

The Centre Democrat.



S. T. SHUGERT & E. L. ORVIS, Editors.

"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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Thursday Morning, September 13, 1883.

STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
Capt. ROBERT TAGGART,
of Warren County.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
Hon. JOSEPH 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.

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, is retained to defend James Nutt in his approaching trial for the murder of N. L. Dukes.

The three cent postage stamps are to go the first of next month. They ought to have the companionship of the three cent coin as a nuisance to be abated.

COOPER, STEWART & Co., at the rate of ten dollars a day, have labored very successfully for another cyclone similar to the one that struck the "grand old party" last fall.

Why is it that no where do the "grand old party" or its organs clamor for the "old ticket." It certainly cannot be that the g. o. p. fails to appreciate Hayes and Wheeler, who stole the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1876.

The Springfield Republican admonishes its party that "it is high time for the old party of moral ideas to wash up and become decent again." But will Gould, Don Cameron and such, collect and furnish the soap as they did in 1880.

The Boston Republican Press, growing determination to defeat Gov. Butler, is ably offset by a growing determination on the part of Butler and his friends, not to permit it to be done. The campaign in the Bay State will therefore be a hot and lively one.

It is intimated that some of the junketing parties at the public expense which have been out during the summer, will have extraordinary good luck, if they do not collide with an obstruction in the comptroller's office, or the bulletins of a committee of congress.

A WIGWAM erected at the Richfield Springs, New York, to accommodate the State Convention is to have the capacity to hold 1500. That will probably be ample for a respectable funeral: but a few years ago it would have been insufficient for an ordinary town meeting of the g. o. p.

The Buffalo Express thinks it would not be at all safe to "leave Blaine out of the calculation, while reckoning up the candidates and the chances of the next Presidential campaign." The Plumed Knight is not so deeply involved in authorship, or so dreadfully alarmed by Stalwart bluster as to forego his interest in the next National Republican convention.

"KEEP the rascals out," is the reading given to the New York Sun's admonition "Turn the rascals out," by that goody good editor, R. Smith of Cincinnati, the same conscientious patriot who appealed to the Dorsey committee in 1880 for \$50,000 to be "judiciously placed—two-thirds on election day." To "keep the rascals out" as well as to "turn the rascals out," is the mission of the Democracy in the next fourteen months. It is one of great importance to the future of the country, and in the light of the political history of the Republican party for the last decade, cannot fail of success.

A Rooster Journalist.

Long centuries ago, the wise Aesop told a great truth in his fable of the Jackdaw and the Peacocks. The Daw, ambitious to elevate his lot and ring among his betters, followed the birds of Juno and carefully preserved their fallen but beautiful plumage to stick among his own dull tail feathers. For a short time he actually succeeded in passing himself off as a genuine peafowl, soon however the cheat was discovered, and the poor braggart was chased from the flock with ignominy by his late companions. We have a daw in Pennsylvania. Ten years ago in the Legislature of 1873 there was a trickster from Philadelphia, a rooster of the Philadelphia Times he has been palming himself off as a reformer upon the public. The character does not suit Aleck and recently he has cut a sorry figure for reform. He has attacked the state administration, and for what? To gratify mere personal spleen against one man, whose integrity in office, has given the lie direct to his vilest slanders. As no one in power has noticed this expose of himself, in his petty rage he has prostituted his paper to the meanest calumny and falsehood. He knows the Governor does his duty when he obeys the plain explicit commands of the constitution, and insists upon apportionment, why then does McClure join in the radical yell against him? He knows as does every mind, above the intellectual grade of an idiot, that it is the ultimatum of the Senate that obstructs legislation, yet he applauds the revolutionists. But what is the constitution anyway? We know where he is now, so let him crow for Cameron, who despises him. But remember McClure is only a rooster so ring his neck and Democrats boycott the Times.

The Republican party has outlived its mission, says the New York World. It has disposed of all its prominent candidates. Grant is dead. Hayes is dead. Garfield is dead. Blaine has gone into literature. Conkling has been set aside, so has Bristow. Windom has failed in the attempt to build up a new Stock Exchange and gone to Europe. Sherman has been outwitted by Foster. Cameron has, in political parlance, "lost his grip." Colfax died of Credit Mobilier. All—all are gone. The "stall fed ox" still eats at the public crib, but torpidity stimulates death. The hope that the Republican party may find new issues and still live can not be realized.

DURING the absence of Boss Cooper and John Stewart on Wednesday of last week, the Senate passed a joint resolution presented by the Democratic Senator of Cumberland, to stop the pay of members after the 10th of September until apportionment bills be passed, created considerable panic to the obstructionists. The Boss was immediately recalled to devise means to overcome the indiscretion of his subordinates in allowing even this small attempt at legislation, and to recall them to the obstruction duty he has imposed upon them. On Thursday morning as the result of his instructions a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution passed. The resolution was allowed to stand however, adding as additional a requirement that their pay be appropriated forthwith. The House also passed a similar resolution to stop pay on the 10th, but made no conditions. The ten dollars a day must go and so must the ultimatum.

MRS. HAYES' husband, the veritable, R. B. who drew the salary of Mr. Tilden the President elect in 1876, aspires to be the successor of Senator Pendleton in the Senate of the United States. In 1881 he went into obscurity for life. He will never emerge, and if he did would be entirely useless.

Centre County Railroads.

The history of all railroad enterprises in this county, until within one year, has been wonderfully similar. The Bald Eagle Valley railroad, originally called the "Lock Haven and Tyrone railroad," then changed to "The Tyrone and Lock Haven railway," was originated by citizens of Centre and Clinton counties, and the people of these two counties raised large sums of money for its construction. All classes of citizens, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and professional men contributed all their spare means, and some of them all they had in the world, towards the construction of this road. Dr. William Underwood and Thomas Wilson, of Centre, and Samuel Brady of Clinton, are instances of men who were actually impoverished by their investments in this road. It was finally mortgaged to raise money with which to complete it. The road was sold on this mortgage for the nominal sum of \$21,500, and the Bald Eagle Valley railroad company organized upon its franchises. The money to finish the road was easily raised upon a mortgage of the new company, and the stock was distributed "where it would do the most good," at the nominal price of \$2.62 per share, while the original contributors to the Lock Haven and Tyrone railroad were left entirely out in the cold. Since the completion of this road its annual net earnings have exceeded six per centum upon the entire cost of the road, including all the money sunk by the original contributors. It is now paying at least ten per centum upon its entire cost. Equity, justice and common honesty would give a fair proportion of these earnings to those who contributed the money which was spent upon this road before it went into the hands of the present company.

The "Tyrone and Clearfield railroad" from Tyrone to Philipsburg, was in a great measure built by the people of this county and others, through the instrumentality of Judge James T. Hale. From Philipsburg to Clearfield it was entirely graded by the people of Clearfield county. It also has been sold upon a mortgage given for the money to put the superstructure upon it, and the original contributors are not represented as stockholders in the present road. It is now earning more than the interest upon the whole cost from the beginning.

The "Lewisburg and Tyrone railway," formerly the "Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad," has a similar history, except that it has never been completed and for this reason alone, is not paying annually a sum equal to the interest upon its entire cost. It also has been sold upon a mortgage, and the citizens of this county who contributed over two hundred thousand dollars towards its construction, have neither railroad nor dividends upon their investments.

Each of these three railroads is now practically owned and absolutely controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad company, which corporation is annually receiving the earnings of these roads, which honestly belong to the people of this county who furnished the money to build the roads. If any individual had acted towards our people as this corporation has so repeatedly done, hard names would have been applied to him on every hand, and he would have been lucky to have escaped indictment in our criminal courts.

A year ago to-day a charter was taken out for the "Susquehanna and Southwestern railroad"—the name of which has since been changed to the "Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern railroad." This road runs from Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county, through Clinton and Centre counties to the farther coal field in Clearfield county. From Jersey Shore to the Moshannon, a distance of sixty-five miles, the road is already nearly completed and trains will be running

regularly within a few months. No citizen of either the four counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre or Clearfield has been asked to contribute one dollar towards the construction of this road. The right of way wherever any damage was done to private property has been promptly paid for in money. This road when finished will develop the whole northern side of our county.

The Bellefonte and Buffalo Run railroad has been all graded this summer, with two branches nearly finished, making the aggregate length of the road bed about twenty-two miles. The ties are now being delivered and the road will undoubtedly be finished and running early next year. With the building of the Nittany Valley road from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, giving the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run a connection with the Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southwestern at that point, we will have a competing line of railroads to all points east. No citizen of this county has been asked to contribute anything to these last two railroads except for the right of way. We hope this year will be the beginning of a new era in the experience of the people of this county in railroad building, in which our people will get the benefits of railroads without being fleeced out of large sums of money for the benefit of a grasping and heartless corporation.

THE efforts of the administration to look on to the South through Mahone Chalmer and Cash, three distinguished demagogues, representing Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi, brought up by plunder, does not appear to pan out worth a cent. The disgust both in the North and in the South, more than overbalances any gain obtained from the personal following of these despised traders.

WE are indebted for a circular of the Pennsylvania State College, located in this county, for 1882-83, containing a statement, with other information relating to the institution, of the course of instruction, condition admission, &c. This institution for several years has been the object of bitter jealousies and severe criticism in different parts of the state, which we believe, in most cases were entirely unmerited. But now under the management or direction of its present distinguished and accomplished head, the faults of the past, if they existed, should not deprive the present of a fair trial and a generous confidence. It is a state institution, and the eminent standing of Prof. Atherton, gives assurance that the capabilities of the college for good will be fairly tested. At least he should not be condemned before the opportunity is given him to prove his efficiency, as we see some of our contemporaries are disposed to do, doubtless as the result of the unworthy prejudices existed by the clamor of enemies in the political contest of last fall.

THE New York Sun of Monday, has this to say of the candidacy of Mr. Tilden: "No doubt it is a great misfortune, but Mr. Tilden is out of the question as a candidate for 1884. If he were able and willing to assume that place many things would be plain and easy which are now doubtful and difficult; but these doubts and difficulties are not to be overcome by obstinately denying their existence and blindly running into a net of impossibilities. Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate, and a candidate must be found. There is no man within our knowledge who possesses the qualifications that belong to him. There is no man who commands the public confidence as he does. There is no man whose name would set aside minor controversies within the party on the one hand or command such wide spread and hearty confidence from the people on the other. But while this is so it seems to us a mistake to persist in advocating his nomination when we know his consent can not be obtained. Who, then, shall lead the Democracy in 1884?"

Parties and Corporations.

Speaking of a proposition to form a people's party composed of the independent and thoughtful men of both the leading parties of the country, in order to control the dominating influence of corporations in the affairs of state, the Washington Post makes the following sensible and timely remarks: "Tickets and platforms are made by conventions whose delegates are chosen by primaries open to all members of the party. If the people who find fault with the action of conventions would consent to abate something of their dignity and go into the primaries they could outvote the rabble that generally controls those assemblages.

Of the ten million voters in the United States, it is a large estimate to say that one million have any direct agency in nominating candidates for office. All the rest have no choice further than to express a preference between two competitors. They leave the local bosses, who are still a great power in the land, to run the party machine. And when the machine has ground out its ticket, thousands of men who have let their case go by default, rise up and condemn the results for which their neglect is responsible. So long as we have parties—and we don't see how parties are to be dispensed with—the character of the men who get into office will depend on the personnel of the primaries. If the respectable majority leaves the primaries to the management of the disreputable minority there will be no improvement.

That there is a growing sentiment in favor of 'restricting the advances of corporation interests' is undoubtedly true, but the time has not yet arrived, and may never come, when this feeling will have force enough to give birth to a new party—we mean a party in fact, not in name, a party capable of taking the field with a reasonable hope of success.

The evil complained of is one that cannot be cured by a very sudden or impetuous movement. The interests of all the people are intimately associated with the interests of the corporations. The general prosperity of the country would be blighted if the great corporations were ruthlessly stricken down. Many of them are grasping and holding two or three times as much of the products of the general industry as they ought to have. They dictate legislation and, to some extent, own the courts of the country. The great problem is, how to regulate the corporations so as to give them a fair chance—how to cure existing evils without creating greater ones.

The Post hopes that the reform needed will be inaugurated and successfully carried out under Democratic rule. Under Republican rule we have seen the corporations having their own way in all things—electing Presidents, controlling congress, meddling with the selection of the judiciary, dictating veto messages, and insolently lording over the people. This is one of the chief reasons why the people demand a change—why they seem to have determined upon sending the Republican party to the rear. But when the Democratic party finds itself charged with the duty and responsibility of regulating these great corporations in such a manner as to promote the general good, it will find itself face to face with the most difficult problem that our law-makers have ever tried to solve."

A GEORGIA Republican complains that the Postmaster General "thinks the Republicans of the South are a lot of blackguard scoundrels." Mr. Gresham is a right straight independent thinker, but he is doubtless led into error of the general character of the Republican people of the South, by forced association with the bosses, set over them by the administration. But Mahone, Chalmers and Cash are not fair specimens.

The Responsibility.

It is idle for the Republicans of the senate to attempt or hope to evade the full and entire responsibility for the expenditure of every dollar that the protracted session of the legislature imposes upon the taxpayers of the state. When it is considered that the Republican legislature of 1881, in order to retain the unfair advantages derived from the infamous and unjust gerrymander of 1873-74, declined to obey the mandates of the constitution by the passage of fair and just apportionment bills as demanded by that instrument; and when it is remembered that the Republican majority of the senate holding over and elected under that unmitigated fraud, still held the power and used it with unscrupulous exactness to obstruct the passage of such apportionment as decency and fairness demanded at the regular session of 1883, there can be no difficulty in locating the responsibility of the extra session. This failure of the senate to comply with the constitutional requirements, imposed the necessity upon the Governor in a faithful discharge of duty under his oath to support and defend the constitution, to call an extra session of the legislature. The session was accordingly called and the legislature has been meeting and adjourning under that call without result for many weeks, at an expenditure of \$3,000 per day. Why is this? Simply and only because the controlling Republican majority in the senate in obedience to the command of their absent boss, determined that no just apportionment bill should be passed, and therefore refused to legislate with the house, or entertain any proposition of compromise. As an obstructive measure purely, they set up a bill as their ultimatum more infamous and more subversive of the rights of citizens than the apportionment of 1873-1874. The object of this was obvious. It was not expected to be accepted by the Democrats of the house, indeed they knew that the house could not with any honor or propriety entertain the degrading offer. But notwithstanding the insulting position of the senate, the Democrats of the house have offered many propositions of compromise, liberal and generous in the extreme, in their anxiety to discharge the constitutional duty resting upon them, and to end the session and save to the people the cost of its continuance, but the only response on the part of the obstructionist is Cooper & Co.'s degrading ultimatum introduced merely as an excuse to prevent the passage of a proper bill, and to retain the outrageous gerrymander by which a large portion of the people of Pennsylvania are disfranchised. Against this wrong the house is justified in standing out to the last moment of time.

It is announced that Deputy Secretary John C. New is disgusted, and is about to resign and return to Indiana. Mr. New is intimated is dissatisfied with Secretary Folger, who perhaps has more regard to the interest of the public in the administration of the Department than to party, to suit the views of the Indiana Stalwart.

THE Hon. Samuel J. Randall, is serving as foreman of the Grand Jury in Philadelphia this week. He of course could have been excused, as others were, either as a member of congress or as a lawyer, but called as a juror, Mr. Randall did not forget that he is also a citizen, subject to its duties whether in high or humble position. Such is democracy.

ANOTHER officer gone wrong. Information is received at the War Department that First Lieut. John M. Porter, of the Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Arizona, has defaulted to the amount of \$1,900 and fled to parts unknown. He acted as quartermaster, subsistence officer and ordnance officer, and was a graduate of West Point from Alabama.