

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, October 4, 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.

REMEMBER THAT NEXT SATURDAY IS THE LAST DAY FOR THE PAYMENT OF TAXES IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO VOTE.

THE Cameron mules of the senate will find "ultimatum" an expensive luxury, when they settle with the people in November. The cost of the article is charged up against them and must be accounted for.

THE Cameron Republicans still kick the constitution seventeen minutes twice a week in the senate chamber, for which they expect to draw ten dollars for each day of the week from the treasury of the state.

THE Republican ultimatum is 18 REPUBLICANS, 8 DEMOCRATS and two doubtful Congressional districts:

To enforce this monstrous dishonesty and "inequality," the Cameron clan in the Senate block legislation, defy the constitution, and violate their oaths.

THE President will have to do some straddling to retain the allegiance of both the senators from Virginia. His contracts with Mahone, it is announced will not hold Riddleberg as a "Me too" of the midgit statesman. The President will have to divide the executive plunder equally between these heroes of repudiation.

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN is to succeed Gen. Sherman as General of the Army on the 1st of November. When Sheridan has reached this exalted position of uselessness and leisure, he may find time to do justice to the memory of that great and matchless deceased officer, Gen. Thomas.

JAY EYE-SEE is now the king of the turf, and he has well earned this title by beating St. Julien at New York one day last week in three separate heats. Jay-Eye-See is only a five-year-old colt, and has already made the extraordinary record of 2.10 at Chicago, the next to Maud S.

It appears the handsome and distinguished attorney general of the United States, is also furnished with a vessel for junketing purposes, and entertaining his family and friends at the expense of the public treasury. It is to be hoped that congress will institute some inquiry into these shameless abuses. If our public men are great and exquisite in adornment, they need not, like Holgate, be thieves.

A WASHINGTON correspondent is credited with the information that a very ungalant ghost, is in the habit of showering stones upon the residence of a widow lady near that city in sight of the Capitol. It pursues its unmanly annoyances in day light, and being invisible to the police, their investigation have been fruitless, although they see the stones fly and light upon the widows house commencing promptly at 4 o'clock. The veracious correspondent does not pretend to account for the phenomena, nor why that particular widow is selected for the amusement of the ghost. If it is amusement it wants, why not throw the missels at Arthur or Ben Brewster or some other radical who need stiring up.

Bellefonte's New Road.

The Buffalo Run road is now completely graded—money has been invested in it, and they who have so invested are men of push and business and do not intend to loose their invested capital. The Pennsylvania will not buy it for two reasons: 1st the location does not suit their plans of extension; 2nd the present owners in the main are not friendly to that system. We can be assured therefore, that it will have connection with the Vanderbilt system. It looked a week ago, as if its extension would be the line down Nittany Valley, and the DEMOCRAT favored this route energetically, as being most advantageous to the county at large. This project for the present at least has been abandoned, owing to the difficulty, which was met in securing the right of way. How will the new line affect Bellefonte? We think now more advantageously than the abandoned line. What we must have is cheaper fuel as well as competition in freights. The Vanderbilt system is now being completed up Beech Creek; from the nearest point on that road to Bellefonte is 16 miles; from Bellefonte to Mill Hall is 26 miles and from Mill Hall to Beech Creek 7 miles making a total of 33 miles, thus giving the Bald Eagle route the advantage of 17 miles, being less than one-half the distance for carrying coal and coke to our furnaces. This in itself is a big item. It would also bring us 10 miles nearer the eastern market and give us that much advantage in our competition with other manufacturing points. There has been some fear expressed, lest our ores should be taken to Mill Hall and be manufactured there; the new route would make any such scheme almost impracticable. We asked some of the Buffalo Run R. R. men whether they would abandon the ore field east of Bellefonte or not. They told us, that in case they build their main line through Milesburg, they then would construct a branch up Armor's Gap to tap the ore within a radius of six or seven miles. Bellefonte is all right in any event, and with the completion of either route we can predict for her a future of busy activity and progress.

We have often heard of the rigor of Jersey justice, but the arrest of a four year old boy for taking the ginger-cake of a seven year old boy, and holding him for the action of the Grand Jury is a sublimity of justice, hard to realize. Yet it is said such a case recently occurred. In the name of justice what would become of Robeson of New Jersey if the same measure of justice were applied to him, for crimes against the government of the United States as Secretary of the Navy.

The Pittsburg A. M. E. Conference.

Bellefonte is fast becoming a favorite locality for conventions. Our bracing mountain air, our lovely mountain scenery, and the size and reputation of our hotels all recommend us to the stranger, and we rejoice that this is so. Now we welcome the forty or fifty representatives of the Pittsburg conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to the hospitality of the city. Bishop James A. Shorter of Ohio is here with some eloquent clergymen. The conference began on Wednesday and continues over Sunday. We recommend our colored friends to have their session in some other building on the 7th. Their own is not large enough to hold those of us who wish to listen to the learned Bishop. We as a people are much interested in the work as it progresses in this branch of our population, and would like to have this opportunity, to learn what has been done (for much has been done) and what they propose to do in the future. We can't but see that the colored man is fitting himself every year more fully for citizenship, both spiritually and mentally. It is a great work, and they are helping themselves. We wish them "God speed."

Public Money for Public Uses Only.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention for 1883, declares that "PUBLIC MONIES ARE FOR PUBLIC USES."

"The long continued abuses and spoliation of the State Treasury and defiance of law by its management make essential a radical reform so that large funds shall not be accumulated by the taxation of the people and distributed among favored depositories of the State officials, but that all surplus in excess of the immediate necessities of the State Government shall be invested in interest-bearing State or Federal securities until it may be applied to the extinguishment of the State debt."

To obviate the "public abuses and spoliation of the State Treasury" referred to in the platform, the Humes law was passed at the regular session of 1883, and approved by Gov. Pattison. This law provides for the investment of the surplus revenue in the sinking fund, which amounts to over \$2,000,000, in securities that would safely yield a revenue to the state for the benefit of the tax payers of the whole state, instead of revenue to the individual officials and partisan corporations chosen by these officers to handle the large sums for their mutual benefit. Against the passage of this righteous and just law the Republican members of the legislature, with the exception of two or three Independents, arrayed themselves under the lead of Cooper in the senate, and the silent opposition of Niles, the Republican candidate for auditor general, in the house. And why? First because it formed the base of supplies for the corruption election funds from the banks to which it was loaned by the State Treasurer, and second because it was a source of profit to the treasury ring, and the corporations who had the manipulation of the funds with which to make their profits without any compensation to the state for the use of them. In this opposition to the passage of the law, the Republican members were aided by a lobby organized by Chris-Magee, the author of Livsey as a candidate for State Treasurer. But the law passed, and the speculation is blocked so far as law can control men notoriously reckless of legal and constitutional requirements, as those who now lead and govern what ought to be and would be an honest and respectable party, if such leaders were confined to the cells where wrong-doers and public plunderers are supposed to undergo merited discipline.

The fact is notorious, that for some years the speculation in state funds has been a scandal attached to the management of the treasury department of the commonwealth, in which its reserved funds have been loaned out simply to accumulate interest for the benefit of the treasurer, his political allies, and the banks favored with his patronage. To correct this abuse, Mr. Humes and the Democracy did nobly in passing the bill in question against the united opposition of the treasury ring, its lobbies and vassals in the legislature. The Republican party are now in the field with candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer who were opposed to the passage of this law, and it may be assumed are opposed to its enforcement, while the Democracy present candidates in the person of Capt. ROBERT TAGGART for Auditor General, and the Hon. JOSEPH POWELL for State Treasurer, who favor and demand the reform provided for by its provisions. It is a vital and important issue of the campaign, and no one who desires honest administration, whatever his political affiliation, should fail to give a hearty and cordial support to the candidates pledged to correct the abuses referred to.

We publish the prospectus of the Harrisburg Patriot. It is the central organ of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Edited with great ability, bright, and always filled with the latest news from every quarter, which it conveys to the interior of the state many hours in advance of the Philadelphia and New York papers. We know of no better daily newspaper to recommend to our friends.

Our Streets.

We are not going to complain of the condition of the streets, barring the results of the heavy rains, they will pass muster—but our interviews with the police officers and with the sheriff, the testimony of our own eyes and the complaints of many citizens, show that not only has there been no improvement in the recent past in our street morals, but on the contrary a considerable if not a serious retrogression has taken place. This thing will not do. Bellefonte must not suffer even the suspicion of rowdiness. She has been a town of homes, where men can live in perfect quiet, free from all the care and anxiety which lawlessness entails. This has been her boast, and we cannot afford to let the report go abroad that it is otherwise. We implore our landlords to aid us. We do not think that anyone of them would conscientiously offend in this particular. Of course we recognize how much care it takes on their part and how easily it is to be a little careless, which soon becomes the rule, but they can do much and will no doubt be glad to do so now that their attention is directed to the subject. Ten years ago it was really dangerous for one to be on our streets after night, and ladies unattended never thought of exposing themselves in this way; but the prompt and rigid interference of our courts soon banished all such scenes from the borough. The fact that there is the slightest danger of their reappearance is enough to arouse every quietly-disposed citizen. The Sheriff says he has difficulty to prevent ladies from being insulted even on the Diamond. We can't tolerate such a state of things for a moment, and a dozen brawls have been reported in a single evening. We can't blame our police force, it is efficient but entirely too small in case of any emergency. The magistracy of the law must be made sacred even to a drunkard.

JAY-EYE-SEE, Trinket and St. Julien will trot next at Albany for a special purse to beat 2.14.

THE New York Democratic State Convention met at Buffalo on Thursday last, and organized for victory at the polls in November. All the different factions which occasionally interrupted the success of the party in New York, Tammany, Irving Hall, and the county Democracy, participated harmoniously in the nomination of the candidates to compose the Democratic ticket. The platform of the last state convention was reaffirmed, and the proposition that the people should be taxed to raise a surplus fund for the Federal Government to distribute among the states was severely denounced and the administration of Gov. Cleveland, was endorsed as one of the best the state ever had. The candidates nominated were Isaac H. Maynard for Secretary of State; Alfred C. Chapin for Controller; Robert H. Maxwell for Treasurer; Dennis O'Brien for Attorney General, and Nathan Sweet for State Engineer and surveyor.

This harmonious nomination and the high character of the candidates seals the fate of spurious Republicanism in the Empire State this year, and opens a brilliant outlook to the Democracy in the more important struggle before them for honest government in the Presidential election, to come off next year. The cloud is breaking! The lawless disregard of constitutions and laws and justice, which for more than one decade has so marked and distinguished the opposition to the Democracy, is about to receive the condemnation it has earned. The "g. o. p." in its shameless defiance having stole the Presidency in 1876, and bought it in 1880, and are still violating the constitution, particularly in Pennsylvania, and robbing the people of their dearest rights, could not expect longer immunity. It must go.

RATHER cool these mornings.

MR. BLAINE has leased his magnificent house in Washington. He desires, no doubt, to accustom himself to a more humble residence preparatory to that of the old fashioned domicile called the "White House." But Mr. Blaine is not a candidate? Not he.

THE Washington monument, which for many years has been in course of erection at Washington City, is approaching completion, and will, it is believed, attain a height of 410 feet before the cold weather sets in. The monument proper will be 500 feet high, with a pyramidal cap of glass 50 feet high, and will rank as the most imposing structure of the kind in the world. Its entire completion is expected in 1884, or the spring of 1885.

DIXON, Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, is a judge of the courts, and withal a very prudent man. He does not think the chances of election sufficiently bright to justify him in giving up his judgeship. He holds fast to the "bird-in-hand" while pursuing the one in the bush. This, at least, shows commendable foresight and deliberation, and marks the prudence of the judge which the people of New Jersey should be loth to part with.

THE Philadelphia Record pierces the mark when it says: "The state senate might as well abandon its \$300,000 appropriation grab. Even should it be forced through, the house is almost certain to treat it with contempt as an infringement upon its traditional rights. Let the question of pay remain in abeyance until the work for which the session was called shall have been performed. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the legislative idler has no financial rights which the public paymaster is bound to respect."

THE colored Republicans who recently met in national convention in Louisville, makes the demand of the Republican party that the candidate for Vice President shall be conferred upon one of their race. This appears to be an "ultimatum." They consider it due to them, and so it is, for without their votes the Republican party is a helpless minority, rivaling the green-backers only as a national organization. The colored gentlemen demand this recognition as an act of justice. If they do not get it, what then?

CHAIRMAN HENSEL of the Democratic State Committee is greatly encouraged by the accounts received from different parts of the state. The Democracy are alert and the prospect of a successful issue to the present campaign is constantly improving. It is getting firmly fixed in the minds of the people, that the election of TAGGART and POWELL is the effective means of thoroughly protecting the funds of the state from the vandalism of the Rings that surround the management of the State Treasury—that the "public money's are for public uses" and not for the political speculators and jobbers.

(To the Editor of the Democrat.)
The Grange and the State College.

We were at the Grange picnic on the top of Nittany mountain a couple of weeks ago, and one Whitehead, said to be from New Jersey, startled us by an attack upon our State College. Before an audience of Centre county people we could not understand why he should do so, and especially when he knew no more about the college than a Chinaman just landed upon American soil. Upon further examination we found that the whole organization had assaulted the college. The burden of the complaint against the college is that it will not make farmers out of the young men who graduate there, whether the young men are willing or not. Practical agriculturists it shall and must turn out or go down. They proceed on theory that it is a place to teach agriculture and nothing else. The Williams Grove P. of H. platform demands "the re-organization of the State College, so that its exclusive work shall be to give instruction to young men and women

of all classes, who may wish to fit themselves for Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits, so as to put our Agricultural College on an equal and similar basis with the special schools for the professions, leaving classic literary training to the schools of literature." If this declaration should be literally carried out, the college would be compelled to close its doors in less than a month for the want of students.

When the college was first opened for the admission of students the great burden of the curriculum was agriculture, and the effort was made to make it so practical, that the young men were to be taught not only how to mix a little "lime, mud and manure together to raise a stink," clean stables, raise pigs, &c., but to cook and wash dishes. The then management soon found that when young men wanted an education to carry them through life it took something entirely different, and this plan was abandoned because it had to be.

Two young men present themselves at the door of this college, we will say each twenty years of age. The one the son of the most eminent granger in the county, who is well known to be an intelligent, practical farmer. The other the son of an intelligent, practical merchant in one of our large cities. How do they stand? The farmer's son knows all about practical farming; he knows when seed time and harvest come; he knows how the ground must be plowed, harrowed, rolled and cultivated to produce good results; he understands perfectly well when the seed must be sown and planted in order to reap a bountiful harvest. In short he has all the practical knowledge and the actual work of the agriculturist absolutely grown in him as part of his nature, and all he needs to make him the full grown man and a citizen of the highest order, is a few years schooling to train the mind to work and think out to their full fruition the problems of which he has already the actual experience, and he will go any distance from home rather than to a college where he must by actual work go through that which he already knows better than any one can teach him. Now take the merchant's boy. In many things he is ahead of the farmer's son. He knows what solid paved streets and high walls are, but he knows nothing of the soil or its power to produce, nor when it is seed time or harvest. If he wants to be an agriculturist it is necessary for him to go through the actual work, in order that he may know that an agriculturist needs much more than theory. But suppose neither of these young men want to make agriculture their life business, what would you have them do? Turn away from this college because it must and shall turn out agriculturists and nothing else. Another mistake our friends have fallen into is that this college was founded to teach nothing but agriculture and the mechanic arts. This was only to be a leading object, without excluding scientific and classical studies and to include military tactics, and this by authority of the act of congress under which it was founded.

Our friends also demand that the college shall give instruction in the mechanical arts. The authorities of the college would gladly do this if they could. But it will take money, and instead of the grangers endorsing the Governor's action in vetoing bills giving aid to the college, they should join in asking the legislature to appropriate one year at least \$50,000 to aid in carrying on experiments relating to agriculture, and the next year \$50,000 to establish a mechanical department, so on from year to year until the college shall have become so great that it shall reflect greatness on our great commonwealth. One thing more, Mr. Whitehead said they demanded the change of its name from "Pennsylvania State College" to something like an "Agricultural and Mechanical School." Change the name, and why? What more appropriate than "Pennsylvania State College," and shall not Pennsylvania with all her great industries, boundless resources and vast wealth, have a college that shall bear her own honored name, and one, too, that shall in the near future be so enlarged that her sons and daughters can there be instructed in art, science, literature, agriculture and in every industry capable of being carried on within her borders. This is the kind of a college Pennsylvania needs, and this is the kind of a college the grangers should help to obtain.