

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 29, 1885.

NO. 43.

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 JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN RHONE,
FOR CORONER,
DR. H. K. HOY.

Vote for H. K. Hoy for coroner.

Vote for John Rhone for jury commissioner.

Not a Democrat should remain away from the polls.

EVERY man who is opposed to the violation of the constitution should vote for Conrad B. Day.

THE Republican Platform, Republican Press and Republican Orators are silent on the Railroad deal. What does it mean? Mr. Quay is silent. What does he mean? Vote for your interests reader of the DEMOCRAT. Vote that your town and county may have competing lines of Railroad. Vote for Conrad B. Day.

THE railroad deal, the most colossal outrage attempted on the business and industrial interests, of Pennsylvania in many years, now gives place to the blood stained nether garment of Eliza Pinkston Sherman. As an artful dodger of important issues give us the Republican party. It stands up manfully for plunder only.

As a sample of Billy Mahone's "free ballot and fair count," mentioned by our distinguished townsman, Gen. Beaver. How is this:

"Two well-known, active, resolute and zealous white men shall be placed on duty at each precinct on the day of the election, one of whom is instructed to keep in his possession a roll of all Republican voters of his precinct. As each voter comes up his ticket is to be shown to this man."

Now General do you call that a "free ballot?" Stick closely to your conscience when you answer this question.

THE masterly argument, of Attorney General Cassidy before Judges Simonon and McPherson on the railroad deal was a solid blow between the eyes that staggered the great railroad bull. The commonwealth and her officers do not propose to stand idly by and see the railroads of the commonwealth in violation of the constitution, the rights of the people, and the laws of trade, pass into the hands of one giant monopoly. Nor can the Attorneys for that corporation, shut the eyes of the court to the enormity of the crime by specious reasoning; competing and parallel roads, known to the veriest school boy, to be such, cannot be made to appear the opposite. There is a higher power in the great state of Pennsylvania, than the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is the people. Turn out citizens of Pennsylvania and put the seal of your condemnation on corporation outrages, by defeating its tool, M. S. Quay. Vote for Conrad B. Day.

VOTERS of Centre county, are you going to put the seal of your approval of corporate aggression, on the rights of the people of Pennsylvania. On the open flagrant and unblushing violation of the constitution of your state by a great corporation? Are you going to put the seal of your approval on corporate intimidation of voters? On the wholesale attempt at the purchase of votes, by means of free ticket over railroads? If you are, vote for M. S. Quay, if not vote for Conrad B. Day. Are you going to throw yourselves on the mercy of a great corporation that owns every mile of railroad in your county, which taxes the products of your farms and mines, out of the markets of the world by exorbitant and unjust freights, and which exacts a tribute from every inhabitant of the county? If you are, vote for M. S. Quay, if not vote for Conrad B. Day. If you are to be bound hand and foot and crushed beneath the wheels of the great Pennsylvania juggernaut, vote for M. S. Quay. The greatest corporation of the world has joined hands with the Republicans for the election of Quay. The issue is fairly joined. It is Conrad B. Day and popular rights against M. S. Quay and corporate aggression on popular rights. Which will you have?

Is it Justice?

The cases of McClain and Laporte, the former convicted of murder in the first degree, and the latter of murder in the second degree, are attracting considerable attention. Both are the result of intoxication. There is a difference in the degree of the crime committed, at least the two juries thought so. McClain in company with some drunken companions got into a row and in the fight McClain plunged a knife into Smeerman. McClain went home entirely ignorant of the result of the blow he had struck. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and the sentence of death passed upon him.

Laporte, too was drunk; he and his friend were travelling home; whether they got into an altercation or not will never be known, although Laporte's friends insist that there was a quarrel. Be that as it may, Laporte beat the brains out of his friend with a stone, and to make sure of his work, cut his victims throat from ear to ear. There is a devilishness about the murder of Irvin, that puts the stamp of deliberation on it. This cool, deliberate, fiendishness is entirely absent in McClain's case. Yet McClain is convicted of murder in the first degree, and the deliberate, brutal Laporte is convicted of murder in the second degree, and receives the trivial sentence of six years in the penitentiary. Is it justice? McClain in the dusk of the evening, in a drunken brawl plunges his knife into one of his opponents, but does he follow up his blow, to "make sicker"? No! Laporte brains his victim; does he go home unconscious of his crime? No! See him bending over his friend and with his knife almost severing his head from his body. Perhaps Irvin was dead, when Laporte was cutting his throat, perhaps not; murder in the second degree! It is a mockery, a libel on justice and a stunning blow at the jury system. Murder in the second degree, for the man who beats his friend's head to a jelly, and then cuts his throat from ear to ear? Murder in the first degree, for the man who plunges his knife into, he knows not whom.

Is it justice? contrast the two cases.

Vote for H. K. Hoy for coroner.

Why is it.

There is a "speaking of quietude" about some of our Democratic exchanges that is suggestive of railroad passes and subservency to corporation interests. This is not surprising of Republican papers, as it has been the policy of that party to foster the growth of railroad, and all other monopolies at the expense of the people, but why any Democratic paper should not lift up its voice in defence of the people and for the inviolability of their constitution we cannot see. If the railroad pass is to shut the editor's mouth to corporate greed and outrage, then he had better sell out. Does he live off the railroad, or off his patrons? We all have annual passes, now what is expected in return; subservency to railroad companies? No! surely not. If that is the consideration, our pass is subject to recall at any time.

THE DEMOCRAT gives more than value received in the shape of advertising; it is not under obligations to any railroad corporation. It speaks out fearlessly against railroad aggression on the rights of the people and it would oppose just as strenuously any outrage on the rights of railroads. There is scarcely a reader of a county newspaper who does not know that the editor holds a pass from a railroad Company. What does the subscriber think of the silence of his paper on a question which is of vital importance to him? Is there not a suspicion in his mind that the editor is afraid of losing his pass and wisely shuts his mouth?

The usefulness of the press is impaired when it shows symptoms of cowardice or cringes to those in power. The Democratic press should take strong grounds against aggressions on the rights of the people. Better give up your pass than lose your subscription list.

Do your duty by your patrons, your party and yourself. Speak out. Why this silence?

Vote for John Rhone for jury commissioner.

Atty. Gen. Cassidy is going for the Bedford and Bridgeport R. R.

Death of Prof. Montgomery.

Prof. J. V. Montgomery of the State Normal School, at Millersville, died in Denver Colorado on the 21st, inst. There are many former students of the Millersville school who will read with sorrow of the death of the quiet unassuming gentleman who literally wore him self out in serving that institution. It was the writer's pleasure and good fortune to have spent two years and a half under his care and instruction. And in all that time dealing with the wild, and reckless boys of a boarding school, nothing, ruffled the calm serenity of his temper. Of all the instructors of youth we have ever come in contact with, none stood out more boldly as a conscientious, pains-taking, and successful teacher than Prof. Montgomery.

In a letter to the writer, written several months ago he expressed the hope of renewed health from his trip west, but disease had too strong a hold on the feeble frame and death, had already marked him for his own. His was a grand character, firm as a rock for the right, gentle, courteous and refined in manners. Charitable in disposition, conscientious in the performance of his duties, his death throws a shadow over the institution with which he was connected so many years. There are many of "Monty's" boys into whose hearts sadness will steal, as they read of the death of their friend. Not all the heroes of earth are to be met in the struggles of war, or the conflicts of state craft. In the quiet walks and shady bowers of Academia, heroes are to be found; grand noble, characters tender of conscience but brave of heart, whose lamps are trimmed and burning, always ready for the call of the Master.

Vote for John Rhone for jury commissioner.

In the argument in the injunction cases at Harrisburg yesterday one of the counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad claimed that the question ought to be tried by a jury. This expression of doubt in the Court is a good omen for the people. The Constitution declares that "the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury, as in other civil cases." In this case the party complainant is the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, but the common law right of the defendants to a jury trial will hardly be disputed. Up till quite recently they showed little disposition for a jury trial, but as their defenses broke down, one after another, they began to consider this mode of escape. What better chance would they have before an honest and intelligent jury than in the decision of an upright and learned Judge? Is there a jury of twelve honest and sensible men in the Commonwealth that would not decide that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the South Pennsylvania are parallel and competing lines? Perhaps it is imagined that a jury might be confused by the devices and indirections by which the Pennsylvania Company, the Northern Central and the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Companies are made the agents of their owner and master. But there is no danger of such a thing under the instructions of the Court. Judge Simonon tore away the pretenses of the railroad conspirators when he said of these subordinate railroad agents that the simple question is: "Who are the real parties for whom this transaction was carried out?" The only possible answer to this question is, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Transferring these cases to a jury may cause some delay, but cannot change the inevitable result. Constitutions are made for plain people, and the citizens of Pennsylvania thoroughly comprehend the issue involved in this controversy in spite of the clouds of legal artifice and chicanery that have been raised around it. In attempting to trample under foot the Constitution of Pennsylvania the railroad conspirators have entered upon a journey in which success, if it were possible, would not compensate for the perils and risks.—Record.

THE Bloody Shirt racket having worked well in Ohio the collar of that garment is now in use in Philadelphia, and our own gallant Beaver flourishes the remnant. There is a very close connection between the bloody shirt and the tariff issue in Pennsylvania, and the two are being worked together.

Marshall on Quay.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall—"Glorious Old Tom," as our Republican friends delight to call him—is singularly clear and concise in defining his opposition to Col. Quay's election. "I am unchanged," he says, in a letter to the Philadelphia anti-Quay Republicans, "in my opposition to machine men and machine measures. Quay is doubly objectionable, in that he has brain power to work mischief. He is eminently the representative of unscrupulous machine power." It is, as Mr. Marshall says, "Quay's brain power to work mischief" that makes his election so serious a matter. His ability is conceded, just as Mackey's was, or Simon Cameron's, and therein lies the danger. "He is eminently the representative of unscrupulous machine power," adds Mr. Marshall. Truer words were never spoken. Quay has grown and ripened with machine power in Pennsylvania, politics. His honors have come from it, as well as his great emoluments. A Republican as prominent as Mr. Marshall, and infinitely better posted as to the devious ways of the Republican rings, stated to us the other day that Mr. Quay has made more money out of office and politics than any man to-day active in Pennsylvania affairs. This gentleman knew whereof he was speaking, and yet the force of party zeal will probably induce him to vote for Quay.

Thomas M. Marshall, in his vigorous opposition to Quay's election, voices the sentiment of the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, who do not make their independence the basis of party intrigue or the price of position. The political Independents, having got what they wanted, are mostly for Quay, but the business and professional men, the farmers and the mechanics, who constituted the bulk of that movement, see in Quay's election greater danger to honest politics than they did in General Beaver's, three years ago. The difficulty is the most of them are not so well informed or organized as they were in 1882. It is to prevent such information as to Quay's record, or even a hint of its character, that the Republican papers decline all discussion and ignominiously fly the track whenever the fitness of their candidate, as illustrated by his public acts, comes in question. They do this in concert, and evidently on instructions from headquarters that Quay's record is so bad it will not bear reference or discussion. This is smart politics, but rank dishonesty.—Post.

Vote for H. K. Hoy for coroner.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM A. WALLACE, is in better health than usual. He advises young people to keep out of politics until they have a fortune.—Ex.

When Senator Wallace takes the position in the political affairs of the state and nation, which he once held and which his great abilities as a leader and statesman demand that he should assume, the boys will follow his lead heartily, and small fry leaders will take back seats. Nothing would be more gratifying to the Democracy of Pennsylvania than to see their old leader once more in the front of battle. When Wallace leads, the lines will close up in Pennsylvania, and victory will perch on our banners to stay. Mr. Wallace owes it to himself and his party, to take the position that has been vacant since his retirement. Will he do it?

Mrs. Grant Greatly Grieved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The widow of General Grant has been greatly grieved by the public discussion of the domestic affairs of her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris. The *Public Ledger* is authorized to say that all reports to the effect that Mrs. Sartoris has applied or contemplates applying for a divorce or separation from her husband, are entirely without foundation and are cruel wounds to her feelings.

More Fiendishness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—Another explosion on the street car line took place to-night. This time on the Mound City Road, fully three miles from where the outrage of last night was committed. The explosion was not so severe as the previous ones, but one of the front wheels of the car was broken and the driver was knocked over, but he was not hurt. There were no passengers in the car. Chief of Police Harrigan, has offered \$500 reward for the capture of the parties concerned in these outrages.

Pooh-Bah Roberts.

One of the best things we have read lately is Attorney-General Cassidy's application of a scene in the new opera, "Mikado," to Mr. Roberts' various and varied character as president of some thirty different railroad companies. That gentleman is president of more companies than there were colors and shades in Joseph's coat. The following illustrates the difficulties under which Mr. Roberts labored in testifying before the railroad examiner:

THE MULTITUDINOUS PRESIDENT.

The peculiar relations of Mr. Roberts it is difficult to follow. When I asked, "Well, of how many companies are you president?" my recollection is that he answered, "Thirty or forty," but that he did not remember them all, and I did not want to make the book of the testimony any bigger by pursuing the inquiry. Mr. Roberts' multitudinous official relations remind me of a character in the dramatic personae of an enjoyable representation now quite popular, to which I may be pardoned for referring, not as to an authority, but by way of illustration. It is one which is equally applicable to many of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I do not like to ask the court whether it has seen 'The Mikado,' though I might venture to say that I am quite sure one of your Honors has, and probably the other will.

POOH-BAH ROBERTS.

Judge McPherson—I expect to (Meriment.)

The Attorney General (referring to a libretto). At one point in the dialogue between them, *Ke-Ke* ("Lord High Executioner of Titipu"), addressing another Japanese dignitary, one *Pooh-Bah* ("Lord High Everything Else"), exclaims:

Pooh-Bah. It seems that the festivities in connection with my approaching marriage must last a week. I should like to do it handsomely, and I want to consult you as to the amount that I ought to expend upon them.

The colloquy then proceeds.

Pooh-Bah. Certainly. In which of my capacities do you ask me the question? As First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chamberlain, Attorney General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Privy Purse or Private Secretary?

Ke-Ke. Suppose we say as private Secretary.

Here permit me to interpolate. Suppose we say as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Pooh. Speaking as your Private Secretary, I would say that as the city will have to pay for it, don't stint yourself; do it well.

Mr. Roberts.—As the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have to pay for it, don't stint yourself; do it well.

Ke. Exactly as the city will have to pay for it. That is your advice?

Pooh. As Private Secretary. Of course you will understand that, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I am bound to see that due economy is observed.

Ke. Oh. But you said just now "Don't stint yourself; do it well."

Pooh. As Private Secretary.

Ke. And now you say that due economy must be observed.

Pooh. As Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Roberts. Now, no matter what I tell you as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I, as President of the Pennsylvania Company, want you to see that this is done constitutionally.

Ke. Come over here where the Chancellor can't hear us. (They cross the stage.) Now, as my solicitor how do you advise me to deal with this difficulty?

Pooh. Oh, as your solicitor.

Now, you see, here is where the high contracting parties in the transaction before us speak their purpose.

Oh, as your Solicitor, I should have no hesitation in saying "chance it."

Ke. Thank you. (Shaking his hand), I will.

Pooh. If it were not that, as Lord Chief Justice, I am bound to see that the law isn't violated.

Ke. I see. Come over here where the Chief Justice can't hear us. (They cross the stage.) Now, then, as First Lord of the Treasury?

Pooh. Of course, as First Lord of the Treasury. I could propose a special vote that would cover all expenses.

See—They could get the Pennsylvania Railroad Board of Directors to do it or to tell them how to do it.

(Continuing.)—If it were not that, as leader of the opposition, it would be my duty to resist it, tooth and nail. Or, as Paymaster General I could so cook the accounts that as Lord High Auditor, I should never discover the fraud.

[The occasional outbursts of merriment on the part of the audience which accompanied the reading of the extracts and the comments thereon, here swelled into a general uproar.]

Now, is not this absurd? One day it is "Mr. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company," and we have to call him into the corner to talk to him as President of the Pennsylvania Company; another day it is "Mr. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania

Company," and we have to call him into the corner to talk to him as President of the Northern Central Company and the next day in the corner in some other capacity.

If you call Mr. Frank Thomson, the same thing must be repeated. He is the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; he is Vice President of the Northern Central Company, and he is Vice President of sundry other companies. It is absolutely impossible to get at what is going on if you allow these gentlemen to hoodwink you with the names that they have chosen to adopt. But I felt that the moment they stated this case in a court there would not be a Judge in Christendom who would not see what the whole transaction meant. Who were interested in this scheme? What is the South Pennsylvania road? I am not going to trouble your Honors with the exhibition of [indicating railway maps suspended within the bar of the Court] a lot of pictures serving to mystify the whole thing. There is no real mystery about it. The South Pennsylvania road was organized, planned and laid out with the positive idea, as everybody knows, of making a connecting road, a competing line from tide-water to the West. Nobody ever doubted it, and until now nobody has had the assurance to come into Court any question it.

Under Which King.

Shall the people rule or will the corporations direct the affairs of this great State? That is one of the potent questions to be determined by the coming election. It is one of grave moment to the people. Rich and poor are alike concerned in it, for if the answer is adverse to the people's interests the rights of property as well as the liberties of the individuals will be put in jeopardy. This is not an imaginary danger. It is one that is pressing and grows imminent.

Upon this question the parties are occupying clearly defined attitudes. The Republican State Convention refused to consider a resolution looking to the recognition of the rights and interests of the people. The representatives of Quay assembled to nominate him would not put themselves and him in antagonism to monopoly interests. The Democratic Convention adopted no such cowardly policy. The delegates that represented Day declared for the rights of the people.

The people must determine between them. The question is, "under which King shall you serve, the people or the monopolies? Quay represents the power of monopoly, with all the hearties and destructive tendencies which monopoly fosters. Day represents the people, their rights and liberties. It ought not to be difficult to decide between them. It may be the last chance which they will have. If monopoly triumphs when the issue is so directly drawn there is no telling the consequences.—Patriot.

Sentence Commuted.

The Pardon Board held a special session on Monday, to consider the McClain murder case and determined to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. The argument of Louis W. Hall before the Board of Pardons in the case, is said, by those who heard it, to have been uncommonly able and eloquent. He clearly established that the crime was not above the grade of manslaughter and that the sentence should be within the limit of that crime.

New York, October 26.—Mr. John McCullough, the actor, was yesterday removed from Bloomingdale Asylum to the home of his wife in Philadelphia. The removal was made at the request of Mrs. McCullough, who while perfectly assured that the invalid was receiving every possible attention at Bloomingdale, naturally desired that his last days might be spent under his own roof-tree, surrounded by those nearest and dearest to him. A knowledge of the fact that Mr. McCullough's condition was utterly hopeless doubtless prompted his wife to the step she has taken. While the wisdom of such a course may be questioned, it is certain that under any circumstances the result must have been the same, and that within a comparatively brief period the dissolution of the once distinguished actor must occur.