

# The Centre Democrat.



F. E. & G. P. BIBLE, Proprietors.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—Jefferson.

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 7.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

NO. 23.

## The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum in Advance  
FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor

T. C. HIPPLE, Esq., of Lock Haven has been elected Grand Senior Warden of the State Grand Commandry at the convale in Allentown. We congratulate Mr. Hipple as well as the order for it is a position he will fill with honor and credit.

The President has appointed Wendell A. Anderson of Wisconsin, to be Consul General at Montreal, and the following gentleman to be consuls of the United States: William S. Crowell of Ohio, at Amog; William D. Warner, of South Carolina, at Cologne; D. Lynch Pringle, of South Carolina at Tegweigalpa, Honduras.

The appointment of Mr. George W. Julian to the Surveyor-Generalship of New Mexico is one of the best that could have been made. Mr. Julian is a man of great force of character and stainless integrity, who during his Congressional career made the public land question his hobby, and battled early and late to save the soil for the settler. No better man could be sent to New Mexico—that veritable den of land-thieves.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, whose reputation as a jurist is recognized by Americans has been called to England to enlighten the house of Lords on points of American law. This is an unusual, but deserved compliment to American lawyers. The Lords should have called in old red bandanna Thurman also, as he is the peer of any American jurist and with Edmunds, would have made a strong team. England is the birth place of the grandest code of laws that ever existed, and American law with the exception of that in force in Louisiana, is modeled on the English common law. Edmunds will give the Lords some points, we doubt not.

The contract for furnishing postage stamps for the next four years has been awarded to the American Bank Note Company of New York, the price to be paid being \$101,516.82 per annum, for ordinary stamps, which will be printed by steam, and \$2,442.73 for postage due and other issues of stamps, a total of \$103,959.61 per annum. The next lowest bid was that of the Bureau of engraving and printing, \$114,136.39. Four billion stamps will be needed, or 3,194,888 for each working day, must be printed during the next four years. The Holyoke envelope company, of Holyoke, Mass., was awarded the contract for supplying the official envelopes needed during the next fiscal year at a saving of \$42,437 over last year.

HAD the Democratic Senators been as anxious to secure a just and fair apportionment of compact and contiguous territory and as nearly equal as may be in population, as they were to secure senatorial and congressional districts for themselves, the necessity for the governor's veto would not have existed. But each fellow was looking after a "solid" Senatorial or Congressional for himself, and paid no attention to contiguity or compactness of territory or equality of population. All apportionments are the result in some degree of logrolling, and it is not to be expected that a perfectly fair division of territory or population can be made. Personal ambition loses sight of the constitutional requisites, and the statesman fixes up a district for himself and goes on the stump and declaims against the unfairness of his opponents in depriving his party of its just proportion of districts. In making an apportionment the Senate resolves itself into a mutual benefit association and each fellow knows that he is to have either a Senatorial, Congressional or Judicial district, providing the governor does not interpose his veto.

THE "rosy checked" editor of the Philipsburg Ledger devotes a column and a half of gush to the DEMOCRAT'S editorial on the indigent soldiers' burial bill. As a "comic" writer, Harry had retained quite a reputation but as a writer of sympathetic buncomb and flowery nonsense he gets away up. Better stick to the "homic vein" brother, it is your forte. All your silly twaddle about "war" governors, "grandest and loveliest" cemeteries, "grand army posts" &c, will not get away with the fact that one soldier will be buried as a pauper, and the badge of his pauperism will be the grave stones at his head and feet, while his wealthier, but not more honorable comrade in arms will be free from such invidious distinction. If the state marked the graves of all her soldiers, alike, and without regard to condition in life, as the government pensons them, there would be less objection. The Ledger man who is an energetic republican, takes occasion to assail Governor Pattison over our shoulders, and while ostensibly running an "independent" paper never misses a chance to hit the Democratic party from beneath his independent cloak. The wishy-washy article in last week's Ledger might be expected of a school girl, but hardly of our friend Harry. As a spread-eagle Decoration day speech it is nauseous. Try again, but give your buncomb in homeopathic doses.

### Soldiers as Office-Holders.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER AS GRAPHICALLY RELATED BY HIMSELF.

Having observed lately that the Republican press almost unanimously condemn the administration of President Cleveland for removing from office those Republicans who served in the army or navy during the war, I would respectfully ask if this has usually been the course pursued by these organs, and if Presidents Grant, Hays, Garfield or Arthur were ever called to account or even criticized for doing exactly the same thing that President Cleveland is assailed for? I also learn that a self-constituted delegation of the G. A. R. has visited the President and Secretary Manning to urge the retention in office—no matter how offensive their partisanship—of men who held office for more than twenty years and who have come to look upon the office they hold as their personal property. Was any exertion ever made or even a single voice raised in behalf of a Democratic soldier when a change of administration came? No sir! It was taken as a matter of course.

Was Mayor Smith or Mayor Stokely ever urged or even asked to retain any one of the many Democratic soldiers that Mayor King or Fox had appointed to the police force? Or, was President Grant ever advised by the press or G. A. R. or anybody else to retain a soldier, no matter how good his war record may have been or how well qualified he was for the office he held, if he happened to vote the Democratic ticket? If such a proceeding did transpire I have no recollection of it. The writer was appointed to a position in the post office during the administration of President Johnson and remained there until the 15th of April, 1869, or just six weeks after the inauguration of President Grant, when I was discharged solely for being a Democrat.

I had served as a non-commissioned officer in the army and I was twice wounded in action. There were also employed in the office at least twenty others, gallant Union soldiers, most of them had been wounded in action, yet every man of them, in less than sixty days after General Grant became President, was discharged without cause, unless being a Democrat was cause and I know Democrats with

brilliant army records, who held positions in the Mint and Custom House, who were treated in the same manner. No Republican organs howled then about the removal of Union soldiers from office, nor did delegations or committees visit Washington in their interest, because if they did their efforts were certainly fruitless, for not a Democratic soldier has held a government position in this city since President Johnson's term expired.

J. F. L.  
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

### The Apportionment Vetoes.

From the Pittsburg Post we take the following editorial, touching on Governor Pattison's veto of the apportionment bills. It will be read with interest:

Governor Pattison's action upon the two Apportionment bills is just what those familiar with their gross partisanship, by which many thousands of Democrats were practically disfranchised and left without a voice in choosing their representatives in the Legislature and in Congress, expected it would be. Prompted by a stern sense of justice and right, and bound by oath to see that the Constitution is observed, he has refused to give either his approval. The vetoes show a thorough study of the whole subject and give evidence throughout that they were framed in a judicial and impartial spirit. He opens his veto of the Legislative and Senatorial bill by objecting to the time at which it should have been passed. That time he declares should be immediately after each United States decennial census." Allusion is then made to the failure to do so at the last session and therefore the Constitution for five years has been a dead letter. The Constitutional objection relative to "compact and contiguous territory" is next taken up and handled in almost every district, the Senatorial being first considered. "The precautions not taken," he says, "are not difficult of ascertainment, and their reasonableness needs no defense." The Fourth and Eighth Philadelphia districts do not contain the necessary population therefore the apportionment of that city is unconstitutional and unjust. He adds that in a number of instances counties are formed and given a Senator with less than a ratio of population, and the principal laid down in the Constitution is entirely lost sight of. He mentions a number of districts in which this is done, and then adds:

It would be an unnecessary and tiresome work to further analyze this bill and point out its violation of the Constitutional rule. The districts conforming to the law are largely in the minority. It may well be asked what purpose has induced the violation? It is sufficient explanation to say that in Philadelphia the result has been to create seven out of eight districts safely Republican in the political faith of their voters, and only one Democratic. Throughout the whole State it will be found that the net result of the violation of the law is invariably to the advantage of the Republicans and against the interest of Democratic constituencies. The complete result of all this inequality and violation of law is an apportionment with about two-thirds of the districts safely Republican. I would gladly, if possible, avoid this political reference, but the facts require it, and justice to the party which has distinguished me with the honor, makes it a pre-eminent duty, which requires no apology.

The Governor's objections to the Representative portion of the bill are no less forcible than the foregoing. Its total and flagrant disregard of the Constitution is pointed out, and the desire for partisan gain which overrides all else made evident. He shows that in a majority of the districts of the State no attempt is made to bring them up to the measure of the law; that in Republican counties districts are created which lack the number of voters prescribed by the Constitution, while Democratic counties are left without the number of repre-

sentatives to which they are entitled. In conclusion the Governor says:

The bill, as an entirety, presents so many clear violations of law and is so evidently unfair and unjust that I must decline to give it my approval. It is to be regretted it has been sent to me at so late a day. Nine months have elapsed, and ordinary diligence could have perfected it two months ago. In that case there would have been ample time to have passed a new bill obviating the defects pointed out. As it is, I indulge the hope that this most important sworn duty, a fair apportionment, may yet be enacted before final adjournment.

The Governor's veto of the Congressional Apportionment bill is based upon the same sound grounds as the one just reviewed. Particular stress is laid upon the laws requiring that the population of Congressional districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable, and compact and contiguous. Both these provisions are violated in the most open, flagrant and unjustifiable manner. The bill abounds in injustice and is built upon contemptuous illegality. Proceeding in an undeviating purpose of unfairness, it compels hundreds of thousands of voters to give unlawful power to others." Reference is then made to the relative ratio that should have been maintained, and figures are given to show how it has been wholly disregarded, fully fifteen districts falling below the requirements of the law. Concluding the Governor says:

It is impossible to give the most cursory investigation to the bill without seeing that its main, if not sole purpose, is to deprive the citizens of one political faith of their just numerical representation in the Federal Congress in order, unlawfully and unjustly, to increase the power and representation of their political opponents. Reluctant as the Executive is to introduce a political discussion into a paper of this nature, he yet feels that it is his duty to lay open to the eyes of the people the great wrong attempted by this bill against those citizens with whom he holds a common political faith. \* \* \* In the county of Philadelphia ingenuity and illegality seem to have been exhausted in the effort to do injustice to the Democratic citizens of that section. Six districts are given to that city, five of which are surely Republican and one overwhelmingly Democratic. This has been done by massing together into the Third district in a narrow strip along the Delaware, seven of the Democratic wards of that city, making a district of excessive Democratic majority and leaving the rest of the city free to be divided into five equally certain Republican districts. For what other purpose can such inequalities and distortions have been devised, except to give five Congressmen to the 100,000 Republicans of that city and but one Congressman to the 75,000 Democratic voters.

All Democrats and those Republicans who possess a spirit of fairness, and wish to see the Constitution and the laws enforced, will endorse the stand taken by Governor Pattison. It is well that we have a Chief Executive who has the moral courage to enter a stern protest against the shameless abuse of the people's rights embodied in these bills. It is doubtful whether they will be passed over their vetoes. But if they are, Governor Pattison and the Democratic members of the Legislature will find satisfaction in knowing that they done all they could to prevent its passage.

### Treasure Hidden in A Bureau.

A few days ago N. P. March, of Maddison, purchased an old bureau at an auction at South Orange, N. J. It had been stored in a barn for many years. The bureau was started at 10 cents and finally knocked down to Mr. March for 35 cents. Believing it to be worthless, he declined to take it home, but was twitted so about it that he finally removed it. In overturning the bureau he discovered a false bottom, and a close inspection revealed hidden treasure. He found a set of solid silver forks and knives, a number of articles of jewelry, an old fashioned gold watch and chain, and \$178.18 cents in silver and gold.—Philadelphia Record.

A REPORT from London says there is a growing belief that troubles are brewing for Germany and England, respecting Zanzibar. The complications have been caused by the excessive zeal of agents of the German American Company, who are said to have encroached upon Zanzibar territory in their anxiety to secure available trading posts, and by this means to have diverted large quantities of ivory, gum copal, India rubber, &c., which formerly came from the interior to Zanzibar and Pemba, causing great loss and annoyance to the native and Arab traders, through whose hands the traffic formerly passed. The latter appealed to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who addressed a protest on the subject to Germany, England and other European powers.

The encroachments continued, however, and the Sultan made reprisals by sending three hundred of his troops under General Matthews to seize the company's chief trading post. The capture was peacefully effected, but the company sent an urgent demand upon the German Government for a force to compel the restoration of the property, which it claims to own under valid treaties with various native chiefs. This has resulted in an order for a German squadron under command of Admiral Knorr to proceed to the Zanzibar coast and investigate the subject.

The Sultan is uneasy over this naval demonstration which is to be made upon his coast, and has warned England that he may possibly be compelled at any moment to demand the fulfillment of the treaty obligations assumed by Great Britain when she assumed a protectorate over Zanzibar.

### Curtin as Minister.

A correspondent of the Renovo News writes as follows:

"The New York World, which is today one of the most popular papers in the United States, uses several columns in telling of Hon. A. G. Curtin's experience as minister to Russia, yesterday. As Andy has thousands of friends who love to hear most anything good about him, we republish the following from the World: 'When minister Curtin came to leave Russia and called upon the Czar to bid him farewell the Emperor expressed great regret. He asked him if he would not consent to remain longer.' Mr. Curtin replied that health would not permit and that his personal interests demanded his return. The Emperor in his anxiety to have him stay offered him the use of one his palaces in Lavidia, in the southern part of Russia, during the winter, so that he could escape the severe season in St. Petersburg. Mr. Curtin insisted upon going, however. When the Emperor saw that his decision was not to be changed, he said 'I desire to give you a testimonial of friendship.' The minister replied that under the laws of this country he could receive nothing. The Emperor then said, 'I have a portrait of myself painted by Bonnat. I had intended it for the Empress. But I want to give it to you to be the property of yourself and your family.' 'If you give it to me in my official capacity,' said Mr. Curtin, 'it will have to go the state department.' The Emperor said 'I do not intend it for any department. Give me your home address and I will send it to you after you have retired from official life.' Some month after, Mr. Curtin received notice from the commanding officer of a Russian war vessel at the port of New York that he had a package for him. The picture was brought from New York to Philadelphia and exhibited at Earl's, where it attracted a great deal of attention. One day Simon Cameron, Curtin's most vigorous enemy came into the Gallery. He looked at the picture a moment, then said: 'Does old Curtin say that the Emperor gave him that picture?' 'Yes,' said Earle. 'Well, I'll bet,' he said 'that he either stole it, or had a poor copy so as to use it here at home for political effect.' After this pleasant remark of Cameron's, the autograph letter of the Emperor Alexander conveying the portrait to Mr. Curtin as a mark of his esteem and friendship was exhibited along side of the picture. It is one of the best of the celebrated painter's pictures and in itself is an object of great mercantile value.

### Notes.

Renovo has a building boom and carpenters are scarce.

It is said Dauphin county farmers are plowing up myriads of locusts.

After July 1st, postage rates will be reduced to two cents per ounce.

The Dunkard meeting at Mexico, Pa., last week, was quite largely attended.

The amount of the bond required to be given by collector E. A. Bigler is \$100,000.

Twenty barrels of corn have been stolen from one man, near Chambersburg, recently.

Sunday, June 14, has been fixed for Children's Day in Methodist churches all over the country.

J. E. Echholtz, editor of the Sunbury Democrat, has been appointed post-master at the above place.

West Chester, Pa., is booming, not a good mechanic in that place, says the Record, being out of employment.

On July 7th, 8th, and 9th, next, the State Teacher's Association will hold its 31st annual session in Harrisburg.

Let dynamite alone. Thos. Kiofek, of Saxton, was blown to pieces while experimenting with the deadly stuff, on Thursday.

Forest county will be rather dry during the next twelve months, as all the applications for licenses have been refused by the Court.

In a skating race at Chambersburg, last week, in 24 hours, Wm. Bleckley skated 167 1/2 miles; averaging a trifle less than 7 miles per hour.

Oleomargarine dare not now be manufactured, lawfully, as the Governor has signed the bill making it a criminal offense to sell or make the same.

There are still some fools alive. Benj Burt, of New Brunswick, contemplates following Odium's example and will jump from the Brooklyn bridge shortly.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has entered the warfare in rates, and sell tickets from New York to Chicago for \$15.00, and from Philadelphia to Chicago for \$13.75.

Another sharp swindler about, endeavoring to get signatures for machinery, which he professes to sell. He gets your note and you are struck for the amount.

Shippensburg is troubled with fire-bugs. An \$8,000 fire occurred there last week, and a short time previous, a number of stables and other buildings were burned.

A plowing mill, saw mill, large flouring mill and engine house were destroyed by fire at Meersburg, Pa., on Tuesday of last week. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$2,000.

The coal operators in the Monongahela district, fearing an over production and consequent lowering of prices, have concluded to suspend operation from June to August.

The four-story brown-stone residence of General Grant, which was presented to him by a committee of Philadelphia citizens, after the close of the civil war, was sold at auction on Tuesday of last week.

A call has been issued for the reunion and encampment of the representative organizations of the soldiers of the United States in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from June 28th to July 6th. Competition drills for handsome prizes will be one of the features.

As shown by the recent report the total membership of the I. O. O. F., in this state is 81,317. The total expenditures during the year for relief of members and widowed families, etc. were \$4,448,000. An increase in the amount of assets during the year of \$85,068.03 was made.

Gov. Pattison has been sustained by the Supreme Court in the mandamus proceedings instituted by Judge Reeder of Northampton county, the court holding that under the new constitution Judge oldest in commission, is President Judge, and that the voters cannot change this arrangement.

Daniel Cleaver, who shot and killed Wm. Martin, near Leesburg, about three weeks ago, whom he suspected of improper intimacy with his wife, gave himself up to the authorities at Carlisle, one day last week. Cleaver has the sympathy of the community in which the deed was committed.

Another cashier gone wrong. J. N. Day, who handles the money for Martin & Runyon, a stock exchange firm of New York, has confessed the theft of several thousand, but a member of the firm says it will reach \$50,000. He was in the employ of the firm for 21 years, but we guess his Day has about gone.