

# 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, May 31, 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	Geo. B. Leathers	Howard.
Milesburg	James P. Jones	Milesburg.
Milheim	F. P. Mosser	Milheim.
Phillipsburg	C. G. Horinger	Phillipsburg.
"	Sol Schmidt	"
"	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionville	P. J. McDonald	Fleming.
Bonmer	Wm. Ishler	Bellefonte.
Boggs	Frank T. Adams	Milesburg.
Burnside	Henry Mosker	Pine Glen.
College	John Moser	Howard.
Curtin	John McCloskey	Romola.
Ferguson	J. T. McCormick	State College.
O. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs.
N. P.	John Colborn	Spring Mill.
Gregg	Wm. Luse	Farmer Mills.
Haines	L. B. Stover	Woodward.
"	Geo. Bomer	Aaronburg.
Half Moon	J. H. Griffin	Stonestown.
Harris	D. W. Meyer	Boadwin.
Howard	John Glenn	Howard.
Huston	John Q. Miles	Julian.
Liberty	James P. Linn	Blanchard.
Marion	J. J. Hoy	Walker.
Miles	Ellis E. Shafer	Madisonburg.
Patton	Agnew Sellers Jr.	Filmore.
Penn	P. H. Stover	Colburn.
Putter	Wm. B. Hayes	State Hill.
S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tassysville.
"	William Cullen	Phillipsburg.
Rush	J. T. Everly	Sandy Ridge.
Snow Shoe	Wm. B. Hayes	Snow Shoe.
Spring	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte.
Taylor	Hephzibah Blowers	Fowler.
Union	S. K. Emerick	Fleming.
Walker	Joseph Emerick	Hullsburg.
Worth	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda.

Wm. C. HEINLE, Chairman.  
W. MILLS WALKER, Secretary.

FOR once, at least, the Philadelphia Times fires its air guns against an impregnable fortress it cannot corrupt or subdue. Faunce's fairness and ability as Speaker of the House of Representatives are too well attested and too highly appreciated to fall by the blows of the erratic Colonel of the Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, will be visited by an avalanche of conventions in the month of June. The Republicans are announced to meet on the 5th and 6th; the Woman's Suffragists on the 12th and 13th; the Greenbackers on the 13th; Prohibitionists on the 13th and 14th, and the Democrats on the 21st.

THE Phila. Record says that there are Republicans in Philadelphia who will give heavy odds that Blaine will have three-fourths of the delegates of the State in the next Republican National convention. Not so, unless he gets the consent of Cameron, or perhaps Boss Quay who is now his lieutenant in command.

ALL the bills passed by the Democratic House of interest to the workingmen, are butchered in the Republican Senate. The last was the "employers liability bill" which Senator Coxie the other day endeavored to have placed on the calendar. The vote on the motion was twelve Democrats for and twenty-three Republicans against it.

IT is said that the situation of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who recently had a tumor removed from his jaw, similar to that of the late Senator Hill, of Georgia, excites serious apprehension that it will have a similar result. It is now believed to be cancerous and as such incurable. Such a misfortune to Mr. Kelley, and indeed to the country, would excite a widespread sorrow.

THE Alexandria, (Va.) Gazette says a Virginia gentleman holding one of the famous "306" medals, having signified his intention to support the Democratic candidates in 1884, desires to find another custodian for the bronze bauble, and for which he has no further use. Send it to Charley Wolf of Pennsylvania. He is unhappy in his solitude and needs decoration.

WE notice an announcement that Roscoe Conkling and Gen. Grant are seriously pondering the advisability of joining the Democratic party. Conversion is always in order and never discreditable if proper motives back it. We take little stock in the rumor, but if either of these distinguished men believe that duty demands a separation from the dark ways of their associates, they ought to possess the courage to act upon their convictions.

THE Congressional apportionment bill got up by the Republicans of the Senate and insisted on by those who expect to be considered honest and honorable men, may justly challenge criticism upon such pretensions. The Stewart gerrymander can only gain a little respectability in comparison with the McCracken-Cooper monstrosity, but neither possesses the fairness and decency that ought to be expected from Representative under oath to obey and maintain the mandates of the Constitution in the enactment of laws for the people, instead of forming these laws to meet the emergencies of the worst phase of party politics in violation of its provisions. The Democratic house in their anxiety to frame a generous bill and obtain prompt action from the opposition by conceding more than they were entitled to, did not take in the extreme meanness of a set of politicians who have flourished in a system of ballot thieving and corrupt practices in elections, perhaps made a mistake in failing to insist upon the right to the full extent of fair and equal representation. They ought to have remembered that by yielding an inch to rogues, they would demand an ell. But they did it for the best, and are not to be censured. At present there is no indication that the Republican Senate will permit any apportionment to be made. They are entirely satisfied with the old gerrymanders, and will use their power to continue the outrage.

THE inquiry is mooted whether there be a sufficient amount of "gratitude heaving in the bosoms of R. B. Hayes and wife to adopt the two orphans of Eliza Pinkson." Doubtful! But certainly John Sherman and Stanley Matthews cannot afford to see the orphans of the mother of Hays' administration suffer, particularly when they bear the names of these distinguished statesmen.

IT is quite clear now that the Republican leaders of the legislature did not intend from the first to legislate in the interest of honesty and the equal rights of the citizens of the state, but determined that all their efforts should be expended in making political points. The courts and honest citizens for two or three years past have imposed some inconvenient restraints against frauds at the polls, and the corrupt leaders in the legislature see a necessity to secure by legislation, or no legislation, the advantages they have enjoyed for the last ten years by a shameless and unjust gerrymander of the Congressional and legislative apportionments. What they have lost by the efforts of honest men and the courts in the interest of common decency, must be compensated as far as possible by retaining the old apportionments, or securing others, if possible, more outrageous. To this end the Republican majority of the legislature have subordinated all their talents during the present session. There are a few honorable exceptions perhaps, but they are so rare, as to miss count. With honest apportionment, the political preponderance held by the Republicans in Pennsylvania, is a subject of extreme doubt. The leaders know this, hence their efforts now to prevent a fair apportionment as required by the Constitution of the state, and the oaths they have taken to maintain and support that Constitution.

THE result of the election in Virginia which came off last week, is a crushing defeat of the Mahone management, and proves that the people of that great state are not to be sold for the patronage and plunder which President Arthur and his administration placed at the disposal of the political boss chosen to corrupt them. The Mahone-Arthur coalition is not a success, and while the result crushes the boss it also disgraces the President who permitted his party to be placed as mere outsiders or cats-paw to a faction as contemptible and treacherous as it was dishonest and brutal in management.

COL. BARR, of the Pittsburgh Post, gives the true dividing line of the Irish question tersely as follows: "No one unless willfully disposed to do injustice can mistake the broad and well defined lines of demarcation existing between the dynamite agitators and those who follow the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell. The latter accords with the civilization and progress of the age. The other is brutal, bloody and treacherous. One represents the highest type of political agitation, by its appeal to interest, conscience and reason. The other the lowest and most debased. The assassination of Abraham Lincoln was no more cruel blow to the conquered and prostrate south than the Phoenix park murders to the statesmanship of Parnell. Instead of being identical these Irish parties are as far apart as the poles. The success of the one means the defeat of the other. Parnell would found a Christian commonwealth. The dynamite gang seek an organized hell of murder and violence.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, following the lead of that political tramp and fraud from Ohio, who was forced into the Presidential office against the votes of the people, it is said, is making arrangements to sponge some weeks living off the poor soldiers who are provided with a comfortable home by the contribution of the soldiers in the District of Columbia. It is announced that he intends to take up a residence at the soldier's home on his return from New York. With a comfortable salary of \$50,000, a mansion provided for him by the government without tax or cost, we see no propriety of the President invading the portals of a place dedicated to the comfort of the poor and disabled soldiers of the Republic, either to save expense or seek retirement.

ALMOST simultaneous with the announcement of a decision of the supreme court that the Governor possessed the right to remove the Recorder of Philadelphia, the Senate of Pennsylvania took up for confirmation the appointment of Mr. Smith made to that office more than two months ago, and which they rejected. He was prevented from taking the office by their action and was not before them by a re-appointment. This crab movement, to say the least of it, lacked consistency if not decency. The House, however, passed a bill in compliance with a demand from the people of Philadelphia, abolishing the office and transferring its duties. This bill is now before the Senate, and the question is will the Senate concur or insist upon making an appointment on their own hook.

THE New York World proposes a platform upon which the Democracy in every state in the Union can stand in the Presidential contest of 1884. It comprises ten planks and is as follows: 1. Tax luxury. 2. Tax inheritances. 3. Tax large incomes. 4. Tax monopolies. 5. Tax privileged corporations. 6. A tariff for revenue. 7. Reform of the civil service. 8. Punish corrupt office-holders. 9. Punish vote-buying, and 10. Punish employers who coerce employees in elections. Instead of merely implying a repudiation of the unmeaning dogma of "free trade," the World might put it along side of "tariff for protection" only, and denounce both—one as impracticable and foolish and the other as wrong and unconstitutional.

GEN. JOHN WILLIAMSNO, and old and well known member of the Huntingdon bar, died on Thursday last, aged eighty-eight years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1830, and in 1841, during the administration of Harrison and Tyler, Recorder of the General Land Office. He was known as a man of great humor and considerable ability as a political orator.

THE Dead Jurist.  
END OF A LIFE THAT WAS LONG AND FULL OF LABOR.  
George Sharswood, whose death occurred at his residence in Philadelphia Monday morning, was born just a few weeks short of seventy-three years ago in the same city. His family was one of most excellent repute in that section of the state. As a boy he early exhibited evidences of that analytic turn of mind which is so essential to the lasting success of a lawyer. With the idea of fitting himself for the legal profession he took a full course of study at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the conclusion of the four years' term he graduated with very distinguished honors. While in this institution he is said to have had a particularly pronounced taste for the classics, and in the gratification of that taste laid the foundation of an acquaintance with the dead languages, Greek and Latin in particular, that his conversation, while never pedantic, always exhibited. At the time of his graduation he was not eighteen years of age, but at once went to reading law under the private tuition of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, in whose office he applied himself to unraveling the knots of the law for a little over three years when, on September 5, 1831, he was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar. Here for about five years he found his practice on even terms with that of other young men similarly starting out in the profession. At the age of twenty-six he was elected a member of the legislature, as a Democrat, from Philadelphia, and again re-elected in 1831 and 1832. In 1835, before he was thirty-five years of age, he was appointed by Gov. Shunk a subordinate judge of the courts of Philadelphia, and so acceptable was his service in that position that in 1838 he was appointed over the head of a senior associate president judge of the court. In 1850 he was chosen Professor of Law in the University, and two years later was elected to fill the chair of Institutes of Law, which position he filled very acceptably for many years. In 1851 the judiciary having become elective under the changed constitution, he was elected without opposition judge to fill the position ten years longer. In 1861 he was again unanimously elected and continued to perform the duties until 1868, having been elected in 1867 an associate judge of the supreme court on the retirement of Chief Justice Woodward, and for which he had been unanimously nominated by the Democratic party. In this capacity he served with marked prominence and in December, 1868, succeeded Judge Agnew to the chief justiceship. The whole of Judge Sharswood's career from the commencement to the close has been one of distinguished usefulness and excellence.

English Land Buyers.  
Great attention and no little discussion is of late being given to the immense purchases of land which are being made in the United States by foreigners, especially Englishmen. Numerous syndicates have been formed in England which represent millions of pounds sterling. A recent purchase was made for one of them of three hundred and a eleven thousand acres in the Panhandle district of Texas. Another syndicate has purchased thirteen hundred thousand acres of bottom land in Mississippi between Memphis and Yazoo. These purchases are not made principally to aid emigration as may at first be supposed. The English have gone crazy on grazing. Portions of Scotland and Ireland have been completely depopulated of their former agricultural inhabitants in order that the land may be used in raising sheep and cattle. The English land owners find this a more profitable business than farming, so the tenants are compelled to suffer.

THE Czar of Russia was crowned on Sunday last, amid great pomp and parade, without disturbance or dynamite accompaniments.

A Horrible Rumor.  
REPORTED MASSACRE OF GENERAL CROOK AND HIS COMMAND.  
THE STORY NOT CREDITED.  
WASHINGTON, May 26.—Up to 3 p. m. to-day not a word had been heard at the War Department from General Crook. The report coming from Chicago to-day, to the effect that his command had mutinied, created some uneasiness at the Department, and dispatches were at once sent to the frontier for the latest information from his command.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A dispatch received here from Tombstone, Arizona, early this morning, says a reliable citizen is there from San Jose Mine, Sonora, with the news that a terrible disaster has happened General Crook and party.

His information, which comes from a good source, says the Indian scouts mutinied when in the heart of Sierra Madra, and massacred nearly the entire command, the General himself being one of the victims. Army officers on this side of the line discredit the report.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZONA, May 26.—The news received here yesterday afternoon and telegraphed East that Crook had met the Indians near Gaseanope and driven them back is contradicted by a courier from the Mexican Custom House, thirty miles distant, who arrived at the Mexican Consulate at midnight. But he says a fight occurred in the Sierra Madra Mountains.

The date of Crook's fight was about May 8th. Crook's advance was ambushed and defeated.

The entire force then followed and overtook the Indians. A desperate engagement followed, lasting several hours. Thirty renegades were killed. Crook's loss was very heavy.

GENERAL CROOK ALL RIGHT.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—No information of Crook's movements have been received at the war department to-day. General Drum is disposed to credit the report that General Crook engaged the Apaches and defeated them. He thinks the stories to the effect that his Indian scouts turned upon and massacred Crook and his command wholly sensational and improbable. "In the first place," said General Drum, "no one understands the Indian character better than Crook, and he would be the last man to put himself in a position where such a thing could be possible. In the second place, the Indian scouts left their wives and children in the custody of the United States authorities, and would not dare to mutiny even if inclined, knowing their families were hostages. And again, had such a thing happened, I should certainly even at this time have received reliable reports."

THE BOARDING HOUSE ACT.—The Supreme Court in this State recently rendered a decision of great importance to boarding house keepers, lawyers, justices and the general public. The case in which it was delivered originated in Allegheny county and was entitled Smith vs. McGinty. The action was for a debt, the defendant having failed to pay a bill for boarding due the plaintiff, and suit was instituted under what is generally known as the "boarding house act," passed by the Legislature in 1876. The justice before whom the case was originally heard rendered judgment for the full amount of the bill. The matter was appealed to the district court, where the justice's decision was reversed. It was then taken by the plaintiff to the supreme court, and tribunal sustained the decision of the district court, the judges holding that the act of 1876 is unconstitutional and in conflict with other laws on the statute book, and that a debtor has the right to the benefit of the "three hundred dollar law," in an action to recover a board bill that he has in suit for any other kind of claim. The decision, of course, "knocks the bottom out of the law," and keepers of public houses will have to resort to some other means to protect themselves.

THE Republicans of Ohio do not seem to be happy over the political outlook in that state, and as the time for the meeting of the State Convention nears, are discussing the propriety or necessity of postponing for a time. The temperance question is the disturbing element and they desire to obtain some decision of the courts to relieve them of its complications.

Gov. PATTISON is not favorable to adding additional facilities to those already existing for securing divorces from the bonds of matrimony. He has vetoed a bill passed enabling married persons living separate and apart to dispose of their separate real estate without consulting with each other. He believes the laws in vogue relating to divorces are sufficiently bad, without adding such facilities as that presented in the bill.

THE Cameron machine has again swept the political precincts of Philadelphia. The delegates to the State convention are the same old coons—the machine men to the front and the Independents to the rear. Cameron is in Europe, but the machine is placed under the management of his most experienced and active engineer. What Mr. M. S. Quay don't know about running a political machine need not be known. That he will be ambitious to make a good report to the absent chief boss is to be expected.

Political and Legal Victory.  
As Attorney General Cassidy gets older in his office the wisdom of making him attorney general is confirmed. The lower courts and the supreme courts sustain his law. The right of removal inherent in the executive has been clearly established in the recorder case. Recorder Lane goes out. There is a political triumph for Governor Pattison in this result and a legal triumph for Mr. Cassidy which must be doubly satisfying.—Phila. Record.

From the conclusions of the Springfield Republican the ruling of Attorney-General Brewster releases the national banks and bankers from some millions of taxes accruing between December 1, 1882, and March 3 and January 1, 1883. The act of the last-named date repealed all of these taxes except such as are "now due and payable." The effect of the ruling is, therefore, to repeal some of these taxes from December 1, and others from January 1, although the act was not passed till March 3. The tariff sections mostly take effect on the 1st of July, but the section repealing the duties on changes took effect March 3. The section reducing letter postage from three to two cents takes effect October 1. Thus different provisions of the tariff act take effect upon five or six different dates, the earliest three months before its enactment and the latest seven months after.

TEACH THE GIRLS SEWING.—With the universal introduction and use of sewing machines, the Philadelphia Record thinks, has come a natural decadence in the practice of hand-sewing. The women who long since learned to ply the needle in swift and almost invisible stitches are fast joining the great majority, leaving no successors to their skill. Sewing has already ceased to be a household art, and takes rank among the mechanical trades. To understand sewing now means to have a practical acquaintance with the varied capacities of various sewing machines. By means of complicated mechanical devices the clothing which thirty years ago would have cost a small fortune is now made so cheaply as to be within easy reach of the poorest among thrifty people. The elaborate ingenuity once displayed in patching and darning and turning and restitching is now considered a waste of time. Clothing is inexpensive, and the time is required for other duties, reasons the housewife. So the rent garment is cast aside to be replaced by a new one. This is not the universal practice, but it is sufficiently general to establish a household rule. And this rule is the occasion of a multitude of complaints from mothers who find no opportunity in their own homes to teach their daughters how to sew. If one of these ladies has an ordinary garment to make it is cut from a purchased pattern and stitched on a sewing machine. If the fabric be expensive it is sent to a modiste, who furnishes the finished and complete article without further thought by the wearer. Thus the rising generation of girls finds little or no practice in needlework under the parental roof, and the demand that instruction in sewing be given at the schools appears as reasonable as it is practical.

In the haste of educators to burden their pupils with a load of superficial knowledge and ill-acquired accomplishments such plebeian matters as plain sewing are not regarded. Reform in this, as in greater matters, comes only through agitation. When mothers generally discern the value of school instruction in sewing the day of its introduction into every course of study for girls will not be far away. It is purely logical to require that instruction which can no longer be given at home shall be allotted as a matter of duty to the schools.