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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people. Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

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Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

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The Stalwarts Silenced.

CAUSTIC ARRANGMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATE. MR. WALLACE PRESENTS THE RECORD AND FIGURES TO PROVE WHERE THE FAILURE OF THE EXTRA SESSION BELONGS.

Nobody else could have been equal to the task of incivility and discourtesy which Senator Grady successfully completed whilst in the president's chair at the senate's session last evening. He called Senator Wallace to order just as the senator completed his address on the question of responsibility for the failure of the extra session in the passage of apportionment bills, reminding him that he had spoken twenty minutes. All evening the Republican stalwarts had electioneered for their state ticket, explaining the platform and lauding the convention of Wednesday. Taking refuge under a motion made by Senator Gordon to have a new congressional conference committee, Stewart, Davies, Cooper and MacFarlane steadily hewed to the line, Davies alone speaking over half an hour and actually wasting five minutes in hunting up a resolution in a paper before him. Davies in his speech said the Republicans had reached their ultimatum, they were backed up by the Dolly Varden platform and convention and they proposed to stand. Grady, after Davies' and Cooper's long speeches, acted in a discourteous way only equalled by Reburn on a recent occasion.

STATING THE TRUE ISSUE.

Senator Wallace, in opening his address, faced an audience that crowded the senate in every part. The Republican stalwarts were as anxious as their arguments had been spiritless. The senator from Clearfield said that the question of apportionment was of much deeper gravity than the question of mere personal consideration. An empire like Pennsylvania, filled with intelligent men, thinkers as well as workers, does not favor partisan self or partisan gain at the price of justice and the loss of honesty and fairness. Looking upon the situation in such light and knowing that the demands of the Democracy have alone been made as becomes honest men we are ready to go before the people. The people are the state. The governing power in the minds of a million men will not hesitate to hear the statement of our appeal and we shall make it as true and honest as our course has been in these houses. To these we appeal, to prove the repeated violations of oath and constitution upon the other side and content to have them judge. The legislature of 1883 is about to pass into history—we cannot gainsay the evidences to that effect—and it goes before the duties devolving upon it have been completed. The members return to their homes but who is responsible for the safety of our representation in congress and for the lack of respect to the federal laws, the laws which demand of us to make an apportionment but which a Republican senate denies shall be.

WHAT SAYS THE RECORD.

The federal laws demand observance and this the house steadily aimed to serve from the first day's session to the close. A house with a Democratic majority of twenty-five, a senate with a Republican majority of ten, gave a reasonable hope to the people that their wishes would be complied with, but this reason of a hope has been denied by a Republican senate. I shall speak from the record, which says that the plain duty of the legislature of 1883 has been neglected and that the mishap, unequal districts of 1873 are to remain. Whose fault and at whose bidding ensues this neglect? Where rests the responsibility of failure to recognize the plain mandate of congress? The people in their wisdom and their knowledge of the work done in these halls

will determine that. Let the figures and the record answer their questions.

A COMPARISON BY FIGURES.

There are 874,783 voters in Pennsylvania and of this number 22,651 in 1880 were greenback, 444,704 Republican and 407,428 Democratic. Give an equal division of the labor vote mentioned and the vote is 456,030 Republican and 418,752 Democratic. Under existing laws twenty-seven congressmen are elected—of which nineteen were Republican and eight Democratic in 1880—the ratio to the district being 32,400, but by the old apportionment it took 24,000 Republican votes to elect a congressman to the 52,382 Democratic. On the test vote of 1880, on a ratio of 17,500, the Republicans elect thirty-three senators and the Democrats seventeen. By the law as it now stands it requires but 13,819 Republican votes to elect a senator to 24,634 Democratic. This being the fact what follows. Plainly it is to the interest of the Republican party to have no apportionment and that is the key to the action of their representatives here. You have refused to legislate when you could. You have directly ignored duty to the people and blindly pursued a policy of neglect.

THE PROOF OF THE STATEMENT.

It is well known that the Republican legislature could have made an apportionment in 1881, but that legislature absolutely sat silent and refused to do so. This year no bills were presented until after the Democratic measures had been advanced to the committees and thence to the calendars. Why did you adopt this course if not to hold back the work the people expected done. Again, the house congressional bill reached this senate April 4 and did not come from committee until May 3, a month afterward. The senate bill was sent here April 10, and it failed to reach the senate files until May 11. The policy was to preserve the status. For these neglects, the Democratic party is to be indicted. Let the records and the facts determine who is responsible. Remember, concession does not always concede. You have asked of us concession until nothing remains to concede. Then if it be true we are to have no representation on the floor of congress take the responsibility home to your side. The behests of a political convention, run largely by members of this legislature, sets itself up to be the voice of the people, with somebody else behind it. This gives to the Republican senate a stimulus for its ultimatum. But there are voices among the hills of this great commonwealth to speak another approval and those are the voices that will be heard later in the year. Think you we are blind not to see Republican policy. Think you we cannot see why strict party lines are to be called in 1884 to give a Republican legislature, a senator in 1885, and another in 1887. We understand it as well as you. And for that you jeopardize this state's representation in congress by your studied neglect here.

THE STALWARTS SILENCED.

At this point Grady tapped the gavel to call time, a proceeding never resorted to in the senate until towards the close of a regular session, when the days for business demand it. Instantly, in a manner that Grady must have felt to be the marrow bone. Senator Wallace thanked him for his courtesy, and said he was done. The stalwart senators, entertained as they had been by Stewart's assault on Gordon (the latter repelling the Franklin man with stinging and powerful effect), and by Cooper's vow to remain until the crocus pushes through the March snow, were not prepared for Senator Wallace's terrible and truthful arraignment. It took them where they could not reply, and they sullenly retreated, just as they have often done before.

The Two Creeds.

"Grant, Hayes and Garfield were elected as protectionists," says a Democratic contemporary, and thereupon proceeds to argue that the Democrats must virtually follow the Republican lead on the tariff question, or be beaten out of sight.

Grant was elected because of his peculiar availability. Very little was known and less was cared about his views, if he had any, on the subject of protection. Appomattox made him invincible. If the Democrats had been more shrewd they might have elected him, for it is well known that his antebellum political record, what there was of it, was Democratic.

As to Hayes, there is no proof, nor is there reason to suspect, that Mr. Justice Bradley was thinking of the tariff when he put him into the place to which Mr. Tilden had been elected.

In the campaign of 1880 "soap" triumphed, electing General Garfield, who had been made an honorary member of the Cobden club by reason of his free trade utterances. Doubtless the little word "only" at the end of the tariff clause in the Cincinnati platform had some influence in manufacturing dis-

tricts, but the DePauw break, which turned the scale in Indiana, would have occurred had there been no "tariff for revenue only" plank in that platform.

Several months before the nominating conventions were held, and when General Garfield probably had no expectation of being a candidate, Mr. DePauw wrote to his friend, the late John D. Defrees, a moving epistle on the subject of protection for his plate glass infant. Mr. Defrees handed that letter to Garfield, then the Republican leader in the House and occupying almost a controlling position on the ways and means committee, and he wrote to Mr. DePauw, assuring him that the viterous infant should not suffer for lack of protective pap. It was a good letter, for no man knew better than General Garfield just the things to say and how to say them on such an occasion. It made a profound impression on Mr. DePauw; and would have insured his support of Garfield in the ensuing campaign, regardless of whom the Democrats might nominate or what they might put into their platform.

There can, of course, be no free trade party in the United States sufficiently numerous to be counted as a political factor. While our necessities require something like a million dollars of revenue per day, we must have not merely a tariff, but a high tariff, quite high enough to be emphatically protective, even if the duties are laid in harmony with the Democratic creed—so laid as to bear heavily on the luxuries of the rich and lightly on the absolute necessities of the poor.

There will be no "only" in the revenue clause of the next Democratic platform, but the issue between the two parties will be distinct. The monopolists who own the Republican party, and the organs and politicians that voice the sentiments of these monopolists, are taking their stand on "a tariff for protection"—such a tariff as is not warranted by the constitution, such a tariff as would be violative of the spirit and letter of that instrument. They say with Mallory, who reported to Congress on the tariff question more than half a century ago, that the great principle of protection must no longer be "loosely attached to the skirts of revenue." In other words they claim the right to lay duties that will effectually fence out foreign competition, duties that will yield no revenue at all, but will enrich a few dozen men at the cost of all the people. This is the most dangerous of all the iniquitous theories that have been broached in this country. It means that Congress shall be little better than a den of thieves—shall be a market for the sale of licenses to plunder labor under the specious pretense of protecting it.

The Democrats will meet this infamous proposition—and we use the word infamous advisedly—with the constitutional doctrine of a revenue tariff so laid as to afford all needful protection, but not so laid as to give any one man, or any set of men, a chance to supply 55,000,000 of people with any class of goods at two or three times their cost. Washington Post.

Gen. Jackson's Courtesy.

One of the Maryland Carrolls, who had married into a titled English family, had a friend who was visiting America and who desired to meet the President. The preliminary arrangements were made and Buchanan was anxious that the President should make a good impression. Entering his room, Buchanan found the President clad in a coarse wrapper, his feet thrust into slippers and smoking a corn-cob pipe. "Mr. President," said the future President, "do you know that a lady will be here to see you, and do you not think that some change in your costume would be proper?" "Luck," said Jackson laconically, "down in Tennessee there was a man who got rich by attending to his own business."

Buchanan was in despair, but he need not have been, for when the visitor arrived Jackson was arrayed in formal black, his slippers had given place to pumps, and for an hour he entertained the English lady with so much skill and his manner was marked by such courtesy and gentleness, that she went away charmed and astonished, declaring that she had never met a more polished gentleman than President Jackson. Phila. Press.

It has been reserved for the New York Tribune to stigmatize Grant as an accidental man of renown, whose real merits as a soldier and civic officer never entitled him to the honors and adulations he has received. The Tribune hints that if he had been removed from command after Cold Harbor, as he should have been, he would have sunk into obscurity. Because he happened to lead the armies when Lee surrendered he was caught up and pushed into the Presidency on a popular tidal wave of circumstances. The Democrats long since asserted these things and the Tribune is only repeating them now.

Blaine's Wonderful Memory.

This is a story which Senator Thurman told: "In 1876," he said, "Blaine came to my town and made a speech. I went to hear him. While I was talking to him at the place where he had spoken, I saw in the crowd an old farmer of wealth and consequence, a client of mine, who is a staunch republican. He was regarding with much interest the great republican leader of whom he had heard so much, but never before had seen. I beckoned for him to come up and said: 'Mr. Blaine, I want to present to you 'Squire Brown.' Blaine was very cordial, and in his magnetic way, soon had my old friend perfectly delighted. Brown was a noted breeder of horses, and that day had driven into town behind a very pretty pair of four-year-olds. Blaine took a look at the horses and said: 'Squire, have you ever trained that near colt? He would make good time, if properly handled, I think.' With a few other words, he went away with me, and saw no more of Mr. Brown."

In 1880 Blaine came to Ohio and spoke again at my town. I was on hand. When he had closed his speech the people came up to speak to him. Suddenly looking up, he saw 'Squire Brown' at a distance. The old man was wondering if Blaine would remember him. Leaving the crowd about him, Blaine walked straight to Brown, and, calling him by name, shook hands with him cordially, and, after talking a few minutes, said: "'Squire Brown, did you ever train that near colt you were driving four years ago when I met you? I have often thought of that colt, and believed he would have made a good trotter if properly trained.'" "Now," said Judge Thurman, "it had been four years since that circumstance occurred. Blaine has had an immense number of things to think of in that time, and yet he had recalled the man and remembered, without difficulty, precisely what had happened so long ago. To my mind it was one of the most wonderful feats of memory I have ever known." Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Lowry, a Republican member of the House of Representatives, is not one of the number who would place the responsibility of an extra session upon the Democracy, if the State Convention would place on record for party effect such a declaration. It is well said by a Democratic cotemporary that Representative Lowry never spoke truer or braver words than when he stood up in the House of Representatives the other day and in disregard of the jeers and hisses of his Republican colleagues declared that according to the logic of the Garfield vote the Democrats were entitled to thirteen of the twenty-eight Congressmen from Pennsylvania. Mr. Lowry showed a truly independent spirit in telling the truth and sticking to it, though by doing so he incurred the enmity of his former political friends. The Democratic House has been more liberal with the Republicans than Mr. Lowry would be. It has finally passed a bill which allows the Republicans sixteen Congressmen and the Democrats eleven, with one doubtful district. Having conceded so much the Democrats should give no further. They should fight it out on that line if it take all summer. The Democrats have given every evidence of a spirit of fairness and conciliation. If the Republicans will not agree to anything so palpably in their interest let the extra session go without an apportionment. The Democrats can afford to go before the people in 1884 upon the record they have made.

As illustrative of the spirit that now animates the Southern people, a correspondent states that a Georgian, who, against great odds, was graduated at one of the most thorough colleges in the North, and is a creditable and ambitious scholar, has for several years, been teaching in an obscure Southern school. His pay is small and he lacks companionship; but, when he received not long ago the offer of a chair in a prosperous Western college where he should have easier work, more leisure for his own studies and a bigger salary, he did not hesitate to refuse it. "I will not shirk my plain duty to the education of Georgia," he said, "which needs the work of more men, not fewer, that understand its peculiar difficulties and share its hopes." Another Georgian, who was recently graduated at a Northern theological school, received an offer to preach to a rich and educated congregation in a town in New York, but he replied: "Other men can preach to the people of New York as well as I, no doubt better than I; but there are too few educated preachers in my church in the South, and other men will not do the work that is waiting to be done there, nor could they if they would."

Ruxton states that ex-Minister Washburne, of Illinois, is engaged in writing a book, the purpose of which will be to make himself prominent for the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1884.

The Apportionment Deadlock.

The Republicans of the legislature still magnanimously refuse to relieve themselves of the Responsibility which they have assumed by standing out so long for a partisan apportionment. Their action on the subject yesterday amounted to serving a formal notice on the democrats in the legislature, and on the people of the state generally, that they will stand by the McCracken gerrymander if they have to spend the rest of the year at Harrisburg, at \$10 per diem.

The amount of effrontery contained in the claim that they have already conceded all that is fair, is a remarkable illustration of the genuineness of the reform which is alleged to have taken place in the party methods. The reformed party retains all the aptitude of the old ring organization in shutting its eyes to everything but partisan considerations.

On the whole the apportionment muddle is about as discreditable a feature of our state politics as has been developed for some years. The democrats had better let the republicans have their way and answer for it to the people.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Wonderful Lightning.

IT STRIKES A LADY'S WATCH THROUGH A PASSING CAR WINDOW.

The Elmira Advertiser notices a strange freak of lightning. Thursday evening, Miss Addie Whittaker, of Elkland, Pennsylvania, and Miss Billings, daughter of David Billings, of Elmira, were riding on the train which was going from Wellsboro, Pa., to Geneva. When near Stokesdale, a furious storm swept down the Cowanesque valley. Miss Whittaker, becoming somewhat alarmed at the violence of the elements, closed her own window, and requested a man who sat in the next seat to close his also. He declined to do so, saying the car was too close and lacked ventilation. Very shortly afterwards there was a sharp stroke of lightning. It shot through this man's open window, did not affect him, prostrated Miss Whittaker, shivered into atoms a little nickel watch she had hanging from a chain, and for a time completely paralyzed her arm. Nobody else in the car was injured. Miss Whittaker was taken home by the next train. After her arm had been rubbed and treated all night long, it was freed from its numbness, but was visited by sharp shooting pains yesterday morning. Miss Whittaker will doubtless recover.

A DUBLIN correspondent writes that the people are very much opposed to having large numbers of emigrants "assisted" by the government out of the country. The leaders declare it a scheme to depopulate the country, to root out the Celt to make room for the Saxon. Their claim is that it is a shifting of responsibility. Instead of England legislating to relieve the people and aid them to earn a livelihood in their native country, she concocts schemes to shift a load of paupers of her own creation on to the United States.

Cape May.

The effort to provide Cape May with such attractive entertainments as shall make it a summer residence to be desired and thoroughly enjoyed, is seen in the exceptionally fine and artistic musical programme covering the entire season. This programme includes three monster musical festivals, the first of which will occur on the 21st and 22d inst., at the Stockton, the rehearsals being now in progress at Philadelphia Institute, in Philadelphia, and a series of sacred concerts on every Sunday afternoon and evening of each week during the summer at the same hotel.

These concerts are given by the celebrated Germania orchestra, of Philadelphia, Mr. Charles M. Schmitz, leader. The initial concerts of the series were given on Sunday, the 8th inst., in the grand pavilion just erected on the Stockton lawn, and were of the highest musical excellence. The programme was selected from the riches of modern masters, Mr. Schmitz drawing freely from Mendelssohn, Auber, Hayden, Rossini, Weber, Donizetti, Wagner, Beethoven, and others famous in the annals of music and song.

Assisting in this magnificent entertainment, and giving distinguished relief by their presence were the prima donna Mlle. Zelle de Lussan, Signor Ferranti, Max Heinrich, baritone, and George D. Woodill, cornetist. Thousands gathered at the Stockton to listen to and enjoy this musical feast, and departed with regret as the last notes of Gungl's "Eva Azzurra" floated out upon the air. The programmes for each succeeding concert will be equally rich and abundant in selection, and will afford equal pleasure and delight to the vast audiences which gather on the broad auditorium covering the lawn. The entire arrangements for all these musical entertainments at the Stockton, are in the hands of Professor Gosche, famous as the maestro who discovered and developed the genius of Theodore Thomas. His name, therefore, is sufficient to insure their success, finish, and brilliancy.

New Advertisements.

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PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING—WORKMANSHIP—THE BEST PRICES—THE LOWEST PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Legal Notice. TO John Grub, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. You are hereby notified that on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1883, Solomon T. Tice, of Howard County, presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, acting forth that he is the owner of a certain mortgage of land, situate in Howard town, Centre County, containing 10 acres more or less, the portion of said tract is subject to the lien of an unpaid mortgage given by William Riddle (now deceased) a former owner of said tract, to the said John Grub, and recorded January 10th, 1854, in Centre County in Mortgage Book "B" page 108, in the presence of John Grub, and the petition prays that the same be paid to satisfaction thereof has been entered of record, and that he can find no record of said mortgage ever being satisfied by said John Grub in any one of the said John Grub, as far as publication for four weeks, does not reside in said county of Centre, but removed therefrom twenty years ago, and that his residence, if living, as well as that of his heirs and legal representatives, if he is deceased, are unknown to the petitioner; Whereupon the Court granted an order directing me, the Sheriff of Centre County, to give notice of the facts set forth in said petition by publication for four weeks prior to August Term, requiring you the said John Grub, your executors, administrators, or assigns to appear at said August Term and answer said petition, and show cause why said mortgage given by Wm. Riddle to John Grub as aforesaid, should not be satisfied of record. Witness my hand this 10th day of July, A. D. 1883. THOMAS J. DUNKEL, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, July 10, 1883. 27-4

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be sold at Public Sale on the premises in the borough of Millheim on Friday, August 17, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate late the property of John Keen deceased. No. 1. Contains of a valuable tract of land containing TWO HUNDRED & TWELVE ACRES, most manure, survey thereof to be made before day of sale. Upon this tract there are a THIRTY acre tract of White Pine, Chestnut and Oak timber—a Two-story Frame Dwelling House built only two years ago with good barn and other out buildings, there is a large ORCHARD of choice fruit, farm well watered by good springs, land in excellent condition. The crops in the ground are reserved. No better farm in the county. No. 2. Consists of two pieces of ground in the borough of Millheim and marked in the general plan of said town as Nos. 2 & 12, each lot containing in breadth along Main street forty-nine and one-half feet, on these lots is erected a fine large house known as the MILLHEIM BANK BUILDING. No. 3. Being a lot of ground in the borough of Millheim, containing in breadth along Main street forty-nine and one-half feet. Thereon erected a large HOUSE AND SHOP. Nos. 4 & 5. Consist of TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS, in the borough of Millheim, one half thereof being in the western part of said borough and the other half in the eastern part, both being specially adapted for building purposes. Possession of these several tracts to be given on or before April 1, 1884. TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down; one third of residue cash, computed at date of sale; one third in one year thereafter with interest and the remaining one third at the death of Mary Keen, widow of deceased, with interest thereon to be paid to her annually. Said two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. HENRY KERN, Trustee. 27-4

PARDON NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application for the pardon of John Chambers, now confined in the Western penitentiary, W. H. is made by the Board of Pardoners at the meeting of said board in August, 1883. D. F. FORTNEY, Solicitor.