SPEECH

Of Hon, E. L. Davis, Delivered in the House of Representatives at Harrisbuargh, Oct. 24, '83, on the subject of Apportionment.

MR. SPEAKER-I have not heretofore troubled the House with any remarks. Notwithstanding that and knowing the fact that I had but a rew moments in which to say what I desired to say, this confusion has been gotten up by the other side for the sole purpose of preventing me, and I regret to say that the Chair aided the attempt. Mr. Speaker, the question of apportionment which has engrossed the attention of this House for the past five months has been discussed and rediscussed until it is quite worn threadbare, and the "end is not yet." On the seventh day of June the Legislature met in extraordinary session, by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated June 6th, 1883. On the following day the Governor, feeling the great responsibility resting upon him and upon the party of which he is the recognized head, again implored the legislators to de their constitutional duty speedily, and then hie to their several homes-a strong intimation to the friends of the administration in both houses to help him over the dangerous shoals of the political whirlpool in which he bad placed himself and his party. How well you have done this, five months of ceaseless grasping after unfair political advantage has become historical. Legislative and Congressional apportionment bills have been repeatedly passed by a Democratic House and sent the Senate for concurrence, which have as often been refused. A Republican Senate has passed similar bills in which the House has failed to concur. Conference committee after conference committee has been appointed by both houses to adjust the differences, but have as often failed. The Scuate having offered fair and equitable apportionment measures and having conceded all that it was possible to concede, deemed farther parleying unnecessary, and resolved to received no further conference committees from the House, but passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn, which was defeated by the Democrats of the House, as likewise some half dozen similar ones since that time. The gentleman from Luckawanna [MR. AMERMAN], the damagogue of the admistration in the House-the pedagogue, I mean-has regularly and persistently on every Monday evening offered the sterotyped resolution for a committee of conference, which has been as regularly and persistently debated by its putaive father. In the interim a new apportionment bill is offered, discussed ter week for want of a quorum. Fin. swamped by the larger Democratic on the State, the true facts now at issue now the constitution of ab. sent Democrats is obtained to pass it. it is sent to the Senate to be buried in oblivion with other resolutions of conference. What does all this mean? There is not a Democrat in this House but who knows that since the ultimatum of the Senate, about three months ago, that it is perfectly lost time to make long-winded speeches on resolutions and bills that will never receive any consideration from the co-ordinate branch of this Legislature-not only a loss of time, but an almost criminal waste of the people's money. Again I ask, what does all this mean? For more than three months the Senate has almost weekly urged this body to "go home" and submit the question at | can majorities and counties, which issue, of the fairness of these bills, to does not speak well for the boasted the people of this Commonwealth, and honesty and fairness of the Democratic party now in accidenthus save them the enormous expense ic members of this House. Much tal majority in this House can only entailed upon them by reason of this more might be said on this subject, be justified by sophistry which dissiextraordinary session. Why did you but enough has been given that all not go? Did you think for a moment who take the pairs to read may see that the ultimatum Senators would how only the lion's share will satisfy Jesuitical doctrine "that the end jusyield? At different times thirteen out them. Now, Mr. Speaker, on the tiffes the means" it daily squanders of the twenty Democratic Senators question of Congressional apportionhave voted with the Republicans to ment, I submit an extract from the in a futile attempt to gerrymander adjourn, beleiving that further attempt to legislate on the question of apportionment was utterly futile, and that this legislative farce should cease. But this House would have none of it. Can it be that the high-toned and gentlemanly Democrats of this House have any mercenary motives in voting | the districts shall be 'composed of conto prolong this session? Or is it that they find this extra session a huge pollitical blunder, a mill-stone, as it were inhabitants.' The ratio of population fligate expenditures and waste of the hanged about their necks, which means for a member of Congress is 152,956. ruin and defeat to their party; and The population of the State is as folout of chagrin and righteous indigna- lows: tion against their inexperienced and domineering leaders aim to bury themselves in the rains, like one of old, by prolonging this political circus-with the gentleman from Lackawanna for

the bone of contention between the two and it is exactly the division which houses. The disputed territory con- the Republican bill makes and which tains twenty-two counties—twelve the Democrats have refused to accept.

Republican and ten Democratic. "The joint conference committee on

population and majority of each, is as

	REPUBLICAN COUNTIES:)			
	County.	Pop. 49,853	Maj 41	
	Perry	27,520	13	
	Blair Huntington	52,751 33,956	$\frac{1,98}{74}$	
	McKean	42,566 5,159	62	
1	Warren	27,981	1,08	
	Forest	4,385 33,146	1,65	
	Jefferson	27,935 47,638	73	
	Indiana	40,4585	U.S. 257	
i	12 Rep. Counties	393,250	0,097	
١	Decree de constitu			

Democratic counties in disputed territory, to wit:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.			
County. Clinton Contre Adams Cumberland Elk Clarion Bedford Fulton Clearfield	Pop. 26,278	996 615 1,031 814 1,500 85 399	
Cambria	46,824	593	

.331,132......8,689

10 Dem. County ..

The twelve Republican counties have 62,118 more of a population than the Democratic counties, and the Republican excess of majority over ten Democratic counties is 408. Now, what do these fair, honest and compromising Democrats propose to do? They gerrymander this Republican territory into seven Democratic districts, and give the Republicans only three. The Republican bill divides the districts fairly and equitably, giv-ing the Republicans six districts and the Democrats four; and the reason for this is evident. If the populations of the twelve Republican counties and the ten Democratic ones were equal it would then be just to give five districts to each; but as the twelve Republican counties have an excess in population over the ten Democratic ones of 62,118 about a Senatorial ratio-this entitles the Republicans to one more Senatorial district, which leaves the Democrats but four, to which they are entitled. Can any injustice be found in this?

By investigation, you will find that of the twenty-two disputed counties, the larger number (twelve) are Republican, with greater population and majority. Let us see what counties compose the Democratic districts, and their numbers, as given by the Democratic bill. Democratic districts:

No. 29. Clinton and Centre. 31. Franklin and Adams. 32. Perry and Cumberland. 34. Elk, McKean and Cameron.

36. Bedford and Fulton. 38. Jefferson and Clearfield. Republican districts, as given by Democratic bills:

35. Warren Forest and Clarion,

No. 33. Blair and Huntingdon. 37. Somerset and Cambria. 39. Armstrong and Indiana.

In order to obtain the above result

Franklin, Rep., by Adams, Dem. Prrry, Rep., by Cumberland, Dem. McKean and Cameron, Rep., by Elk, Dem. Warren and Forest, Rep., by Clar-

ion, Dem. Jefferson, Rep., by Clearffield, Dem Being seven out of twelve Republi-

can counties. Also putting Blair, Rep., with 1080 majority with Huntingto, Rep., with 748 majority; Armstrong, Rep., with 730 majority with Indiana, Rep., with 2,498 majority; leaving Somerset, Rep., to go with Cambria, Dem.

A well conceived and cunningly de vised plan for crushing out Republi-Philadelphia "Press," which gives my the State, crush out majorities, conviews on this subject in a compact and concise form :

"CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT-The fundamental principal of Congressional apportionment, as laid down in the act of Congress, is that ple of this State has uniformly contignous territory and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of snd now arraign this party for its pro-36 Republican counties.

31 Democratic counties...... 1,470,545

Total Population 4,282,786 "If the population of the Republi- of the Legislature for the sole purpose can counties be divided by the Con- of gerrymandering a sufficient numring master, and by the way, "as mild gressional ratio, it shows that they are ber of districts to elect a United States a mannered man as ever cut a throat entitled to eighteen members of Con-or scuttled a ship." Mr. Speaker, let gress with a surplus of 59,033. If the people. I further arraign it before is for a moment examine the two Sen- population of the Democratic counties the voters of the Commonwealth for storial bills which have been used for be divided in the same way by the refusing to accept a fair and just apcomparison in remarks made on this Congressional ratio, it shows that they portionment, when the same has been branch of the apportionment question. are entitled to nine members with a presented to them for adoption, and These two bills-in fact all the bills surplus of 93,949. As the Democratic upon this arraignment and the facts smanating from either House-agree surplus is larger than the Republican now and often before presented, the a giving to the Republicans twenty- surplus, the Democrats are entitled to Republicans of this Legislature apposed of. This leaves ten districts - be strictly and mathematically just, of the people's money. The reckless

The Republican counties, with their | Congressional apportionment adopted the following resolutions as stating the correct principle upon which the division should be made :

"Resolved. That in the apportionment of Congressional districts the average majority of the districts of one party should be as nearly equal to the average majority of those of the other party as practicable." This resolution and report were adopted and signed by all the members of the committee, Democratic as well as Republican, The signers were Senators Geo. W McCracken and John E. Reyburn, and Representative W. Wayne, Republicans, and by Senator S. P. Wolverton Representatives Thomas McReynolds and R. J. Nicholson, Democrats.

"Now, let us apply these tests to the Republican and the Democratic bills. The McCracken bill is the one which the Republican Senate has passed and which is presented as the Republican ultimatum. Its arrangement of districts shows the following results:

"THE MCCBACKEN (REP) BILL. Population of 18 Republican dis-

tricts
Ratio for members of Congress.
Average population of Rep., dis-Population of 10 Democratic dis-A verage population of Dem. dis-152,144 Republican majority in 18 dis-83,157 4,618 45,272

per district 4,527
"Note the almost exact mathematical equality. The average population of the Republican districts varies only fifty-seven from the Democratic, and average majorities vary only ninetytwo. It would be impossible to make any other division which would be so nearly equal and the McCracken Republican bill thus meets the full requirements, both of the law of Congress and of joint conference commit-

"Now, take the Nickelson bill as a specimen of the Democratic measure ed will. and apply the same tests. That bill divides the State into fifteen Republican and thirteen Democratic districts, which the Democrats claim to be fair :

"THE NICHOLSON(DEM.) BILL Population of 15 Rep. districts, 2,227,080 Average population per district, Population in 13 Democratic dis-Average Democratic majority...

It will be seen that in this Democratic bill the average population of the Republican and Democratic districts varies 5,111, and the majorities vary 1,485. The bill is so arranged as to bury up Republican majorities to the extent of 22,265, and instead of preserving equality it violates both the law of Congress and the rule of the joint conference committee.'

In the foregoing remarks I have of the Democratic gerrymander, the endeavored fairly and dispassionately following Republicon counties are to lay before the House and the peotionment divested of all extraneous matters. It affords the voters an apportunity of judging of the real merits of the controversy which has been going on in these balls for the past four months. On the one hand it presents the

Democratic majority of this Honse backed by all the power of a pseudo reform Democratic administration daily cracking its whip over the heads of honorable gentlemen upon this floor to keep them in subjection while demanding an apportionment unfair in numbers and unjust in its details, to the prejudice of the people of the Commonwealth, and in direct antagonism to their expressed will at the ballot box. The demands made by pates and scatters the mist of the early dawn. Founded alone upon the the revenues of the Commonwealth nect counties and peoples not assimilated either in population, avocation or interest, and all this is done for the purpose of increasing the represcutation of a party which the peodemned at the elections for the last twenty years. Mr. Speaker, I here people's funds for the purpose of gaining party advantage and overthrowing the will of the people of this Commonwealth. I arraign the Demoeratic administration for heeping up this expensive extraordinary session

FALL & WINTER!

Fall is here and Winter fast approaching, and Comfortability is the next thing in order, and we are happy to inform our friends in Forest County that we are prepared to supply that want at as Low Prices as the same quality of Goods can be preduced in Western Pennsylvania. We inuite you to inspect our Stock before making your purchases, as we will SAVE YOU MONEY. We buy Large Quantities of Goods for Spot Cash, and having Two Stores to supply and buy together when Quantity comes in question to get the Price, and being all workers and having no idle men to support, and not being compelled to live on the profits of any one line of business, we are confident that we will and can SELL YOU MORE GOODS FOR THE MOMEY THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS SEC-TION OF COUNTRY.

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attempt at gerrymander, and sup. Buckeye Force Pump pression of majorities entailed upon them by an accidental administration placed in power by a trusting people, under the guise of reform, when every act and action has proven that party supremacy and personal agrandizement has been the mainspring of action regardless of the welfare of the people and in defiance of their express-

WOMAN'S PROVINCE.

The Daties of the Gentler Sex-How Best Fulfilled.

What a great task is assigned to women, its dignity can not be elevated. It is not her province to make laws, to lead armies, nor to be the head of great enterprises, but to her is given the power to form those by whom the laws are made, to teach the leaders of mighty armies, and the governors of vast empires. She is required to guard against having the slightest taint of bodily infirmity touch the frail creature, whose moral, intellectual and physical being is derived from her. She must instill correct principles, inculcate right doctrines, and breathe into the soul of her offspring those pure sentiments which in time to come will be a part of themselves, and bless generations as yet unborn. Yes, to women is given the blessed privilege of aiding the sufferers in all the various stages of existence. She smiles serenely at the christening, and weeps at the burial, while soothing the bereaved heart. This is her province and duty. Yet how can she fulfili her mission unless she is possessed of a strong and healthy body? The preparation of Dr. S. B. Hartman, and known as Peruna, is just the thing for all persons suffering from a majority of complaints incident to this climate. It is invaluable to women, and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, is a noted example of what the medicine can do. She says she had suffered for years with congestion of the lungs, catarrh in the head, and was troubled with a bad cough. She had tried a number of physicians, but they all failed to cure her. she was induced to try Peruna, and immediately a marked change took place. After using one bottle her cough ceased, and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to Peruna.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Forest County, W. C. Walker and

Frank Hamilton, No. C. D. 32 May doing business as W.C.Walker & Coment confessed by S. D. Irwin Esq. E. E. Beresford,

Fi. fa. No. 6 May Term, 1883. September 24, 1883, * * * Miles V Tate Esq., appointed Auditor to report at next Term. PER CURIAN. PER CURIAM. TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED :-

Please take notice that by virtue of above Order of Court, and appointment, I will sit, to discharge the duties of my ap-pointment, at my office in Tionesta, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, December first, 1883, at two o'clock p. m. MILIOS W. TATE, Auditor.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Hon. W. D. Brown, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in and for the county of Forest, has issued his pre-cept for holding a Court of Common Pleas Quarter Sessions, &c., at Tionesta, for the County of Forest, to commence on the Third Monday of December, being the 17th day of Dec., 1883. Notice is therefore given to the Caroner, Justice of the Peace and Constables of said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and to those who are bound in recognizance an giving to the Republicans twentyour districts and to the Democrats are entitled to
interest and to the Democrats are entitled to present the present to prosecute against the present to prosecute against the present to prosecute against the present of the peal to the people for justification of the peal to the people for justification of the peal to the people for justification of the people for justificati C. W. CLARK, Sheriff



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NOTICE,

Is herby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hickory Bridge Co. will be held at Hickory Station, Forest county, Pa., on the 8th day of January, 1884, for the purpose of submitting the question of the issuing of bonds, and to giving a mortgage to secure the same to raise money with which to provide for the indebtedness incurred or to be incurred in building said bridge.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Apr. 1, 1883,

Westward.] RIVER DIVISION. [Eastward. A. M. 6 20 ar Pittaburgh Iv 8 23 9 45 2 30 5 1h Iv. 10 1hTidioute..... 4 36 8 24 Thompson 9...: 14 54 18 43 12 35 9 00 7 10 ... Irvinetov 5 15 9 05 Warren 5 30 9 20 12 14 6 50 Warren 5 30 9 20 11 40 6 20 lv. Kinzua...ar 6 00 9 50 A.M. A.M. P.M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. 4 15 lv. Bradford ar 7 50 11 25 2 10 ly....Oleanar 4 05 ar...Kinzua....Iv

ADDITIONAL TRAINS—Leave Bradford 7:10 a. m., Kinzua 9:00 a. m. Arrives Warren 10:15 a. m.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN—Leaves Oll City 6:10 am, Olcopolis 0:54 am, Eagle Rock 7:10 am, President 7:10 am, Eagle Rock 7:10 am, President 1:25 pm, Arrives—Kinzua 10:00 am, Eradford Rarans—Leave Warren 9:20 am, 4:20 pm; Kinzua 10:25 am, 5:00 pm; arrive Bradford 12:05 noon, 6:40 pm. Leave Bradford 12:05 noon, 6:45 pm. Trains leaving Oil City and Plitsburgh.

Pittsburgh Oil City 1:00, 1:00, 1:00, 1:45 a. m., 2:35, 2:45, 8:30 p. m.

Trains leaving Oil City 1:30 am, 2:45 pm, arriving Oil City 1:30 am, 2:45 pm, arriving Oil City 1:00 pm, arriving Oil City and Salamanca, and on the Englato Division on Philadelphia time, which is 20 midutes faster than Columbus time.

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