

# 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 11, 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 ultimatum trick mules of the Senate still meet and adjourn twice a week at a cost of \$35 per day to the Treasury of the state.

It is said a company has been formed to monopolize the coke trade in the western part of this state. A million of dollars has already been invested in coal lands in the coke region, as the initiating operations of the syndicate.

It may be a question for the people to consider at the election whether the party of leaders who were sent to the Senate to perform specific duties, are justified in refusing to perform those duties, and entitled to \$35 a day from the people whom they betray.

The general appropriation bill for 1883, less the increase for common schools, covers precisely and only the sum of \$5,653,779.68, which is just \$399,589.32 less than the total of the appropriation act of 1881 for all purposes, exclusive of common schools.

The *Union Leader* at Wilkesbarre has added another column to its usual broad pages. This journal is one of the most aggressive and ably conducted Democratic newspapers in the Commonwealth, and we notice the evidence of prosperity with great pleasure.

COOPER had his mules well in hand at the brief session of the senate on Friday, but his motion to adjourn was not so prompt as to cut off Wallace in getting in his protest. Wallace scored a victory, and the mules had to back out without a kick under a scorpion lash.

The capital stock of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Vanderbilt), has been increased from \$14,000,000, to \$20,000,000, and an issue of \$20,000,000 in bonds is also authorized. This is done to insure its rapid completion from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. This road it is said is progressing with wonderful rapidity.

The Pittsburgh exposition building was destroyed by fire last week with all its valuable contents and machinery. The loss is very great, amounting to a million dollars, including valuable relics that cannot be replaced, and an endless variety of exhibits illustrating every branch of art, science and mechanical skill. Nothing was saved.

LIEUT. GOV. BLACK, it is announced has in forward progress an extended biography of his illustrious father, the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, recently deceased, which will be completed and published with as little delay as possible. He is in possession of all the private papers of the great jurist, and is fully competent to do justice to the work undertaken.

GEN. SHERMAN, it appears is deterred from being a candidate for the Presidency on account of the ruin it brought upon Gen. Grant. He would have some trouble, and very small thanks for the trouble, to convince Gen. Grant that he was ruined physically, mentally or financially by the Presidency, or as the recipient for two terms of the salary.

## The Nittany Valley Railroad.

The construction of a railroad by the Vanderbilt company to connect with the Beech Creek railroad either at Mill Hall or Beech Creek to run to Bellefonte and connect with the Buffalo Run railroad, is a fixed and settled fact. The money already expended in a road along Buffalo Run, and the fact that this road will not be sold to the Pennsylvania company, will compel the construction of a road to connect with the Reading at its nearest and best point. This point seems to be either Beech Creek or Mill Hall. The important question now is, which of these points will be selected? If the route through Nittany Valley be adopted, the road will have to connect at Mill Hall. If the other route be taken, the road will run down Bald Eagle Valley and connect at Beech Creek. So far as the interests of Bellefonte are concerned, it is a matter of some advantage that the road should be made through the Bald Eagle Valley. This route brings the Snow Shoe coal seventeen miles nearer to us than by the other route. The road will be at least ten miles shorter. The cost of right of way, an important item in the construction of railroads, would be comparatively little. But aside from the shortness of the route and cost of right of way, there are no other good and sufficient reasons for adopting this route. The valley has a railroad. There are no natural resources of any description justifying the building of another road. No ore deposits, no timber, no manufactures, in short, no local freight of any kind warranting a new railroad.

Some of the objections to the selection of the Nittany valley route can be speedily removed.

One is that right of way will cost more. We answer that from Bellefonte to the Centre county line the right of way has been freely given. In the few instances in which it has not been secured, we will assert that fifteen hundred dollars will purchase it. As for Clinton county we cannot speak so favorably. For a distance of seven miles there, the right of way has not been given. The proposition was made to the citizens that if the right of way was given, the company would build the road and fence it. No favorable response has been made to this proposition. We have no doubt that the opposition from leading citizens and farmers from that end of the line has induced the company to seek a cheaper and nearer route by way of Bald Eagle Valley. But why not go to work and do as the people of Walker township did, secure and offer the right of way at once. They want and need this rival road. A week's work among the people of that locality will remove this difficulty and probably add the most important improvement ever made to that portion of Clinton county. We honestly believe that if right of way was secured from the Centre line down to Mill Hall that the Nittany Valley route would be assured to us. Why should not this be the best and cheapest route? It lies through the most fertile and prosperous farming district in the state. The amount of farm products and supplies annually shipped to and from this region would more than pay for the ten extra miles of road required to connect at Mill Hall. That's not all. There are still valuable timber lands in this section which would afford shipping for years. Still more, Bald Eagle valley has no ores. Nittany valley, on the other hand, has regular deposits of rich and valuable ores from Mill Hall to Bellefonte, the entire length of the road. There are probably a dozen ore operations going on now. Given a railroad and the freightage afforded by these and other operations would be greater than any road in this portion of the state. This will open to the markets of the world a new and important ore field. Beside, this enterprise will greatly im-

prove that portion of our county. Nittany Valley is now the only section of Centre county that is without railroad facilities. For the prosperity and development of the valley, let every leading man of Bellefonte urge the adoption of this location. This is our duty. Then let the farmers and business men along the road act together at once and secure, as far as possible, free right of way and thus secure to their section the most important enterprise ever offered them. When this great enterprise shall be added to Nittany Valley, and the link between Bellefonte and Penn's valley be made, we may look for the greatest prosperity and growth within the next ten years, that these sections of Centre and Clinton counties have had since their organizations.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer*, says the *Patriot*, is regarded as a reputable journal, and when it discusses political subjects rarely offends by deliberate and inexcusable misstatements of fact. So much, however, cannot be said of the editorial comments found in its columns, in its issue of yesterday morning, upon the remarkable effort of Candidate Niles on apportionments. Here is a choice extract:

"The democrats began by demanding, and have continued to demand, refusing to accept less, more than they were justly entitled to receive. The republicans have at no time refused to agree to a fair and equitable apportionment of the state, and the record shows they have not. It is true that they refused to yield to the democratic plan; but they were right to do that, because it was an unjust plan. When, however, they were convinced beyond any doubt that their opponents would consent to nothing that was equitable, and that agreement was impossible, they promptly moved to end a session costly and useless."

When, pray, did the democrats begin by demanding more than they were justly entitled to receive? And when have the republicans done otherwise than refuse to agree to anything that was fair and equitable? The *Inquirer* should know, if it is ignorant of the fact, that the democrats have demanded nothing, and that they were willing to give up their own apportionment bills and accept bills drawn by republicans. Which side is it that stands upon an odious ultimatum, in which there is neither fairness nor equity, and will agree to nothing else? Which side is it, the democratic house or the republican senate, that refuses to go into conference for the purpose of adjusting all differences upon any "fair and equitable" basis which honest men may agree upon? Which branch of the legislature is it, that now stands in a revolutionary attitude and refuses to act with the other, and which even declines to hear communications from the executive? It is simply sheer nonsense for the *Inquirer*, or any other republican journal, to attempt a defense of its party friends by assertions so far from the truth. The record is made up, and no amount of subterfuge and prevarication can ever explain away or justify the obstinate and obstructive methods which the republicans of the senate have constantly employed to prevent apportionments and deprive the people of the state of that equal representation guaranteed to them by the constitution.

WE are indebted to the *Union Leader* for the statement that a stalwart newspaper defender of the Republican obstructionists in the state senate, says: "It is not the fault of the Democrats that the apportionment bills have failed. No Republican will lay that political crime at their door."

Now, what does this mean? Is it an unconscious utterance of the truth, or evidence of a return to reason, and a full realization of the "political crime" of the revolutionists led by Cooper & Co., that is dawning upon the minds and fears of those who yet have some respect for public decency and the respectability of the Republican party? All this is involved in the unjustifiable war upon the constitution and the rights of the citizen by the obstructionists of the senate.

## The People's Rights.

The right of equal representation is the right preservative of all rights in a free government. To deny it is a revolution, and subversive of Republican institutions.

Taxation without representation was what our forefathers of 1776 protested against, and the right of the people of all parties to be represented fairly is a right not to be measured by money. The Pennsylvania Democrats claim this right for themselves and concede it to others. The Pennsylvania Republicans deny it.

In 1880, the Republicans polled 444,704 votes in Pennsylvania. The Democrats polled 407,428 votes. Pennsylvania elects 28 congressmen. 30,433 votes is the quota for one member. The Republicans are entitled to 14 congressmen. The Democrats are entitled to 13 congressmen. The excess represents the additional member. Fair apportionment would give the Republicans 15 members, at most. Fair apportionment would give the Democrats 13 members, at least. The Democrats offer the Republicans 17 congressmen and claim 11. The Republicans offer the Democrats 9 and claim for themselves 19.

The Democrats while contending for equal representation have nevertheless shown a willingness to compromise in order that the legislature might perform its constitutional duty and adjourn. On the other hand the Republicans have not only scouted the idea of equal representation but refused to accept the liberal Democratic offer of a compromise, and have imposed upon the state a cost of \$300,000 in order to maintain the present unfair apportionment.

THE QUESTION OF TOMORROW. The *Pittsburgh Post*, referring to the speech of Mr. Secretary Stenger, recently delivered in Pittsburgh, says: "He showed that in flagrant contempt of the law, the Republican auditor and treasurer—a majority of the sinking fund board—have scattered around among favored banks in the state, over three million of dollars, absolutely unsecured, when the Humes law requires that this money shall be invested in state or United States bonds and the interest paid into the state treasury. This is not an ancient issue, but one of to-day. In it is involved the continuance of the treasury ring, as a potent factor in the politics of the state. If the Humes law is enforced the days of the treasury ring are numbered."

Never was there an issue more plain or direct. The Democrats demand, in pursuance of law, that the three millions of treasury balance now in the hands of pet banks, who do not give a scrap of security, shall, as the law directs, be invested in state or United States bonds. They have nominated candidates who will execute the law.

The Republican officeholders refuse to obey the law, and continue the old Mackey and Kemble system of placing the money to the best advantage for themselves and their party, in certain favored banks, who loan it out to their profit, very likely dividing with the aforesaid Republican state officials. That has been the plan ever since the Republicans adopted the policy of carrying a large treasury surplus for speculative purposes.

Is it best the three millions of current treasury surplus should be safely invested in United States bonds, for the benefit of the taxpayers; or

Is it best it should be scattered among the forty or fifty pet banks (who do not give a scrap of security), for the benefit of the treasury ring—to increase its profits and maintain its power.

This is the issue involved in the election of Taggart and Powell, and the defeat of the candidates of the treasury ring, and especially Mr. Chris. Magee's clerk.

LATEST dispatch from Ohio announces 6,000 majority for Hoadly, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

## The Figures

Which don't lie, shows a very gratifying saving in the expenses of the state government, achieved by the taxpayers of Pennsylvania by the election of a Democratic house of representatives last fall. Here are the figures in comparison with the expenses of the Republican house two years ago:

	Rep. House, 1881.	Dem. House, 1883.
Pay of officers and employees	\$90,319.91	\$28,674.00
Chief clerks, contingent	10,000.00	4,411.56
Readout clerk, contingent	2,504.25	1,000.00
Stationery	1,208.67	1,208.75
Supplies	2,703.94	936.47
Total	\$107,236.77	\$36,228.78

The expenses of former Republican houses for precisely the same items, which were

In 1877	\$64,667.75
In 1878	100,291.15
In 1879	82,688.00

proves very clearly the uniform extravagance of Republican administration in the house of representatives as compared with the expenses of a Democratic house in 1883. The savings to the people in the executive department under a Democratic governor are still in greater proportion.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL'S opinion of President Arthur is certainly not a flattering one. In an elaborate speech he made at Cleveland, last week he said, "As to Arthur, the beneficiary of an assassination, I don't believe he has any more idea of his duties as Chief Executive of this country than my child, judging by his actions. Think of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, or any of the whole line of Presidents of any or all parties, leaving the responsibilities of Government to enjoy sixty or ninety days catchings bass, or playing euchre on a railroad car."

## What Compromises Democrats Have Offered.

Immediately upon the reconvening of the legislature in special session, the Democratic house proceeded to pass the different apportionment bills which the session had been called to consider. It asked but 13 congressmen when it was entitled to 14; it demanded but 23 senators when its vote entitled it to 25, it apportioned its party but 92 representatives, when fairness would have given it 99. The house offered to accept the Stewart bill, a Republican measure, as a compromise. This the senate refused. It then offered to accept the Lowry bill, another Republican measure. This the senate refused. It offered to take 22 to 28 senatorial districts. This was refused. It offered to take 21 to 29 senatorial districts. This was refused. It asked them for new committees of conference. These were refused. It proposed free committees of conference, half of whom should be selected by the Stalwarts themselves, and to whom all questions relating to apportionment should be submitted. These were rejected and the Stalwart senate persistently and defiantly refused to do anything but try to get \$35 a day for its members. The Democratic house must not permit an adjournment until the law is obeyed.—*Norristown Register*.

THE Maryland Republican party—the g. o. p.—has like its predecessors, the whigs and no-nothings, gone into retirement. It comes to the front as the "Reform Republican party." If the Republicans of Maryland, as elsewhere, would discard the bosses and insist upon decent and fair management of party with proper respect to the general good, they could reinstate the respectability of the old organization without the necessity of hiding under an alias.

Special dispatch to the Democrat. CLEARFIELD, Oct. 9th.

CENTRE DEMOCRAT:—The Clearfield county Republican convention has adjourned without a nomination for judge.

J. F. SNYDER. This means an unanimous endorsement of Mr. Krebs by all parties, and the certain elevation to the bench of an able lawyer, a hard and conscientious worker and a courteous gentleman. The people of our neighboring county have done well.

## OHIO ELECTION.



6,000



DEMOCRATIC.

The result in Ohio of the Tuesday election, up to the time of going to press this (Wednesday) evening, has been contradictory. But, the last dispatch announces the election of HOADLY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of about 6,000.

THE Mormons have been holding a conference at Salt Lake City, at which 6,000 were present in the Temple and were addressed by the leading apostles on the importance of living up to the religion of their peculiar institution. Apostle Cannon presented the statistics which show a membership in Utah of 127,294; 22,000 families; 35,000 births within the last six months; 12,000 males and 1,100 females; 3,700 children under the age of eight years; 339 marriages within the past six months; 20,040 new members and 781 deaths. The church organization embraces 12 apostles, 58 patriarchs, 4,155 high priest, 11,000 elders, 1,500 bishops and 4,400 deacons. Arizona reports a membership of 2,264, and Idaho double that number. Eighty-one missionaries are appointed to go to Europe, and eighteen to operate in the United States, principally in the south, for recruits to colonize Colorado.

THE *New York Sun* is for Samuel J. Randall for Speaker of the House because he proved himself one of the best speakers the house ever had, and because he is disposed to give the present tariff a fair trial. We are for Mr. Randall also, because his great ability and experience as the presiding officer of congress will effectually block blundering and making political capital for the Radicals in 1884, and because his honesty and integrity is a guarantee against such disgraceful scenes as were enacted in the last congress, under the shallow incompetency of Keifer.

AMONG the prominent men who attended the Protestant Episcopal convention in Philadelphia the other day we notice Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, Ex-Governor Stephenson, of Kentucky, Ex-Governor Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, and Ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey. The presidency of the convention was tendered to Senator Edmunds, but he declined it, with the significant remark that he was "not a candidate for President."

THE trick mules performed a few minutes in the Senate chamber on Tuesday and Friday of last week to be repeated on Tuesday and Friday of this week. Pay \$35 a day each. The kicking at the Constitution was vigorous, but it is well guarded by Wallace, Cox, and others, who have due respect for law, decency and right. The people of Pennsylvania are preparing, and will have something to say upon the propriety of the performance before very long, now.