

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,
J. K. P. HALL,
of Elk county.
For State Senate,
W. W. BETTS,
of Clearfield County.
Assembly,
JOHN A. WOODWARD,
LEONARD RHONE,
For Prothonotary,
L. A. SCHAEFFER,
District Attorney,
J. CALVIN MEYER,
County Surveyor,
J. F. REIFSNYDER.

THERE will be three parties in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The Democratic, the Republican and Samrandall.

Gov. PATTISON and Attorney Gen. Cassidy are going for the coal combination and the trunk line pools in a way that will furnish lots of amusement for the courts and attorneys.

Don't forget Meyer and Schaeffer are both young men who are trying to make their way in the world, and are deserving of the heartiest support at the hands of the people.

DR. AVELING, a German Anarchist crossed the ocean to preach socialism, and denounce the conviction of the anarchists who murdered the Chicago police. If Aveling don't shut up Samrandall will move the "previous question" on him.

L. A. SCHAEFFER will poll the largest vote polled by any candidate for Prothonotary in many years. Every lie the Republican organs put out against him makes him lots of votes, and as they are just now engaged in the silliest kind of lying Schaeffer stock is booming.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL'S re-nomination means that the tariff buzz-saw will go into business at the old stand in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Possibly it would be well to carry the news to Morrison now.—Philadelphia Times. Possibly Samuel has fooled with the Tariff buzz saw long enough to know where the teeth are, and possibly Samuel hasn't, and Samuel may go into the tariff business at the old stand, but there won't be so many so-called Democratic congressmen working on the Randall saw mill in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Selah!

THERE are two great evils in our political system, which are dwarfing both parties and making a bear garden of the House of Representatives at Washington. They are the principle of "rotation," and the "conferee system" of selecting candidates. These two evils are certain to bring to the surface little men, men whose claim to a nomination is that "it is my turn" or whose plethoric pocket book can reach the soft spot of the conferee, and secure the necessary "majority of one." The sooner the voters get this thing of congressional nomination in their own hands the better it will be for the whole country.

The Buffalo Run Railroad.

The Buffalo Run, Bellefonte and Bald Eagle Railroad is now completed as far as Bellefonte and trains will soon run regularly between Bellefonte and its western terminus not far from Pine Grove in Ferguson township. This road opens up the finest ore field in Centre county, and passes through in its entire length a magnificent farming community. There is but one thing more necessary for the fullest development of the wonderful resources of the western end of the Nittany Valley and Bellefonte and that is the completion of the link between Bellefonte and a point on the Beech Creek railroad. That connection once made and we have the immediate benefit of competition in railroad service. That link would give us two outlets to the east, south, north and west, instead of one. Our products would get east, south and west over the Beech Creek, Reading and B. & O. north over the Beech Creek and Pine Creek roads and to all points over the Pennsylvania system. Already the ore fields of the county are in a process of development which will astonish the most skeptical, as to the vast and inexhaustible deposits of ore and will give a tonnage over the various roads leading from Bellefonte, after manufacturing all we may that will be a source of great revenue to them. One furnace is now in process of erection which will turn out one hundred tons of pig iron per day, and another will soon be under way with nearly the same capacity. Other establishments would locate here if competing lines of railway were realities instead of paper roads. Bellefonte can be made a vast manufacturing centre, a regular bee hive of industry if we but wake to the first elements of progress. No town has ever flourished which has been placed at the mercy of a single railroad. Favored establishments or individuals doubtless have and do now prosper, but it is always at the expense of the community. We have an outlet for our products if we grasp the situation. Other towns are wide awake to the importance of diversified industries and offer every inducement of free building sites exempt from borough or city taxes, &c. We have no wealthy citizens who can offer building sites, nor would our borough dads likely offer an exemption from local taxation for a specified time. But we might offer competing lines of railroad, which is a greater item than both the others.

We sit down and say to ourselves "that road will eventually be built." "The parties who have their money in the upper end of the road must have an outlet." We forget that the "party" referred to can make the best possible terms with the Pennsylvania company for themselves at any time, secure an "outlet" and get good freight rates, but what good does that do the town or any body who may desire to locate his business in our midst? Competing railroads benefit the entire community and create business for themselves.

A Campaign Slander

A prominent Democratic worker from the Bald Eagle ridges called upon us the other day to say that the Republicans in his locality are again circulating the slander against candidate for assembly, Hon. John A. Woodward, that he favors the enactment of a law to prevent the poor man's cow from having the advantage of the waste pasturage which grows upon the wild mountain lands, of which our county has so large a proportion. We have already warned our readers that the Republicans have set their hearts upon capturing at least one member of the legislature from our Democratic stronghold, and that they would resort to any and every possible misstatement to accomplish their purpose. They have already verified our prediction in sev-

eral instances, and will undoubtedly do so again and again before the campaign closes. The fact is that the only bill offered in the House during the session of 1885, with this outrageous purpose in view, was introduced by a Republican, Mr. Hackett, of Potter county, and that to Mr. Woodward, always watchful of the interests of his county, and courageous in their defense, is due the credit of having defeated the iniquitous measure and that Mr. Rhone, his colleague in the House then, and his colleague on the ticket now, stood manfully beside him in the fight. In order to show their positions in this matter, we quote the bill and their actions upon it from the *Legislative Record*:

RUNNING AT LARGE OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The next bill in order was House No. 225, file folio 875, entitled:

An act to prohibit the running at large of any domestic animals in this Commonwealth.

Mr. HACKETT. I call that bill up. The House having dispensed with going into committee of the whole the first section of the bill was read by the Clerk, as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby acted by the authority of the same. That from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. It shall be unlawful for the owner or owners or any person or persons having charge or control of any cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats or swine to suffer or permit the same or any one thereof to run at large in this Commonwealth, and any owner or owners, person or persons, as aforesaid, who shall suffer or permit any one of the animals above named, to so run at large, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of three dollars for each head of cattle, horses or mules, two dollars for each hog, and one dollar for each sheep or goat, to be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable without any benefit of exemption laws of this Commonwealth by any person in the name of the Commonwealth, one-half the penalty to be paid the informer, and the balance to be paid into the treasury of the school district in which said animal or animals may be found running at large.

The question being,
Will the House agree to the section?
Mr. WOODWARD. I offer the following amendment:

Strike out the word "cattle" in the sixth line, and also the word "cattle" in the eleventh line.

The Democratic members from Clinton and Clearfield counties, Messrs Brungard and Norris, then spoke against the bill, and were followed by

Mr. WOODWARD. The gentlemen who have preceded me, both the gentlemen from Clinton (BRUNGARD) and the gentlemen from Clearfield (MR. NORRIS) have voiced my sentiments upon this subject precisely and it was with this in view that I proposed the amendment. While I do not support the bill in any part, I was willing that those who advocate it should have the other stock that are included in it, horses, mules, sheep, goats and swine, restrained if they see proper. But in the county which I represent it is simply impracticable to require that horned cattle shall be kept constantly within enclosures. There are large numbers of persons who have only one, two or three cows, and a very large portion of whose livelihood is derived from those cows. They have no place to keep them; they have no land upon which to pasture them, except wild land, which would be otherwise absolutely waste; and it would be unwise, improper, unjust and unkind to prevent them from using this otherwise waste pasture. However, in order to meet the sentiments of those who advocate the allowing of all stock to run at large, I will withdraw my amendment with the express purpose of voting against the entire bill.

One or two other members spoke in opposition to the bill, when Mr. Rhone said:

I know of no reason why this bill should become a law. There may be many localities in this State where such a law would be desirable, but in Pennsylvania there are hundreds and thousands of acres of unimproved lands which are now used by poor men for pasturing their cattle. The farmers and people generally are already protected by a general law against annoyance from cattle and I see no necessity for the passage of a bill of this kind.

The question being,
Will the House agree to the section?
It was not agreed to.

This gave the obnoxious measure its quietus, and it was no more heard of.

This settles at once and for all, that campaign slander, yet we do not doubt that in this mad anxiety to defeat Mr. Woodward, the opposition will keep on repeating it on the principle that "a lie well stuck to, sometimes answers as well as the truth." Brother, when anyone comes to you with his slander, show them this record, and make them swallow their lie.

Pattison on Pools.

The recent advances in the price of coal have moved Governor Pattison to open an attack upon the Anthracite Coal Combination and the Trunk Line Pool. He has sent the following letter to Attorney-General Cassidy.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 1, 1886.—Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, Attorney General.—MY DEAR SIR: My attention has been directed to the fact that within the past fortnight certain corporations chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting in concert, have ordered two advances in the price of anthracite coal.

It has been ascertained upon inquiry that these corporations compose what is known as the Anthracite Coal Combination, which was created in its present form at a meeting held in New York city on December 31, 1884, when there were present representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Lehigh Coal Navigation Company, and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

At that meeting an agreement was entered into by which six of these corporations were in effect pledged in writing to restrict and regulate the production of coal and to maintain and advance its price. An apportionment of the total production was then allotted to each company for the year 1885, and on January 1, 1886, a new allotment went into operation, based on an annual production of 33,500,000 tons, and divided as follows:

Company	Percentage	Tons
Philadelphia and Reading	37.41	12,500,000
Lehigh Valley	18.97	6,350,000
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	15.64	5,090,000
Delaware and Hudson	14.65	4,800,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	10.45	3,400,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company	4.84	1,590,000
N. Y., Lake Erie and Western	1.94	651,000
Total	100.00	33,500,000

This apportionment of the anthracite coal production of Pennsylvania is still maintained.

On July 20, 1886 at a meeting of the representatives of these companies held in Philadelphia it was decided to restrict the coal production of the anthracite coal regions for the month of August to 2,500,000 tons, the production for the corresponding month previous year having been about 3,000,000 tons.

On September 21, 1886 a meeting of the Allotment Committee of the Anthracite Coal Combination was held in New York city, and it was then ordered that the production of the anthracite coal regions for the month of September be restricted to 3,250,000 tons. During the week previous a meeting of the representatives of the companies constituting the combination was held in the same city, and it was ordered that an advance of 15 cents per ton in the price of coal be made.

Under date of September 24 1886, the officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, by circular No. 10 ordered that the advance above referred be carried into effect.

On September 29, 1886, the agents of the coal companies controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took similar action. On September 30, 1886 (Thursday), the members of the combination met in New York city and again marked up prices.

The general advance in the price of coal are believed to be the forerunner of other and additional advances, the effect of which will be to increase the profits of the companies composing the combination by increasing the cost to consumers of an article that constitutes one of the necessities of living in the most prosperous sections of the State.

Recently, through the offices of a syndicate of capitalists, there has been a strengthening of the Anthracite Coal Combination, and the claim is now made by some of its members that they can mark up coal prices to any figure they please, thereby subjecting the public to their mercy, injuriously and unwarrantably taxing every fireside, and imposing upon coal consumers the financial burdens which the speculations of some of these companies have engendered.

Although the State Constitution declares that "no incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works," yet all or nearly all of the common carriers represented in the Anthracite Coal Combination are engaged

directly or indirectly in the mining of coal.

The anthracite regions of the state are practically under the control of this combination. For long periods it has kept the mines running on "three-quarter" time, thus putting nearly 100,000 workers on what amounted to "three-quarter" pay. By hindering competition it has restricted the development of our mineral wealth. It has advanced or depressed the prices of coal as best suited its purposes. It has maintained the price of coal supplied to line and to city trade at figures ranging more than \$1. per ton over and above the prices at which it sold the same article to consumers located further from the mines, but in territory that did not come within the terms of its agreement. It has advanced the charges for transportation in face of the fact that the net earnings of the carrying companies belonging to the combination amounted to about nineteen per cent. per annum of the cost of the roads and their equipments, and of the further fact that charges are higher than they were twenty-six years ago, though the cost of transporting a ton of freight does not to day amount to more than one-third of its cost at that time. By restricting production and by advancing prices it has crippled vast iron interests, decreasing the demand for anthracite coal in the reduction of iron ores, forcing iron furnaces out of blast and placing nearly all the industries of eastern Pennsylvania at the mercy of the managers of these companies.

My attention has also been directed to the methods of the Trunk Line pool which was organized on November 6, 1885. Under its agreement the railroad traffic originating in Philadelphia and intended for western markets is pooled or apportioned among the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, the latter being an affiliated road and representing the New York Central and the Erie Roads, and delivering its traffic to them at western points.

The West bound through business originating in New York city is also apportioned among a number of corporations of which the following were created by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The Trunk Line Pool was organized with the declared purpose of fixing and maintaining the schedule of freight charges which might be agreed upon by the members. It designates the volume of business over each line between the seaboard cities and the West, destroys competition by bringing every manifest under the supervision of a Trunk Line Commissioner, and practically unites all the lines under one control. To give an artificial stimulus to traffic it arbitrarily raises or lowers its charges for transportation, adjusting its freight rates upon a basis which will purchase peace among its members. It extorts from the profits of shipments all that the traffic will bear, doing this without reasonable regard to the cost of service or the rights of shippers. It causes violent fluctuations in prices, making all trade dependent upon its movements and holding a perpetual menace over the material interests of the country.

Against such combinations the individual is helpless.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is creating corporations that are members of the Anthracite Coal Combination and of the Trunk Line Pool vested them with the right of eminent domain and other franchises of a public nature. They owe certain duties to their creator and one of these is to avoid an infringement upon the rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State. Their interference with the natural currents or conditions of trade has been in violation of what is believed to be sound public policy and against the best interests of the State. It prejudices the public and oppresses individuals. It is a perversion of the purpose for which they were created.

These facts, which have been reported to me and measurably authenticated I deem of sufficient importance to refer to you for your consideration and for such action as the circumstances may warrant.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, GOVERNOR.

CHAUNCEY BLACK pays cash for whatever labor he hires, and is opposed to any store order system. Don't forget that as you go along.

Brief Telegrams.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom have gone to Buffalo for a visit of about ten days.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows a reduction of the debt during September of \$10,627,013.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—The Democratic Third district to-day renominated Hon. Samuel J. Randall for congress. There was no opposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Republican convention has unanimously endorsed Charles R. Geitner, the Democratic nominee for Representative of the Twelfth district.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The extension of the special delivery system of the Postoffice Department to all postoffices and to all classes of matter goes into effect to-day.

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 1.—Rev. Daniel C. Knowles, of Tilton, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by the Prohibitionists of the First district.

BOSTON, October 1.—Senator Edmunds and Frye and the rest of the Committee on Fisheries went to Provincetown to-day to investigate there in reference to the fisheries dispute between the United States and Canada. The committee will probably return to Boston to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Va., October 1.—Mrs. Christopher Yeakle was instantly killed here to-day, by jumping from a vehicle. The team which her husband was driving, started to run away, and, becoming frightened, Mrs. Yeakle jumped out. Her head struck the pike, crushing her skull.

READING, Pa., September 30.—Mamie Wagoner, aged 4 years was playing on the railroad track at the depot at Bingen Lehigh county, to-day when the first express train came along. The child's mother, Mrs. Mary Wagoner, rushed out to save it and both were killed, the bodies being horribly mangled.

Margaret Maher, a confirmed inebriate, was found dead in New York Friday evening in her room at No. 413 West Forty-first street, where she also kept a grocery. Her husband hanged himself in November, 1884 on account of her drunken habits, and the Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Michael's church took charge of the two little boys and Maher bank books, which showed deposits of several thousand dollars. About the end of August last she was arrested in the street while intoxicated, and on searching her room the police found the dead body of her infant daughter, who had died from neglect.

The big seed house of Sykes & Co., of Chicago, has made an assignment with liabilities approximating \$250,000.

Otto Bauman, receiving teller of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York city, an old and trusted employe, is missing and proves to be the defaulter to the amount of \$20,000.

The boss coat makers of Chicago held a meeting Monday to consider the differences existing between themselves and their men. The result was that it was decided to discharge all their men. The lockout is occasioned by a demand on the employers that they compel all non-union men to join the union or leave their employ.

General David Stanley, Department Commander, at San Antonio, Texas, held a long interview with Geronimo and Natches yesterday, and it is understood around department headquarters that Geronimo corroborated the report of General Miles regarding the conditions under which the Indians surrendered to Captain Lawton—that they were to be regarded as prisoners of war and their lives be spared.

Two high officials of the Customs Department went West two days ago, and it is now said for the purpose of making extensive seizures of Montana cattle, which have been smuggled across the line by ranchmen. It is said that cattle to the value of \$100,000 will be seized.

Snow storms prevailed in Michigan last Thursday. It is stated that Clearfield was also visited by a fall of the "beautiful."

As we go to press the town is beginning to fill up with enthusiastic Democrats from all directions, and the meeting promises to be a monster in its proportions. The Democrats of Centre are a live to the importance of keeping up their old time majority.