

The Centre Democrat.



F. E. & G. P. BIBLE, Proprietors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 7.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

NO. 39.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum in Advance

FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CONRAD B. DAY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR JOINT COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN RHONE,
FOR CORONER,
DR. H. K. HOY.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS is preparing an address, which he will deliver in Indianapolis to the surviving members of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1851.

Two thousand millions bushels of corn is the crop of 1885. Seven million bales of cotton also. The country can stand a shortage in wheat production. Iowa leads all the other States in corn with 297,000,000 bushels.

TO-DAY the Harrisburg Patriot changes hands on a five years' lease. W. P. Hastings is the lessee. The paper is to be enlarged and improved in various minor particulars. The present editorial and reportorial corps will be retained. It will be very gratifying to the readers of that paper to know that George Herbert and Mr. Youngman will remain at the head of the editorial force. Both are genial, courteous gentlemen, and able writers, and have won hosts of friends for themselves and the paper. We wish the Patriot under its new management, abundant success.

ANOTHER war cloud in Europe takes the place of the one just scattered by the understanding reached between England and Russia on Afghan affairs. Russia has avowed her purpose to stand by Bulgaria and Roumania, and the probabilities are strong that Turkey will attempt to assert her sovereignty in the revolting provinces. The annexation of Roumania by Bulgaria would be a palpable violation of the treaty of Berlin. The signatory powers of the treaty are all agreed there should be a conference to consider the matter, but events march much faster sometimes than statesmen, and it is not unlikely Russia in standing by Bulgaria will soon be embroiled in a war with Turkey. If affairs reach that point it will be the beginning of the end of the Turk in Europe.—*Ex.*

THE editor of the DEMOCRAT don't deny that he refused to sign every paper presented to him asking the appointment of Democrats to place, that his first effort to get any one in a position under the Democratic administration, was for an out-and-out Republican. Since these facts are out, he hasn't near so much to say about collector Staple's appointments.—*Watchman.*

THE Watchman editor has a way of "settling our hash" that is truly paralyzing. The above little squib doubled us up like an attack of colic, and what a nice point he makes against us. Why when we read it we just shut up like a jack-knife. We don't deny anything. It is known to our friends all over the county, and to some who are not our friends, that for a long time we refused to sign any petitions, and we are sorry that we did not stick to it, as every petition we signed was refused. Does the editor of the Watchman want us to fall into his bad habits? Oh! no, and does he want us to deny that we wrote a letter in the interests of a gentleman whose brother is a republican? and perhaps the gentleman is himself. Oh no, we won't do that. Even if we did the Watchman editor would catch us in a lie, and we would be on a par, as to veracity, with him. Now we are going to confess our sins and those of Mr. Meek too. We did write a letter in the interests of the same gentleman that Mr. Meek did. And we did it knowing that if the appointment were made it would be an honor and credit to the consular service. We did it knowing also that, to that gentleman's friends the democratic party of this district was indebted for the election of Mr. Curtin. Will we deny that Mr. Meek wrote a letter in the interests of the same gentleman that we did? Not for the world. Mr. Meek for once got into good company, and he shall have credit for it. Mr. Meek dictated the appointment of Mr. Mullen, a republican and a gentleman, we will not deny that, although Mr. Meek does. Our glass house is all smashed to pieces, ain't it. Now please don't insist on us denying anything.

The Other Ox Gored.

IT appears that the minority stockholders of the South Pennsylvania Road have "put their foot in it" in the big kick on the railroad deal and would like to back out and take just what the Pennsylvania Company have offered them, but the case has got beyond the control of either the big or little swindlers in the concern. And the State of Pennsylvania through the legal authorities will take care of the interests of the people. The Courts will, no doubt decide that the deal is in violation of the constitution, and therefore null and void, and the decision on the Reading bill in equity will compel the American Construction Company to complete the road or the company will forfeit its charter. The result of it all will be that Railroad Companies will have a higher regard for the power that creates them and grants their franchises, and the people will be the gainers.

The South Pennsylvania people will get little sympathy from anybody, and all their whining will go for naught, so far as stopping legal proceedings. They are as deep in the mud as the Pennsylvania people are in the mire, and if they are compelled to pay up their share for the completion of the road it is but just. The people of the Southern tier of counties and of the cities of Harrisburg and Pittsburg accepted the railroad project in good faith and granted the right of way cheerfully. The originators intended it for a "squeezer," and if the iron jaws of their own machine have fastened on their own fingers it is what they deserve. Railroads must be built for business and not as "squeezers."

Attorney General Cassidy will go on with his legal proceedings as they were started to protect the interests of the State and to defend her constitution, and not because a few fellows were raising a racket in order to get from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company twice what it cost. The conditions are the same to-day as they were when the proceedings were instituted, and will be until the Courts of the State have settled the matter. Let the South Pennsylvania people squeal, let the thumb screws be tightened, when they go into railroad black mailing schemes again it will be outside the Keystone State.

THERE is an occasional individual who imagines that the stop-my-paper edict is a blow at the editor or owner of the paper stopped. He forgets that he is the one injured rather than the editor so long as he denies himself a paper that gives him all the news in precisely the shape he wants it. The editor almost invariably gives full value for the money paid him. There are rare instances where a newspaper isn't worth what is asked for it; in such cases the newspaper goes hungry for many a day and at last dies of starvation. To such newspapers the stop-my-paper means something; to a healthy, well-developed, prosperous newspaper with a living conscience and unpurchaseable pages it means nothing. Our experience has been that for every subscriber who has become offended by some clear declaration we have made two friends. We think this proves the rule. Of course no editor likes to lose a reader and above all an intelligent reader. But every editor who makes a good paper can better afford to lose a reader than the reader can afford to lose the paper. If the newspaper you take says the wrong thing in the wrong way write the editor and tell him so; you may convince him of his error that way. But don't imagine you'll convert an editor by telling him you don't want his paper any longer; he would be a scamp whose service would be useless to you if he were influenced in that manner. *Valley Spirit.*

THERE is a vacancy in the Illinois Congressional delegation caused by the death of Reuben Ellwood, elected for the Fifth district last fall. The Republican convention on Tuesday nominated Mr. A. J. Hopkins for the vacancy. Two counties bolted, and have called another convention. The reason of the bolt is that Hopkins last year charged \$2,000 for his support of the deceased Congressman, besides a written pledge he should be nominated the next term. A thrifty man, Mr. Hopkins, from all accounts.—*Post.*

Hopkins ought to "divy" with the fellows in the bolting counties. They may be as "thrifty" as Hopkins.

Tammany.

AS was to be expected, Tammany showed her teeth in the New York convention of last week, and nothing but the prudence and wise counsel of Democrats who are not Democrats for office only, saved the party in that State from a Waterloo defeat. Tammany's disposition to throw the Civil Service Reform pledges of the national convention to the dogs and handicap president Cleveland's administration, was manifested in the reception given Bourke Cochran's resolution by the spoilsmen of that Hall and, by its retainers in the convention. The great battle for the supremacy of a purer democracy, must be fought out in Mr. Cleveland's own State. He wisely refrained from any interference with the politics of the empire state, and the spoilsmen took his non-interference as a quiet backing down, despite the publication of his letter to Dorman B. Eaton. President Cleveland's non-interference is in accord with all his utterances on the question, and no body but a fool can doubt his sincerity. The desired end may not be reached in years but the firm basis on which to build the fabric of civil service reform is being laid by the chief executive of the nation, and that too in the face of the opposition of some of his own party. The great, though simple doctrine of "public office a public trust" will ultimately triumph. The country is gradually being educated to it. Ward politicians cannot frame party platforms, or run party conventions as they did a few years ago, and like the proverbial head at a "Donnybrook fair" they are being hit on all sides. The Cochran and Grady's well knew the man they attempted to load with with odium at Chicago. The people of the United States are beginning to know him, and his policy will receive the hearty approbation of every honest Democrat in the land.

Republicans Against Quay.

THERE is plenty of evidence of dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks at Colonel Quay's candidacy for State Treasurer. There have been individual protests in abundance, from such men as Judge Pearson, ex-Representative Mapes and Charles E. Wolfe, but the dispatch correspondent at Philadelphia notes an organized movement on foot among the Republicans of Philadelphia to defeat the election of the Pardon Broker. It is stated in that paper:

A thorough organization is on foot, and within five or six days a mass meeting of Republicans will be called (in Philadelphia) and the bolt will be formally inaugurated. For three weeks a committee of professional and business men have been busily engaged in ascertaining the views of Independent Republicans, and they claim to have received assurance of co-operation against the Republican candidate on all sides, not alone in Philadelphia, but in other large cities and throughout the rural districts. Among the Philadelphia Republicans who have joined the anti-Quay movement are Francis R. Reeves, John Field, Rudolph Blakenburg, William Arrott, Joel J. Bailey, William Brockie, Alex H. Morgan, General Lucius H. Warren, George E. Mapes, George D. McCreary, Hampton L. Carson, Joseph Parrish, George H. Earle and Lincoln L. Eyre.

Most of these gentlemen were prominent in the Committee of One Hundred, and their example will have great weight. They believe in crushing Colonel Quay's Senatorial and State boss aspirations in the bud, by depriving him of the power of the State Treasurer's office, which he would wield with utter unscrupulousness and great cunning.—*Post.*

FEARFUL FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.—Take, as an instance, a freight bill of the Pennsylvania railroad company, dated September 4, 1885, charging 48 cents per 100 pounds, or \$9.60 per ton, for carrying thirty bags of timothy seed from Chicago to Marietta, Pa., while the rate on that date for grain from Chicago to Philadelphia was 10 cents per hundred pounds, or \$2 per ton. Marietta is eighty-nine miles nearer Chicago than Philadelphia is, but a purchaser there paid in this instance \$7.60 a ton more for the freight. Of course a line should be drawn between carload lots and others which are less than carload lots, but there can be no justification for a distinction which makes Marietta pay almost five times as much as Philadelphia for a shorter haul.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Centre County Iron.

Centre County, Pennsylvania, would be one of the principal seats of the iron trade of the United States if the railroads of this State were to obey the provisions of the Constitution of 1874. Pennsylvania industries would not then ask for a tariff to protect iron, because the pig metal could be made as cheaply in Centre county as it is now made in the Cleveland district of England, and as cheap or cheaper than Alabama is producing it. All this could be done at the present price of labor, so that none of the vaunted protection to American iron-workers would be lost.

Bellefonte, the county seat, is located in the Nittany Valley, which has iron ore beds that crop out continually in a tract fifty miles long and six miles wide. On the line of a railroad recently built through lands of the Milesburg Iron Works iron ore was partially used for filling for a distance of nearly two miles. Some of the banks in that valley have been worked continuously since 1792 by Centre Furnace and Milesburg Iron Works. The Valentines first located there in 1808, and purchased ore banks in the eastern end of the valley from John Dunlap, who had worked them since 1798. One of these, the Gatesburg bank has turned out over 250,000 tons of ore, and apparently is well nigh inexhaustible. The ore, containing 50 per cent. of iron, is mined and washed and made ready for hauling away at a cost of 90 cents per ton, of which 75 cents per ton is for labor. The charcoal pig-iron produced in that section ranks among the best in the State, so that there can be no question about the character or extent of the ore deposits. Limestone is plentiful in all parts of the valley, and is being delivered to iron-works there at 25 cents per ton. The Snow-Shoe coal-fields, where coke is being made by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and by private parties, is only twenty miles distant, and railroad transportation costs 60 cents. When it is considered that the railroad freights on raw materials shipped to furnaces near Reading, Allentown and Harrisburg average over \$4.20 per ton, while the total freight charges at Bellefonte reach only 60 cents, the advantages possessed by Centre county become strikingly apparent.

The report of the Geological Survey (T 4), p. 261, has a page of interesting information on this subject. It says:

The following estimates of cost in making a ton of metal at Bellefonte may fittingly close this chapter and provide comparison with other districts. They will all probably fall short of the results obtained in furnace practice, but have nevertheless been made on the usual basis of such calculations and are presented without comment for the judgment of those interested in such work.

Continuing, the reports say:

Mr. Abraham Valentine, under date of July 17, makes the following estimate for a ton of pig-iron metal from a good coke furnace producing seventy-five tons a day, and supposing railroad connections with ore banks, the latter, together with plant, owned by the operating company:

Coke, Conestogone, 1 1/4 tons at \$2.25	\$2.81
Ore, Nittany Valley hematite, 2 1/4 tons at \$1.25	2.96
Lime, 1 1/2 tons at \$1.25	1.88
Labor	1.50
Expenses—wear and tear	.75
Interest on investment	.50
	\$10.40

We are now making charcoal metal with 2 1/2 tons of cold blast and 1 ton of limestone. We can now get coke delivered at \$2, and when the Clearfield region is opened up through B. C. C. and S. W. R. R. we should certainly get it as cheap, if not cheaper, so that the figures given are not too low. You can throw in \$1.25 per ton for extras, and still make iron for \$10 per ton.

In further illustration of this interesting subject, I present a further estimate, made on September 22, 1885, under similar circumstances, and compiled by Messrs. Cox & Howe, of the Montour Steel and Iron Company; Robert and Abraham Valentine and General Beaver, of Bellefonte. The figures for ore only were furnished by the Messrs. Valentine:

Ore, Nittany Valley hematite, 45-50 per cent.	\$3.27
Iron, 2 1/4 tons at \$1.25	2.96
Coke, 1 1/4 tons, at \$2.25	2.81
Limestone, 1 1/2 tons, at \$1.25	1.88
Labor at furnace	1.50
Miscellaneous, general repairs, etc.	1.50
Sinking fund, for chilled furnace, breakage, etc.	.50
Interest at 6 per cent.	.50
	\$10.29

It was not very long ago that the cost of ore delivered at Pittsburg was greater than Centre county could, with a coke furnace, turn out a ton of pig-iron. When these figures have been com-

pared with the greater cost of pig-iron production in other places the query will naturally arise. Why have not the advantages of Bellefonte been availed of? Why has this opportunity been lost? To these inquiries the answer is readily made that a large coke furnace built upon the most approved pattern requires about eighteen months for its completion, and cannot be successfully operated upon less than half a million dollars capital. The adverse policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company toward this locality has kept its industries in a state of subjection, and the producers there have had a long and tedious struggle for existence. They have been forced to contend against a monopoly that charged them \$3 per ton for carrying from Bellefonte to New York, while the same company was hauling the same article from Richmond Va., to New York for 80 cents per ton. They were forced to pay a freight rate of 40 cents per 1000 on shingles for a haul of thirty miles, while their Michigan competitors paid only 24 cents to reach the same market. Under these circumstances capitalists were unwilling to invest in an undertaking that put them at the mercy of a single railroad company. This is the secret of Bellefonte's slow progress. The railroad charges for carrying iron from that place to Baltimore are no less to-day than the iron-masters of that section paid nearly fifty years ago, when the pig-metal was carried in packs on mules to Milesburg and floated from there in arks down the Bald Eagle Creek to Lock Haven, and thence down the Susquehanna to Baltimore. The history of Snow Shoe discloses the treatment which any capitalists might expect if they undertook a venture that did not have the special favor of some officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Snow Shoe was owned some years ago by a number of gentlemen, including many members of Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, but they could do very little in the way of development. When at last they were frozen out, and the coal mines came under the care of Pennsylvania Railroad favorites, an opportunity was given these favorites for improvement, and rates to local shippers were increased 50 per cent.

It is reported that one establishment which would have been located at Bellefonte had railroad rates been fair was transferred to Williamsport, the differences in freights from the two points to their common markets constituting the profits of the Williamsport enterprise. The discriminations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been a serious drawback to the growth of Centre county. Agriculture has been repressed by exacting more for carrying the grain of Nittany Valley to market than the Pennsylvania Railroad company charged from Chicago and Western points of competition. The natural development of the county has been retarded and the people of this and surrounding States have been heavily taxed by the payments for iron in excess of the amounts they would have paid had Centre county been given that just treatment which the State Constitution guarantees to every shipper and to every locality. The people of Bellefonte have for a long time been aware of the great natural advantages they possessed over other sections, and knowing, also, of the adverse railroad discriminations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, they eagerly awaited the coming of the Beech Creek Road into their vicinity. To be suddenly deprived of their only hope—competition—as would result from the absorption of the Beech Creek by the Northern Central Road, naturally excites their indignation, and it is not surprising that all their prominent men, led by General Beaver and ex-Judge Orvis, recently held a public meeting to denounce the oppression which had hung over the industries of the town like a pall.

It has been discovered that prisoners in the county jail have been too well treated by the county and hereafter more strict rules are to be enforced. It is said that the fare is to be reduced. When prisoners become too fond of being in jail they should be made to work upon the streets. Criminals are sent to jail for punishment, not pleasure.—*Clearfield Democrat.*

The mining outlook for the Michigan iron country is better than it has been for some time past.

Interesting Notes.

Trade is picking up rapidly throughout New England.

The daily death-rate from small-pox at Montreal runs as high as 35.

In order to keep up with orders all the puddling furnaces and nail works of Lewisburg are being run day and night.

At the Pennsylvania Steel Works business was never more brisk than at the present time, every department being run to its full capacity.

Out of thirty samples of so-called creamery butter purchased in Chicago in one day, only three, upon investigation, were found to be the genuine article.

The Commissioners of Cumberland county have had stone hauled into the jail yard, and prisoners will have to break them when sentenced to labor in the jail.

The one stack in operation at the Allentown rolling mill is now filling an order for three thousand tons of pig iron. The bar and guide mills are also busy.

Orders have been placed in the post-office at Chamberlain, Dak., signed by J. G. Gassman, United States Indian Agent at the Crow Creek agency, ordering all settlers to remove their effects from the reservation before October 7, threatening to call on the United States Army to eject them if necessary.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 26.—Two convicts were whipped at New Castle this morning in the presence of 200 spectators. Sewall Starkey, colored, an old offender, stood one hour in the pillory and took twenty lashes for burglary. James Kirk, white, took ten lashes for stealing railway switch keys. Sheriff Ford wielded the "cat" rather lightly on both culprits.

On Saturday a little 4-year-old son of Mr. Andrew Hague, residing in Millville, ate some poisonous weed, the poison of which penetrated his entire system, and for a time was completely out of his mind, and his suffering were intense. Dr. Buck was summoned and prescribed the proper specifics, and at present the little one is doing as well as could be expected.—*Albion Tribune.*

Mr. C. A. Foot performed the feat of walking upon the placid waters of the Wissahickon above the railroad bridge yesterday to the great admiration of a crowd of 200 or 300 people who had gathered to see him. He used "marine shoes," which looked not unlike miniature soles made of Indian rubber some four feet long, and skimmed successfully over about a quarter of a mile of the Wissahickon's surface. The performance occupied over an hour, and elicited the hearty applause of the women and children, who formed a very large proportion of the spectators.

The little party of United States officers who left Pittsburg on Thursday for Sumner county on a moonshine hunt returned Saturday. As was stated in Saturday's TRIBUNE they found one illicit distillery in Middle Creek township. This was totally destroyed and over one hundred gallons of good liquor were poured down the side of the mountain. Jonathan Hochstetter, the operator of the moonshine factory, escaped into the mountains and has not been captured.

Candidate Day's Canvass.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., September 23.—Both candidates for State Treasurer are registered at the Park Hotel here to-day, and this evening, the occasion of a social call of Candidate Day and Chairman Hensel at Quay's room, witnessed a levee of local politicians regardless of party, who engaged and participated in the friendly chaffing between both sides. Quay stopped off to see United States Marshal Rutan and District Attorney Stone, who are attending Federal court here, on his way to the Tioga county fair. Day and Hensel held the third of their conferences with the county chairmen, State Committee men and other party workers from a dozen counties of Central Pennsylvania to-day. The conference was quite as full as that at Mauch Chunk yesterday, lasting over two hours, and some sixty persons participated. The Democratic prospects from everywhere were favorably reported and large gains upon last year predicted.

—Norfolk, Pleated and University shirts.—Garman's.