

The Centre



Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

NO. 34

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PROP'R.

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

State Ticket.
CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ADAM HOY,
[Subject to the decision of Dem. Judicial Conference.]

FOR CONGRESS,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
[Subject to the decision of Dem. Congr. Conference.]
For Associate Judge—Chester Munson.
For Assembly—John A. Woodward.
For Sheriff—Miles Walker.
For Prothonotary—Robert G. Brett.
For Treasurer—Charles Shultz.
For Auditor—James E. McClain.
For Recorder—Frank E. Bible.
For Commissioners—A. J. Greist.
For Auditors—John Wolf.
For Auditor—Solomon Peck.
For Auditor—J. N. Dinges.

Maine, Blaine's state, holds her election on Sept. 8.

Hog cholera has again made its appearance in Berks county and many animals are dying.

The Vermont election was held last Tuesday, and as Senator Edmunds voice has not been heard in this campaign, it is thought Vermont will not bellow very loudly for Blaine.

A communication received at the Indian bureau from Senator Beck, dated Fort Custer, Montana, August 17, states that the Comanche Indians upon the Tongue and Rosebud rivers are starving and asks immediate relief.

The conscience fund in the United States Treasury has reached \$250,000 in twenty years, says a Blaine paper. That's a bad record, if there were more "conscience" struck Republicans the fund in the above period would be several hundred millions.

The Times says out of a hundred Democratic nominations for the Legislature made thus far only twelve of the extra session \$10 a day fellows have been successful. It does not appear thus far that the Democrats of the State are rushing to indorse that costly luxury.

From the Lewistown Gazette, a Blaine organ, we learn that the two furnaces of Mifflin county are out of blast.

Remedy: Put the Republicans out of power, they promised better things and failed to fulfill their promises.

The Crane Iron Company, of Catasauqua, have announced a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of their employees, to take effect on September 1st. And yet the Blaine party has been promising better things for the past twenty years.

In Ferguson township where Miles Walker is best known, we are assured he will receive a large vote, which indicates that he is a worthy man, and has the confidence of all who know him. He will make a good sheriff and leave the office without a stain.

The pill-makers held a convention in Milwaukee last week—2000 were in attendance. Just as like as not these fellows will also nominate Ben Butler for President—they certainly should be able to fix up a pill for him that will give him a good run.

Mr. Bernard Lauth has done a sensible thing—declined the Republican nomination for associate judge. A man who can do so sensible a thing would make a fair judge. But what's the use of running against a monsoon?

Arthur has gone a-fishing, and don't care whether Blaine is elected or not.

Butler is out making speeches for himself, and scares people's horses by his ugly looks.

Cleveland is in the governor's chamber at Albany attending to his duties.

Blaine has gone to the deep forests of Maine to get rid of hearing about his land-grab practices when in congress, but instead the mosquitoes have got at him and between his ugly record and "skeeter bites" he is having a rough time of it.

Chairman T. P. Rynder, of Milesburg has issued a call for the meeting of the state convention of Pennsylvania Greenbackers, at Bellefonte, on September 18, to nominate a Butler electoral ticket. Bellefonte is large enough for a Greenback state convention any time, but where the material is to be found to build up an electoral ticket of 30 is what puzzles us. Perhaps if some of the strong-minded women will dress in men's clothing and agree to serve the thing may be done.

A special dispatch to the *Press* from Huntingdon, Pa., says: "The amount realized at the sheriff's sale of the personal property of the Kemble Coal and Iron company is about \$41,000. This is not more than one-fourth of its estimated value. The proceeds of the sale reduced the liabilities so little that they still remain about \$1,000,000 for which the creditors must look to the real estate."

General Butler's suggestion of a fusion of his followers with the minority wherever practicable seems to have been accepted with alacrity by his greenback supporters. In Iowa and Michigan the fusion has been made with the democrats on the state and electoral tickets and also on congressmen. In Illinois a fusion with the democrats on the electoral ticket is now in process of formation. In West Virginia the fusion is with the republicans on the state ticket only.

Thus far these fusion arrangements are calculated to help rather than hurt the democracy.

We are not without information of Senator Edmunds' estimate of the magnetic man from Maine. In a letter intended to defeat Blaine's scheme to capture the Vermont delegates to the Republican National Convention, the Senator made these objections:

It is my deliberate opinion that Mr. Blaine acts as the attorney of Jay Gould. Whenever Mr. Thurman and I have settled upon legislation to bring the Pacific railroad to terms of equality with the Government, up jumped James G. Blaine musket in hand from behind the breastworks of Gould's lobby to fire in our back.

Of course if one so well qualified to judge as Senator Edmunds characterized Blaine as Jay Gould's attorney in Congress, he could have little doubt that if elected President the great monopolist would have his attorney in the White House.

Affairs at the republican headquarters have been in a generally bad condition for the last three weeks, instead of growing better, the situation has day by day been growing worse. At the present time everything pertaining to the canvass is in a general muddle. From all accounts the managers in the concern don't appear to know what to do to extricate the canvass from the difficulties which impede its vigorous prosecution. The immediate effect of this condition of affairs is to enfeeble the party organization throughout the country, and at the time when there is a general tendency in the party ranks towards disorganization. Already complaints have poured in to the headquarters from all sections of the country, and the prominent Blaine leaders in States like Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, have repeatedly warned the committee that unless something was done at once it would be useless to hope that their States would be carried for Blaine in November.

The infamous Black Friday transactions of Grant & Co., which caused ruin and disaster all over the land.

The swindles and perjuries of the famous Credit Mobilier infamy.

Giving away 200 million acres of the most valuable public lands to railroads and foisting millionaires upon the land like mush-rooms in a night.

Swindlers in the Pension Bureau amounting to hundreds of millions.

The Freedmen's Bureau swindles by which every negro who had earned a few dollars was robbed of the pennies earned by the sweat of his brow.

The Boss Shepherd paving frauds in Washington, by which a score of political tramps became rich.

Blaine's sale of Speakership rulings, and

Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Fisher railroad robbery, and

Blaine's Mulligan letters, and,

Well, we think our Blaine friend is crying, "Enough! Enough!" and we will not make the dose larger. If the above does not cure him, then his case is hopeless.

STEALING PUBLIC LANDS.

Some time since the commissioner of the general land office ordered a survey of certain public lands in Colorado and Nebraska, with a view of bringing suits at the next term of court against cattle companies that have illegally fenced in large tracts of land in those states.

A special agent who has been superintending the survey in Colorado, in a report to the commissioner, says: Eight cases have been found against the Prairie Cattle Company, composed of Scotchmen.

An examination has been made of tracts containing 100 square miles, 28 square miles, 16 square miles, 75 square miles,

and the agent is at present examining a tract containing over 100 square miles.

All of these are under the control of the Prairie Cattle Company, and the agent says, are illegally fenced in.

The officials in the land office say the practice of illegally fencing large tracts and making fraudulent entries has been greater the last year than ever before.

They claim that between five or six millions of acres are now illegally fenced in, and that several million are fraudulently entered.

Complaints from settlers are being received daily by agents and at the land office.

The settlers say the cattle men are driving them away and taking

from them the lands which they have settled upon.

One of the land officials in speaking of the subject said that if the practice is continued the cattlemen will have the entire control of the best public lands in the United States within two years.

Relative to the fraudulent entries of lands, a land agent in New Mexico informs the general land commissioner that of the entries in that territory 90 per cent. are fraudulent and another agent in Dakota writing upon the same subject says that 75 per cent. of the entries are fraudulent in that territory. Among the cases of unauthorized fencing specially

REASONS FOR REFORM.

A Blaine reader of the *REPORTER* wants to know why the Democrats cry "Cleveland and Reform," and what about the Republican party has been guilty of since it is in power. We will try to give our Republican reader a few of the many reasons why there should be a change.

The Republicans have been exacting 100 to 200 million dollars from the people, surplus revenue, which has been wasted by jobbers every year.

It has promised higher wages for laboring men, every campaign, and never redeemed its promises, and the labor has seen his wages cut down instead of increased and constant strikes have resulted.

The Republican party has the enormous Babcock-Grant whiskey frauds by which hundreds of millions of revenue were stolen in the southwest, as an ugly stain upon its skirts.

It has the damning star route frauds charged up against it.

It has the disgraceful St. Domingo jobs of the Grant administration as a blotch upon its record.

It has the unparalleled carpet bag rascality to account for, which of themselves are sufficient to bury the party beyond the reach of Gabriel's horn.

It was the author of the back-pay salary grab, an iniquity of unsurpassed impiety.

It has the Belknap post-trader steals in indelible ink upon its brow.

The enormous frauds and swindles in Government vessels, under Secretary of the Navy, Robeson, robbing the U.S. of a navy altho' hundreds of millions were spent which should have given us the best navy in the world.

Then there are the disgraceful Indian Bureau swindles.

There is that unpardonable crime against the Nation—stealing the presidency for Hayes.

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reported to the land office by the agents are those of the Prairie Cattle Company (Scotch), embracing upwards of 1,000,000 acres; the Arkansas cattle company, 1,000,000 acres; John W. Powers, 200,000 acres; McDonald & Davis, 75,000 acres; Rutherford & Lamb, 40,000 acres; Garnett & Lanford, 30,000 acres; J. W. Frank, 40,000 acres; E. C. Taxe, 50,000 acres; Lewey Brothers, 150,000 acres; Vrooman & McFife, 50,000 acres; Beatty Brothers, 40,000 acres; Chick, Brown & Co., 30,000 acres and Reynold's Cattle Co., 50,000 acres—all in Colorado; Brighton Ranches 125,000 acres; Coe & Carter 30,000, J. W. Wilson 25,000 acres, Kennebec Ranches 40,000, and J. W. Bosler 20,000—in Nebraska; Wm. Humphrey 25,000 acres, and Nelson & Son 20,000 acres—in Nevada.

The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of government. How far may government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people? Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation or restraint upon the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority, with all its faculties and functions unimpeded.

Whatever the government can lawfully do and of right should do, the taxpayers will furnish the means to accomplish. Beyond this is the province of private right, to invade which is usurpation.

When the war came taxation was necessarily and rightfully increased, but with the war and expenditures consequent upon it there passed away the necessity for a war standard of taxation. Why then, has such a standard continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry. In his message of December 4, 1882, President Arthur admonished congress that at a session he had urged upon it attention "the importance of relieving the industries of unnecessary taxation." For the fiscal year ending June 3, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June last the surplus was more than \$145,000,000. What say you, my countrymen? Did that show not call for revenue reform? During that congress the house was made positively republican, largely by partisanship. Not much head was given by it to the startling statement made by the president of the enormous excess in the revenue. The modification of the internal revenue system, and of the tariff made in the March following left an excess of \$85,000,000 of revenue. In his last annual report (3d December last) the secretary of the treasury estimates the surplus of the current year at \$65,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Yes, it is the question of \$60,000,000 unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant. In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, the candidate for governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made the statement, which I adopt without examination, that the "republican party found an empty treasury; now it has a surplus of \$60,000,000." That great sum of money lies in the treasury. If it had been left with the people it would become the willing and active servant of labor. In the language of the secretary of the treasury: "The question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?"

It is a question of revenue reform. Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing the taxes and thus leaving the money not needed by the government in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade and commerce. The party in power will not give us this reform.

May I call your attention to the plan and principles of revenue reform to which the democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform? Federal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered." Do you approve? If not, would you have the government wastelessly or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher federal taxes? "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." Would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes, then what purpose? May the object be individual and private gain? I do not question that may be and often is an incident that one man receives a greater benefit than another from a particular tax. Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of a tariff law the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced not only by considerations of general policy but also by the probable effect of the measure upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with the sentiment that the democratic party stands pledged in its platform "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests" and that "any change of law must be at every step regardful"