

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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Thursday Morning, September 27, 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.

The stalwarts of New York, it is said, had the late convention pretty much to themselves, and that the general absence of the Independents, or half-breeds, has a significance that is not born of harmony or the success of the nominations made.

The Cameron mules are still kicking the constitution two hours a week in the Pennsylvania senate chamber. Boss Cooper is the leading trick mule, but Stewart and Lee are apt in learning and always useful. They get \$35 each for the two hours acting in the ring.

It is rumored that Senator-elect Riddleberg has determined to revolt against the Federal patronage in Virginia being all given to Mahone—that he will claim his full share of the plunder, or play the devil generally with the nice little arrangements of Arthur and his midgit boss.

WHITELAW REID, editor of the New York Tribune, is said to be a candidate for United States Senator. It is more than probable that there may be a slight impediment to Mr. Reid's advancement. The Republicans have not, nor are they likely to have a majority in the New York legislature.

PROF. DODGE, the statistician of the agricultural department, expresses himself hopeful of the corn crop. He thinks the late frosts have not very seriously damaged it, and the acreage is much greater than in former years, which he estimates at 2,500,000 more than in 1882, leaving considerable margin for any damage the crop may sustain.

The government spent the summer fishing in the mountains of the west, while the cabinet junketed all around the coast in government vessels. The government has now changed the base of operations, and foreign embassies who may be seeking interviews will find the government on the eastern fishing grounds during the fall months, probably about Newport.

The Philadelphia Record compares "Mr. Senator John Stewart to a locomotive built for independent work on a narrow gauge line, that has been pushed on a broad gauge track. He has derailed himself and has been thumping over the ties ever since he went off on the ultimatum switch. In his present plight he is of no use to anybody." And it might be added is despised in his helplessness as a useless wreck.

GEN. GRESHAM, of the Postoffice Department, is getting into hot water in his fight with the Louisiana lottery management. He has issued an order that no registered letter addressed to M. A. Donaphin, or the New Orleans National Bank, nor any money order payable to either shall be delivered through the post office. This looks very much as if the Postmaster General is constituting himself a national censor. He may have the right to close his department against a business authorized and legalized by the laws of Louisiana, for it seems incredible that so distinguished an official would issue such an order unless he had a strong legal base to sustain him.

The Grange and the State College.

We take it for granted, that our farmers, are in earnest, when they formulate a platform, they are not theorists but men of practice—and in their platform we see much that bears this out. When they cry out against the revolutionists in the Legislature, and demand that the work for which the Governor has called it together—should be done, they show that they have no respect for nonsense—and indeed most parts of their public declaration of principles show this same strong sense of right—and if we differ from them in any particular, it is not because we do not have full recognition of and respect for the honesty of their intention. But in one respect we must take issue with the State Grange. They demand, that the character of the management of the State College should be radically changed and that it should become an institution entirely devoted to the public instruction of agriculture and the mechanic arts—and that all other courses of studies be eliminated from its curriculum.

are not going to argue on the propriety of this proposed change—that is a matter of opinion merely—but upon its practicability. Can the College comply with the wishes of the Grange and survive? We say not. A very superficial view of the act of Congress will corroborate our position. Notwithstanding all the talk concerning the monies given the institution by the state, the State College depends almost entirely upon the *land script* fund, which depends upon the faithful carrying out of the provision of the *act of congress* and that act donates the \$500,000 which the college now enjoys, on this condition; that she gives instructions in the classics and all other branches of a liberal education as well as agriculture. We can't afford to forfeit this sum now. But as soon as the Grange will raise another half a million and donate it to the Pennsylvania State College their proposition may receive a fair and careful discussion. But we will go one step further, and say that the college gives every opportunity to the student of agriculture to study his art and science—that far more money is appropriated to this branch of the curriculum than to any of the others—and that nowhere in the United States are their better opportunities for the farmer's sons, and yet they of all classes in the commonwealth avail themselves least of its advantages.

It seems to worry the Philadelphia Press to think that the politicians and leaders of the Democratic party commit a democratic error in depending upon the independent Republicans for votes to elect their ticket. To allay the anxiety of the Press, Chairman Hensel of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, very properly remarks: "It is an error on the part of the Press to assume that the Democrats are depending upon any such thing. At the last State election there were nearly as many votes polled for Mr. Pattison as the combined vote for Stewart and Beaver; an analysis has proved that nearly all the votes cast for Pattison were Democratic votes. Nobody seems to expect that either party will poll as full a vote this year as last, so that it becomes a contest as to which party will poll the larger percentage of the vote it cast last fall. For many reasons the chances favor the Democrats. They have remained united, aggressive, hopeful and organized. The processes of Republican reunion have been painfully slow. In the regular session of the Legislature the most notable antagonisms were those of the Stalwarts and Regulars of the Senate; and when, upon the main issue of the campaign, the reform of the treasury management, the Republican policy is found to be a continuance of the present regime the Press will find that Independent Republicans will mostly sit on the fence and watch the procession."

The ultimatum Senators were in session 17 minutes on Tuesday.

Coal and Railroads.

Below is the return of coal sent over the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania railroad for the week ending Sept. 15, 1883.

For the week	Tons
Same time last year	56,911
Increase	9,824
Previously during the year	1,922,815
Same time last year	1,972,046
Decrease	49,231
Total in 1883	1,999,969
Same time last year	2,028,267
Decrease	28,298

OTHER FREIGHTS.

Lumber	73 cars
Miscellaneous freights	153 "

Forty-seven thousand and eighty-seven tons is every pound of coal that went out from this region for the week ending Saturday last, against fifty-six thousand nine hundred and eleven tons the same time one year ago. This is indeed discouraging to all who take an interest in the advancement of this great coal field.

Why the management of the Pennsylvania company will, by the withholding of cars from our shippers, give to its enemies such convincing proof that its facilities are inadequate to the necessities of the region, is something we cannot fathom; and, if it were not that we know better from their own lips, we would suppose that the small amount that has gone forward was from the want of orders by our shippers; but we have been assured that if the cars could have been supplied nearly double this amount would have been shipped.

With the large increase in the number of collieries, the extension of all its branches, and a greater demand than ever for our coal, the company thus tacitly admits that it is not nearly as well prepared to facilitate the interests of our shippers as it was the same time one year ago, when it sent forward nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-four tons more than it did the past week. It causes its best friends to despair of her, and silences all argument in opposition to the building of another road into our region—whether competitive or co-operative—something to help out those who have their money invested in our region and who are sustaining daily losses from this compulsory inactivity; and, as we have said before, the great wonder with its friends is that it would begin to weaken in this way at this particular time, in the face of the extraordinary efforts the Vanderbilt road is making towards completion that may take hold of this freight the Pennsylvania is rejecting.—*Reveille*.

Our brother Brisbin, of the *Reveille*, in the foregoing article gives but a faint glimmering of the truth. Why this scarcity of cars? Is it because the P. R. R. Co. have no cars which could be sent into the region? Certainly not. For the corresponding week of last year they furnished nearly 500 more cars than they did last week. Surely they have no less cars this year than last. Is it because they are short of motive power to move the cars they have. They surely have as much motive power as they ever had at any previous date. What then is the reason? Simply this, the managers of the railroad are not disposed to furnish a sufficient number of cars to accommodate the region. Why? Because the scarcity of cars hurts the small operators the worse. A large percentage of the cars daily received are marked "special assignment," and are all delivered to a few large operators, and are not charged in the general distribution. The same favorites then receive their full *pro rata* of the cars for general distribution. This leaves the small operators who cannot get into the "special assignment" ring, with less than half the number of cars in proportion to the capacity of their mines, which the large operators receive. The result is the business of these small operators is interfered with, they are prevented from filling the orders they have and they dare not bid for large orders because they well know they cannot get the cars to fill them. The undoubted policy of the present management of the Penna. R. R. Co. is to crush out the small operators in our coal regions. Is this to the interest of the stockholders of the road? Certainly not. But if the whole bituminous coal business in this region of the state can be concentrated into a few hands it will be so much easier for the few gentlemen composing the ring of managers, to

arrange to receive their large dividends from the coal monopolists. As long as there are fifty or more independent collieries this is impracticable.

But the scarcity of cars is but one of the evils the operators are now suffering. The rates of freight are fixed so high as to take all the profits of the business. On the above 47,087 tons the railroad company received an average of one dollar per ton over and above the actual cost of transportation, while there was left to the operator no more than an average of five cents per ton profit. Among individuals this would be called robbery. Surely we need another railroad into our coal fields—and that a competition road—not one that will co-operate with the P. R. R. in robbing our people.

THE Williamsport *Sun and Banner* agrees with the expressed opinion of a cotemporary that there seems now nothing for the Democratic legislators to do but to remain at their posts waiting for wisdom and respect for the laws to seize the Republicans and compel them to the performance of their solemn duty. "Justice travels with a leaden heel" but it is sure to catch up sometime.

"Wisdom and respect for the laws" departed with Cameron's instructions to his slaves in the senate, and can probably only be restored when the honest men of the party can have an opportunity to deal with the revolutionists who so recklessly betray their confidence. In the mean time the Democracy can only stand firm to duty and their constitutional obligations.

THE chief work of the *trick mules* in the senate is to demonstrate that under our republican form of government, 24,000 Republicans must have the same power in the selection of members of congress of 44,000 Democrats, and in the State senate that 13,000 Republicans must equal 24,000 Democrats. To secure this inequality of representation, Cooper, Stewart & Co. proclaim their ultimatum and block legislation.

It is published in the stalwart journals that perfect harmony prevails in both factions of the New York Republicans—stalwarts and half-breeds. It is probably the calm which precedes the storm, as it is known that a great gulph passes between them—that the bridges are down, and it is doubtful whether the vitality of the g. o. p. now in delicate health, can endure a sufficient time to allow repairs.

Let It Not be Forgotten.

In all the blather and fuss of Republican journals about the legislature remaining in session there is one thing that the people must not for an instant forget.

The Democrats in the legislature are standing up manfully and boldly and determinedly for the people's right of Equal Representation and are not governed by partisan spirit or motive.

The twenty-six Republican senators under the lead of Boss Cooper say that the people shall not be accorded their right of Equal Representation. They now flatly refuse to pass any apportionment bills at all. They will do nothing but stay in session a half-hour two days in the week and expect thirty-five dollars a day for doing so. This is a fact that cannot be mentioned too often and that no fair-minded man in either party should permit himself to lose sight of.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

THE Democratic outlook in Virginia is most encouraging. Reports from committees in all parts of the state are highly satisfactory, and indicate that great changes have taken place in portions of the state heretofore overwhelmingly under the influence of Mahone. The Democrats are jubilant and sanguine of success in restoring the state to its old Democratic bearings.

MAHONE, has made the usual forced assessments upon the Virginia clerks in the Executive departments in support of the state election, without interference on the part of President Arthur. His bargain with the little boss repudiator overtops any responsibility the civil service law places upon him and also raises the presumption that the Federal Executive is not a very enthusiastic friend of that law.

HON. GEO. D. ROBINSON is chosen by the Massachusetts Republicans to lead the fight against Ben F. Butler for the governorship of that state. Adams, Pierce and other candidates spoken of having declined. This contest, judging from the acrimony that runs through the proceedings of the convention when referring to the governor, will be one of exceeding bitterness, in which old Ben, if he has not lost his wonted vim, will be equal to the emergency, striking back from the shoulder.

THE colored voters in New York and Ohio are bolting in large numbers from the Republican party. Having demanded political equality, and reasonable recognition in the distribution of political favors in vain, they now declare their independence and firm determination "not to be dragged behind the republican cart any longer," merely to swell the triumph of a party whose majorities are made by their adherence, and whose appreciation ceases at the polls.

The Governor's Veto.

The Governor withheld his approval of the concurrent resolution instructing the appropriation committee of both houses to report an appropriation bill for senators and members, up to and including Sept. 16th; to report no other appropriation bill except for officers and employes. He objects to the resolution on the ground of unconstitutionality, and calls attention to the fact that the law provides that the members shall receive \$10 per diem at each adjourned or special session, and that it is not in the legislature to diminish that compensation. The reason for the dissent of the Governor are clearly stated in the following extracts taken from the message:

VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

It is in violation of the constitutional provision requiring a separate organization of the two houses of the Legislature. Under the Constitution of 1776 the General Assembly consisted of but one body. The Constitution of 1790 divided the General Assembly into two houses, each having an independent organization. This separation has been continued until the present time under the amended Constitutions, and the existing Constitution, in the 2d section of the third article, recognizes the committee of the respective bodies as essential and necessary in perfecting legislation. The Senate has no power or control over the House Committee, and the House has none over the Senate Committees. The concurrent resolution presented to me is not only futile, and void of any conclusive effect upon either House, but violates the constitutional principle of separate organization, and is a clear and distinct departure from former precedents. If the innovation here attempted should obtain currency of a practice, it would result in the entire obliteration of the functions intended to be exercised by the Committees of the two Houses in the consideration of legislation and destruction of their independent and separate character contemplated by the Constitution. This reason alone would be sufficient to withhold my approval of the resolution, but there are other objections to it equally cogent and conclusive.

WHY IT WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The resolution contains two distinct provisions. One is an instruction to the committees to report a bill of a certain character and for a definite amount. I have already stated my objections to this branch of the resolution. The other provision is an instruction to the committees to report no other appropriation for the pay to Senators and members after September 10th. In this instruction I am asked to join. If this branch of the resolution is intended to affect the compensation of members as fixed by the act of Assembly, it suggests several legal inquiries to me, called upon, as I am, to give it validity by my signature. The act of Assembly of May 11th, A. D. 1874, provides that the "compensation" of members of the Legislature "shall be ten dollars per diem at each adjourned or special session." The act was the law at the time of the election of all the members of the present Legislature. The 13th section of the 3d article of the Constitution provides that "no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments, after his election or appointment." It is true the resolution before me is not

in the form of a law, but if it has any purpose, or can have any possible effect, in its concluding provisions, it is that there shall not be any law passed making provision for the payment of the compensation of Senators or members after September 10th. If the members of the Assembly shall be entitled to any pay for this session, it is not competent for the Legislature to deprive them of it in whole or in part. In other words, if a public officer has a legal claim to compensation for any period of time, it is not within the power of the Legislature, by the passage of a law or resolution, to diminish that compensation by the refusal of remuneration for a part of that time.

NOT THE WORK FOR WHICH THE SESSION WAS CALLED.

This session of the Legislature was convened by me solely for the purpose of having a clear and most vital command of the Constitution executed by the General Assembly. In my proclamation convening the two houses, I designated the subjects for legislative action, and cited the mandate of the fundamental law imposing upon the Legislature the imperative obligation for the passage of Apportionment laws. Three months and more have expired since then, and instead of the passage of the laws commanded by the people in their Constitution, I am presented with a resolution concerning the amount of pay the members shall receive for a session the duties of which are as yet undischarged. I am impelled to these observations not only by the unusual character of the resolution itself, but also by the unusual time at which it has been taken into consideration by the Legislature. It has been customary, heretofore, for the appropriation bill to be passed and sent to the Governor at the close of the session, when most of the duties of the Legislature were finally performed, and the rest in a forward state of completion. This resolution reaches me at a time many days after the day on which the Legislature was assembled, and when important and mandatory constitutional duties still remain unexecuted. The question of the pay of members is the least important matter relating to this session. The paramount subject that should engage the legislative attention is the execution of the constitution, under which the two houses exist and the whole government of the state coheres, by according to the people in all sections and of all interests their important right to fair, equal, just and timely representation in the halls of legislation. It would be better to hold in abeyance any discussion of the question of pay while such a duty, so solemnly enjoined, remains unperformed.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

If the Legislature, from any reason, should again fail to comply with the command of the fundamental law, the people cannot be fairly and justly represented in the legislative councils of the state and Union before the year 1887. Neither house has the right to assume an attitude calculated to bring about so deplorable a condition of affairs. I must, therefore, in the effort to carry out the injunction of the constitution that I "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," urge upon the Legislature the importance of the obligation under which it rests to perform a plain constitutional duty. A spirit of fairness, candor and non-partisanship should actuate the members of both branches of the Assembly in the performance of that duty. Diligence should characterize them as well. For either House to resolve to meet only at frequent intervals, and then but for a short time, is likely, even if not intended, to prevent the requirements of the law from being fulfilled. I trust, for the sake of the fair fame of our Commonwealth, for the respect we hold among our sister states, and to save us from the reproach of being unable to execute our constitutional form of government, that the Legislature will soon discharge its duties with fairness and justice, and thus bring to a speedy conclusion this session, already too long.

It is not likely that there will be as full a vote polled this year in Pennsylvania as there was last fall. There is neither the incentive nor the disposition to the same political excitement as there was then. Each party has in the meantime had its natural increase of voters, and the struggle between them this year will be to poll the largest possible proportion of their respective votes. From the results of such exertion the Democrats have nothing to fear. The total vote which they mustered last year was in the aggregate substantially as many as the combined vote of the two Republican candidates and the running majorities of the opposition in this State for the past ten years have not been more than about twenty thousand, which is really only one in forty, and to reverse it scarcely needs the change of an average of two persons in each election district in the State. Every person familiar with politics knows that there are always more than that whose votes are uncertain. Now there is no reason this year to apprehend any Democratic defection; there is no valid reason to expect perfect Republican union; all the signs point to greater apathy in the opposition ranks than in the Democracy; in fact, many of the majority Democratic counties report unusual activity and interest, and the accession of people who believe that eight months of Democratic administration have vindicated the wisdom of a change and are resolved to extend it to other departments of the state government. The duty of this year is to get out the vote—the vote that was polled for and elected the state ticket last year.