

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT Editor.

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

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The Centre Democrat.

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S. T. SHUGERT, Editor.

Thursday Morning, August 16, 1883.

STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Capt. ROBERT TAGGART,
of Warren County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
Hon. JOSEPA POWELL,
of Bradford County.
COUNTY TICKET.
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Dr. J. R. SMITH,
of Ferguson Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
W. C. HEINLE,
of Bellefonte.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
ELLIS L. ORVIS,
of Bellefonte.

JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK is reported as seriously ill at his home in York. The best medical skill has been summoned to the bedside of the eminent jurist.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BURDICK of Iowa, has got through with the Republican party, now declares himself in favor of the Democratic ticket in that state and proposes to make some thirty speeches in its favor during the canvass.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society announce that no fair will be held in Philadelphia this year. The erection of the necessary buildings for the exhibition, which is proposed to be of a very substantial character, could not be completed in time.

GEN. BEAVER'S command of the N. G. now in camp at Conneaut Lake in Crawford county is having a sensation. The General, it appears has found it necessary to order out armed detachments to arrest skulkers who failed to report for duty, and bring them under guard to camp for trial by court-martial.

BISMARCK, the German Premier, has proved himself a statesman of no mean capacity in the war upon the American hog. The swine have felt his blows severely. But the American potatoe bug is a full match for him. That enterprising and industrious insect is going through the German potatoe fields with all the vim of a victor not to be squelched by diplomacy intimidated by orders of prohibition.

DUKES' defence, just published by his friends, gives further evidence of the fact that he had lived quite long enough on this earth. His brutality in his defence is only equalled by his egotism. He could see nothing in his letter to Capt. Nutt except a "blunder." This peerless brutality, and lack of every element to raise man above the brute struck him as simply "a blunder." Well, his whole life was a blunder and the only oasis in it worthy of note, was probably the little episode at the post office in Uniontown when he gave back to his God, to be dealt with according to his wisdom and mercy, the course he had so blackened and defiled.

ANOTHER victim of the whirlpool rapids at Niagara is preparing at Warren, Pa. A dispatch to the New York World says: Captain Julius D. Rhodes, the diver and swimmer, will attempt to pass through the rapids in a cork armor. He is now preparing for the swim at Salamanca, N. Y., where I saw him to-day. Since Rhodes first began leaping from bridges and giving exhibitions in dangerous currents, some years ago, he has been planning for a swim through the whirlpool.

The day after Captain Webb's plunge he told his wife and a few friends that he had determine to prove himself a better swimmer than Webb and to swim the whirlpool after exactly the same plans followed by Webb. For two weeks he has been at work preparing an armor to protect himself from the concussions of the opposing currents.

Shall the Swindle Continue?

Candidate Niles recently took an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That Constitution demands that Mr. Niles and other representatives and senators shall, without delay, apportion the state into congressional, senatorial and representative districts. To enable them to perform this duty which they had neglected at the regular session, the legislature was convened in extra session. Thus far Mr. Niles and the members of the senate with whom he acts, have refused to pass an equitable apportionment or receive and consider any offer of compromise to agree upon an equitable settlement of the differences of the disagreeing parties. Instead of legislating in this spirit they adopt what they call their "ultimatum"—a bill so unfair, so monstrously unjust and partisan that honorable members cannot accept it. The object of the offensive "ultimatum" is evidently to prevent the passage of an apportionment bill at all. Ten years ago when machine politics and the corrupt appliances of the most abandoned political methods were in their highest tide of success, the Republican party had the control of the power of the state, executive and legislative, when the question of apportioning the state into congressional, senatorial and representative districts came up for consideration, as it is now before the present legislature. That legislature with the same abandoned disregard of law and fairness gerrymandered the districts in such form as to disfranchise a large portion of the people, and secure a controlling Republican majority in the senate and the house of representatives. This party advantage they still corruptly hold and will continue to hold in defiance of decency and honor if they can now prevent a fair and just apportionment. It is to this point the efforts of the stalwart Republican majority of the senate are directed, and for this purpose they present an unmanly "ultimatum," which if accepted would as effectually perpetuate the wrong as did the base act under which they have dominated for ten years. No honest man can fail to grasp the object of the infamous "ultimatum." It is to prevent any apportionment at all, and we may ask in all seriousness of candidate Niles and his colleagues if that kind of legislating meets the spirit and terms of the oath he has taken to obey and defend the constitution. Is it keeping that oath and entitling Mr. Niles and his colleagues to the confidence and respect of honest men, whether Democrats or Republicans, to refuse to make an apportionment in order that a swindle which deprives a large number of citizens of just representation may be continued? This is the plain question the facts raise. It cannot be hid or evaded.

"Post the Books."

Last winter after the legislature had been in session some time the subject of reform became a popular question in the Democratic house, and a reduction of expenses demanded. To this demand a few superfluous office holders and pages were discharged, and the chief clerk declined to employ a lot of surplus "scrub women." The sum total of the reduction of officers was sixteen and in pages seven, twenty-three in all, resulting in a saving to the taxpayers of \$17,700, or counting the mileage, a saving of \$18,000. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* in speaking of the reduction in the scrub-women force said, "that when the present chief clerk came in he found that nearly twice as many persons were engaged in this work as were necessary to do it. He did not recognize the propriety of the state paying for services not rendered." Had it been his duty or privilege to furnish employment for all poor women of Harrisburg, he would have been glad to have accommodated even double the number carried along on the pay roll before, but

believing that he was a public servant appointed to watch public interests, he employed the number necessary and thus is the house kept just as clean as before with few more than half the number employed by his predecessor." Under the Democratic house and the new administration reform of course had to have a beginning, and it was highly proper to begin where opportunity first offered. It was also well enough to give the reform a bugle blast, and let the people know exactly what reform was doing, if not what it was going to do. This was all done through the Lancaster *Intelligencer* under the title of "Post the Books." We always were for reform, and it gave us great satisfaction to make note of every effort in that direction, whether the results it produced were great or small. We always liked best, however, the reform that went to the bottom, clear to the marrow. For a beginning "scrub-women" reform might do to catch on to, but was not enough to last long. The people would of necessity soon forget it. Besides that they had always been assured that there were great steals annually perpetrated upon them through the appropriation bills. But just how to find out, and who to rely upon to inform them of how much was stolen was to them a mystery. They waited with patience and anxiety the action of the reform legislature with all its reform officers. The appropriation bills were passed. So far as the people are concerned, they could see little difference, except so far as it related to "scrub-women" and the surplusage of pages, between a reform Democratic legislature and a Republican legislature as to the amounts appropriated or the steals affected under the name of appropriation. But finally our Governor is heard from who in a great measure solves the difficulty in a vote message, which we will refer to more particularly in our next.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY, the trusted confidential friend of the late President Garfield, and one of the foremost leaders of the Republican party—the active and well chosen agent in the disbursement of the party funds where they would do the most good, from his cattle-ranche, still furnishes fresh and racy readings of the campaign of 1880 for the benefit and encouragement of his "grand old party." He asserts that Garfield bought the stalwart vote of New York by a positive promise of the office of Secretary of the Treasury to Levi P. Morton—that the pockets of the New York bankers were opened by a promise of Mr. Garfield to allow a syndicate of them to refund the government bonds—that a bargain was made between Garfield's representatives and Jay Gould and C. T. Huntington by which Garfield was under promise to appoint Stanley Matthews associate justice of the Supreme Court, and in consideration of which bargain the two money barons promised \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund. The money was paid adds Mr. Dorsey, and brought to him in Indiana by T. C. Platt the "Me-too" who subsequently became famous for following Roscoe Conkling into retirement, where it was divided and one half sent to Ohio to be used by Gov. Foster, in the campaign there.

TWO YEARS ago Candidate Niles whom the stalwart Republicans have put up for Auditor General, expressed the opinion that there was a "constitutional obligation" resting upon the members of the legislature to pass apportionment bills. Although nothing has occurred since then to release them of that obligation, Mr. Niles now favors the obstructive policy of the stalwarts, and demands perpetuation of the gerrymander swindle by which a large portion of his fellow citizens are disfranchised and defrauded of equal representation. The difference is, two years ago Mr. Niles spoke as a representative of the people under obligation to support and main-

tain the Constitution of the State. Now he is the candidate of a party under coercion to obey the mandates of the bosses who set him up.

Free Conference Refused!

We learn from the *Patriot* of Tuesday, that the Stalwart senate got together again on Monday evening and immediately proceeded to reiterate their refusal to legislate with the House by a free conference on the question of apportionment. This action, says the *Patriot*, was foreshadowed in the closing session of last week, Cooper and Davies voicing the stalwart sentiment by declaring that the ultimatum existed more than ever and that the house must take the McCracken bill or nothing. Senator Hughes presented the resolution to adjourn finally August 21st, amended to the 25th. It did not require special instructions, therefore, as to the action of last evening, Cooper knowing that he was perfectly safe in offering his resolution that the senate non-concur in the house resolution asking a free conference. The stalwarts fell into line very naturally, Stalwart Stewart's vote meeting Stalwart Reyburn's just as readily as that of the genial George Handy Smith or Greer. A strict party vote of 20 to 14 sends the house resolution back by message to-day. It is believed that the legislature will adjourn in a few days.

THE Democrats of Virginia have nominated Gen. Wm. C. Wickham, the late chairman of the Republican state committee, for congress. Gen. Wickham is a man of great ability, too independent to drill kindly under command of Boss Mahone even to please the Federal administration. He has accepted the nomination in a spirited letter in which he assumes that the important question to be considered now in Virginia, is the union of her reputable sons to secure the state a reputable government. He says: "I am a born son of Virginia, and whenever her interests are assailed, come assailant in what garb or under what name he may, I will stand shoulder to shoulder with her true sons, without regard to political bias or opinion, and resist with all the power I possess all measures, all men, all parties that attack her welfare."

THE coalitionists of Virginia do not seem to be an entirely happy family. The "truly loyal" Republicans resent the sneers of their faithful allies the reputationists. Senator Riddleberg's paper, the *Virginian*, spoke of the Hayes administration as follows: "True, Hayes was the beneficiary of the theft of the Presidency, the greatest crime ever perpetrated against American institutions." The *Richmond Whig* also referred to the experience as "his fraudulency, R. B. Hayes." This raised the ire of the Staunton *Virginian*, the Republican organ of the State, which thus curtly replies:

All the Readjusters have—and they have gotten much—they owe to the Republicans of Virginia, and if the returns that are to be given are such contemptuous sneers and infamous charges as the *Virginian* and *Whig* indulge, then their manhood should be invoked to resent in the most effective manner that the emergencies of the case may suggest. When it comes to branding the who National Republican party with a great crime we feel it to be our duty to enter a solemn protest in the name of the Republicans of Virginia, and to utter the warning that there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

THE election in Kentucky last week resulted in a very comfortable Democratic victory. Proctor Knott, the Democratic candidate, was elected governor, by a majority ranging from forty-five to sixty thousand—with an overwhelming majority the Legislature.

THE New York *World*, referring to the pleasure trip of President Arthur and his travelling companions, indulges these reflections:

The Presidential party has disappeared in the wilderness, not to be heard of again save at intervals. Along the route from Louisville to Green River they have been cordially welcomed by the people; in the welcome there has been a mixture of patriotism, personal curiosity, native chivalry, and political admiration.

But it is curious that, while the President was the chief man of the party, the name of Robert Lincoln was heard more frequently, and he was the chief object of attention, of curiosity, and of speculation.

This is highly significant. The name of Lincoln is still a name to conjure with, and there can be no doubt that the present bearer of that name would make an available candidate for the Presidency.

Is it possible that the curiosity to see Robert Lincoln was prompted by the natural desire to judge whether he looked like the right sort of a man to make a President out of?

When Andrew Johnson went "swinging around the circle" sixteen years ago, Johnson, though President, was not the most important man in the party.

The one who was called for the most frequently was a man who said little and who preferred to keep in the background. His name was Grant.

Is history repeating itself, and is the second accidental President carrying in his train the rival who is destined to take the nomination away from him?

THE situation at Harrisburg still remains unchanged. The stalwart obstructionists continue to adhere to the infamous "ultimatum," and decline to legislate with the house for the passage of a fair apportionment and demand adjournment. On Tuesday the Democratic senators and representatives held a conference and after a session of three hours, we learn from the *Patriot*, "decided to stick until the duty for which the legislature had been called into extraordinary session had been performed." The members at this conference expressed themselves strongly, and the indications are that until the offensive "ultimatum" is withdrawn and the senators agree to meet the house in fair and honorable legislation, no adjournment is possible, and the people themselves will have to settle the question of difference at the election.

THE unanimous election of Hon. P. Gray Meek to the chairmanship of the county committee, gives promise of an active, energetic and aggressive campaign for 1884. Mr. Meek's experience and activity is guarantee that in the great campaign to come off next year, the Democracy of Centre county will move under the lead of a vigorous and willing command.

No More Election Furloughs.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—As one of the earliest results of civil service reform the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that clerks shall no longer be granted what is called election leave. It has been customary heretofore to permit every man in addition to his thirty days' annual vacation a leave of absence of from ten to fifteen days to go home and take part in the campaign and election. This system operated to give every man who lived in October States double election leaves, or about sixty days out of every Presidential year. Hereafter every employee who wants to leave his desk to carry elections will have to go at his own expense, without pay, or have the time thus taken deducted from the time due him on his regular leave. While the Treasury is the only department so far ruling it is probable every one of the others will follow suit. The government clerk will, if this is carried out, cease to be an adjunct to the political machine.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Captain Taggart at Home.

Captain Taggart, the democratic candidate for auditor general, stands high at his home with all classes of citizens, regardless of party affiliation. The *Tidoute Weekly News*, a republican paper printed at the Captain's place of residence has this to say of his nomination:

"The democratic state convention did itself and the party an honor when they nominated Capt. Robert Taggart, as its candidate for Auditor General. We, who know the Captain, who meet him every day, who do business with him, know how good a citizen, how prompt a business man, how entirely and thoroughly reliable he is. For his sake, for the good of the State, we should like to see him elected to the position. If all the candidates of both parties are as clean-handed and upright as Captain Taggart, this campaign will, of necessity, be one devoid of mudslinging. We don't subscribe to the Captain's politics, but we bear willing unasked testimony to his worth and capabilities."

And in another brief article, the *News* corrects a misstatement of the *Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette*:

"FOOTISH STUBBILITY.—The usually correct *Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette* states that Capt. Taggart has been in the 'employ of the Standard Oil Company for the past five years.' If the C. G. can't do better than that it had better go out of the Eli Perkins business. Such foolish lies will not help our republican candidates in this section."

Judicial Bill Signed.

The bulldozing process adopted by some journals to induce the Governor to veto the Judicial apportionment bill, did not pan out a success. Governor Pattison has a habit of investigating for himself, and acting upon his own judgment in reaching proper conclusions as to the right thing to do and does it. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, speaking of this bill and the claim that it increases the number of judges oppressively, says:

The Judicial Apportionment bill is not perfect, but it is an improvement on the act under which the judges were formerly elected. The bill which was originally passed by the House and which was rejected by the Senate was a better measure, but as that bill could not pass the Senate we are fain to accept that which has been given us instead.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in its anxiety to help its pet candidate Niles and to bring odium upon the Democratic party in criticising this bill makes declarations which are wide of the truth. For instance, it declares that "two years ago Governor Hoyt vetoed a similar bill, mainly because it increased the number of judges. The present bill adds six additional judges to the already excessive number."

Now it is not true that Governor Hoyt vetoed a similar bill. There was no special similarity between the bill which met the disapprobation of Governor Hoyt and that which has just passed the legislature. The present bill does not increase the number of judges at all. It reduces it from eighty to seventy-nine. The bill vetoed by Governor Hoyt increased the number to eighty six.

It is true that temporarily there will be an increase, but when the terms of the judges now in office whose districts have been changed or abolished shall have expired, but seventy-nine judges will remain. The bill is therefore a better one than the act which it supercedes because it decreases the number of judges.

How the Ticket is Received in Bucks.

The nominations are excellent. Joseph Powell, the candidate for State Treasurer, is especially acceptable, and has great strength in the northern tier of counties where he is best known. He will run far above his ticket in that section of the state. Mr. Taggart is equally well qualified for the office he seeks, and he has the confidence of all. A strong feature about these nominations is, they were not made by boss dictation. There were no bosses at the convention to override the will of the people; and the candidates as nearly represent the popular will as may be. The way to elect this ticket is for the Democrats to lay off their coats and go to work. The platform cannot fail to meet the approbation of all conservative men.—*Doylstown Democrat*.