

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.00 per annum. If not paid in advance, \$1.25.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 20 cents.

REVISED NOTICE: In the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

The Difference.

The constitution of Pennsylvania requires in positive and unmistakable terms that an apportionment of the state into congressional, legislative and judicial districts be made. Nobody disputes this fact.

It was with due and proper regard for the obligations of the constitution that Governor Pattison called the present special session of the legislature.

In response to this call what have the two houses done outside of the passage of a judicial apportionment bill?

The republican senate has done nothing except declare its ultimatum in favor of the infamous McCracken gerrymander. It has refused to consider or transact any other business. For doing this work it has regularly taken ten dollars a day for each member and has continued the special session at a cost of three thousand dollars a day to the state.

What has the house done? It has passed one bill after the other and made one concession after the other in an honest endeavor to carry out the provisions of the constitution. It has made every effort possible to meet the republicans on fair grounds and to secure apportionments, even going so far as to adopt republican apportionment bills. But at every step it has been met by the refusal of the republican senate to legislate.

There may be no apportionments, but the democratic house will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has worked sincerely and with fairness and liberality. The senate has not. This is the difference between the two houses. —Harrisburg Patriot.

They Will Not Resign.

The flippant reception of the House resolution that the members sign in a body, by the majority in the Senate is only another conspicuous betrayal of the spirit which has actuated that majority from the beginning of this apportionment conflict. Senator Cooper moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "Senate," so that it would apply only to the House, and then, as if this were not sufficiently witty, he added the suggestion that the resolution apply "only to the Administration members of the House." Another Senator objected to resigning, as it would involve him in several hundred dollars of expenses to be elected again. When the enemies of apportionment supposed they had covered the House resolution with enough ridicule it was consigned to the Committee on Appropriations. But, with all their show of banter and merriment, they could not help betraying that they were in presence of a very ugly proposition. After exhausting every effort to secure a just apportionment, as the Constitution enjoins, the majority in the House have thrown down the challenge to its enemies to resign and go to the people, so that a new Legislature may be chosen. This is a proposition that cannot be laughed down, as has been every effort of the House to give the people of Pennsylvania the representation to which they are entitled.

There is much more in the suggestion that the Administration members of the House only resign than its author probably imagined. If these members, the majority of the House, were to resign now, on the rejection of their challenge, there is not the least doubt that every man of them, from the Allegheny to the Delaware, would be re-elected by an overwhelming majority. What base pretext or subterfuge could partisanship offer for their rejection? The spirit of partisanship would be abashed in the presence of honest and courageous members asking of a law-abiding

and liberty-loving people approval and support in the effort to give them equal representation, in accordance with the solemn mandate of the Constitution. Where is the district in the commonwealth whose voters have so small a regard for their own rights as to reject this manly appeal? In contrast with the action of these representatives how contemptible would be the attitude of the Senators and members who have obstinately and defiantly refused obedience to the Constitution and who dare not resign!

The majority in the House have made every concession that honest and faithful representatives could make in the effort to pass the apportionment laws. They have even gone further in the spirit of compromise and conciliation than they were warranted by the provisions of the Constitution. But the only answer returned to them by the Senate majority was ultimatum, and behind this ultimatum stands the gerrymander of representation made ten years ago. To this ultimatum the House opposes the manly alternative of apportionment or general resignation and submission to the sovereign will of the people. In making this challenge the majority of the House have shown a generous confidence in the people and an honest faith in the justice of their cause. In such an issue, involving the just rights of representation and the integrity of the Constitution, the people of Pennsylvania could not reject these representatives without betraying themselves. —Phila. Record.

The Outlook.

The Stalwart State ticket nominated a few weeks ago, is not commanding the confidence and support of the Republican party that was so confidently asserted would follow its nomination. Several little obstacles have turned up to obstruct the way to the victory which Chairman Cooper proclaimed would perch on the banners of the "reunited" party. In the first place, the party is not reunited on the ticket which begins to drag with an ominous heaviness. The selection of a "bloody" Englishman, and of a trimmer—whose standing in last year's contest is not yet definitely ascertained—as standard bearers, turns out to be weak. But the greatest blunder was the forcing on the party of Senator Cooper as chairman, for the purpose of giving him strength for his battle next year for Senator. The opposition to this programme, by some of the most Stalwart, as well as all the Independents, was anything but reassuring. In addition to these troubles, no response has been heard from the sincere Independents of last year, all of whom, excepting Stewart—who early last winter reaped a deserved contempt for his truculence to the Stalwart ring—have remained quiet, and are confirmed in their belief that Cameron will be in next year's contest for the Presidency and Senatorship. It is pretty well understood that the Stalwart bosses have been trying hard to get some kind of public endorsement of the ticket from the Independent organization of last year, but so far, without success, as the Independents propose that the ticket shall get for itself only the kind of a ratification that Cooper and his Stalwart workers can give it. Then to crown all, the ticket nominated by the Democrats is composed of such superior men that all good citizens, Republicans and Democrats, feel that the change in the management of the Treasury of the State would be so beneficial by their election, that a positive torpor exists in the Republican ranks, which is in strong contrast to the enthusiasm manifested everywhere among Democrats. Altogether, it now looks that if Democrats give a little attention to their cause, the "repaired" Stalwart machine will be completely smashed when the back townships are heard from in November. —Doylestown Democrat.

The Utica Observer pertinently remarks: "Tweed died in Ludlow street Jail, New York, in crime. Democratic sentiment made his co-partners fugitives from justice. Polk has been sentenced to a term of twenty years of hard labor in prison. Is there anything encouraging to Democratic rescuers in this country? Let us look at the other picture. Belknap, Babcock, Shepherd, Colfax, Robeson, Howgate, Dorsey, Brady, were as guilty as Tweed. Their villainy was demonstrated as clearly as his. Of all these Republicans Howgate alone lacks the audacity to ask from his party an acquittal, which he would surely get. Is there an honest thinker in the country who does not attribute the escape of the Republican worthies named to the inherent depravity, to the instinct of self-preservation of the Republican party as it has existed since 1872? The Democratic party has punished its villains, and punished them in the proper way. The Republicans either honor their rogues or else retire them to private life, and then ask credit for so doing."

Mr. Magee's Instrument.

The fact that the nomination of Livey for State treasurer was chiefly the work of dextrous Chris Magee has had no inconsiderable influence in deterring some of those independents who were in arms against General Beaver, from giving the republican ticket this year the assurances of the active support that has been expected of them by the party managers.

Charles S. Wolfe's bold declaration against Livey will be found in the progress of the campaign to voice the sentiments of not a few republicans who are not at all anxious to see the old state treasury ring continued in power.

Mr. Livey is the direct lineal representative of that ring. Originally the cashier of Mr. Magee's bank in Pittsburgh, he was placed in the state treasurer's office, under that inoffensive old man, "Farmer" Butler, as chief clerk, at the dictation of Magee. He has been the real working power in that office during the last three or four years, and he has never ceased to befriend the interests of the man who put him there.

The funding of the state's surplus of nearly two millions of dollars in United States bonds is an operation which Mr. Magee, whose bank now holds a very large proportion of those funds, is naturally anxious to retard as much as possible. If Mr. Livey should become the nominal as well as the virtual head of the office he will be expected to take particular pains that Mr. Magee's bank shall retain custody of its share of the funds so long as the Humes law can be prevented from being consummated.

It is such an instance as this that Mr. Livey can become very serviceable to the man who has created him. It is certain that the Humes law will not be promptly carried out in its spirit as well as to the letter if Joseph Powell is not placed at the head of the treasurer's office. —Phila. Chronicle Herald.

Southern Independents Seeking Aid.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Collector Brady, of Petersburg, Va., in an interview confirms the report that the conference of yesterday and to-day between Mahone, Longstreet, Chalmers and other Southern Independents was for the purpose of planning the future course of the Mahonites of the South. The meeting, he says, was, however, mainly accidental. As one result of the conference the gentlemen participating called in a body on the sympathetic First Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hatton and the unsympathetic Postmaster General Gresham. They urged that they be given control of the postal patronage of their respective States. Cash, the South Carolina Independent, who joined the others to-day (mainly by accident, since he had hoped to arrive yesterday), makes no bones of saying that they must have patronage in order to get power. He says the appointment of an Independent to be Marshall of South Carolina would give the Independents of that State 10,000 votes.

Representation Nothing at All.

In 1857 Governor Pollock called an extra session of the legislature when the financial panic of that year took place. But the legislature could do nothing substantially for public relief, and there was no necessity for calling it. Of course, that was no precedent for the present extra session. But in the opinion of Senator Agnew and the spiteful organs that was a great "emergency," in comparison with which the importance of an extraordinary session to give the people equal representation under the constitution dwindles into insignificance.

The Queen—Livey.

The annexed cablegram is said to have been picked up in the vicinity of the state treasury at Harrisburg:

WINDSOR CASTLE, England, August 19.—Wm. Livey, Esq.: Permit me to send my congratulations upon your nomination for state treasury of Pennsylvania. The Prince of Wales informs me you are solid for free trade, and that he will cause you to be proposed for membership in the Cobden club at its next meeting. The eyes of all England are upon you, and it is my earnest wish that you may win by 20,000 majority, which are the figures Senator Cameron assured me you would have. Remember St. George and the Dragon. VICTORIA, Queen.

CRATERS BELCHING FIRE.

The Work of Destruction in Java.

A GRAND TRANSFORMATION WROUGHT BY VOLCANIC ACTION—SEVEN MOUNTAIN PEAKS WHERE BEFORE THERE WAS BUT ONE. THE DEATH LIST—THE WORST EVER.

LONDON, August 30.—Reports from Batavia, received to-night, are of a more encouraging nature, although details of the horrors of the eruption continue to come, growing all the time more awful. Some of the most remarkable phenomena ever known in the history of volcanic energy have been developed by the great disturbances in Java and

Sumatra. After the sudden subsidence of the territory in the kingdom of Bantam on Monday the eruptions seemed to lose their force for a time and the people of Batavia experienced a feeling of relief in the hope that the worst had been passed. This continued until about ten o'clock, when it gave place to renewed fears, for the craters had then once more begun to send up great masses of destructive matter, although without the force of the former actions. The eruptions seem to be more violent at night than during the day. By eleven o'clock the Papandayang, which is 7,034 feet high, was in a very active state of paroxysmal eruption. It was accompanied by detonations said to have been heard in Sumatra.

THREE COLUMNS OF FLAME.

Three distinct columns of flame were seen to rise from the mountain to a vast height, and its whole surface soon appeared as if covered with fiery lava streams, which spread to great distances on all sides. Stones fell for miles around and the black fragmentary matter carried into the air caused total darkness. A whirlwind accompanied this eruption, by which the roofs of houses, trees and even men and horses were carried into the air. The abundance of ashes ejected was such as to cover the ground and roofs of houses at De Nambo to the depth of several inches. Of Point Caay, the floating pumice upon the water formed a layer two feet thick, through which vessels forced their way with great difficulty. The rise of aqueous vapor produced the appearance of a column several thousand feet high based on the edge of the crater and appearing from a distance to consist of a mass of innumerable globular clouds of extreme whiteness, resembling vast balls of cotton rolling one over the other as they ascended, impelled by the pressure of fresh supplies incessantly urged upwards by the continued explosion. At a great height the column dilated horizontally and spread into a dark and turbid circular cloud, having the figure of an immense umbrella. Forked lightning of great vividness and beauty continually darted from different parts of the cloud.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

Suddenly the scene was changed. The mountain was split into seven parts without a moment's warning, and where Papandayang had stood alone there were now seven distinct peaks looming up to a great height. In the seams opened could be seen great balls of molten matter, and from out the fissures poured clouds of steam and the black ejected lapillo flowed in steady streams and ran slowly down the mountain sides, forming beds 200 or 300 feet in extent. Exhalations of carbonic acid gas occurred so abundantly that birds and animals in large numbers were killed by it, and a few human beings lost their lives in the same way.

This proved to be the turning point in the great eruption, for the great fissures opened seemed to act as enormous safety valves and through them the streams of lava gently flowed down into the valleys. The volcanic fire, though still burning, at last advised had lost most of their fierceness and the steam generated found a vent without being forced through the comparatively narrow mouths of the old craters. One of the queer incidents was the sudden rising during Tuesday forenoon of fourteen new volcanic mountains in the Straits of Sunda, forming a complete chain, in almost a straight line, about midway between Point Saint Nicholas on the Javanese coast and Hoga Point on the coast of Sumatra almost on the tops, where were the Merak and Middle Islands, which sank into the sea on Monday. So serious are the changes in the coast and the entire formation of the Strait of Sunda that the British Government and the Lloyds this evening telegraphed from London to all foreign points, warning vessels that navigation of those waters had become exceedingly dangerous.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

In the city of Bantam, where 1,500 were at first supposed to have perished, the bodies of 2,800 have already been recovered and there are a few more yet to be found. Some 900 inhabitants of the interior town of Waronga are now known to have been killed, and at Talatra, on the coast, 300 bodies have been found. From all over the island come reports of loss of life and property, and it is thought at Batavia that the estimate of 75,000 killed will not prove excessive. On the lowlands of Batavia, where the waters have receded and quieted down, hundreds of bruised and mangled bodies are lying exposed. A sanitary corps, largely composed of volunteers, has been formed, and the corpses are being removed and buried as fast as possible, in order to prevent the breeding and spread of contagion. While there is some cause for anxiety on this score, it is thought the greater number of bodies in the interior were so dried and scorched by the hot lava and stones that they will not putrify

rapidly to any extent, and the bodies of those drowned by the tidal waves can be taken care of with reasonable facility by the Coast Sanitary Corps, now getting rapidly to work.

Over the World.

Statistics show that the emigration from Ireland in forty years, from 1841 to 1881, has been 47.3 per cent. From many counties it has been more than one-half of the inhabitants. Only two counties in the whole island have increased their population within that period—Antrim by 19.1 per cent., and Dublin by 12.4 per cent.

Mackerel will be scarce and high priced this year owing to the smallness of the catch. The season for mackerel fishing begins about March 1. Up to this time only 55,000 barrels have been caught, against 133,000 same time last year. The price for No. 1 extra salt mackerel has reached \$25 to \$40 per barrel. Last year they sold at \$15 to \$20 per barrel.

The military system in France exacts service of prince and peasant. Under the empire one could send a substitute. Not so to-day. Every young man (with a few exceptions of slight importance), on reaching twenty, must go into the army. If he has a college degree, or can pass a certain examination, the period is limited to one year; otherwise he is a soldier for five years.

The Mississippi river, eight miles above Natchez, is caving rapidly in a direct line on the Mississippi side through the old Nevite chute, which was once the bed of the Mississippi river. The distance across the point is less than a mile. More than a quarter of a mile has caved into the river during the last twenty months, and it is only a matter of time when the river will resume its old bed, abandoned more than forty years ago.

A gigantic irrigating canal is being made in Fresno county, California, to water thirty millions of acres of hither-to dry and worthless desert. It will be 100 feet wide at the bottom and 5 feet deep. The water is drawn from King's river. The dam will be 800 feet long, 25 high, 140 feet base and 25 feet top. It will be the largest in the state. From being the most worthless, this great area when irrigated will, it is expected, be as productive as the richest land in the state.

The Charleston News and Courier makes the following statement of what has been accomplished in South Carolina in promoting education since 1876. The number of schools has increased from 2,483 to 3,183. The whole number of teachers has been increased from 2,874 to 3,413. The school attendance has increased from 102,356 to 145,974, which is the largest number of pupils ever enrolled in the public schools in that state in one year. The school fund was \$289,331 in 1876-7, and \$452,665 in 1880-1, while the whole cost of conducting the state government, outside of the schools and the interest on the public debt, is only \$300,000.

A Prophetic Editor's Misery.

The victories of Governor Pattison's administration continue to occur with a frequency and decisiveness that must give Editor McClure very little time for sleep. He deserves pity.

Yesterday the Democracy of Berks county nominated Judge Schwartz, the appointee of Governor Pattison, and in a series of resolutions expressed their heartfelt approval of the administration. It will now be in order for Editor McClure to explain to his few remaining readers how his lurid prophecies about the anti Pattison Cassidy uprising came to so ignominious refutation yesterday.

As county after county holds its conventions the Democracy continues with most irritating persistency to endorse the Governor and his administration. When Editor Chalfant sent Editor McClure his letter denying with stinging emphasis the Times' report that he was against the Governor, McClure's cup of bitterness was almost at its full; but with Judge Schwartz's nomination he is given a dose of gall that will test the retentive power of his political stomach to the uttermost.

Governor Pattison can now only complete the misery of the discomfited editor by producing another letter running somewhat in these words: "My Dear Governor.—Since Judge Schwartz was nominated by the Democracy of Berks county yesterday on the first ballot, I write to say that upon full reflection you were right and I was wrong. A. K. McCLURE."

—Harrisburg Patriot.

ROSS COOPER'S campaign circular, addressed to every Pennsylvanian in office in the Departments at Washington asking for voluntary contributions towards the state campaign expenses has created little short of a panic among the departmental reformers. He carefully admits that the laws of the United States and of this state prohibit assessments of office holders for political purposes, but claims that they do not to apply

voluntary contributions. This is without doubt a flagrant violation of the civil service act and a bold continuation of the deleterious political assessment practices put in force by the party of high moral ideas for the purpose of keeping their party in power. It was thought by civil service advocates that the passage of the civil service act would do away with the pernicious system, but if the same old practice of sending circulars for voluntary contributions is to be allowed, then it is quite evident that the act is a dead letter and might as well be expunged from the statute books. If this is permitted to work out the object of the boss promulgator others will follow and clerks who fail to respond will find that they can be discharged now as easily as before the civil service act was passed and on the same pretext. Cooper's circular is on a level with the boldest of Hubbell's or Mahone's political assessment circulars. —Union Leader.

The Grand Army Encampment.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., August 29.—This has been a very disagreeable day in the camp. Heavy rain fell early this morning, followed by a drizzle. This evening there is a steady rain. An excursion party from Emory Grove, Md., visited the camp during the day. The Third Cavalry held a reunion and visited the battle field. A business meeting of the encampment was held in the Court House. The next summer encampment will be held at Bellefonte. It was resolved to participate in the unveiling and dedication of the Reynolds and Mead statues. A resolution was adopted thanking the Legislature for passing the bill extending the time for closing the soldiers' orphans' schools, and Governor Pattison for signing the same. It was also voted to extend to Comrade N. G. Wilson, of Gettysburg, a proper testimonial of appreciation of his valued services to the Department of Pennsylvania. Thanks were extended to Post 9, of Gettysburg. Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart reported 371 Posts, 39,509 members and \$16,647 expended in relief and charity during the quarter ending June. Relief was extended to 474 persons not members. Dress parade was omitted this evening. The camp fire was started at 6 p. m.

Penna.

This medicine was introduced to the medical profession and to the public at large by S. B. HATHAWAY, M. D., in 1877, after he had prescribed it to over 40,000 patients in almost every disease to which flesh is heir.

It is wholly composed of numerous vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most potent of all the herbal remedies known to medical science.

But its great virtue is mainly attributable to the new and peculiar proportions in which the harmonious ingredients are combined, and to the extreme care exercised in its manufacture, using only the pure, active principles, and excluding all that is crude or irritating. No one should be without *Penna.* 35 ct.

What it did for an Old Lady.

CONROCKTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, '78. GENTS—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was *helpless*. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Depot, forty five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her; so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use. W. B. HATHAWAY, 35 ct. Agt. U. S. E. Co.

New Advertisement.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Image of a tin of Royal Baking Powder.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 106 Wall St., N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER. It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge. Malaria. If you are suffering from this disease, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to renew the system, every one should take a thorough course of it. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price 50c.