

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

Thursday Morning, March 29, 1883.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1883.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte N. W.	J. M. Keichline	Bellefonte.
" S. W.	Chas. Smith	"
" W. W.	S. A. McQuiston	"
Howard	Ira C. Leathers	Howard.
Millsburg	James P. Jones	Millsburg.
Millheim	F. P. Masser	Millheim.
Philipsburg 1 W.	C. G. Heiting	Philipsburg.
" 2 W.	Sol Schmidt	"
" 3 W.	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionville	P. J. McDonald	Fleming.
Bermer	Wm. Isler	Bellefonte.
Meggs	Frank T. Adams	Millsburg.
Burnside	Henry Meeker	Philipsburg.
Chilgoe	John Repp	Lemont.
Curtin	John McShockey	Romola.
Ferguson	J. T. McCormick	State College.
N. P.	L. W. Walker	Black Springs.
Greag	John Coldron	Spring Mills.
Haines	Wm. Luse	Farmer Mills.
" N. P.	L. B. Stover	Aaronsburg.
W. P.	Geo. Bower	Woodward.
Half Moon	J. H. Griffin	Stormtown.
Harris	D. W. Meyer	Balsburg.
Howard	John Glenn	Howard.
Huston	John Q. Miles	Julian.
Liberty	James P. Linn	Blanchard.
Marion	J. J. Hey	"
Milne	Ellie E. Shaffer	Madisonburg.
Patton	Agnew Sellers Jr.	Filmore.
Paun	P. H. Stover	Philipsburg.
N. P.	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hall.
Walker	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville.
Rush	William Cullen	Philipsburg.
" N. P.	J. T. Eversly	Sandy Ridge.
" S. P.	S. K. Emerick	Fleming.
Snow Shoe	Wm. B. Hayes	Snow Shoe.
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte.
Taylor	Hughina Blowers	Fowler.
Union	S. K. Emerick	Fleming.
Walker	Joseph Emerick	Hullersburg.
Worth	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

It is said that Tennessee pays a pension of \$10 a month on all her citizens who lost one or both eyes in the war, whether he fought in the Federal or Confederate armies.

A species of wild potatoes has been discovered on the table lands of Arizona, and is represented as very rich in flavor. It is to be made the subject of experiment by the State Agricultural society of California.

The Stewart Cameron party scores a victory in Chester county. In the nomination of a successor to Senator Everhart who has been elected to Congress, Harlan the Cameron candidate carried off the prize by a decisive majority.

The Washington (D. C.) Gazette says that the bravest man that ever lived was one who blew a puff of tobacco smoke in the face of eternity as his letter of introduction just the instant before he "shuffled off this mortal coil."

The snow-fall in North Carolina on Sunday and Monday last was unprecedented. At Greensborough the snow is two feet deep on the level, and at Henderson it is three feet. The telegraph lines are down and many houses have fallen under the weight of the snow.

Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, means business. He expresses his determination to go before a committee raised by the legislature to investigate his charges against the management of the charitable institutions of that State in order to cross-examine the witnesses.

The Baltimore American finds in the announcement that the Department of Justice is about to uniform the marshals and deputies, and that the messengers and chausseurs of the Treasury are to appear in livery, convincing evidence that Oscar Wilde did not come and lecture to us in vain.

Rutherford B. Hayes, it appears, is ambitious again to be governor of Ohio. It is said he was in Cincinnati a few days ago looking over the political situation, and while there was guilty of an unusual extravagance by the venture of a whole five dollar note to a politician to set up the pins and treat the boys.

The wheat speculators are moving early to raise prices. They report a great shortness in the wheat crop for the present year as compared with that of last year. It seems somewhat previous to forecast the yield for 1883, but there is a large surplus on hand in the west from last year's crop to be worked off, hence the doleful predictions of failure for the present year.

The eccentric non-descript who heads the department of justice at Washington, in his second raid upon the Democratic voters of South Carolina, is meeting with about the same success that marked his efforts last year. The recent outrage perpetrated on a number of peaceful citizens of Clarendon county, and the result ought to shame the Attorney General into the propriety of employing decent agents to perform the dirty work, or at least restrain those in his employ. They were seized at their homes and hurried away without being permitted to take a change of clothing or anything else necessary to health or comfort. Bail was refused, and they were huddled into a pen like so many sheep. A Charleston telegram of the 24th instant gives the sequel to this most disgraceful story. It says: "The preliminary examination of McFaddin, Wheeler and other citizens of Clarendon county, charged with conspiracy to intimidate voters at the last election, was resumed here to-day before United States Commissioner Gayer. There being no evidence to sustain the charge the commissioner dismissed the case, and the prisoners were released. These were the parties, the circumstances of whose arrest created some excitement in Clarendon county a few days ago." It may be a good thing for deputy marshals to make fees, but they must not be permitted to make them as was done in this case—by seizing unoffending citizens and carrying them away from their homes to be arraigned and discharged because there is "no evidence" against them. This business can never be stopped at a better time than just now.

The remains of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," which arrived at New York last week, has reached its final resting place in Washington City. This has been accomplished through the liberality of Mr. Corcoran, the eminent philanthropist of that city, who intends to have the remains interred with appropriate ceremony in the beautiful "Oak Hill cemetery." At present they are deposited in the Chapel vault, but the ceremony which will signalize the interment will not take place until the 9th of June.

It is possible, says the Washington Post, occasionally to get a hint that is useful to the Democratic party even from so unfair a paper as the New York Tribune. Referring to the tariff and the talk of further tariff legislation when the next Congress comes in, the Tribune says: "Were it any other party than the Democracy we should feel no doubt in predicting that ordinary political sagacity would prevail and they would leave the subject severely alone till after 1884; but judging the capacity for blundering by past achievements, we are inclined to think they will take the question up promptly upon the reassembling of Congress." The "capacity for blundering" was on the other side, to a phenomenal extent, during the Forty seventh Congress. The Democratic record on the tariff during both sessions is all that the most sagacious Democratic politician could desire. The deep-land scheme of Kelley & Co. to do nothing, and to make the Democrats appear to have defeated legislation, was foiled by superb management. The Republicans were compelled to pass a bill, and the obligations of Republican Senators and members to various monopolies required them to make the bill just what it is—a load that the party cannot carry. The sagacity that prevailed in Democratic councils during the last Congress is not likely to be wanting next winter, and the desire of the Republican managers to have the Democratic House rush into a tariff struggle will not, we confidently believe, be gratified. The Democrats will wait till they can do something before making an attempt to do anything on the great question of tariff taxation.

In the House of Representatives on Friday last, the Congressional apportionment bill came up on second reading. The Republicans offered a substitute which was rejected by a vote of 99 to 67. The bill then passed second reading. It gives the Republicans fifteen districts and the Democrats thirteen. The legislative apportionment bill also passed second reading by a decisive majority, after a spirited debate indicating very clearly that it is not the purpose of the Republicans to permit the passage of any apportionment bill during the present session of the legislature, if they can prevent it. They have a majority in the Senate—the present apportionment, which is a discreditable gerrymander of the state, they are perfectly satisfied with—and will doubtless resist to the last any change that would give to the Democratic party that equality of representation to which they are entitled in all decency by right under the constitution of the State. The Democrats are equally determined to maintain the right, and this will doubtless prolong the session to its constitutional limit, if it ends there. The passage of the apportionment bills is mandatory by the constitution, and if the legislators under the oath they have taken to support it fail to pass a bill within the limited time, the Governor may have a disagreeable duty to perform from which it is not likely he will shrink.

There seems to be no let-up of the excitement against Dukes at Uniontown. On his arrival in that place from his step-father's on Monday last, a committee of citizens waited upon him and presented him with a copy of the resolutions adopted at the indignation meeting recently held. They also served notice that he would be given twenty-four hours in which to transact his business and leave town, after which his residence there would not be safe. It is said that Mr. Dukes has forwarded his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives.

The nomination of ex-Governor William Sprague as the Independent candidate for Governor of Rhode Island has been endorsed by the Democratic convention of that state, and will receive the support of the Democratic party as the friends of equal rights at the ballot-box. The questions involved between the supporters of Sprague, and that of Anthony and his stalwart Republican party is one that appeals with great force to Democratic sympathy. Anthony and his party are fighting for the preservation of a power held by them and maintained by denying the ballot to large numbers of their fellow citizens. Mr. Sprague has declared war upon this mean proscription and is supported by a large number of Republicans, who dare to be independent. On this issue the Democrats have accepted him as their candidate, and we trust, by their aid will be instrumental in releasing the large number of foreign born citizens who are not possessed of a free-hold estate, from the proscription under which by the laws of the state they are denied the right of suffrage.

The Republicans seem to have assumed the right to furnish a Presidential candidate for the Democratic party, and concur very generally that Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, must be the man. Butler is not a bad sort of fellow. He makes the fur fly when he gets after the Republicans, but the Democrats propose to select their own candidate when the proper time arrives, and it will not be made with a view to gratify the Republicans or invite defeat, but to secure the victory needed to restore the government to its original standard of excellence, from which it fell when it passed in the hands of out laws and robbers.

The North Carolina legislature has passed a law imposing severe penalty for carrying razors. This is a tragic blow to negro duels.

A Statesman's Faith.

THE QUIET PHILOSOPHY OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The late Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, thus declared his faith in a future life and an Overseeing Providence: "I have for years made it my business to devote a portion of each day to prayer—in communing with this unseen, all pervading power—with God. I was in early life deeply impressed with what is called religious feeling, but after I grew up and entered the world these feelings greatly subsided. It at one time became skeptical—calous.

"The world was a mystery. I could see nothing good in it. I was miserable, and that continually. But, coming to the conclusion, after a close self-examination, that the error might be in myself, I determined to adopt a new line of policy for my conduct. The first resolution was to cease finding fault with, or thinking about, what I could not understand. The second was to nurture and cultivate assiduously the kindlier affections of the heart, and with this every day at some hour to put myself in communion with God, to the best of my ability, asking him to aid, assist, direct and protect me in doing right.

"The effect of this upon my mind and feelings and general view of things was soon felt by me. The exercises, which had at first seemed meaningless and senseless, soon seemed to bring a certain inexplicable satisfaction to the spirit. The earlier impressions of life soon revived. I felt a better, a much more contented and happier man. The feeling grew with its culture. It softened the temper, awakened deeper emotions of reverence, gratitude and love. It gave consolation in grief, strength in resisting temptation.

"It impressed the mind with man's weakness and frailties, and his dependence on God. It seemed to elevate the soul and put it in communion with its Maker. This is what sustains me. Such is the character of my religion. I make no boast of it, and perhaps very few people who know me have any idea of its existence, even to this extent. I have always had such an aversion to what is considered the cant of religion that I have been rather inclined to suppress than to exhibit to others what I really think and feel in such matters."

A recent dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, indicates that emigration from that country to America has assumed unprecedented proportions. The news agent may have exaggerated the facts in declaring that a number of districts are already becoming depopulated, and that "Guttenen is without an inhabitant," but it is evident that the exodus is something altogether out of the usual order. "Bad harvests and American competition" are the reasons assigned for the wholesale movement to this country. It is not in Switzerland alone, but in all parts of Europe, that American competition is ruining the farmers. Bread and meat raised four to six thousand miles away can be sold to the consumers of Europe at prices which defy home competition. It is not unlikely that emigration from the agricultural section of Europe will go on increasing for years.

Apportioning the State.

The making of Congressional and Legislative apportionments is a duty devolved upon the Legislature by the Federal and State Constitutions. The members of the Legislature are sworn to support and be bound by the Federal and State Constitutions, which are the paramount law. So it appears that the apportionment of the State is a matter of legal obligation which does not admit of postponement. A failure on the part of the Legislature to perform its duty in this behalf would justify the Governor in calling an extra session for the specific purpose of making apportionments.

Pennsylvania is a Republican State and the fairest basis of apportionment is the vote for the Presidency in 1880, when the full strength of parties, as near as may be, was brought to the polls. In that year the majority of Garfield over Hancock was over 37,000. The vote stood:

Garfield.....441,704

Hancock.....407,428

In settling the matter of apportionment between the two great parties the scattering vote need not be counted. But as there are twenty-eight Congress-

men to be elected, if it is possible to do so the State should be divided into fifteen Republican and thirteen Democratic districts. Any school-boy can take his slate and pencil and demonstrate the fairness of such a division on the basis of the Presidential vote. It is more than fair to the Republican party on any average struck upon the voting done since 1880. The same ratio of division should govern the apportionment of the Senatorial and Representative districts. This is a matter that could be settled by business men who desired to treat each other honestly in a single day. There is no difficulty about it except the difficulty that is fomented by partisans who wish to construct the Congressional and Legislative districts so as to defeat the honest expression of the will of the people of Pennsylvania. We are sorry to see a disposition to delay action upon this necessary legislation and to insist upon a division of districts that is neither equitable as a matter of politics, population nor area. With the two Houses of the Legislature divided politically and a Reform Governor there would seem to be no possibility of a successful gerrymander. Are there not enough fair men in the Legislature to take the apportionment in hand and do justice. —Phila. Record.

ENGLAND VIRTUALLY says to the Irish people, and has been saying it for years by acts far more potential than words ever were, "emigrate, or starve." This policy has practically transferred the major part of Ireland, minus the soil, to the United States. There is more of Ireland in America than in Europe, for that portion which has come here has a better development, mentally and physically, than the part left on the "old sod." Forced from the home they loved and which, but for cruel oppression, they would not have left, the Irish in the United States naturally hate the British government, and it is not unnatural that their hatred extends to those portions of the people of Great Britain who have sustained the oppressive policy of that government. England should understand that the Ireland in America can no more be prevented from crying out against her than the Ireland on the other side. This is a free country and we give great latitude to tongue and pen and type. So does Great Britain on the English side of the channel. It is only in Ireland that she sets aside the habeas corpus, abolishes trial by jury, seizes and imprisons without even so much formality as the preferring of charges and tramples the inalienable rights of freeman under the mailed heel of brute power. We can not and do not want to prevent freedom of speech and of the press in this country. We must insist that our part of Ireland shall be free as the English, Welsh and Scotch. We must do all that a friendly nation ought to do in preventing a few of the wilder spirits from committing improper acts. But England must bear in mind that she is responsible for the fact that so many million of our people hate her. They would not now be our people, nor would they be haters of England if they and their ancestors could have had a chance in life on the soil of Ireland.—Washington Post.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution suggests that the South is willing to compromise with the east, if that section will accept the inevitable, and move its mills down to the cotton fields. At the present rate of improvement and prosperity in the south, this removal or retirement from business, will be a necessity in the near future to the cotton mills of the north.

Successful and Satisfactory.

Let carping critics say what they will, remarks the Patriot, no state administration since that of Francis R. Shunk was more thoroughly devoted to the public interest than is that of Robert E. Pattison. And what is more the people understand and appreciate the fact.

Thus far the administration has not only satisfied popular expectation, but it has been successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends in impressing its policy upon the legislature. The administration won the battle to make Reformer Page controller of Philadelphia. It was equally successful in making Reformer Garrett a

member of the board of public charities. Its advice that the useless and expensive office of sealer of weights and measures be abolished was also accepted by the legislature.

Other measures relating to honest government recommended by the governor have received favorable attention from the law-makers. This is a record to begin with of which the Democrats of Pennsylvania may feel justly proud and which ought not to afford an excuse for any honest independent to oppose reform legislation recommended by Governor Pattison, even if it should be in the shape of fair apportionment bills.

A PATENT has recently been granted for a new telephonic transmitter which the inventor claims will permit the voice to be heard audible in a whisper at the distance of 750 miles. The experiments made are said to be entirely satisfactory, and it is believed that it will revolutionize all other methods of electrical communication. It will certainly be a great achievement of this age of science and invention, when a gentleman seated in Paris and another in New York can hold a conversation in audible language. This is what the success of such an invention would mean.

DEATH IN THE CABINET.

Demise of Postmaster General Howe From Pneumonia.

THE SAD INTELLIGENCE PROMPTLY RECEIVED HERE—PARTICULARS OF HIS ILLNESS—AN EXECUTIVE ORDER TO BE ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 25.—Hon. T. O. Howe, Postmaster General, died at 2.20 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of his nephew, Colonel James H. Howe. He contracted a severe cold a week ago at Green Bay, and returned to Kenosha. He was very ill Saturday, when he seemed to improve. His physicians pronounced his ailment pneumonia. He was taken worse on Saturday night and sank rapidly, passing away peacefully this afternoon.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON—GENERAL SORROW EXPRESSED—ACTION IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

The first news of the death of Postmaster General Howe was received in this city simultaneously by the President, First Assistant Postmaster General Hatton and Colonel Enoch Totten. The telegrams were mere announcements of the fact of the death, and were sent by Colonel James H. Howe. The President was visibly affected at the receipt of the sad intelligence, but had been led by the tenor of dispatches through the day to fear the worst. Mr. Hatton last night had on interview with the President, at which it was decided to issue an executive order to-day closing all the departments on the day of the funeral and draping the Postoffice department in mourning for the usual period of thirty days. Secretary Frelinghuysen telegraphed last night to Kenosha asking to be informed of the date of the funeral. It is probable that several of the cabinet officers will attend the obsequies.—Washington Post.

If the President and Secretary of the Treasury will heed the advice of the Boston Herald, they will do a good stroke of work by reducing the number of internal revenue collectors with as little delay as possible. If they do not squeeze out from thirty to sixty of them, the Democratic House will legislate them out and claim the credit of the act. Just so! But, even then, the stimulating fear of what the Democratic House might do, will not excuse the administration for failing to perform the duty at a much earlier date.

A FUND of \$7,000 was raised for the wife and children of Sergeant Mason, when that individual was imprisoned for shooting at Giteau. A modest lawyer who was employed, unsuccessfully, to get the husband out of prison, now sets up a claim for one-half of the fund for his valuable services, and has served a process to enforce collection.

The Scientific American feels that the youth of the present day are schooled, but not educated.