

Reasons Why You Should Vote to Return Hon. Leonard Rhone to the Legislature.

Read the following extract from the *Journal of Proceedings in the House of Representatives*, April 23rd, on the anti-discrimination bill:

In the course of the debate in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Mr. Robinson, of Delaware county, went out of his way to discount the petitions which had been sent to the State Legislature from every Grange in Pennsylvania, over 400 in all, demanding a passage of the bill to prevent railroad discriminations. Mr. Robinson attacked what was known as the Granger legislature of the Western States, and reflected upon the Pennsylvania Order.

Mr. Leonard Rhone, of Centre county a member of the Legislature and the Master of Granges of Pennsylvania, said in reply:

"I did not intend to take up the time of this House in making further remarks on the bill under consideration, and would not do it but for the serious and persistent charges of my friend from Delaware. I deem it just that something should be said in reply in regard to the action of the farmers in petitioning this Legislature and in endeavoring to secure certain legislation which might be in their interest. No class of citizens in the State of Pennsylvania has been more liberal or contributed more cheerfully to her public improvements than has the agricultural class of this Commonwealth. There is scarcely a line of railroad built in the State of Pennsylvania to which the farmers have not given the right of way. There has scarcely been a road graded that the work has not been by the liberal contribution of the farmers along the line."

"Mr. Robinson—I did not say anything against the farmers. I did mention the Grangers. Some farmers are Grangers, but all Grangers are not farmers."

Mr. Rhone—The gentleman knows very well that the majority of farmers belong to the Grangers—they represent the agricultural interests of the State. In reply to the charge of my friend from Delaware Co. that the Grangers are the cause of the agitation over the country on the question of discrimination, I would say that the facts in the case do not disprove the statement. The first act of this kind brought about by the influence of the Granger organization was in the State of Wisconsin under what is known as the Potter law on Granger act, which was subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The result of that legislation has been that, instead of crippling and injuring the railroad of the State of Wisconsin, during the very year that this law was enacted there were over eighty-seven miles of railroad built in the State of Wisconsin, while in no other State in the Union were not over eighty-five miles built during that same year. The passenger traffic on the railroads in the State of Wisconsin in the same year increased from \$300,000 to over 4000,000.

The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania has set apart separately and distinctly the carrying companies or corporations, from all other private corporations because extraordinary privileges and rights were given to carrying companies, such as were extended to no other private corporations in our Commonwealth. No one of any intelligence will maintain for a moment that the proprietary rights of these railroads belong to the company. They have always been reserved to the State, and are now reserved. These corporate privileges are only given to these corporations to do certain work that can be more successfully done under the management of corporations, but at the same time the State has retained to itself the right and privileges to control them: This bill under consideration does not propose to fix the railroad rates for freight or traffic; it simply reverts unjust discriminations. There is only one question to be determined by this House and it is this: Do such unjust discriminations exist in the State of Pennsylvania? I affirm, and without the possibility of contradiction, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have the privileges of the use of its cars while it will deny such use to other companies. In the town of Phillipsburg certain companies have the use of the cars for \$30, a year, while other companies in the same locality are denied that privilege. The result is that those companies that are not in the favor of the railroad company cannot fulfill their contracts, because the railroad company will withhold the facilities for transportation. It is too late for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to come before this House and say that it cannot post its rate or give publicity to its rates. This principal has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of the turnpike company, which must have its rates posted. The same decision has been given in regard to canal companies

in this commonwealth. This principle has also been affirmed in the State of California, in Georgia, in Illinois, in Kansas, and in Missouri. Yet those States, with publicity of rates, have not suffered, nor have the railroad interests been damaged in the least. It is not a question with the legislator solely to legislate in the interest of corporations. The interests of the people of this Commonwealth are also to be taken into consideration, because ostensibly these corporate rights are granted to the railroad companies for the benefit of the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania. It is not for us to legislate for the benefit of other States. We must legislate for the benefit of our citizens, and just in proportion as we do this can we expect to have prosperity. Now one farmer after another is driven to the wall? Why? Because the railroad companies bring the products from the cheap lands of the prairies right into our State at lower rates than they charge us. Is this just or right to the agricultural interest of the State? These are the wrongs that the farmers complain of, and when they come up here under right of petition it does not become the representatives in this House to ridicule those petitioners. Why do they not ridicule the railroad companies that have been lobbying here from day to day and from week to week? The farmers have not been able to come here; they have not had the means to employ the counsel necessary to defend their interest, and consequently they must come under their constitutional right, under the right of petition. Those gentlemen who see proper to assail the rights of their constituents must remember that they are accountable to their constituents for this ridicule. Gentlemen of the House, I do not deem it necessary to continue this discussion. It is a question with each Representative whether the provisions of the Constitution have been complied with and put in force, and if a failure to comply with them is destructive to the interest of the State of Pennsylvania it is with the people to apply the necessary remedies."

No Freedom of Contract.

Under the store order system employees are allowed credit at a certain store. The theory is that they go into the arrangement voluntarily. The fact is quite otherwise. No open threats may be employed to coerce them, but as a rule it is understood that the man who refuses to deal at the company's store or the store with which the employer has an understanding, is certain to be viewed with disfavor, and may expect to be discharged at the first opportunity if he escapes the far-reaching vengeance of the "blacklist." Of course under these circumstances, there are few rebels against the policy of the employer; but the dissatisfaction of the men with the system is too notorious to be ignored, and it rests upon perfectly simple facts. Now to assert that the legislative prohibition of the truck or store order system prevents the workmen from making their own contracts; in the face of the well-known facts, is really an affront to the intelligence of all concerned. There is no question of freedom of contract in the case. Precisely what underlies the whole arrangement of the store order system is its compulsory character. Its success depends upon the constant exercise of coercive implications. No men ever consented voluntarily to pay more than market price for their provisions. No men would ever enter into such an arrangement unless the only alternative open to them was still more injurious and disagreeable.

The store-order system has from the beginning been maintained solely by working upon the fears of the employees. Rather than lose their employment they have submitted to be robbed—for the system involves nothing less than robbery, and that of the meanest kind. If they were free to make their own contracts they would to a certainty buy in the cheapest market instead of the dearest. That they are not free is the only reason why they deal at the company's store. As to the "legislative tutelage" referred to by Judge Gordon, his characterization is, to say the least, infelicitous. The Legislature of Pennsylvania was appealed to to deliver the laborers from a species of thralldom; for it is certainly thralldom when a man is not at liberty to buy his food and clothing wherever he chooses. The case was one in which labor was powerless to relieve itself. It demanded and obtained protection from the State. To tell the beneficiaries under the act of 1881 that they were degraded by a law which restored their independence to them is assuredly not calculated to increase their respect for the courts or to convince them that they have been mistaken in suspecting that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. In short, the decision appears to be alike unfortunate and ill-timed, and if it is sound law its victims will be apt to think anything but admirably of the jurisprudence of which it is an example. —New York Tribune.

New York, October 13.—The cage in which the workmen in one of the shafts of the new aqueduct, at Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street, and borne to and from their work, fell this morning as six men were ascending in it. One, Thomas Burke, was killed, and three others badly injured. When near the top of the shaft the rope that held the cage broke and it went down with a crash, fifty feet below. Burke was taken from the wreck mangled and dead and the others were dragged out terribly injured. The injured were taken to the hospital.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.—By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else has been tried in vain. So don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure, and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties. Large Bottles only 50 cts. at J. Zeller & Son.

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Reuben P. Miller vs. Ettie E. Miller. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County No. 6. April Term 1886. To Ettie E. Miller Respondent above named, you are hereby notified and commanded to appear in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the fourth Monday of November, 1886, and answer the petition of Reuben P. Miller filed in the above cause, praying said Court for a decree of divorce a vinculo matrimonium.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

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MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Barton, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottle at J. Zeller & Son., Drug Store.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

In the matter of the account of S. F. Zeller, Trustee of John V. Zeller, deceased, Administrator of the estate of John V. Zeller, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said Court to distribute the moneys in the hands of accountants to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, etc., hereby gives notice to all parties in interest that he will meet them at his office in Bellefonte, for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1886, when and where all parties having accounts against said estate must present them for final settlement, and all parties in interest can be present if they so desire.

JAS. L. HAMILA, Auditor.

LOANS

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WANTED.—Notes of well rated business men for one month to twelve months. Amounts \$1,000 to \$10,000. Strictly confidential and correct. Good given, settlements made. Correspondents wanted.

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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

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JAS. L. HAMILA, Auditor.

RULE ON HEIRS.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, estate of John V. Zeller, late of Centre County, deceased, and now August 23rd, 1886. Court grants a rule upon the heirs and other parties interested in the partition of the estate of said John V. Zeller, deceased, to appear in open court on the fourth Monday of Nov. A. D. 1886, next, and accept or refuse to accept the real estate at the valuation, or to show cause why the same should not be sold. In pursuance of the above order, notice is hereby given to all non-residents of Centre County, Pa., interested in said estate, to appear at an Orphan's Court on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1886, next, in accordance with said order.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

FOR CHARTER.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Nov. T. 1886. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on Monday, the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1886, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1871, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be known as "The Robinson College," to cultivate the science of music and practicing and performing instrumental music, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy the rights, credits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

J. C. HARPER, Solicitor.

RULE ON HEIRS.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, estate of Jacob Whitehead, late of Centre County, deceased, and now August 23rd, 1886. Court grants a rule upon the heirs and other parties interested in the partition of the estate of said Jacob Whitehead, deceased, to appear in open Court on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1886, next, and accept or refuse to accept the real estate at the valuation, or to show cause why the same should not be sold. In pursuance of the above order, notice is hereby given to all non-residents of Centre County, Pa., interested in said estate, to appear at an Orphan's Court on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1886, next, in accordance with said order.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

Grain Market,

Ascertained weekly by Lawrence L. Snow

Wheat, red, per bushel	80
Wheat, white, red mixed, per bushel	82
Rye, per bushel	65
Corn, yellow, per bushel	55
Oats, per bushel	35

Produce Market.

Following are the produce quotations as received by us up to the hour of going to press—October 13, 1886

Potatoes, per bushel	45
Butter, per lb.	22 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	25
Dry Apples, per bushel	35
Beans, per bushel	35
Hops, per bushel	35
Flour, Snowflake, per sack	14
Flour, roller, per sack	14
Shoulder sugar, per cask	100