

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, April 5, 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. Mason	Millheim.
Philipsburg 1 W.	C. H. Heintzinger	Philipsburg.
" 2 W.	Sol. Schmidt	"
" 3 W.	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionville	P. J. McDaniel	Fleming.
Beaver	Wm. Ishler	Bellefonte.
Boggs	Frank T. Adams	Millsburg.
Burnside	Henry Mosker	Pine Glen.
Chillico	John Boop	Lemont.
Curtis	John McLokey	Romola.
Ferguson	J. T. McCormick	State College.
N. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs.
Gregg	John Colborn	Spring Mills.
Haines	Wm. Loe	Farmer Mills.
Half Moon	J. H. Griffin	Stromtown.
Harris	D. W. Meyer	Balsburg.
Howard	John Glenn	Howard.
Houston	John Q. Miles	Julian.
Liberty	James P. Linn	Blanchard.
Marion	J. J. Hoy	Walker.
Mills	Ellis E. Shaffer	Madisonburg.
Patton	Agnes Sellers Jr.	Filmore.
Pean	P. H. Storer	Colburn.
Poiter	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hall.
N. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville.
Rush	William Cullen	Philipsburg.
S. P.	J. T. Eversly	Sandy Ridge.
Snow Shoe	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Shoe.
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte.
Taylor	Hephurn Blowers	Power.
Union	S. K. Emerick	Fleming.
Walker	Joseph Emerick	Hubersburg.
Worth	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

The National Bureau of Agriculture places Indiana as first in rank of the wheat-growing States, Ohio second and Illinois third. The average yield to the acre of Indiana is eighteen bushels.

The Buffalo Courier is convinced that "Mr. Folger made a sad mistake when he resigned the Chief Justiceship of New York court of appeals." No one, perhaps, is more deeply convinced of that fact than Judge Folger himself.

The hope of the Republicans that the tariff question will split the Democratic party in 1884 is entirely forlorn. The Republican Congress happily averted that danger by splitting themselves all to smithereens on that interesting question.

N. L. DUKES having formally declined to qualify and accept a seat in the House of Representatives to which he was elected from Fayette county, relieved that body of the disagreeable complication likely to occur, if he insisted upon occupying it. An election to supply the vacancy is ordered for the 24th of April.

All society statements in Washington concur in representing President Arthur as a courteous and elegant dressed gentleman. So he should be. He is the head of the greatest and most enlightened Republic upon the earth. Besides does he not also show good judgment by way of contrast in keeping a buffoon decked in frills and all the toggery of a court jester, who is privileged to set at his council board to amuse the statesmen.

EX-SENATOR KELLOGG in an interview says that the proceedings against him in connection with the star route trials, does not meet the approbation of high officials—that the grand jury acted in the absence of the Attorney General. The counsel for the prosecution who are supposed, by this time, to be somewhat familiar with the star-route business, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Bliss, were quite as competent to judge of the propriety of things as the ruffled excentric.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is represented by Washington correspondents as having become quite unpopular with many of the leading Stalwarts, such, for instance, as Gen. Grant, Ex-Senator Conkling and Senator Jones—the latter declaring that he has made his last visit to the White House during the incumbency of its present occupant. The President is an adroit politician and cannot have failed to see a very strong political point was to be made in court by the opposition of bosses.

THE annual reunion of the army of the Potomac is to be held in the city of Washington on the 16th and 17th of May. The veterans will be loyally entertained in the federal city. Among the number of eminent soldiers and statesmen who are announced to speak on that occasion, we notice the name of our own distinguished Congressman, Ex-Governor Curtin, Secretary Frelinghuysen, President Arthur, Generals Grant, McClellan, Hancock, Sherman and others.

Give the Deer a Chance.

The Legislature seems inclined as "Uncle Jake" Zeigler puts it, to give the deer of our forests or what little is left of him and them — "a chance for his white alley." The game laws, as they at present are, permit the killing of deer up to the 31st of December. A bill to limit the season to November 30th has passed second reading in the House. It encountered considerable opposition, principally from the border counties, where, it is claimed, the citizens of neighbor states come across our lines and kill the deer, law or no law, or drive them over into their own states and kill them there. An effort was made to amend the bill so as to extend the season to the 16th of December, and fearing that it would succeed, Mr. Sweeney, speaking for the Luzerne farmers and sportsmen, tried to effect a compromise between the two sides by offering an amendment making it the 10th, instead of the 16th. The friends of the measure introduced, had, however, by this time rallied, and both amendments were voted down, and the bill was passed in its original shape. There does not seem to be any room for doubt but that, unless the deer of Pennsylvania are to be permitted to be absolutely annihilated, the season for shooting them must be shortened. After the snows fall in December it is so much easier to track them that shooting them ceases to be sportsmen's work and becomes mere slaughter. Besides, running them with dogs in the month named, when the deer and the young huddle together for shelter in the laurel, causes them to be scattered from each other, when, if they are not overtaken and killed by the dogs, or shot by the hunters, they get lost and starve or freeze to death. If the temper of the House at the time of the passage of the bill above mentioned is to continue and to be accepted as a fair index to that of the Senate, the killing of deer at any time in December will be made unlawful, and no matter how its enemies may labor to prevent such a change, there is scarcely any likelihood whatever of their being able to extend the season beyond the 10th of that month, as suggested in the Sweeney amendment.—Union Leader.

EVIDENCE of the advance of Indian civilization accumulates. The Crow Indians have now arrived at the point where they find it advantageous to bale up rocks with hay. At this rate they will soon be even with enlightened New England, where they manufactured wooden nutmegs for market.

WHEN Ex-Senator Dorsey was put upon the stand as a witness in his own case as a star-route plunderer, his counsel, the celebrated Robert G. Ingersoll, was careful to inform the court that the witness sympathized with the said celebrated Robert in his disbelief of the scriptures. This of course drew from Mr. Merrick, the opposing counsel, some pertinent remarks touching the responsibility of the witness on the binding quality of an oath upon one who repudiated its sacred character. This excited the infidel Robert, and he prepared to mount his high horse and deliver one of his characteristic lectures to the court, but Judge Wylie declined the infliction and allowed Dorsey to tell his story to go for what it is worth. He passed through his examination in chief, denying every thing testified against him and was passed over to the prosecution for cross-examination, in which he damaged his credibility very seriously by refusing to produce certain books in his possession, referred to by the witness whose testimony he assailed. These books, it was alleged, would either affirm the testimony of the witness on the part of the prosecution or convict him of perjury. Dorsey's refusal to produce them, makes a bad showing.

The Philadelphia Record speaking of the Congressional apportionment bill which has passed second reading in the House, says: "On the bases of the Garfield-Hancock vote, it requires 31,340 voters as the ratio for the thirteen Democratic members, and 29,647 voters as the ratio for the fifteen Republican members conceded in the bill. This is certainly as fair a distribution as can be made. But some partisans in the Legislature complain of the unfairness of the bill. They insist that the majority of Garfield (37,275) should be distributed in such a way as to give the Republicans a majority of five or six in the delegation instead of two. Such an apportionment cannot be made except by forming the districts in such a way as to require a good many more Democrats to elect a member of Congress than Republicans. The existing apportionment was framed on this partisan plan, in flagrant violation of the Constitution and the rights of representation. It gave the Democrats eight members out of the twenty-seven in the last Congress instead of twelve or thirteen to which they were entitled under a fair apportionment. Last year the thing did not work so smoothly, as the Democrats came out of the contest with twelve members, including the member-at-large. Yet the advantages of the gerrymander are so obvious that the reluctance of partisans in the Legislature to give it up for a just law is easily accounted for.

The colored man does not appear to be growing in demand as a Republican officer. In all the municipal elections in the north we have not heard of a colored brother being placed in nomination by the "grand old party" for whom they shout at election. He may occasionally get a small sop, but he must pay for it in boot blacking or some other menial employment. No independent, honorable position is given him as a recognition of his manhood or political services. Is it strange that intelligent men among them are grumbling at such treatment?

It is announced that Robeson, of New Jersey, is pressed for the vacant position in the cabinet of President Arthur. The people of New Jersey, believing that Mr. R. needed rest after his arduous duties in Congress, furnishing brain work for Speaker Keifer, managing the river and harbor bill and lobbying for Bill Chandler's mammoth naval bill, entitled him to that rest, elected another man to relieve him. But Mr. Robeson's patriotism will not permit inaction when the country needs his valuable service—when the President is embarrassed by the loss of an adviser, is willing to be that adviser, and manage the postoffice of the Republic and make them as profitable to himself and the campaign funds of 1884 as possible.

ANNEXATION to the United States is a desire which many Canadians still have at heart, but as they have little, if any encouragement from our people, it is not likely to be a subject of agitation. A Canadian writer makes this the subject of an essay in the North American Review for this month and gives five reasons for the faith that is in him as follows: 1. A larger market for Canadian products. (2.) Distrust of the future—the progress of the country has been slower than that of the United States. (3.) The increase of expenditure and debt. The former was \$13,000,000 in 1868, and \$32,000,000 last year, with no increase of population. The debt in 1867 was \$75,000,000, and \$155,000,000 in 1881. Lack of increase of population and a desire for a Republican government constitute the remaining reasons.

The Republicans of Ohio, having had so few appointments for some years back, are becoming restless over the neglect to recognize the claims of their statesmen. A committee from that State the other day waited upon the President to urge the propriety of giving them the Postmaster Generalship now vacant. Whether they favored the appointment Calico Foster or their chaste speaking orator, Butterworth, has not transpired. But Butterworth ought to have it by all means, if it is desirable to clear all the modest lady clerks out of that Department.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, who went to the South for the benefit of his health, has returned home much improved and invigorated.

Kellogg Indicted.

William Pitt Kellogg, the Louisiana carpet-bag Senator, has had a long and successful career of fraud, seems now to be on the road to justice. The bold, unscrupulous robber has been indicted in the courts of the District, and will have to answer for a small moiety of his crimes against the people in connection with the Star-route plundering gang; but, for the present, will escape his greater crimes perpetrated with lavish infamy in his official connection with the people and state of Louisiana. "Endowed," remarks the Harrisburg Patriot, in a brief history of the famous carpet-bagger, "with considerable mental power, of a nervous temperament, and free from the restraints of conscience, the conquered South seemed to offer him a rich field for plunder. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of New Orleans. Three years later, without a single sentiment in union with the people of Louisiana, he came to Washington to represent them in the United States senate. Subsequently he served a term as governor, then again succeeded in obtaining a seat in the senate and is now a member of the house of representatives.

During the domination of the carpet-baggers and official profligacy incident thereto he was among the boldest of that despicable horde. As governor he traded upon the securities of the state and plundered the people with whose protection he was charged by the oath of office. As senator he was notoriously venal and had a share of every corrupt job that pointed toward the depletion of the treasury. Subsidies were the special features of legislation that secured his efforts and he shared with the thieves, big and little, the swag that he gathered by his mercenary official conduct. During all the years of his revel in power and plunder he escaped the penalty of the law until now at last his crimes seem to have overtaken him. It is to be hoped that justice will cast her leaden heel and speed a punishment that is deserved."

It is a remarkable fact in the history of this man that he has been constantly in office since the close of the war, and was never elected fairly and honestly to any one, or reflected the sentiments of the people he was presumed to represent. He was maintained in the office of Governor by federal bayonets, and obtained a seat in the United States senate by a shameful fraud, discreditable to the Republicans of that body by whom it was ratified. He is now returned as a member of the next Congress, in which the party who have heretofore favored him in wrong, are in a hopeless minority. If he has a valid claim, he ought to be, and will be seated. If not, the partisan spirit of former success cannot be worked to save him.

COL. DINSMORE, of New Hampshire, who was elected to the State Senate, recently died. He was elected by a large majority over two competitors, one a Democrat and the other a Greenbacker, and from these two the legislature are to choose a senator. The Democrat had a thousand votes out of a poll of three thousand, and the Greenbacker four votes. The legislature is Republican and the result in doubt.

A Secret Ballot.

The idea of a free ballot is rendered nugatory in Pennsylvania by the fact that the ticket to be voted may be marked that the names of the persons voted for can be known to election officers and others who are enabled to inspect the caption or the size of the ticket or the quality or color of the paper on which it is printed. In 1880, for instance, the republican state committee prepared the electoral ticket of its party with an elaborately engraved heading to be placed in the hands of the employes of the monopolists who desired the election of Garfield, and thousands of voters were intimidated by that atrocious device. Political managers naturally resort to trickery like that and the consequence is that whenever they choose to deprive the people of the right to a secret ballot they easily find means to accomplish their purpose.

For the purpose of correcting this political evil Senator Hall of Elk introduced a bill early in the session of the present legislature which provides among other things that hereafter at all general and special elections, all ju-

diciary, state and county tickets voted shall be of plain, white, unsize paper not to exceed a sixteenth of an inch more or less than two inches in length when folded, printed throughout in briefer type and the outside labels to be printed from type set solid, and that no ticket not conforming to these requirements shall be received or counted by the election officers, nor shall any ticket which shall be printed, stamped or marked on the outside or in any way than as above provided be received or counted by the election officers.

This bill ought to be passed by all means. It should be strengthened by a penalty to be imposed upon the election officers for its violation and upon any one attempting to circulate tickets not conforming to the character of the ballot it prescribes. The passage of Senator Hall's bill would secure the secrecy of the ballot and thus fortify the right of the voter to exercise a free choice at elections. It is one of the most important measures pending before the legislature and the wonder is that it has attracted so little attention. Only those who would continue in political slavery the dependent voters who approach the ballot box in the fear of losing their bread and butter, will oppose legislation so proper and necessary.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Lieut. Gov. Black's Reception.

A brilliant reception was given to Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black by the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last, at which many distinguished guests from different parts of the State were present in honor of this enthusiastic champion of Jeffersonian Democracy. Mr. Black delivered an address of which the Philadelphia Press speaks as follows: "The discourse was elevated in thought, polished in style, graceful in delivery and broad in its range of research and knowledge. It was a vigorous discussion of the history of our politics and the principles of our government and from the standpoint of a disciple of Jefferson, and while there would be difference of opinion both as to its doctrines and deductions, there will be no dissent from the verdict that it was a very chaste and finished discourse."

Mr. Black's speech is briefly outlined thus by the reporter for the Patriot of Monday:

"I acknowledge Jeffersonian democracy as my hobby." Jefferson the speaker regarded as the most conspicuous champion of the idea of power derived from the people, and his aim was to bring all government as near the source of power as possible. Opposed to him was Hamilton who labored for a more centralized representative government. Washington's administration, excepting in its external observances, was in accordance with the democratic theory. It was under Adams that the principles of Hamilton crystallized a government with patronage enough to control expression of popular will and based on the idea that the people were unfit to rule themselves; that distinct departure was first made from republican simplicity. Under it grew up the personal rule and bossism, the principle that to the victor belongs the spoils, which has popularly been attributed to the administration of Jackson. The Democratic idea is represented in the Republican party of the day, ever the vigilant sentinel of liberty, perceiving the centralizing tendencies, and in 1800 elected Jefferson and compelled return to honest administration, cheap government and Republican simplicity. Continuing in power through the administration of Madison, it became merged in the Democratic party, and has ever opposed centralization in all its forms and consequences. "The result of the theories of the West India adventurer, who was not American by birth nor sought but aristocratic in sentiment or action."

THE HERESY PATERNALISM.

Paternalism in government, Mr. Black continued, was the natural enemy of Jeffersonian Democracy. It reached its height when it sought to force its representative into the White House for a third term. Vulgar bosses, by virtue of organization, controlled the nation in the higher and lower fields of administration. Expenses were swelled to increase the corruption fund. A banking system was inaugurated, which furnished uniform currency and a plentiful contribution to the treasury of the party in power. Loose interpretations of the constitution gave rise to manifold expressions of individuals and the tendency toward monarchy. Its violence reached its highest pitch when, in 1877, it did what the Federal party contemplated in 1800—insurgated a president who had been defeated by a quarter of a million majority. This Federal Republican party is now confronted only by the Democratic party. Strong and powerful as it is, it may be overcome in one way, "and this is my hobby," the speaker said: "Form clubs in every ward and town

ship of the country, in which the principle shall be discussed every power of the theism, and even the fanaticism will yield to it

The London Truth has a spirit of reform. It demands service reform in Britain, Queen's salary limited to 850,000.

STRONG efforts are being made to heal the divisions of the Republican party in New York and Pennsylvania. The officers of the Union League of the United States are the chosen arbitrators to effect the reunion of the discordant radicals and half-breed divisions of the "grand old party." Let them "kiss and make up." Their record of extravagance and fraud—their disregard of the law and the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box—their theft of the Presidential office, with all the attendant crimes and lawless teachings—their squandering of the public domain, all before they separated into factions in a fight for spoils, has sufficiently disgusted enough honest men to insure the retirement of a party who allows itself to be dishonored by the lawless character of the leaders who control it.

THE demand of Lawyer Bigelow for one-half of the charitable fund raised for "Betty and the Baby" as a fee for his efforts to get Sergeant Mason out of prison, has received a very general protest. The lawyer's reputation will be less damaged if he drops his claim upon the fund, and appeals to the country for a penny contribution to pay his fee.

THE civil service reform commissioners are said to be industriously at work formulating rules and organizing the service on practical business principles. This is a reform, no doubt needed, and much good can be done by applying a reasonable amount of common sense in the selection of agents competent to perform the governments work, fitted for the particular work to be performed, instead of making the Departments a harbor for noisy ward politicians who never qualified themselves for any other service.

Apportionment.

The house passed the congressional apportionment bill finally yesterday (Tuesday). The Republicans affected much disgust, arguing that 37,000 votes (Garfield's majority) ought to elect two congressmen and talking piously and learnedly about "ideal squares."

Well, the 37,000 majority for Garfield is represented in the bill by two Republican districts, the Democrats getting thirteen and the Republicans fifteen. As for "ideal squares" in apportionments, they have always been a barren ideality with the Republicans. If the latter had absolute control of the Legislature the geometrical shape of the districts would be an exaggerated trapezium.

The Democrats of the house have passed a fair and just bill and can confidently go to the people on its merits.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Philadelphia Press is rough on the late Republican Speaker of the House, but not undeservedly, when it says: "The stench of Keifer still fills the public journals. His reign in the chair of the House bred a foulness that will not down. It began with a scandalous profanity, a truculent bravado and disgusting nepotism. Between the dishonorable prologue and the disgraceful finale it was filled in with pliant submission to the combinations of the corrupt. It rancid flavor leaves a bitter taste from which it is hard to escape."

GOVERNOR PATTON is again sustained. His removal of Lane from the Recorder's office in Philadelphia, which that official resisted on the plea that the Governor did not possess the power to remove him without the concurrence of the senate. This plea the judges of the Philadelphia court has exploded, and Mr. Lane will have to go, unless he can obtain a reversal of the judgment.

THE officers of the United States Treasury in Washington are engaged in counting the cash on hand preparatory to handing it over to a new custodian. It is said it will require several weeks to make the count.

Jeffersonian clubs of true Democracy. Let the people radiate the influence of their power.

enough the hands civil and the 1000.

made to blican value 700.