# The Centre Democrai.

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Democratic County Committee, 1892.

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### Editorial.

### SMASHING A BAD RULE.

Clearfield Democrats Insist Upon Fair Representatives.

The coming campaign will develop a spirited fight among the Congressional aspirants in this, the Twenty-eighth fined its relations to the Union, or its at-Congressional district. Each county will likely have a candidate. The five and any utterance from a State of such counties, with the exception of Forest, are largely Democratic, the following being the total Democratic vote of each every State of the Union, North and to Lincoln by Curtin on the evening of with a positive refusal. John Sherman, groom the best and most respectable at the last election : Centre, 5249 ; Clearfield, 6443; Clarion, 3968; Elk, 2140;

When this district was formed the Democrats of Centre and Clearfield were anxious to adopt some rule whereby the counties furnishing the votes would have the representation. The smaller counties objected to such a plan and threatened trouble if each county did not have the same power as any other county. James Kerr, of Clearfield county, then induced Clearfield and Centre to yield. At every recurring treason, and there were no precedents Congressional election there has been a in our history to guide him in forecasting bitter fight over this matter of county | the action of the most important State representation.

Now Centre and Clearfield propose to had heretofore. Clearfield claims that delivered it, he summoned to his council with 6445 Democrats she should have more influence in the paming of the next Congressman than Forest county with only 757 Democrats. The County Committee of Clearfield has adopted resolutions favoring the plan of representation based upon the Democratic vote, or one delegate for every 500 voters. Such a plan would give Clearfield 13 and Centre 10 delegates, and Forest only one. As Centre and Clearfield alone can elect a Democratic Congressman they will insist upon the above

Some few did not like the last issue of the CENTRE DEMOCRAT, especially Jim Fiedler and Bob Cook.

plications. It was a disappointment to the prohibitionists of that section.

York Sun says that the word "Sheeny," mination of a Hebrew word the free advancement. translation of which is 'quick in action.' Among our race the term—that is the known as one of the most eloquent stump his appreciation of the necessities of our into fifteen regiments as a State corps, whole expression-is regarded as a compliment rather than a reproach." Those who realize what the Jews have accom- in 1860, he was in the forefront of every plished in the world will be able to see political contest, and was greeted with ments of infantry and one of cavalry to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, whose the point of this at once, and turn the boundless enthusiasm by his political tables on the race detractors. It may be followers wherever he appeared. When in addition to the quota furnished by field of the Army of the Potomac. remembered that the word "Yankee" the great battle of 1860 was to be fought Pennsylvania under the President's call These troops were organized not only was applied originally to Americans Pennsylvania was accepted by all as a of April 15, 1861, summoning 75,000 three without the aid of the national governwith a feeling of contempt, but that, doubtful State, and as her vote in Oc- months' men to the field. This call of ment, but in defiance of its refusal to by our national achievements and our tober would be the unerring finger Curtin was made without the authority accept them and of its positive declaradetermination "to live up to the possi- board of national victory or defeat in of the general government and entirely tions that they could not and would not bilities of the name," we have made it November, it became not only a State without the knowledge of the President be needed. It was a most heroic policy cailed a Yankee.

# LINCOLN AND CURTIN.

CHAS. R. KURTZ. - - EDITOR THE WAR GOVERNOR'S NO-BLE RECORD.

> Col. A. K. M'Clure contributes an Interesting Article Upon the Relations of these two Prominent Statesmen-They were Al ways in Accord.

(From the Philad. Sunday Times, March 5th. To be concluded in our next issue.)

Andrew G. Curtin has written the

most brilliant chapters in the annals of the history of our great civil conflict by his official records as Governor of Pennsylvania. I am not unmindful, in paying this high tribute to the great War Governor of the Union, that there are many Perinsylvania names which have become memorable for their heroism in the struggle for the preservation of our free institutions. Nor am I unmindful that Pennsylvania has within her bord\_ ers the great battle-field of the war, and that the names of such Pennsylvania heroes as Meade, Reynolds and Hancock are inseparably linked with the decisive victory that gave assured safety and unsullied freedom to the Union. While Pennsylvania heroism was making itself immortal on every battle-field of the war, the civil administration of the State was more intimately involed with every issue growing out of the war than that of any other State of the Republic. Pennsylvania was second only to New York in population and physical power, and first of all the : States in the importance of her position and in moulding the policy of the States and their relations to the parent government. Bordered by slave commonwealths from her Eastern to her Western lines, and more exposed than any of the other loyal States of the Union to the perils of war, her people were conservative to the utmost limits of positive loyalty to the Union. In January, 1861, when Curtin was inaugurated as Governor, not a single Northern State had officially detitude as to the threatened civil war.

Few of the present day can have any just appreciation of the exceptional delicacy and grave responsibility of the position of the new government of Pennsylvania. An ill-advised utterance from him might have wantonly inflamed the war spirit of the South or chilled the loyal devotion of the North. He was called upon to define, in advance of all the other States, the position of the North when confronted by armed of the North. His inaugural address was prepared entirely by himse if before make another strong effort to get a he came to the State capital to assume fairer representation than they have his most responsible trust. Before he a number of the most intelligent and considerate men of both parties in the State, but after careful and dispassionate reflection upon every sentence of the document, it was not substantially changed in any particular, and the highest tribute that history could pay to his statesmanship is in the fact that the position of his great State, and its relations with the general government as defined in that address, were accepted by every loyal State and vindicated alike by the loyal judgment of the nation and by the arbitrament of the sword.

Curtin stood single among the public men of Pennsylvania in 1860 as a popular | ciated the magnitude of the war when leader. His strength was with the peo- it first began, are General Sherman and ple rather than in political invention. Governor Curtin. Sherman was judged JUDGE M'Clure granted ten licenses He had made himself conspicuously in Mifflin county out of the fourteen ap- known to his great State by his services in Kentucky because he told the govas Secretary of the Commonwealth, when that officer was charged with the initude of the rebellion in the Southwest control of the school system. It was he A Hebrew in a letter to the New who first organized a distinct department to extend and elevate our schools, to appreciate Sherman's military intelli- ready voluntered, and were practically which is applied so often to the Jews in and he succeeded in greatly liberalizing gence. He was finally permitted to go in charge of the state for organization. a slurring way, really means "bright- our educational system, and starting it to the front in command of a division. ness," and, as he says, "is only the ter- on the high way to its present matchless and in his first battle he proved himself ture met on the 30th of April he sent an

speakers of the state, and from that imperiled government by issuing his but to be subject to the call of the Uni time until his nomination for Governor an honor instead of a reproach to be but a national necessity for the Repub, or Secretary of War. Pennsylvania and on the part of Curtin. It involved a

tions arising from General Cameron beto Curtin. But despite the peculiar power of Cameron as an organizer and an earnestly united delegation in his vention and would carry it in the front | tained. of the battle from Lake Erie to the Delaware, and he grandly fulfilled his promise. He was one of the most magnetic popular speakers Pennsylvania has ever known, combining matchless witkeen invective and persuasive argument with singular felicity, and his towering and symmetrical form and his genial face and manner made him the most He was aggressive from the day he enmagnificent victory that declared him Governor by a majority of over 32,000.

tional capital. The appointment of Cameron to the Lincoln Cabinet was rewould have made very strained relanot both been singularly generous in all their impulses and actions. Notwithstanding the frequent irritating complications which arose between the Secretary of War and the Governor in the organization of troops in the early part of the war, there never was a shadow upon the relations of these two men. Curtin was profoundly loyal and an enthusiast in everything pertaining to the war. He was proud of his great State, and especially of the hundreds of thousands of heroes she sent to the field, and so tireless in his great work that he always commanded the sincerest affection and confidence of the President. Although often disappointed in the political action of the national admidistration and at of political honors unworthily conferred. or withheld from those he deemed most worthy of them, he never for a moment lost sight of his paramount duty to give unfaltering support to the government in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

The two men of the country who are distinctly upon record as having apprea lunatic and relieved of his command a lunatic and relieved of his command in Kentucky because he told the government the exact truth as to the magnitude of the rebellion in the Southwest and the forces necessary to overthrow it. In a little time the country began to appreciate Sherman's military intelligence. He was finally permitted to go to the front in command of a division, and in his first battle he proved himself to be one of the most skilful and courageous of our Generals. Curtin proved ageous of our Generals. Curtin proved in Meet the great issue of civil war. He revoked his proclamation for additional regiments called for by General Patterson's General Patterson's requisition, but much more than one-half the number called for had already voluntered, and were practically in charge of the state for organization. When the special session of the Legislature met on the 30th of April he sent an earnest message calling for the organization of the volunteers then in camp of the volunteers then in the volunteers that the court of County, on Monday, the 25th day of April A. As early as 1844 he had made himself ageous of our Generals. Curtin proved zation of the volunteers then in camp proclamation on the 25th of April, 1861, ted States in any emergency. It was calling for twenty-five additional regi- this brave action of Curtin that gave us serve for three years or during the war, heroism crimsoned nearly every battlelicans to nominate their most available | the whole loyal North had been cut off loan of \$3,000,000, when the credit of

candidate to lead in that pivotal contest. from all communication with the na- the State was severely strained, and The republican people, almost as with tional capital for several days by treason- every partisan or factional foe was inone voice, demanded the nomination of able rioters in Baltimore, who burned spired to opposition by the known fact Curtin, and there would have been no the railroad bridges and prevented all that the national government declared other name presented to the Convention | railroad or even telegraphic communica- additional troops to be entirely unnecbut for the peculiar political complications with Washington. In this grave emergency, although Pennsylvania had had faith in Curtin; had faith in his in- LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOUSE. ing a candidate for President before the furnished every man called for by the tegrity, his patriotism and his judgment same Convention, and bitterly hostile government, and had offered many more of the nation's peril, and the bill creatthan the quota, after the most careful ing a loan and organizing fifteen registudy of the situation with Gen. Robert | ments of the Reserve Corps was passed manager of political conventions, he was Patterson and Colonel Fitz John Porter, by an overwhelming majority in both finally compelled to assent to Curtin's then serving as Assistant Adjutant Gen-branches of the Legislature. He had nomination without being able to obtain eral, and a number of civilians who were heartily sustaining Curtin in his favor for President. When Curtin was arduous labors, it was decided to assume called before the Convention to accept the responsibility of calling out twenty- Among those I recall who sat in his the leadership conferred upon him, he six additional regiments for service unenthused that body, as well as his party | der the general government, because it friends throughout the State, by declar- was believed by all that they would be ing that he accepted the flag of the Con- needed as speedily as they could be ob-

Pennsylvania was in pursuance of the

and civil authorities then at Harrisburg, and it was not doubted that the govern- Governor, and shared his vindication at ment would gratefully accept them. The response to Curtin's proclamation for volunteers was unexampled, and in effective of all our men on the hustings. the few days during which Harrisburg was without communication with tered the battle until it closed with his Washington, thousands of patriotic men were crowding the trains from every part of the State for Harrisburg to enter the military service. To the Many circumstances combined to utter surprise of the Governor and the bring Lincoln and Curtin into the closest commander of the department the first office so as not miss any more license official and personal relations from Lin- communication received from Washingcoln's nomination until his death. As ton, after notice of this requisition for phone. In the fear of being prosecuted I have shown in a previous chapter the additional troops had been forwarded, for libel, we will comment no further. nomination of Lincoln was made possi- was a blunt refusal to receive any of the ble by two men-Henry S. Lane, of In- regiments under the new call: and to diana, and Curtin, of Pennsylvania. emphasize the attitude of the govern-Both would have been defeated had ment and its appreciation of the magni-Seward been nominated, and Curtin's tude of the war, Secretary Cameron first great struggle to give himself even stated in a dispatch to the Governor, a winning chance in Pennsylvania was not only that the troops could not be rehis effort to defeat the nomination of ceived, but "that it was more important Seward at Chicago. After that had to reduce than enlarge the number." been accomplished he united with Lane | Earnest appeals were made to the Presito nominate Lincoln. They never met | dent and the War Department from the until Curtin received Lincoln on his Governor and General Patterson to have pre-eminent physical and political power | way to Washington on the 22d of Febru- these troops, or at least part of them, accould not but make its impression on ary, 1861, and it was at the dinner given speed, but every such appeal was met imagination to make the bride and ary, 1861, and it was at the dinner given to Lincoln by Curtin on the evening of that day that Lincoln's route was changed and he suddenly started on his volunteer Aid on General Patterson's changed and he suddenly started on his volunteer Aid on General Patterson's to be asked for a few "sample copies" of and his question was received with apmemorable midnight journey to the na- staff, and he fully agreed with the au- his paper to be sent to thorities at Harrisburg that it was of the utmost importance to the governgarded by Curtin as unfortunate and ment that the additional Pennsylvania troops be accepted. In view of his imtions between Lincoln and Curtin had portant political position and presumed influence with the President and Secretary of War, he was hurried to Washington as soon as communications were opened to make a personal appeal for the acceptance of the troops. On the 30th of May, five days after the requisition had been made, he wrote General Patterson from Washington, stating that he had entirely failed to persuade the government to accept any part of these new regiments. It was not within the power of the government to depose Governor Curtin and order him to some military barracks as a lunatic, but it could rebuke him for proposing to furnish a large number of additional troops, when, as subsequent events proved, the government had the most pressing need times keenly grieved personally because for them. Fortunately for the government and for the complete vindication of the broad sagacity and heroic fidelity of Curtin, he resolved to peform his duty to his State and nation, regardless of the Washington authorities.

After a bitter contest, in which some prominent republicans opposed the Governor's recommendations, a bill had been passed by the Legislature some weeks before, appropriating half a million of dollars to provide for the defense of the State, and he had issued his call for an extraordinary session of the Legislature as early as the 20th of April, to meet the great issue of civil war. He

essary. The Legislature and the people around him a number of leading men of both parties who cheerfully gave their time and ceaseless labor to assist him. councils by day and night to strengthen his hands by voluntary service on his staff, were such men as the late Thomas A. Scott, John A. Wright, R. Biddle Roberts, Reuben C. Hale, and John B. Parker, and Craig Biddle and Joseph E. The requisition for troops made by Potts, who yet survive. These men, as well as the military officers on duty in unanimous judgment of the military Pennsylvania with General Patterson, all heartily concurred in the policy of an early day.

#### [TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.] WILL TAKE TURNS.

Since the last issue of the Weekly Gazette, Prothonotary Schaeffer has been very much disturbed. In order to keep the good will of Fiedler and his paper, the Prothonotary and the Deputy have protested against the speaker looking at decided to take turns in sleeping in that applications from Philipsburg by tele-

## What the Editor Gets.

When a child is born into the world the physician is present and gets about \$10 for officiating at the important event. The editor beralds the advent of the stranger and gets a cursing for making a mistake as to the sex or date of arrival. After while the child becomes a man. The minister is called on to perform the marriage ceremony and walks off with ten dollars in his pocket for his trouble. The editor is again called upon and chronicles this event by drawing on his friend.

In time the once baby, once happy groom, but now a man well advanced in years, is brought down by death. Again' the physician is called and makes his bill; the undertaker is present and offi. rules for the consideration of the silver ciates at the funeral, and in time wants \$100 for performing the last sad rites, while the editor is expected to complete the drama by holding up the deceased as a model gentleman, and who at present is flying up the golden stairs. The probabilities are at the same time that the baby, the groom and the dead man had been so infernal stingy that he had stinted his wife and children and never contributed one cent to the support of his local paper.

What does the editor get? He gets is no better.' abused on all sides for mistakes that are not his fault.

From the rumors flying about the streets last Thursday, after the CENTRE DEMOCRAT made its appearance, nearly everybody imagined that the terribly bad editor of this paper had been arrested for libeling(?) our modest post master, and the highly esteemed ex-Sheriff, of Howard. From last accounts we are still located at the same old stand, printing the same paper, at the same small sum of \$1 per year when paid in advance, and delighting the intelligent readers of Centre county who are always anxious to peruse its columns. We have not been arrested-not just

A PPLICATION FOR CHARTER.-Notice is

## Taken for a Crank

A semi-fiendish delight often seems to possess people of strong nerves in speering at those with weak ones. The irritability of the nervous hypochondriac is ridiculed as natural ill temper. The very genuine and distressing symptoms from which he suffers are made light of 'He' or "she is a crank !" is the cheerful sort of sympathy with which the nervous invaild meets from the unfeeling and the thoughtless. At the same time no complaint is more defined and real, none has a more easily explainable origin when it is chronic. Imperiect digestion and assimilation are always accompanied by nervous debility and anxiety. Build up the powers of assimilation and digestion with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and nervous spmptoms, sick headaches and a generally feeble condition of the system are remedied. Remember that fearful ravages are produced by la grippe among weakly, nervous people. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cures it, and prevents with weak ones. The irritability of the nervous

# FREE SILVER

Preliminary Skirmish in the Great Congressional Battle.

Speaker Crisp's Ruling Causes Some Very Severe Criticism-An Attempt to Postpone Discussion Until December Next Defeated by an Overwhelming Majority.

Washington, March 8.—The silver fight began in the house before the reading of the journal, which is the first thing in order under the rules. Before the reading of the journal Mr. Catchings reported the resolution from the committee on rules fixing a day for the consideration of the Bland bill. Mr. Tracey demanded the reading of the journal. The speaker having ruled that the demand was not in order, Mr. Tracey

appealed from the decision of the chair. Then followed a scene equal to some of those common during the last congress. Mr. Tracey made a protest against the speaker's ruling, arguing that there was no right in the chair to recognize any member to make a motion until the journal had been read. Mr. Fitch (N. Y.) made a similar protest, as did also Mr. Cockran briefly. A sharp tilt occurred between the speaker and Mr. Tracey on the subject of the latter's right to hold the floor, which resembled very closely some of the controversies between the Democrats and Mr. Reed.

The debate bristled with personalities, and both the speaker and Mr. Tracey lost their equanimity. Mr. him in accertain peculiar way, and was sharply called to order. During this scene there was the greatest confusion in the house, and the speaker was loudly applauded. The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 194 to 53. The Republicans generally voted with the speaker.

Mr. Bland criticized the anti-silver men for their course in filibustering, accused Mr. Cockran and Mr. Andrew of violation of agreement, stating that they had agreed that if the consideration of the resolution were postponed the would have their forces here and und attempt to obstruct. Both Mr. Coc ran and Mr. Andrew claimed that Mr. Bland was mistaken, and that gentleman, backed by Mr. Pierce, insisted that the agreement had been made

A number of gentlemen injected them-selves into the debate at about the same time, and many side remarks were heard indicating a feeling of considerable hos-

Mr. Tracey subsequently made an effort to postpone consideration of the bill until Monday, Dec. 12, but this was defeated by an overwhelming majority. the vote being: Yeas, 70; nays, 202 On a final vote upon the passage of the resolution reported by the committee on

BLAINE'S CONDITION CRITICAL. His Family and Friends Much Alarmed and Apprehensive.

bill Tuesday, March 22, the resolution

was adopted-189 to 85.

WASHINGTON, March 9. - Secretary Blaine is in an extremely critical condi tion. It is impossible for his friends to longer conceal this fact. His physician, Dr. Hyatt, puts the best possible con-struction on his case when he says: "There is no change but I hope for a change tomorrow." The servants at the house reply to all inquiries: "Mr. Blaine

There is no doubt that his vitality is at a low ebb, and that in his enfeebled condition the anxiety attending the Nevins controversy has had a depressing effect upon him.

His family is greatly alarmed, and those who know his true condition are apprehensive that there may be a collapse at any time. At 11 o'clock last night Dr. Hyatt was summoned to the Blaine residence, and a few minutes later he told a reporter that he would remain there all night.

Six Killed by a Hurricane.

Lisbon, March 8.—A hurricane which passed over the Portuguese coast did much damage to property and to the harbor works here. A number of houses were unroofed. Six persons who were passing along the streets were struck by flying wreckage and killed. A number of others were more or less seriously injured by the falling bricks, tiles, etc. The river Tagus, which in some places has already overflowed its banks, continues to rise rapidly and threatens con-

Terrific Explosion in Ohio. FINDLAY, O., March 9.—The nitro-glycerine magazine of the High Explosive company, located two miles west or this city, exploded yesterday and caus a shock all over northwestern Ohio as if from an earthquake. Several farm houses were badly damaged, and thou-sands of panes of window glass in Findlay broken, but no lives were lost. A fire in the building caused the explosion. The loss has not yet been learned.

Pennsylvania's Adjutant General. HARRISBURG, March 9. - Governor Pat-HARRISBURG, March 9.—Governor Pat-tison has appointed Colonel Walter W. Greenland, of Clarion, as adjutant gen-eral, to succeed the late William Mc-Clelland, and O. E. McClelland, super-intendent of the middle division, Penn-sylvania railroad, as quartermaster gen-eral on the governor's staff, to fill the vacancy created by the appointment Colonel Greenland, Colonel Greenland is 45 years of age.

-Ed. Brown, Jr., bas made big reductions in farmt remorder to make room for spring goods.