

# The Centre Democrat.



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

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

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## The Centre Democrat.

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
Hon. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,  
of York County.  
Lieutenant Governor,  
R. BRUCE RICKETTS,  
of Luzerne.  
Secretary of Internal Affairs,  
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,  
of Huntingdon.  
Auditor General,  
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN,  
of Allegheny.  
Congressman-at-Large,  
MAXWELL STEVENSON,  
of Philadelphia.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Subject to the decision of the congressional conference.  
For State Senate,  
P. GRAY MEEK,  
Subject to the decision of the senatorial conference.  
Assembly,  
JOHN A. WOODWARD,  
LEONARD RHONE,  
For Prothonotary,  
L. A. SCHAEFFER,  
District Attorney,  
J. CALVIN MEYER,  
County Surveyor,  
J. F. REIFSNYDER.

ARE we going to elect Love and Mattern, two inexperienced Republicans, over Woodward and Rhone, two Democrats who have a practical knowledge of the business of legislation and who have been faithful to their party and an honor and credit to their county?

THE *Koupon Gazette*, is certainly modest in its requests, all it asks of the Democrats is that they help elect the Republican State ticket and defeat their own District and County ticket. If there is anything else within the bounds of modesty that the democrats could do for the K. G. and its editor let us know it.

WHEN the Republican papers have no argument to advance for the election of their ticket, they proceed to assail that mythical thing called the "Court House Ring." They ask Democrats to defeat their whole ticket because of the "Ring." Of course Democrats are going to defeat their county ticket in order to please Feidler and Tuten.

THE letter of Gov. Black accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor, is a clear, honest and fearless statement of the position of himself and his party on the issues of the present campaign. There is no equivocation or evasion, every point is met and discussed. The enforcement of the constitution so that its provisions may bear on all alike is demanded. Fair treatment of labor by the enactment of laws for its protection. The relief of farmers from the unjust taxation to which their real estate is subject: the passage of stringent laws regulating the liquor traffic or the enforcement of those already in existence. These and other questions are fully and ably discussed. Read the letter every body.

If little Feidler wants to make good his boast that he "will make Centre a Republican county in two years" he will have to adopt some other method than disreputable personal misrepresentations of Democratic nominees. We know of half a score of democrats who would have voted for General Beaver on the score of personal friendship, who will now fight him to the bitter end, because of Feidler's low-bred slander of candidate for Assembly Woodward in his last week's issue.

OUR Republican friends have nominated Mr. Boal of Potter for Prothonotary and the two organs of that party are begging democratic votes for their candidate. Mr. Boal is a gentleman, a good citizen and doubtless a good Republican. He is a wealthy man owning a large farm and does not need an office. But if Mr. Boal can get into official position through Republican votes, all well and good. Against Mr. Boal the democratic party has pitted L. A. Schaeffer a young democrat earnest, but poor, thoroughly competent to fill the position, and familiar with every detail of the business of the office. Democrats are asked to defeat their own candidate and what for? simply to put a rich Republican into office. What do the Republicans offer in exchange for the defeat of Mr. Schaeffer? nothing. These very fellows who are asking the election of Mr. Boal by democratic votes are the fellows who on a thousand occasions have called us "rebels" "traitors" "copperheads" etc. What has Mr. Boal or his friends ever done for the Democrats of this country that they should turn in and elect him to one of the best offices? What reason has any democrat to offer for striking down a poor young Democrat in order to put a rich Republican into office? Mr. Schaeffer has nothing in the world but his good health and spotless reputation, he has worked hard all his life and educated himself that he is so well fitted for the position to which his party has nominated him is due to himself alone. What democrat will be so recreant to his party and its principals as to stab Schaeffer in the back.

THE *Gazette* pays a great compliment to our present members of the Legislature, Messrs. Woodward and Rhone, when it tacitly acknowledges the excellence of their record in the House, and falls back upon contemptible picayune personal lies about them, in its futile attempts to defeat their re-election. Its last attempt in this direction, in which it says, "Woodward compels his hired men to sleep in an out-of-the-way place, betwixt a corn crib and a pig pen," places the dirty sheet outside the pale of decent journalism, and ought to cause General Beaver, in whose interests the paper was started, and is being conducted, to hang his head in shame. We have no doubt it does, as he is too gallant a man to countenance such rot.

JOE W. FUREY, who for a number of years has made the Democratic *Watchman*, of this place sparkle with the gems of his wit, humor, and poetry, has now editorial charge of the Clinton Democrat, and Centre county loses her ablest writer. We hope that in making the change, Joe has done the best thing for himself, certainly the proprietors of the Clinton Democrat, have done a wise thing in securing the services of Mr. Furey. The very first issue of that paper under his editorial management shows the presence of a new intellectual force. We regret that our neighbor the *Watchman*, has lost the services of Joe as it will be no easy matter to supply his place. Everybody however will be glad to see Furey get along. Success to him in his new position.

If there are any "dissatisfied democrats" in the county who think of withholding their votes from any of our candidates because they are not entirely pleased with the nominations, it must make them feel happy to know the *Gazette* pats him on the back and says: "To such we say 'good.' It will strengthen your party." That's the way the republicans took at it. Friends, nothing makes them say "good," quicker or louder than to hear of a democrat "kicker" Don't "kick" to please them.

### Gowen's Resignation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Official announcement was made this afternoon that the compromise between the Reading railroad syndicate of capitalists and the friends of President Gowen had at last been effected. Under the modified agreement, the present Drexel Morgan syndicate will be increased in money value to \$20,000,000. The subscribers to the increase are to be subject to the approval of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. Jesse Seligman. The Reorganization Trustees will have added to their number four gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Dow, of New Hampshire; Mr. Alfred Sully, of New York; Mr. John Wanamaker and Mr. Charles L. Borie, of this city. Mr. Austin Corbin will retire from the Executive Committee of the syndicate, and, if possible will be added as a receiver, becoming eventually the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in all probability. A few changes are to be made in the present plan of the Reorganization Trustees, but they are not material. Foreclosure will be stopped if possible by giving 60 days to all security-holders to deposit and come into scheme without foreclosure; but if such a deposit is not made then foreclosure will be pushed vigorously. Instead of issuing preferred shares, as at present proposed by the Reorganization Trustees, income mortgage bonds will be issued. The voting Trustees will be Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Lowber Welsh, John Wanamaker and Henry Lewis, whose control will be absolute for five years. These four are to select a fifth, which selection must be satisfactory to the Reorganization Trustees. Upon the acceptance of this proposition by the Reorganization Trustees and the present syndicate, Mr. Gowen retires from the Presidency. It is understood that his letter of resignation has already been lodged with Mr. Sully and one of his friends in New York.

### MR. GOWEN'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—*Alfred Sully and Edward Lauterbach*—GENTLEMEN: I have your favor of to-day's date and am willing to adjust all differences upon the basis therein proposed. I think the junior securities and shareholders company should be greatly indebted to you and are to be congratulated upon the success of your negotiations, which would not only protect their great property from danger of foreclosure, but preserve their proper status in the corporation. I had no other object in taking the Presidency last January than to secure these results, and only consented to hold the position until the reorganization was accomplished. I cannot doubt that with the adoption, by the syndicate, of the new plan of reorganization the work is practically done and therefore, to carry out my pledge and as an effectual answer to the charge that my desire to retain the Presidency prevented an agreement upon the form of the plan of reorganization, I herewith enclose you my formal resignation as President of the company to be presented and taken effect upon the acceptance of the reorganization of the trustees of the alterations and changes contained in your letter. I need scarcely add that I shall gladly aid the trustees in every way in carrying into effect their efforts to place the Reading Company on a sound financial basis. I trust, most earnestly, that Corbin may be induced to become my successor in the Presidency, as a part from his knowledge and ability, my personal relations with him are such as will make it a pleasure to me to give him a very loyal support.

### FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

If the Republicans had not nominated a Legislative ticket which they realize is particularly weak among workingmen they would not be compelled to resort to such outrageous personal slanders of Woodward and Rhone as they do in the vain effort to hide their mistake.

### They Will Accept.

#### LETTERS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

The following letters have been addressed by the nominees of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania to Hons. D. Ernstrout, Eckley B. Coxe, George A. Allen, James A. Strahan, A. H. Coffroth, Charles F. McKenna, B. J. McGrann, H. W. Scott and Dallas Sanders—the committee appointed to notify them.

#### MR. BLACK'S LETTER.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 16, 1886.—*Gentlemen*: I desire to acknowledge again, in this more public manner, the courtesy with which you have discharged the duty imposed upon you by the Democratic convention. It was understood, when you presented the official notification of my nomination for Governor that I would at a later period make a more formal response. I am the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor. The questions to be resolved by the election relate to the management of the State government exclusively, and I am concerned now, as I would be if elected, about nothing else.

Pennsylvania has a Constitution. All her citizens take a solemn obligation to support and defend it. Shall it be enforced in all its parts and upon all persons alike? None of its provisions are openly resisted and defied by any respectable number of persons, except those contained in Articles 16 and 17. Their scope and purpose are well known. They were framed to secure to the people their equal and lawful rights upon the highways of the Commonwealth. Their due enforcement under "appropriate" acts of Assembly would injure no honest business, and disturb no legitimate interest. On the contrary, it would promote the welfare of the entire people, including that of the shareholders of the transportation companies themselves. Their best interests are intimately associated with the general interests of the Commonwealth, under whose wise policy they are created, regulated, and protected. The hand which breaks the sanctity of law in one case weakens it in all. The aggressor who defies the Constitution to seize a wrongful advantage to-day, invokes it to-morrow for his own protection. Least of all can corporations, in the enjoyment of public grants for public purposes, afford to disregard its wholesome restrictions. To do so is almost necessarily to arouse among freemen a spirit which may seek, and, in numerous instances, has sought, reclamation by proceedings as little in accord with fundamental law and vested rights as those which provoked it. We propose to hold the shield of the Constitution over all alike; and behind it there is no place for extortion on the one hand or confiscation on the other. The article in question must be enforced. The people are determined that they shall be, and that the abuses which they intend to correct shall cease. On this important subject there has never been any doubt the attitude of the Democratic party, and I believe I am its nominee to-day, principally because there is no doubt about mine. And in this we are happily not alone. Every party but one, offering State candidates at the pending election, concurs with ours in the demand for enforcement of those provisions and the Legislature which will pass the "appropriate legislation."

The enforcement of the articles of the Constitution relative to railroads, telegraphs and canals would in itself afford a large measure of relief to the productive industries of the State, and to the manual laborers employed in them. But the latter require more than this. They have special grievances demanding special remedies. Upon some of them the convention spoke freely and unequivocally, and, in accepting the nomination, I of course accept the platform. Should I be elected I would invite the cordial cooperation and the considerate advice of the duly appointed representatives of all labor organizations in the State, with reference, not merely to the rights but to the needs of their people. Through a long series of years their influence has scarcely been perceptible in our legislation. While the lobbies swarmed with the well paid and expert agents of other interests, the laborer labored on in his vocation, trusting to the honor of his official representatives. The result is a mass of laws in which every interest but his, is carefully provided for; while he is cunningly re-

stricted in the most important concerns of his life. Others may combine to limit production and suspend his employment; to raise the prices of the necessities of life or to lower the wages which purchase them; but should he combine with his fellows to market his labor at better rates he is to frequently charged with disorders for which he is not primarily responsible prosecuted under laws which are but a slight modification of the barbarous conspiracy laws; confronted by police representing the employer, instead of the public authority; and not unfrequently he is cast adrift, while imported laborers, aliens to his blood and country, are brought forward to take his job and to eat the bread of his children. He sees the wealth of the country increasing in a ratio almost appalling; but he also sees it concentrating in the hands of a very few, and he knows there is something essentially wrong in those laws which permit such a division of the common produce of capital and labor. What he wants principally is a free field and a fair one; a repeal of the laws which circumscribe him with a careful revision, followed by a vigilant enforcement, of those which protect his life and health while at work, and insure him the regular payment of his earnings in honest cash.

Some time since I was appealed to by miners in the Monongahela valley to aid them in securing the appointment of coal and iron policemen who might be employed, in the interests of the men, to protect them against systematic swindling by false weighing on the tipples. They said that such plundering of the workmen was systematic and extensive, and was the main cause of the disastrous strike then prevailing in that region. But when I came to examine the law I found that the Governor might appoint any number of those peculiar coal and iron policemen at his instance, in the pay and for the exclusive purposes of the employers, but not one for the benefit of the men, however clear the necessity or urgent the appeal. This is a practical illustration of what I mean when I say that the laborers' interests have been studiously and cruelly subordinated to the interests of others.

During the past year Pennsylvania has felt profoundly, and to her sore cost, the throes of labor madly seeking the betterment of its condition, with redress of wrongs known to exist, the remedies for which are but vaguely understood. The losses inflicted by these recurring struggles are simply tremendous and incalculable. They fall heavily upon all classes, and upon none more heavily than the working-men themselves. Must they go on forever? Such wide tumults among men ordinarily sober and industrious, such vast sacrifices of bread and peace by multitudes of intelligent and orderly citizens, are not without grave cause. I believe they will cease only when the wage-earner is placed upon the dead level of legal equality with the wage payer, at every stage and in every particular of the several transactions between them. Men of conservative minds have witnessed the beneficial results of the progress of labor in self-organization, with intense satisfaction. Such organization, completed and perfected, promises apparently justice, order and repose to all the interests concerned. Why not give it to the sanction of the law and the protection of the State?

Incorporation may prove to be the simple but beneficent expedient of which all modern society appears to be in common search. The remedy for all public and private wrongs must be in the law; and industry organized under the law, and with the protection of the law that is given to capital, would find its own safety in the just restraints of the law, which make the rights of person and property sacred under our free institutions.

Like the men who work for daily or weekly wages, the agricultural people, with even less excuse for the dereliction have neglected the care of their own interests; and by reason of protracted failure to employ the necessary instrumentalities of mutual organization and representations in the government, they find the burdens of the State resting more heavily upon their fields than upon any other form of property of equal value. While their lands are depreciated, and their produce undersold in their own markets, in consequence

[Continued on fifth page.]

### Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20 1886.

The weather during the week has been cool and its monotony somewhat varied by occasional showers. Washington is always dull in the summer, but seldom as quiet as at present time. The President and all but one of the Cabinet officers are absent upon their vacations, and there is absolutely nothing going on in either official or social circles. Secretary Bayard is the only member of the Cabinet who has remained at his post throughout the season, and he finds himself sadly in need of rest and recreation, and will leave for a few days soon after the return of the President.

Notwithstanding the reports that have been published concerning the alleged conduct of Mr. Sedgwick in Mexico, Mr. Bayard says that he does not believe that they contain a word of truth. As to the resolutions adopted by the American in the city of Mexico, so far as they relate to Mr. Sedgwick, he has not the slightest respect for them, as he believes that the story was started to injure Mr. Sedgwick's representations to the Department in regard to the Cutting case. His personal character has been assailed, he says, and when he attempts to vindicate the conduct of the State Department in the Cutting case he expects that the story will be revived in order to break the force of his report or injure his credibility.

The new ten-dollar silver certificates have made their appearance. The clerks in the several Departments receiving them for the first time on the 15th inst., in payment of their salaries. The design is a very handsome one and has a vignette of the late Vice President Hendricks. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now engaged in printing the one-dollar certificate, and a supply was turned over to the Treasury on Saturday. The present capacity of the Bureau is about 5,000 notes a day but after some changes now in progress are completed the daily output will be increased to 80,000. It will probably be several weeks before certificates of the denominations of two and five dollars are ready for circulation, as the design for these notes have not fully decided upon.

The series of oleomargarine stamps has been issued and is being supplied to collectors of internal revenue as rapidly as they can be printed. The designs of these stamps are spoken of as characterized by neatness of execution which meets with general approval from official quarters.

The personal friends of Secretary Manning assert positively that he has finally decided to retire from the Cabinet. The President is adverse to losing Mr. Manning from his official family, but realizing the true condition of his health he cannot conscientiously insist upon his remaining. It is of course impossible to predict at this time as to who his successor will be, but it is thought that the President has decided the question in his own mind and that the appointment will be made soon after the 1st of October.

The War Department is still uncertain how to deal with Geronimo, the Apache chief, and his followers. Although General Miles was not authorized by the Department to accept a conditional surrender, it is thought by the officials that the surrender was accompanied by a condition that the Indians should be spared their lives. It has been decided that in any event they cannot be tried by court martial. The offences were against the civil laws, and the civil courts should have jurisdiction over each of these cases.

The work of repairing the White House has been practically completed, and the building will be thrown open for the inspection of visitors to-day. The spotless whiteness of the exterior walls is likely to be marred by the swarms of caterpillars which seem to be attracted by the white lead, and cover the walls so thick in places that none of the white can be seen.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN was asked in New York the other day who was the favorite Presidential candidate of Pennsylvania Democrats. He answered: "Why, none other than Cleveland. We do not want a better candidate. His course has thoroughly met with our approbation and we wish to continue him in office. I have little doubt of his being re-nominated and no doubts whatever about his re-election. The Democratic party is entering upon a term of power, I think, and Cleveland's second term will materially assist in keeping the party in power. Thus far he has given such satisfaction I think he will be nominated on the first ballot. I am getting old and shall not go back to Congress; I refuse to accept a re-nomination."