

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 4.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1882.

NO. 27.

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Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

S. T. SHUGERT & J. R. VAN ORMER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, July, 13, 1882.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Phila.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingd.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, of Tioga.

THE prospects for a large peach crop in Delaware and Maryland were never so flattering as at present. It is estimated that it will exceed by over a million baskets any preceding year.

THE committee on Commerce in the Senate add two millions to the River and Harbor bill, as it passed the House, making the amount to be appropriated by the thieving bill \$19,400,000.

NEARLY a thousand Mormon converts arrived in New York on Sunday of last week by steamer from Liverpool. They are mostly Scandinavians, farmers and mechanics, and tolerably well off for means.

IT would be interesting to know how William Henry Rawle, likes his Christmas gift obtained through the "damnable methods" of Boss rule. It must possess a disagreeable odor now, that the demand is made to surrender it to Boss Cooper.

CONGRESS is still after the surplus revenue, and have forced through Robeson and Keifers big job of repairing old worthless monitors, refusing to accept any guards over the expenditure of the money or its application to party uses.

GOV. CURTIN authorizes a contradiction of the report put in circulation that he expressed dissatisfaction in the nomination of Mr. Pattison, or pronounced him a weak candidate. The report is without foundation. He thinks Pattison a strong candidate and will be elected.

THE HON. WILSON McCANDLESS, a retired Judge of the United States District Court died at his residence in Pittsburg, on the 30 ult., in the seventy-third year of his age. He was appointed judge by President Buchanan, and served until retired on full salary by special act of Congress in 1876.

THE Senate has reduced the bill of expenses incurred by the illness and death of President Garfield as presented by the committee, from \$110,000 to \$57,000, and still the charges of physicians and others can only be considered an extravagant and extortionate plunder. Dr. Bliss' allowance at the reduced rates is \$100,00 per diem.

GUTEAU was hung at the time appointed on the 30 ult., and after the Doctors get through with his brains to determine whether he was a fool or a stalwart knave, or both together, it is to be hoped the country will be relieved of further notice of the assassin. He has expiated his part of the great crime—its effects will remain until 1884.

BLACKGUARDS IN CONGRESS. On Friday last, Butterworth, a Republican member of congress from Ohio, became excited over the strictures of Mr. Baine, a Republican member from Pennsylvania, on the Republican President, indulged in indecent remarks—so indecent and of such a blackguard character as to be unfit for publication. The brute didn't appear to realize the impropriety of his speech until a Democratic member moved that the ladies, who were in the gallery in large numbers, be requested to retire.

The Convention and its Work.

The late Democratic State Convention was undoubtedly one, if not the most intelligent and harmonious political body ever assembled in the State. But one purpose animated all, and that was to place before the people such candidates as could be relied upon by their intelligence and the purity of their records, to work out the reforms so much needed to restore the government of the State to the economy and simplicity of honest administration in all its branches. The long decade of Boss and Machine rule, by which speculation and fraud, and a disregard of law and the rights and equality of representation, has become such a reproach to the Commonwealth that honest men can no longer tolerate the degradation, or endure the lash of the boss ring to continue them. Hence, the Democrats, as well as honest men in the Republican party, are earnest in the determination that the reproach shall be removed and reform be inaugurated. It is this that brings to the front the best men of either party in protest against the methods of the machine corruption instituted by the Camerons and maintained by their adherents and dishonest henchmen. To affect this great object, the Independent Republicans have presented candidates pledged to partial reform, or at least claiming equal rights in the management of the party machinery and participation in the spoils of office at present monopolized by the Stalwarts to their exclusion. And now, the Democrats present to the voters of the State candidates whose record in public and private life, is ample guaranty of faithful, devoted, intelligent administration of public affairs for the general good of all alike without regard to political or individual supremacy of any one man who may assume to own and control the organization of party. They are before the people and challenge the most searching investigation as to their fitness to give emphasis to the reform so much needed, and so loudly demanded.

The candidate for Governor is ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Philadelphia. He is yet a young man, in his thirty-second year, but has achieved a record for honesty and efficiency in public life that might be envied by any man in three score years of service. He is a lawyer and was in practice of his profession in 1878, when the people of Philadelphia began to realize that they were unnecessarily plundered and robbed by the corrupt ring control which pervaded all the departments of the city government, called Mr. Pattison to the front, and although a Democrat, elected him controller by a majority of 1962 over James W. Sayre, the Republican candidate. So satisfactory was his term of office and so powerful an auxiliary in helping Philadelphia to honest government, that in the party excitement of the Presidential election which gave to Garfield 20,883 majority and to W. E. Little, the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions 21,766 majority, Mr. Pattison, the Democratic candidate was re-elected controller by 13,594 majority. Mr. Pattison is a reformer.

Our candidate for Lieutenant Governor is CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York county. He is the worthy son of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black—a gentleman of fine intellectual attainment, an accomplished writer, a most graceful orator, if not possessing the aggressive force of his illustrious sire, comes as near him in power to enforce the principle of Jeffersonian Democracy as the true creed of the Democratic republican government, as any other man of his age and experience can. Mr. Black's nomination was one entirely creditable to the convention that made it, and is a fitting second to the aggressive reformer first named. He is about forty years of age.

Our candidate for Supreme Judge

SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana county, is one of the ablest jurists in the State. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which he took high rank among the able men who composed that body. He is in the prime of life, studious and earnest in his profession, and will be an ornament to the bench, if elected, as his nomination is creditable to the convention who bring him to the front.

Our candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs is J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingd. This excellent and fitting nomination was made by acclamation with an enthusiasm highly complimentary to the nominee. The office was in pursuit of the proper man and it is gratifying that it found him in our ancient neighboring borough among her very best and most esteemed citizens. Mr. Africa possesses rare ability for efficient and valuable service to the Commonwealth in the department for which he is designated. He is a gentleman of fine culture, purely honest and honorable, with the education and experience to assume at once intelligent control of the office, in which he formerly served so acceptably as deputy under Gen. McCandless.

Our Candidate for Congressman-at-large is MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, of Tioga county. He is a lawyer of considerable eminence, large practice and of great personal popularity. Like Mr. Clark he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and took an active part in its deliberations. He is an able speaker, an aggressive Democrat, and will be heard from in the discussion of the issues of the campaign, as well as in the Congress of the Country at Washington. His home is in Wellsboro.

Take the ticket, all in all, and the platform of principles to which it is pledged, the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot too highly commend the work of its representatives. It is a grand selection, and will be grandly sustained and ratified at the polls.

The Bosses in a Quandary.

Chairman Cooper of the stalwart Republican committee is making vigorous efforts to compromise with the Independent Republicans. He proposes that the candidates on both the Republican tickets withdraw and submit to the arbitration of a new convention. It is said he has obtained the consent of the candidates composing the Cameron ticket, to this course, and has called a meeting of the committee to consider the subject and open negotiation with the Independents. This proposed dicker, while it shows weakness and alarm on the part of the stalwarts, with a reasonable appearance of humility, will not be available. The time for effective political diplomacy passed over with the 10th of May convention. Harmony now is impossible until one or the other of the contending factions are victors. Cameron cannot afford to allow Gen. Beaver to be retired, as that would be tantamount to his surrender, under compulsion, of all leadership of his party in the future. Nor are the Independents in any better position, as their demand is the unconditional retirement of Gen. Beaver, who is considered, whether justly or not, the only one who represents Cameron's controlling power, and upon whose candidacy rests, whether in success or defeat, his hopes of continued supremacy in the party councils, or a chance of re-election to the Senate. This seems to be the situation, and it does not promise a favorable outlook for reconciliation.

It is proposed to hold a National Labor Convention in the city of Washington, with a representation of the Labor Unions throughout the country to appoint a committee of seven to make arguments before the committee recently ordered by the Senate to investigate the relations between Capital and Labor, the subject of labor strikes and the causes thereof.

Why Pattison is Strong.

It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Pattison is a very strong Democratic candidate for Governor—stronger even than his party. It is known that he will lose some so-called Democratic votes. There are a few ragged-edge Democrats who have the best reason for opposing Pattison. They know that he is inherently and resolutely honest, and honest Governors and Controllers are not to their liking. They are mere tenders to the Republican boss, and can be commanded at any time for the Republican machine ticket when their aid is needed.

But the fact that Mr. Pattison is not the favorite of corrupt Democrats, is one of the chief elements of his popular strength. The open, malignant opposition of a few Democrats to Republican Bosses of Pattison's re-election in 1880, made him thousands of honest Republican votes, and the Republicans who then sustained him are more than gratified with their work by the blameless official record made by the Controller. There have been times when a union of Democratic and Republican Bosses was omnipotent, but now there could be no surer persecutor of defeat than such a combination in favor of any candidate. Pattison and Stewart are not threatened with such a peril, but Beaver is not entirely safe from it.

There is another reason for Pattison's popular strength in the present quickened demand for reform, that has thus far played only an unimportant part in the campaign. The Republican State platform congratulates the party on its "honesty and economy in the national and State administration," and this is one of the years in which the people are carefully reading party promises and severely testing them. The Republican party came into power in this State in 1861, and the cost of the State government then was \$947,911.83, exclusive of interest and reduction of debt. The Republican administration of Governor Curtin, even with all the enormously increased expenditures of war and the highest inflation of values known in this age, increased the State expenditures to only \$1,431,486.07, in 1865. In 1866 the Cameron machine entrenched itself in the Republican citadel and for fifteen years it has been supreme in every channel of Republican power in the state. With it came reckless profligacy; the creation of offices for favorites; the lavish waste of public money to reward partisan henchmen and the absolute subordination of Republican integrity and manhood to the cohesive power of public plunder.

In 1870 after three years of machine rule in the State, the annual expenditures in time of peace, had grown to \$2,228,970.27, being an increase of \$1,281,058.44 over the expenses when the party assumed power, and an increase of \$797,436.60 over the expenditures under Governor Curtin with the extraordinary demands of war to meet. But the profligacy of Boss government was not content with the expenditures of 1870. The Auditor General's report shows that the cost of the State government for 1880, including its share for the Legislature, foots up the enormous amount of \$4,962,195.59—the fraction over its millions being more than the entire cost of the government in 1860, when the Republican party first attained power. This expenditure does not embrace either interest or principal of public debt. It is simply the regular annual, and presumably legitimate, expenditures of the State government. There is a legitimate increase in schools and judiciary, made by the constitution, but that is little more than half a million, and the other expenditures are mainly or wholly the creation of machine legislation.

The people of Pennsylvania have lately been carefully reading and considering the record made by Controller Pattison in Philadelphia, and they have learned that his entry into the Controller's office dated the beginning of the practical reform that has changed the city from a \$2.25 tax rate and three millions annual increase of debt with little or no improvements, to a \$1.95 tax rate, an annual surplus of a million and substantial improvements in every department, and that is just the sort of an administration they want in Pennsylvania. They see the State expenditures more than double the first ten years of Republican administration and then more than double again in the

second ten years, swelling the expenditures from \$947,911.83 in 1860 to \$4,962,195.59 in 1880, and when they study the history of Philadelphia under Controller Pattison they will strongly incline to the opinion that he has just about the qualities for their complaint. As a mere regulation Democratic candidate for Governor Mr. Pattison would have few elements of strength. He has never popularized himself in the regulation machine way; but as the most stubborn and successful representative of honest government the State can boast of he is certain to prove the most formidable Democratic candidate presented by that party for many years, and friends and foes may as well look the fact squarely in the face.

The Philadelphia Times thinks the organs are sorely pressed these days to earn their share of the party crumbs, but they shouldn't get clear out of sight of common sense in their blunders. Secretary Dunkle's Sunday Republic admits that Pattison "has made a good Controller," but it insists that he "has not a single qualification for the position of Governor, except that he is intelligent, has a High School education and is honest." If Pattison has made a good Controller and is intelligent and honest, why won't he make a good Governor? Is it because he won't steal and won't pardon to oblige Bosses? The people want an intelligent and honest Governor, and it looks as if they were about to get one.

The Philadelphia Record of yesterday says: Ex-Governor Curtin arrived at the Continental hotel last night on a flying visit from the national capital. From what he knew of the political situation in Pennsylvania the outlook was exceedingly promising for Democratic success. "The ticket is a strong one," said the ex-governor, "and will win. Pattison, I understand, is a man of ability and will grow in strength as the campaign progresses. The convention voiced the sentiments of young and progressive democracy, and it did its work well." The ex-governor expressed his willingness to do all in his power to elect the whole Democratic ticket.

At a conference of the Democratic candidates, placed in nomination at the late convention, on Tuesday last in Philadelphia, W. U. HENSEL of the Lancaster Intelligencer was unanimously chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. This is a noble selection, and means intelligence and life in the struggle now opening for reform Democratic government in Pennsylvania.

"BARKUS IS WILLING." Mr. Brosius formally accepts the nomination for Congressman-at-large on the Cameron ticket and approves the platitudes of the 10th of May Convention as the "highest code of political ethics ever promulgated by any political organization." Of course he means that portion of the platform derived from the Independents, and adopted with derisive sneers and laughter as "baits to catch grudgeons." This "high code of political ethics," do not compare favorably with the assessment circulars of Chairman Cooper and the Congressional Committee. But perhaps Brosius has never made the comparison.

OUR friend Gen. Beaver, is quite a funny man and could not refrain from perpetrating a good joke, even when speaking seriously to his Republican friends in West Chester, the other day. Referring to the Republican party he said "Whenever that party becomes corrupt, I shall no longer have any affiliation with it." The joke was good but was it not somewhat unkind to call up the recollections of 1876-1880, as well as many other events "that party" desires to be forgotten.

A TERRIBLE steamboat disaster occurred on the Ohio River, near Mingo Junction, on the Fourth of July. Two vessels under full headway came in collision, one of which, the Sciota, heavily laden with an excursion party was so seriously damaged as to sink immediately with all its living freight. Many floated upon the water and were rescued, but the dead bodies recovered and the missing, will number in the neighborhood of one hundred. Great efforts are made to recover the bodies of the dead, many of which are supposed to be in the bottom of the boat.

CONGRESSMAN WALKER of Lycoming is a candidate for re-election, but will be hotly opposed by aspirants in other counties of the Districts from which the votes are derived to elect a Congressman. Walker will have a prominent competition for the nomination in W. L. Jordan, proprietor of the Bradford Era, or Wallace Brown of McKean county. Quinine will scarcely save Walker from a full chill.

AN EXAMPLE BY A SENSIBLE COLORED MAN. Peter Griffin near Americus, Ga., owns a farm of over 300 acres all of which is under cultivation. He has 100 acres in corn this year, and will make 50 bales of cotton. He has 20 acres in oats, and raises on his place everything he needs, with a home fitted up with every convenience and comfort. He has fine credit, but does not need it as he has more cash than he needs. The extent of his participation in politics is to vote for the best man presented for office without regard to color. Here is an example of industry and good sense that challenges the emulation of his race everywhere.

THE twenty-two contested election cases pending at the opening of the present Congress have all been acted upon by the Republican seating committee, except six, Cook vs. Cutts from the sixth district of Iowa; Anderson vs. Reed, from the first district of Maine; Buchanan vs. Manning, from the second district of Mississippi; Sessingham vs. Frost, from the third Missouri district; Lee vs. Richardson, from the first South Carolina; and Stovall vs. Cabell from the fifth Virginia. Two cases are pending before the House. Smalls, colored, vs. Tillman, from South Carolina; and Smith vs. Shelly from Alabama. In the case of Small vs. Tillman the committee recomend that the contestant be seated, and in the other case that the seat be declared vacant, the contestant having died.

THE trial of the star-route thieves which for some time past seemed to look farcical and presensious, has suddenly assumed a startling aspect to the thieves. The discovery of important documentary evidence is likely to lead to serious results to Brady, the Dorseys, and others, implicating Senator Kellogg in the robberies. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times says: "Among the testimony that will be presented for the information of the grand jury will be a number of checks, showing the disposition made of the illegal gains of the ring, together with the names of all the parties whose influence was secured. There has been great activity observable to-day among the leading members of the ring and secret conferences have been held with their counsel at the hotel where many of them are stopping and at Brady's private residence. A strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to interfere and prevent the reassembling of the grand jury, and it is said that Senator Kellogg begged this boon on his knees. The latest phase of these cases has struck terror to the hearts of the defendants, who have so frequently and openly boasted that there would not be a conviction by the jury, for the new evidence is stated to be substantiated by the most unimpeachable witnesses. The friends of Senator Kellogg resent the idea of his complicity, and say if he was guilty he is too sharp to have ever put his name on a check of this kind.

Senator Kellogg, on being interviewed to-night, said that he had been indirectly connected with certain financial contracts between Walsh and Price, but his connection was perfectly legitimate. He had acted as an arbitrator, and if his name appeared on any of the checks there would be no difficulty in showing to the satisfaction of the most prejudiced that he was clear of any conspiracy or fraud. Attorney General Brewster said a day or two ago that documentary evidence had been discovered which would place every one of the Dorsey and Brady crowd in the penitentiary.