidly.

The Real Issue.

It is becoming, we trust, apparent to the understanding of the people that one of the principal reasons, if not the controlling one, why the State is governed by machine rings, and plundered and wronged in its financial interests with impunity, and scarcely without protest, is the little attention given to the choice of honest, competent men for representatives in the legislature. It is here that reform should begin, in the selection of our best men, whose ambition will be to acquire honor in laudable efforts to advance the interests and well being of the commonwealth. This, we believe is the most important issue the people of the State have to meet in the coming election, and the Philadelphia Record truthfully states it thus:

To the people of Pennsylvania the question of real moment in the next elections is the choice of a Legislature. While conferences are meeting and factions are struggling over the several State offices, the people have a duty to perform in the choice of their representatives in the next General Assembly. In the great cloud of dust that is raised about a State ticket men who have given flagrant proof of their unworthiness and unfitness for seats in the Legislature are again bestirring themselves to secure re-election, and unless the people more energetically will again witness the scandals which they deplored in the last session. Important questions, affecting the interests of this great Commonwealth as well as this great city, will recur, and these questions will be again treated with cynical indifference and contempt if the people show the same neglect in regard to the character and fitness of their representatives. The Governor, whether he be General Beaver or the candidate of the Democrats, may be able to exercise no more influence than the most insignificant representative in the determination of these questions. The Lieutenant Governor, whoever he may be, will have still less, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs will have none at all. In a Government like ours it is a mere truism to assert that the Legislature most nighly concerns the rights and interests of the people, and yet, strange to say, that is the department in which they manifest the least concern. Any one is considered fit for a seat in the State Legislature. Men who could not find employment in places of business trust and responsibility are frequently sent to the capital to make laws for this great State, even after their unfitness is demonstrated.

We have not joined in the indiscriminate abuse and denunciation of the Legislature which resounds throughout the State at every session. In the last Legislature there were many worthy, faithful and independent representatives, but in the indiscriminate clamor these were confounded with the weak, incompetent and corrupt. Good men were held responsible for the obstructive work of faction against which they vainly struggled. So great was the contempt and hatred in which the last Legislature was held that had another Colonel Pride marched into the halls at the head of his dragoons and turned the members out neck and crop there is too much reason to believe that the act would have been received with universal demonstrations of popular applause. Yet that Legislature was just what the people made it. Had the people themselves exercised due vigilance and care in the choice of their representatives there would have been no holding indignation meetings and making protests afterward. Instead of casting all the odium upon the Legislature, let them take to their own bosoms a large share of the reproach.

It is needless in this place to recount the bead-roll of the offenses of the last Pennsylvania Legislature. They have not been so soon forgotten. After a session running down to the last hour in which members could draw pay, the Legislature adjourned without making the apportionment required by the Constitution; but, in justice to that Legislature, let this much be said, that a gerrymandering apportionment would have been made but for the resistance of independent members of the majority. Such an element did not exist in former Legislatures to successfully oppose apportionment frauds. Since the apportionment remains unchanged the faithless members who are responsible for the obstructions and mischiefs of last session are in their old districts, and the people know the records which they have made. But while carefully watching the old offenders it will be necessary to diligently scan the claims and qualifications of new aspirants for seats in the Legislature. Such assistance as we can render in discharging the duty of an independent journal shall not be wanting.

A DENVER paper says that ex-Senator Dorsey, of Star-route fame, was swindled out of \$30,000 in that city two years ago by bunco-men and gamblers. These bunco's must have been unusually sharp if they got ahead of Dorsey. He is supposed to take the winning side on questionable financial operations.

Republican Conference.

The Republican pow-wow between the stalwart boss machine of Don Cameron and the half-breeds known as Independents, represented by Wolfe and Mitchell, came off in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last. The avowed object of this conference is to hit upon some plan by which the factions of the party can unite to avert the political disaster which seems to threaten them. In the present aspect of the fight it would seem that the only way to accomplish this, is for Cameron to surrender his bossship as an incompetent, and with it the state ticket he prepared for the party—or the absolute stultification of the party headed by Wolfe, by the acceptance of subordinate representation on the Cameron slate. Which is it to be is now the issue? Cameron is undoubtedly earnest in his desire for the election of Gen. Beaver and will not surrender this part of his ticket on slight causes. For the balance of the slate he cares but little, and being environed by difficulties caused by the hasty announcement of his candidates, will not hesitate to trade with Wolfe, if he can thereby secure the Governor, with even chances to obtain the legislature, and at the same time silence clamor as to his methods of doing so. The machine Republicans are willing to concede that next year and subsequently, delegates to the state convention may be chosen by the people, instead of by county committees. The Independents approve the mode of electing, but insist that the convention called for the 10th of May be postponed to the 15th of June, and that its membership shall be elected by the people for the present year. At our latest dates, the conference is still conferring. Some soothing syrup has been offered on both sides, and if any results are arrived at before we go to press we will announce them.

LATER: The Peace Commission is ended and as far as we are capable of judging, marks another victory for Cameron. He has spiked the guns of the pretentious independent leaders by promising fair play in future, but they must be content with the ring slate already provided for. This fight at best, is only for a division of the spoils which has heretofore been monopolized by Cameron for his own immediate followers in the tortuous work of setting up conventions. He now consents to take in new partners next year.

LANCASTER COUNTY on Saturday was the field of a fierce conflict between the Regulars and Independents, and the result is claimed as a draw by the latter, but the advantages on the whole are with the Regulars. The defeat of Kauffman for the nomination for State Senator is a decided victory for Senator Cameron. In the election of United States Senator in 1881 Kauffman was one of the most active and resolute of the bolters against Cameron's caucus candidate, and Cameron resolved on his defeat, since Kauffman's election would be sowing the seed of another dangerous revolt when his own turn comes in 1885.

As the leader of the rival faction Senator Mitchell threw the weight of his influence in favor of Kauffman. He wrote an open letter to the Republican voters of the district to renominate Kauffman. Senator Cameron does not write open letters, but his appeals appear to have been far more effective. In the midst of the contest he set Mitchell and the Independents at defiance by making Kauffman's brother one of the "306," Collector of Internal Revenue. This act increased the rage of the Independents and stimulated the zeal of the Stalwarts. Kauffman's independence has cost him his seat in the Senate, but in the long run the victory may prove extremely dear to his opponents. The conflict between the factions will go on, and it will increase in intensity and bitterness as it goes.—Phila. Record.

WHATEVER may be the objects assumed or the names and devices adopted, there is no use in disguising the fact says the Philadelphia Record, that the overthrow of the political power of Senator Cameron is the constant purpose of the Independents. There will be no relenting and no rest for the Republican party of Pennsylvania until this conflict is ended. Conferences may be held, truces may be patched up, and noisy opponents here and there may surrender, but the conflict will go on against Cameron without interruption, unless some more lofty issue is presented to the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It will be all the same whether General Beaver be nominated or whether he be weakly withdrawn for some compromise candidate. If General Beaver be withdrawn the activity of Cameron's enemies will be stimulated and the war against him will be carried on in every legislative district in the State. Senator Cameron understands the nature of the conflict as well as his opponents. He is waging a battle for his political existence. This year the aim will be to prevent the election of such a Legislature as would manipulate the apportionment so as to retain a majority for Senator Cameron in 1884. But the defeat of General Beaver would bring the conflict to a sudden close. If Beaver be withdrawn the end would be the sooner; the supremacy of Senator Cameron in the Republican party of Pennsylvania would be over and there would be a reorganization, with new men in the front.

HAILET KILBORNE, who was recently awarded \$100,000 damages by a Washington Jury, against the Sergeant-at-arms for imprisonment under direction of the House, has decided under the ruling of the court to have the verdict set aside and go to trial again placing his damages at \$350,000. Kilborne was a contumacious witness brought before the House in an important case of fraud, and refused to testify, claiming that Congress had no power to punish him for the contempt.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made on Saturday last to assassinate Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Cyrus W. Field, of New York, by sending them explosives through the mail. The package addressed to Mr. Vanderbilt exploded in the mail bag; that to Mr. Field was plunged in a bucket of water and when soaked, was examined and found to be a paper box containing a canister of powder so arranged as to explode on being opened.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER is making a very marked fizzle out of his prosecution of election officers in the South. His efforts in that direction is not worth the powder, and would be much better rewarded if he turned his attention to his native city of Philadelphia, or New York. There is a large field of usefulness open here to the highest degree of enterprise of which he is capable. In the last case tried at Charleston, the jury disagreed, two for conviction and ten for acquittal.

The Attempt to Destroy the Andre Monument.

A year or so ago a small monument of granite was set up at Tappan, Rockland county, N. Y., by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to mark the spot where the British spy, Major Andre, was hanged in 1780. Major Andre, it will be remembered, was the agent of General Clinton, commanding the British forces in New York, in his negotiation with the traitor Arnold for the surrender of the important American position at West Point, on the Hudson. On his way back to New York, Major Andre was captured at Tarrytown; and, his errand being discovered, he was taken across the river to Washington's headquarters at Tappan, where he was tried and executed.

For some reason—probably a personal spite against Mr. Field—two attempts have lately been made to destroy the proper memorial which he had placed upon the historic spot of Andre's execution. The first time the inscription was battered and partly obliterated. The next attempt would appear to have been made with a dynamite cartridge, placed

upon the base, with the expectation, probably, that the explosion would overturn or shatter the main granite block. The vandal must have had but little knowledge of the action of high explosives under such conditions, or he would have placed the cartridge on the top of the monument, thus assuring its destruction. As it was placed, the base alone suffered seriously.

The Bill to Extend National Bank Charters.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1.—Mr. Crapo called up in the house to-day the resolution to fix a day for discussing the bill to extend national bank charters. It had been supposed that an arrangement had been made so that there would be little opposition to the resolution, but the greenbackers decided that no such arrangement had been made and insisted upon knowing who had pledged Democratic votes for such an arrangement. The friends of the resolution are a little less confident than they were of the success of the motion to fix a day. Mr. Hardenberg said that if this bill did not pass there would be a forced contraction of sixty millions of dollars between now and next February. The house, by a vote of 150 yeas to 65 nays, adopted the resolution to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution designating May 9 for consideration of the bill extending charters of the national banks.

The Democratic and Republican leaders both acknowledge that the vote on the resolution fixing the time for the discussion of the bill to extend the national bank charters is equivalent to the passage of the bill when it shall be reached in the house, and of its passage in the senate there is no question. The threatened contraction of sixty millions, which, it was predicted, would result from the failure of the bill to pass, will therefore be avoided.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution which he asked to have passed under suspension of the rules. It called for the abrogation of the provisions in the treaties between the United States and China which permitted the immigration to this country of Chinese. The house, by a vote of 52 to 100, refused to second his motion, but one Republican (Page, of California) voting with him. On the announcement of the vote, Mr. Townsend said that he had succeeded in showing that but one Republican had the courage to vote in favor of the proposition.

The rules were suspended and bills passed for the erection of public buildings in a number of western and southern states. The bills were opposed at every point by Messrs. Bragg, Halman and Cox, but without success. The one for Galveston, Texas, however, required the vote of the speaker to make a quorum. Adjourned.

Something for Sunday.

INGERSOLL, THE TALKER, LAID OUT BY STRAIGHT COMMON SENSE.

About the best reply to Ingersoll's infidel rantings and wild conjectures on the christian religion, we find in a New York weekly paper. We made the following extract from the writer's notes:

Ingersoll. "He (God) ordered the murder of millions."

Comment. He never authorized or ordered the murder of any one from Abel to Garfield. God is the author and giver of life, and those he places on this earth he can remove at his will. No man has a right to live one instant longer in this world than his Creator wills him to remain, be he yet unborn, or innocent or guilty. As creatures of God we are absolutely his and can have no rights whatever as against him. To God the death of man is but the passing from one state of existence to another, from one department to another in the same universe. Death is not annihilation or reabsorption into the elements of matter, but a transportation from one state to another in which man retains his individuality and conscious identity as truly and really as does he who passes from one room to another in the same house. Physical death therefore is a trifling circumstance in man's immortal career. Now he who has the absolute right to transpose man from one state of being to another has equally the right to select the method of his removal, whether by old age, disease, the deluge, the sword or by what we call accidents. By whatever method man is withdrawn from life's fitful fever his death is in pursuance of the original sentence passed on the race by an infinitely just Judge. This sentence awaits you, and your philosophy will not obtain for you a stay of proceedings or an exemption.

But to return. He who has the absolute right to take life cannot be guilty of murder in taking it, for murder is no unjust killing in the taking of life by him who has the absolute right to take it. There is no escape from this reasoning except by denying the absolute right, and you cannot deny this but by denying God's existence; for on the hypothesis that he exists, he is Creator, and being Creator, the absolute right or dominion over the creature necessarily follows. Then in the last analysis, to deny this right is to deny God's existence. But you cannot logically deny his existence, since you say in your lecture on "Skulls" that you do not know whether he exists or not.

DR. PELLEGRINO MANTEUCCI has recently accomplished the task of crossing Africa from the Red Sea to the gulf of Guinea. Three days after the doctor reached England he died in London. The loss of this celebrated traveller is very much regretted.