

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. H. VAN ORM, Editors.

Thursday Morning, February 22, 1883.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. M. Keckhlin	Bellefonte.
" " W. W.	Chas. Smith	" "
Howard born.	S. A. McQuinn	" "
Michigan	Ira C. Leathers	Howard.
Milbourn	James P. Jones	Milbourn.
Philipsburg 1 W.	F. P. Musser	Philipsburg.
" 2 W.	C. G. Herlinger	" "
" 3 W.	Sid Schmidt	" "
Unionville born.	A. V. Carpenter	Unionville.
Bear 1 W.	P. J. McDonald	Bear.
" 2 W.	Wm. Lebler	" "
Boggs	Frank P. Adams	Boggs.
Colligo	Henry Mackay	Colligo.
Curtis	John R. ...	Curtis.
Ferguson	John McInnes	Ferguson.
Grove	J. T. McArthur	Grove.
Haines	L. W. Wacker	Haines.
Half Moon	John Colburn	Half Moon.
Haris	Wm. Louisa	Haris.
Howard	Wm. Louisa	Howard.
Houston	John L. Miles	Houston.
Liberty	James P. Loring	Liberty.
Marion	J. J. Hoy	Marion.
Mills	Ellis E. Shaffer	Mills.
Patton	Agnew Sellers	Patton.
Penn	P. H. Stover	Penn.
Porter	D. J. Meyer	Porter.
Rush	Samuel Stock	Rush.
Snow	William Collins	Snow.
Spring	Wm. E. Haynes	Spring.
Taylor	E. C. Wagoner	Taylor.
Union	Herbert Bowers	Union.
Walker	S. K. Emerick	Walker.
Worth	Joseph Emerick	Worth.

W. MILLER WALKER Secretary

Page is Controller.

By the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to the Controller muddle in Philadelphia which has just been announced, Gov. Pattison scores a gratifying vindication of his judgment as well as his law. When he became Governor he nominated S. Davis Page to be Controller in Philadelphia in his stead. The nomination failed to obtain the two-third vote of the Senate necessary to confirm it and the council of Philadelphia believed and were advised by city solicitor West, that it was their right to elect the controller. Under this belief and advice the city council elected a Mr. Taggart controller. He was enjoined by an injunction issued out of the Court of Common Pleas from entering the office. While this was going on the Governor nominated Mr. Page, and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. The Attorney General, at the instance of one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas issued a writ of quo warranto against Mr. Taggart to show cause why he exercised and by what right he held the office of Controller. Upon the argument of the case the court entered judgment of ouster against Mr. Taggart. A writ of error was immediately taken to the Supreme Court of the State. The case was ably and elaborately argued one day last week, and the judgment by the lower court affirmed. The fact that the position of the Governor has been sustained by the courts is a matter of congratulation. It will strengthen him in his purpose to do right whatever clamor may be used to harass him, and cause the people of the state to have confidence in his judgment. He need fear no power if the people are on his side, as well as right and law. But what must the people of Philadelphia think of a solicitor who seemed to know so little about the law as to advise the city Treasury not to pay warrants even after Mr. Page's title had been confirmed by the court of Common Pleas? If liability of that kind is what the city pays for, there is no wonder their departments are in continual muddle.

THE HON. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN of the Reading road, delivered an address in the hall of the House of Representatives one evening last week on the subject of freight discriminations. It was certainly a great speech, and a masterly presentation of the subject. It was made before the committee in view of the bill recently introduced by Mr. Huling of Venango to prevent discrimination in freight and providing remedy in the courts. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Gowen presented a bill he had prepared which he believes would more effectually reach the end of just ce had in view and asked it to be substituted for Mr. Huling's bill. We know nothing, comparatively, of the merits of either bill, or the necessity of legislating on the subject at all, but the mover of the bill before the House, and Mr. Gowen seems to be in pretty close accord, as the former at once expressed satisfaction and intimated a determination to adopt the substitute. But his scathing review of the Standard Oil Company, any body can comprehend and appreciate who would protect our people from the vandalism of a foreign corporation as corrupt as it is tyrannical and impudent.

CONGRESSMAN BELTZHOVER, of this state is after Gen. Hazen, chief of the Signal Bureau at Washington. His charges are so pointed and damaging as to demand investigation. He claims that Hazen who is an officer of the army is extravagant, corrupt and guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and demands investigation. The general, it appears, does not fancy to be tried by court martial, and appealed to the Secretary of War, to ask a committee of Senators to investigate the charges, which the Secretary declined to do.

Who Will Be Responsible.

It is simply willful prevarication for republican papers to assert that if an extra session of congress is called the responsibility for it will rest with the democratic minority. The only excuse that can be made for calling an extra session will be the failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills. These have been delayed by the discussion of the tariff bill. If the tariff bill had not been held in committee for eight weeks a proper and just measure might have been passed by this time and there would have been no delay of other legislation. There is no manner of use in attempting to dispute the fact that the responsibility for not only an extra session, if there should be one, but also for either the failure to pass a tariff bill or the passage of one which is acceptable only to the monopolists, will rest with the republican majority.

It is true the minority did object to the attempt of the republicans to rush the appropriation bills through without discussion and fortunately prevented it from being successful. The democrats have had too much experience with republican appropriation bills to permit them to go through unscrutinized. They must be watched on account of the jobs and "snakes" which are very apt to find their way into them in committee. The effort made by the democratic minority to prevent the people from being robbed in this way has been taken advantage of by the republican majority and the stalwart press of the country is now making every effort to convince the people that democratic obstruction of legislation has prevented the passage of a tariff bill and will make an extra session necessary. No man of common sense who has watched the course matters have taken in congress from the start can be convinced that these assumptions are not completely the reverse of the truth. The republicans are trying the old lawyer's dodge, "When you know you have no case, backguard the other side."—*Parist.*

THE almost fabulous growth of our country, West, Northwest and South, may be imagined under the stimulus of a new industry which has recently sprung up, and is referred to by the Cincinnati *Times Star*. When this industry is taken in hand by Yankee enterprise, the forest will indeed "bliss as the rose." It is that of the manufacture of ready-made houses, which are shipped to all parts in a few days notice. "These houses" says the *Star* are complete in every respect and can be put together in a very few days. It is no uncommon thing for the manufacturers to send out by one train an entire block of buildings, and sometimes even an entire street. It is said that a request for an entire village like the following is sometimes received by the builders: "What is your lowest figure for five stores, two wagon and two blacksmith shops, and one Methodist and one Presbyterian Church, twenty-five cottages, a town hall and a lock-up, to be delivered within sixty days?" A telegram asking "What can you furnish a tidy cottage, 22x40 feet, with bay window and veranda for?" is frequently received. The extent to which this industry has developed, may be realized from the fact that last season a single factory shipped 220 cars of this kind of material. Its manufacture is mainly confined to Canadians, a singular fact, the Yankee being supposed to take up with any enterprise that bids fair to succeed often before the one who conceives it has time to make use of his idea. A large proportion of the houses in and around Winnipeg are said to be of the ready-made kind. These houses have not yet been very generally used on the United States side of the line, but the indications are that the emigration to Dakota next spring and summer will be so great as to render it absolutely necessary if the newcomers would have a shelter to cover them.

The Farce About Ended.

THE farcical response of the Republican management to the demands of the people for a revision of the War Tariff and Revenue Taxes is about played out with the expiring agonies of the 47th Congress. The result is what was very largely anticipated, and is truthfully referred to and described in remarks of the Washington *Post*:

"Before Congress assembled the leading protectionists of that body openly declared against any tariff revision and made a vigorous effort to work up public opinion in favor of that policy. But for the firm stand taken by the President, in his annual message, in favor of reducing tariff taxation, and the hearty indorsement of his position by the people, there would have been but a slight pretense of doing anything with the tariff. Seeing, however, that there must be at least a show of compliance with the popular demand, the monopolists in Congress, with careful premeditation, entered on the farce that is now nearly ended—the pretense of trying very earnestly to do something, while they were determined that nothing should be done. This is the story of the business in a nutshell, and it is a complete explanation of all that has been done on the tariff in both houses. One part of the programme only has failed. It was the intention of the majority leaders, not merely that they would have no revision of the tariff and no reduction of the burdens under that head, but that, by consummate foxiness, they would make the minority appear responsible for a failure foreordained by the majority or by the leaders of the majority with the acquiescence of their Republican associates. This section of the plan or plot has miscarried disastrously. The minority has shown good temper and great discretion. There have been no Democratic obstructionists. The Democrats have contended only for their self-evident rights. The country will sustain them in what they have done in regard to taxation during this session as overwhelmingly as it indorsed them last fall for defeating the contemptible humbug tax reduction bill of the House Republican caucus. The authors of the failure, which is about to be consummated in the Capitol, must take the obloquy they have so richly earned. Their capacity to plot is far in excess of their ability to execute. Again we have the old story of Haman hung on the gallows he erected for Mordecai.

THE House Judicial Apportionment Committee have reported a bill through Mr. McDonald, of Cambria. It reduces the number of Districts from fifty to forty six, and dispenses with four law judges and fourteen associate judges. The judicial districts are as follows:

First, Philadelphia; Second, Lancaster; Third, Northampton; Fourth, Tioga; Fifth, Allegheny; Sixth, Erie; Seventh, Bucks; Eighth, Northumberland; Ninth, Cumberland; Tenth, Westmoreland; Eleventh, Luzerne; Twelfth, Dauphin and Lebanon; Thirteenth, Bradford; Fourteenth, Fayette; Fifteenth, Chester; Sixteenth, Lackawanna; Seventeenth, Butler and Lawrence; Eighteenth, Clarion; Nineteenth, York; Twentieth, Cambria; Twenty-first, Schuylkill; Twenty-second, McKean; Twenty-third, Berks; Twenty-fourth, Blair and Huntingdon; Twenty-fifth, Clearfield; Twenty-sixth, Indiana; Twenty-seventh, Washington; Twenty-eighth, Venango; Twenty-ninth, Lycoming; Thirtieth, Crawford; Thirty-first, Lehigh; Thirty-second, Delaware; Thirty-third, Armstrong; Thirty-fourth, Susquehanna; Thirty-fifth, Mercer; Thirty-sixth, Montgomery; Thirty-seventh, Fulton, Franklin and Adams; Thirty-eighth, Beaver; Thirty-ninth, Bedford and Somerset; Fortieth, Centre, Union and Snyder; Forty-first, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry; Forty-second, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan; Forty-third, Warren, Forest and Elk; Forty-fourth, Wayne and Pike; Forty-fifth, Monroe and Carbon; Forty-sixth, Clinton, Potter and Cameron.

Thirty eight of these districts are entitled to President Judges. The single districts are those having 40,000 inhabitants, among which is our old associate, Clearfield.

The Floods.

This season the floods have been unusually disastrous in every direction, but on the Ohio river and its tributaries it has been appalling beyond precedent. Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany and other places have sustained immense loss, running into millions, and great suffering among the people, men, women and children, thousands of whom are rendered homeless and destitute of all they possessed. The city of Lawrenceburg, it appears from a correspondent, who procured a steamer to visit it, is peculiarly a victim of the angry waves, being entirely submerged. For three days the citizens were without food. In the lower portion of the city, where the poorer classes reside, everything is destroyed, except perhaps the dwellings, and they of course are much damaged. Hundreds of the houses are from ten to fifty feet under water, from which the people were driven without being able to save any of their property, to be crowded together by hundreds in the public buildings. The correspondent who details this sad record continues:

"The reporter steamed alongside the Court House, woolen mills, churches, furniture factories and public school buildings. All of the above named buildings were crowded and jammed with people rescued from watery graves. In the larger and more secure residences the families have been driven to the second and third stories. Those of the more wealthy classes extend to their less fortunate neighbors the hand of assistance and give them places beneath their roofs. On the principal streets the water ranges from seven to twenty five feet deep. Although precaution had in a measure been taken and property removed from the lower stories, but little in fact has been saved. But few of the merchants were able to save their goods. Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of household property has been rendered worthless. There are many families who possessed nothing more than their household property. By losing that they have lost all they owned. A great many of the smaller houses in the low lands have been swept away and houses and contents forever lost to the owners."

THE subject of the entire uniformity of ballots in the elections of the State is attracting public attention, and several bills have been introduced in the legislature having this in view. If the secret of the ballot is to be maintained and the independence of the voter secured against the demands of those who claim to regulate the consciences of men not in condition to assert their manhood at all times, by coercion, stringent enactments should be made—such as will not admit the dotting of an (i) or placing a mark of identification on a ticket, without severe penalty. It has become too much a practice, *not in this locality*, we are happy to say, that the man who employs labor has got himself into the belief that by reason of that employment, he possesses a chattel mortgage upon the laborer, who, when the elections come round is, under surveillance, bound to vote according to instructions and not upon his own manhood as a free citizen. This is one of the corrupt and difficulties of our elective system, and any act of the legislature that will guard the purity of a free untrammelled ballot to every man, rich or poor, as a priceless personal boon to each, unquestioned and uninfluenced by assumed masters, is to be commended.

IT is now a year and a half since the present election committee in Congress was organized under the Chairmanship of Calkins of Indiana, and it is three days since the last contest was disposed off. The promptness distinguishing the committee in its early work, when stealing seats to make a safe Republican majority was in order, was conspicuously absent in this last case. The contestant and the contestee however will each obtain full pay and will be satisfied. But who is responsible for the fraud upon the treasury, for it is nothing else than a naked, bald fraud? Is it Calkins and his Committee, or the majority who permits such things to be done?

AFTER holding the bill of the Tariff Commission in his Committee for eight weeks, Judge Kelley last week expressed the belief that it was a physical impossibility to pass a tariff bill at this session. Was there not some good motive in the tardy movements of the judge leading up to this result? It is said that at no time could the high tariff protectionists, "depend upon their men" and were better satisfied with the tariff as it is, than any changes suggested by the Commission.

MICHIGAN is still struggling with the Senatorial question. No election has yet been effected and the indications are gaining strength every day that a new deal must be made, and that Ferry is hopelessly doomed to defeat. When the defeat of Ferry is accomplished, the signs are that the "harmonious party" are not much better off than when they commenced the struggle many weeks ago, as it will then be Ferry's time to kick.

IT seems to be generally believed that William E. Chandler, the Secretary of the Navy is to succeed Marshall Jewell as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Well, what Bill Chandler does not know of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" no one needs to know. He will not at least need Hubbell or even Cameron, or any other boss instructors in moving the most elaborate political machinery in the Republican service.

FOUR or five days only remain of the existence of the present Congress, and then comes the inquiry "what has it done to relieve the burdens of the people of the inexcusable war taxes which has been unnecessarily retained to oppress them?" The Republicans had to face this abuse of power at the last election after the first session, and the result was not inspiring to the party. It is not difficult to predict that the continued oppression will have a telling influence on the result of the important election to come off next year when they ask for a new lease of power. The people will endure much, but they will not submit to be robbed year after year and not turn upon the robbers in resentment.

EX. GOVERNOR, EDWIN D. MORGAN, died at his residence in New York on Thursday last, after a protracted illness aged 72 years. He was elected Governor of New York in 1858, re-elected in 1860; and served in the Senate of the United States for the term ending in 1869. Gov. Morgan was appointed by President Arthur Secretary of the Treasury, and was confirmed by the Senate, but declined the office on account of advanced age. He leaves a widow and an estate estimated at \$12,000,000, but no children—his only son Dr. Edwin C. Morgan, having died in 1881. He had many personal acquaintances in this county, and at one time held a large interest in the Philip's estate in Philipsburg and Rush township.

THE saving of \$11,400 to the State by the dismissal of a large number of unnecessary employes is not an inconsiderable item, and will be counted as a very creditable reform to Speaker Faunce and Chief Clerk Meek and the small, but efficient, corps of assistants. The session of the legislature at best is an expensive necessity, but under Republican supremacy it had simply become an enormous fraud, made so largely by a system of providing sinecures for impecunious party workers, who rendered little or no service to the state. While the House and its officers have thus done well in recognizing the reform spirit abroad, the Senate fail to respond to the demand and continue to stand by their sinecures and their Delaney's with unabated sternness. The don't-care for the people air now assumed, they may want to modify and explain hereafter.