

The Centre Democrat.

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CHAS. R. KURTZ, }
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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Governor—ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Philadelphia.
Lieut. Gov.—E. W. GUTHRIE, of Allegheny.
Sec. Internal Affairs—JAMES NOLAN, Berks.
Senate—W. C. HEINLE, Bellefonte.
Congress—D. E. HIBNER, DuBois, Pa.
Legislature—J. H. WETZEL, Bellefonte,
J. W. KEPLER, Ferguson.
Sheriff—H. S. TAYLOR, Bellefonte.
Register—A. G. ANDREY, Ferguson.
Recorder—JNO. C. ROY, Philipsburg.
Treasurer—W. J. CARLIN, Miles.
Commissioners—P. H. MEYER, Harris,
E. A. HUMPTON, Snow Shoe.
Auditors—J. H. BECK, Walker,
W. H. THIBBENS, College.
Coroner—H. S. BRAUCHT, of Gregg.

EDITORIAL.

QUAY promises reform,
But the people know the trick
And can't be fooled again
With that same gold brick.

THE foot-pad has a poor trade compared to those who pad legislative rolls and registry lists.

It was never necessary for Pattison to put out a proclamation to the effect that he was not bribed.

PORCH climbing is gradually falling off owing to the demand for republican statesmen in Philadelphia.

WHAT we would like to know is, whether Cousin Sam considers George Washington the equal of cousin Matt?

COUSIN Psalms might have seen many hills in Pennsylvania if there had been a rise of a few points in the price of delegates about convention time.

If all the gold bricks worked off on the people of Pennsylvania by the republican machine were genuine, the pile would make the Klondike look like 30 cents.

WHEN men become chronic office seekers they should "go way back and sit down!" That is what a great many are thinking of Jim Strohm's case. He had nine years in the Court House, which was doing pretty well.

QUAY wants Schoonover and Strohm for assembly. What Quay wants, honest voters must put the foot down on. These gentlemen will obey the boss in all the inquiries he may order. Vote for Wetzel and Kepler who are pledged against all that smacks of Quayism.

LAST year at least twelve thousand people attended the Centre county fair on Thursday. If the same attendance occurs to-day the republicans will proclaim it a great ovation to Pennypacker and his spellbinders. They want to redeem themselves from the Grange Park frost.

If you vote for Dresser for congress, you vote for one who will favor the trusts and all the evils by legislative omission and commission, that have been detrimental to the people. Hence vote for Hibner who stands for all that is inimicable to the trusts and for the greatest good of masses.

HERE is a strong point made by Hon. George W. Guthrie, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor:

"I see the head of the machine ticket says that never a dollar was stolen from the public treasury. If none of the money of the people has been stolen, why did one cashier commit suicide? Why did another become a fugitive from the state? Why did Hopkins, of the People's bank, kill himself? Why did John Barsiey go to prison?"

If you are opposed to a repetition of such legislation as has disgraced our State in the past few years, by rippers, franchise steals and wholesale bribery, then give Patton, for Senator the cold shoulder, he is Quay's pick, and vote for Heinle who has been tried, served you faithfully and has shown himself true upon all questions. Put Heinle back to the senate, none ever deserved it more.

COUSIN Pennypacker started out by intimating that he was a Dutchman, to taffy the Pennsylvania German farmers. When he came to Centre county to the Grange picnic, some one called for some remarks in dutch, and Quay's cousin got cornered and had to be excused as he could not do that. We suppose he does not know even what one of Harter's Pennsylvania dutch "Bonestiel" letters contains. Last week when Pennypacker got into one of the Philadelphia districts where they know about as little about "dutch" as Pennypacker does, he began to tell them that he was of British descent and tried that sort of taffy on those fellows. He'd not make a bad clown for a third rate circus, and could comfort himself to be all things to all men.

HAS WEALTH—WANTS HONOR.

There is one phase of the situation in the senatorial contest in this district that merits attention; thus far it appears to have escaped comment. Alex E. Patton, the republican nominee, of Clearfield, is known to be a man of immense wealth. That is no argument against him. He acquired it, we are informed, by the fact that his father owned thousands of acres of wild mountain land under which fortunately valuable coal was discovered later and much of it was sold for that reason at a very high price, and this son inherited a large portion. With this vast sum of money at his disposal he has invested it in various large enterprises in his locality.

The average American first goes for money, and that Alex. Patton has in abundance. With this wish gratified he, is a candidate for State Senate because he thinks he can throw an unlimited amount of cash into the district for "necessary expenses"—a term which generally covers a multitude of sins—to assure his election and will never miss the amount. He has wealth; now he seeks an important office for "The Honor."

This brings the thoughtful voter face to face with an important question. Mr. Patton has repeatedly said that he has so many business interests that he can hardly afford to waste the time going over the district seeking the office. We grant he is an extremely busy man; and it is evident that "the Honor" is the sole motive for his candidacy.

The voters of this district will hardly assent to this idea, they can't afford to do it. The office of State Senator was not created for the purpose of conferring "Honor" upon men of great wealth. That is a modern tendency, a grievous mistake and a growing evil. Mr. Patton, with all his great business enterprises, would have little time to spare for the many duties of that office. When a man seeks "the Honor" alone, public interests are sure to be neglected. With hundreds and thousands of dollars so actively employed in business ventures, honestly and candidly do you believe Mr. Patton would give the duties of an office proper attention? He absolutely could not without a great sacrifice to his personal investments, and as "self preservation is the first law of nature" the natural inference is that he would not.

The people send men to Harrisburg, who are expected to devote their entire time, and ability to public measures, and see that the needs of their constituency are duly protected, and not to decorate men of great wealth with titles of "Honor."

Mr. Heinle, in the last session, devoted his time to his office with rare energy and ability. If re-elected he will again serve them with the same fidelity, and be of increased influence and power from the benefit of the experience in the past session.

PATTISON AT PHILIPSBURG.

It was announced in the Democratic State itinerary that Robt. E. Pattison and party would visit at Philipsburg on the 7th of October and hold a day meeting and reach Bellefonte that evening. The original schedule has been changed, and Pattison will be at Philipsburg for a night meeting and the appointment at Bellefonte has been canceled. Wednesday morning the party will pass through Bellefonte on their way to Lock Haven.

It is not at all possible that the Pattison party will pay a visit to Bellefonte during the present campaign as all dates are filled. Other prominent speakers may come here though for an evening meeting later in the month.

The meeting at Philipsburg promises to be an enormous outpouring of people. All that territory will be on hand to hear him. His last visit to Philipsburg was occasion of an immense crowd.

TOLD THE TRUTH.

Hon. J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, who has very faithfully represented Centre county in the State Legislature, and who is the democratic candidate for re-election, is in town looking up his interests, and is receiving a very cordial greeting. Mr. Wetzel is one of Centre county's very best citizens, and who can always be depended upon to worthily fill any position in which he is placed. It is gratifying to have such men to fill offices of public trust.—Philipsburg Journal.

UP to this time citizens of Spring Mills have no definite information as to when the state bridge across Sinking Creek will be erected. It was carried away last March, and yet nothing done. During the summer the officials at Harrisburg had to take several months off for a vacation at the sea shore, while the people were fording the stream. Now the campaign is open and the officials are building political bridges so as to save their hides this fall. This is an instance of the regard the machine at Harrisburg has for public interests.

WHEN Pennypacker told Centre county farmers that they were getting two cents a quart more for milk under machine rule, why didn't he go further and tell the people whether the price of delegates hadn't gone up too under the same rule?—this he could have demonstrated by telling how much was paid for sixty of Eikin's delegates that secured his, Pennypacker's nomination?

PATTISON'S FIGHT FOR PUBLIC HONESTY

An Unimpeachable Record of Official Fidelity.

GUARDED THE TREASURY

As Controller and Governor He Firmly Opposed All Forms of Extravagance and Fraud.

AGAINST BOGUS PAY ROLLS

Determined Efforts to Correct Appropriation Bill Evils—Plain Talk to Legislators.

FACTS FOR JUDGE PENNYPACKER

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Sept. 20.—No citizen of Pennsylvania who has served the people in a public capacity has ever been more vigilant, courageous and faithful in the discharge of all the duties assigned him than Robert E. Pattison. This is the story of the record made during five year's occupancy of the city controller's office in Philadelphia, and eight years as governor. Upon one point particularly was this official most strenuous in demanding strict compliance with the law, in letter and spirit. He always stood at the door of the public treasury, guarding it to the extent of his power from illegal and unjust attacks. All the world knows that it was this fidelity to duty in the first office he held which impelled the people to call him up higher. He saved the taxpayers of Philadelphia a large amount of money and instituted reforms in the auditing of the public accounts which have continued to this day. Further, since 1882, no man has aspired to that office who did not possess the very highest measure of public respect and confidence.

How He Watched Appropriations.

When he came to Harrisburg, in January, 1883, Governor Pattison said to a friend: "I expect to have about as hard a time as any man has ever had for the first year. After that it will be smoother sailing." In accordance with his clear ideas of duty, and invincible purpose to meet every objection, the governor promptly began the closest scrutiny of every bill sent him by the legislature, especially those involving appropriations of the public money. He disapproved a large number of measures of this kind. He returned the general appropriation bill of the regular session of 1883 with many sections disapproved, in whole or in part. He called attention to the fact that the items referred to had no proper legal standing and most vigorously contended for strict compliance with the law. He denounced the proposed payment of extra compensation to certain officers of the legislature, as "a most glaring attempt to increase salaries over fifty per cent. in plain violation of the constitution and laws." He discussed the matter in detail, with great clearness and conclusiveness. He expressed the earnest hope that he would be relieved in the future of the "unpleasant task of disapproving of so many items," but declared that he should rigidly maintain the provision of the constitution in question, both because he believed it to be his sworn duty and because he regarded the section quoted "as eminently wise and proper."

Again, in 1885, the governor met this issue, quoting in his support the just protest of Governor Hoyt, who, in 1881, had pointed out the illegality of extra compensation appropriations. He showed that the practice objected to was utterly unjust, was without any warrant of law and was nothing less than a species of public robbery. The legislature, to its discredit be it said, both houses being Republican, disregarded the executive veto; but the governor's record must always commend him to the highest consideration of his fellow citizens. The amount he turned down effectively at the session of 1883, when the house was Democratic, was over \$35,000.

Scathing Rebuke to Legislators.

The people have not forgotten Governor Pattison's consistent and courageous action in disapproving the half million dollar appropriation bill passed at the fruitless extra session of 1883. This conscienceless grab as compensation for doing nothing and refusing to pass just apportionment bills, was exposed and denounced in a veto message of remarkable strength, a document that was read and heartily approved by all honest citizens regardless of partisan views. Here are some timely extracts from this historic rebuke to faithless legislators:

"After wasting six months in condemning the constitution, members now send me this bill to pay themselves half a million dollars for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet more repugnant

WHEN PATTISON WAS ON GUARD.

It was hard sledding for the treasury looters and extra salary grabbers while Governor Pattison was at Harrisburg. The record of executive disapproval of appropriations that were unwarranted is to be found in the official history of the sessions of 1883, 1885, 1891 and 1893. It will there be seen that judicious guardianship of the treasury was promptly and effectively exercised. In one case an appropriation bill, which was intended to compensate members who had been faithless to their trust and had disobeyed the constitutional mandate with regard to apportionment, and which involved nearly \$500,000, was vetoed; and at other times measures aggregating scores of thousands of dollars were turned down.

As he has courageously declared, the policy then pursued with regard to this matter, will be followed in the future, if the people commission the candidate nominated at Erie to conduct the executive department during the next four years. The taxpayers of the state know that this pledge of honest and economic administration will be kept in letter and spirit. That is one of the reasons why they are so enthusiastically and determinedly rallying to his support in all parts of the state.

KEEPING THE LID ON.

Judge Pennypacker does not seem to be capable of fair-minded statement in political controversy. His reference to two former Democratic state administrations is characteristically misleading and unjust. Within that period, appropriations to public institutions were not held up or tampered with corruptly. With Robert E. Pattison on guard in the executive chair this villainous work would not have been attempted. This is an evil of recent growth, a development of the intensified crookedness of political adventurers and mercenaries.

The most positive proof of the charge made, in one notorious instance, has been publicly given, an officer of the educational institution concerned, frankly admitting an alleged "expense account" of 10 per cent., or nearly three thousand dollars, in securing an appropriation to which his school was honestly entitled. Many members of the legislature have bitterly complained of the treatment to which they have been subjected by public pirates, as these conscienceless public servants have been justly, though severely, termed. Judge Pennypacker has a hard time getting the lid on. It seems to be his special desire to cover every species of public crookedness, to hide all the evil doings of the degraded representatives of Quayism.

See that your Republican neighbor has the facts before him this year. Lend him this paper every week. If you want an extra copy a postal will bring it. Help along the good work of public enlightenment.

Be not deceived by false reports and campaign roorbacks. The machine he factory has started up earlier than usual this year. This is significant. But the truth will triumph.

Pennypacker will find out presently that the people propose to fight the battle for freedom against the machine and all its cohorts and apologists and defenders as well.

Penrose's fate is as good as sealed already and he knows it. He has been a monumental failure as senator and also as sub-boss. The whole outfit must go.

When Quay knocked off last week and went home to "rest" a few days, the machine gang had a congestive chill. This is only the first ope.

Turn out at every Democratic meeting and take your neighbor. The next four weeks is the political harvest time for good government.

As a "stumper" Pennypacker makes the boys tired. His heavy-weight speeches make no votes.

THE voters of this congressional district have manifested pretty strongly they take no stock in trusts since these modern monsters are bent on impoverishing the people by extortionate prices. Every republican candidate for congress will oppose any legislation that will put a check upon those heartless brigands. To vote for a republican nominee for congress simply goes to strengthen the trusts and perpetuate them. Mr. Dresser, the republican candidate favors trusts. Hence every honest voter, democrat and republican, should cast his vote for Mr. Hibner, a man who stands high in Clearfield county as a business man, and is one of the most enterprising men of DuBois. Which will you choose—Dresser and the trusts, or Hibner and the cause of the masses?

—Genuine Call school shoe for girls at \$1.25—Mingle's.

OUR HISTORICAL REVIEW.

(Continued from page 1.)

tees, about 122 perches from their southern line.) From the elm they ran due west 378 perches to the red-oak corner tree at the head of the Moshannon, bearing date of Elder and Stephen's survey of 1848. They remarked the red-oak with witnesses to it. The corners and witnesses of Joseph Devling et al line are each marked by four notches, and the line trees by a blaze below a notch. Their terminus, the red-oak at the headwaters of the Moshannon, is on the Joseph Stroud warrant, Dec. 26, 1793, on S. W. portion thereof. Running east from this red oak the line enters what is known as the Morgan lands, at the N. W. corner of James Moore warrant, March 13, 1794, and passing through what is known as "the Moore settlement," crossing the Tyrone and Clearfield road south of Gardner's Station, leaving the Woomer heirs a little to the south of the line, enters the John Hoover warrant, Jan. 18, 1794, at N. W. end, little south of its chestnut, and ends at the elm which is on the Susanna Lamb warrant of 18th January, 1784, Morgan tract, a little west of William Crane's house, between the public road and the railroad.

The line as run in 1857 between Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre counties, filed in the Quarter Sessions, Dec. 5, 1857, began at a white-pine on the summit of Muncy Mountain; ran south 68° E., at a mile and quarter crossing Warrior Branch Run, between 6 and 7 mile passing Pennsylvania Furnace, 8 mile W. O., 9 mile Co. O., to a stone heap 160 perches beyond (9 mile C. O.); thence N. 65° E. along top of Tussey's Mountain, at 1 1/2 miles crossing Indian path, 2 mile chest. oak, 3 mile chest. oak; thence crossing the road to Stone Valley, at 4 miles hemlock, five miles pine, 6 miles C. O., 7 mile white-pine; at 7 1/2 miles changed course to N. 80 E. 160 to a white-pine; thence S. 40 E. 2 miles and 260 perches to a stone heap; thence, skirting Big Meadow to the north, N 80 E., at 1 1/4 miles crossing path to Stone Valley, 2 mile white-pine, 3 miles C. O., and 150 perches to a stone heap for corner; thence S 20 E., 1 mile through Big Kettle, to a stone-heap corner; thence North 60 E., 1 mile pine, 2 mile a pine, then changed course N. 65 E., one mile pine; thence N. 60 E. 73 perches; thence N. 45 E. 247 to pine; thence over Bald Mountain N. 70 E., 2 miles B. O. at the turnpike to Lewistown; thence N. 75 E., at 1 mile yellow pine, at 2 mile C. O.; thence N. 60 E., 1 mile C. O.; thence N. 65° E.; at 2 miles white-pine through path in Poe Valley at one-half mile, crossing Logan's path to a post-corner marked 12 mile; thence, at 3/4 mile

crossing Millheim turnpike, to 13 mile pine; thence same course 14 mile pine; thence to 15 mile white-pine, through tracts in the warrant name of Kennedy, passing 16 mile white pine, 17 mile ch. o., 18 mile w. pine near forks of Poe Creek and Swift Run with Penn's; thence N. 77° E. three miles to an old hemlock, corner north of Folmer's sawmill, corner of Union county. This was surveyed and drafted by H. P. Trezilyuny. No great reliance, however, can be placed upon the draught. He makes the distance from the Mifflin county line twenty-one miles to the Union county corner, which he specifies as a hemlock opposite to and 50 rods southward of the east line of William Harrison warrantee of 27th of March, 1793.

An act of Assembly of 1835-36 provided that Daniel Hanna, of the county of Lycoming, Jos. F. Quay and Jacob Bolinger, of the county of Centre be appointed commissioners to run and mark the division line between the counties of Centre and Lycoming, beginning at the mouth of Fishing Creek; thence down the south side of Bald Eagle Creek to the Bald Eagle bridge (south of Lock Haven); thence to the dividing ridge between Nittany valley and Nippanose, so as to include all Nittany valley in Centre county; thence a direct course to the Tea Spring, near the east end of Sugar valley.

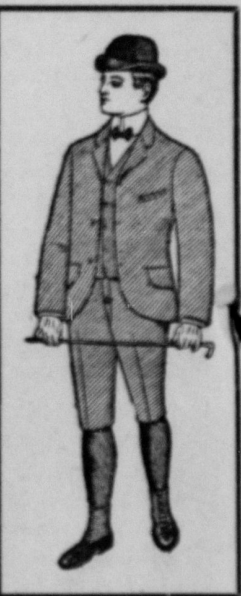
The final legislation upon the county line between Centre and Clinton was the act of Feb. 25, 1859, which authorized Joseph F. Quay, of Clinton county, and N. J. Mitchell and Henry P. Trezilyuny, of Centre county, as commissioners to run the line, and the report of the said commissioners to be final and conclusive.

The report of Joseph F. Quay and Henry P. Trezilyuny was filed, as directed by the act, on the 28th of November, 1859, and is as follows:

"Beginning at a fallen sugar tree corner on the bank of the Susquehanna River being a corner of two tracts of land surveyed in pursuance of warrants granted to Robert Irwin and Joseph F. Quay, thence south four miles and two hundred and sixty perches to a stone heap, the southwest corner of the Martin Willingham survey; then east along the division line of certain tracts of land (as per diagram on file in the commissioners' office) to a black-oak corner tree; thence south three miles to a c.o. corner tree, N. 40 E. two hundred and twenty perches to a hemlock corner; thence south thirty degrees east two miles and two hundred and forty perches to a marked birch on the bank of Beech Creek; thence down the middle of said creek, by the several courses thereof, eleven miles and one half, to its junction with the Bald Eagle Creek; thence crossing the Bald Eagle Creek, south thirty degrees east one mile and ninety perches to a stone heap on top of Muncy Mountain and along the top of said ridge south fifty four degrees west one mile and fifty six perches to a pine-tree; thence south twenty nine degrees east six miles and three hundred perches to a large stone heap on the top of a mountain south of Sugar valley; thence north eighty degrees east four miles to a pine; thence north eighty-five degrees east two and one half miles to a pine; north eighty degrees east five and one half miles to a pine; north seventy degrees east four miles to a double pine; thence north seventy three degrees east three miles and two hundred and sixteen perches to a post at turnpike road leading from Loganville to the river; and along the said turnpike north forty three west seventy two perches to Tea Spring, the head of Fishing Creek."



It's A Fact



That if we could clothe all the boys in Centre county we'd save parents money. But we can't. There are some who won't come here for Boys' Clothes because they are not in the habit of doing it. They seem to prefer to

pay more and get less some place else. Won't even look here, and its to these parties we're talking. The army of regular customers already know that this is the best place in Bellefonte to buy Boys' Clothes.

Boys' Suits; sizes 2 1/2 to 10; Vestees, Norfolks and Blouses, \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Boys' Suits, sizes 8 to 16, two or three-piece (short pants) \$1.75 to \$5.00.

Boys' Overcoats, sizes 2 1/2 to 9, Robin Hoods (with hood detachable); Military (with cape detachable): Full, Loose Box, with or without belt back, and Reefers, \$2.00 upwards.

Boys' Overcoats, sizes 8 to 16, full loose box, some with belt back, \$2.50 to \$7.50.

This statement made by the only firm in Bellefonte that says to every customer "If the boy's clothing does not wear bring it back and we'll exchange it for a new one," should induce you to come, and you'll profit by the coming.



SIM, THE CLOTHIER Boys' & Men's Outfitters.