

The Centre Reporter.



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NO. 41

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON.
For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WILLIAM H. BARCLAY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
GEORGE F. KRIBBS.
For Senate,
HON. P. GRAY MEEK.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM A. ISHLER.
For Treasurer,
JAMES J. GRAMLEY.
For Assembly,
HON. J. H. HOLT,
JOHN T. MCCORMICK.
For Register,
JOHN RUPP.
For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.
For Commissioners,
T. FRANK ADAMS,
G. L. GOODHART.
For Auditors,
J. B. MITCHELL,
SAMUEL KLINE.

Democrats vote a clean ticket from Pattison down.

Farmers who want to vote for their interests will vote for Pattison.

Democrats of old Centre, are you ready for the great battle, Tuesday, Nov. 4?

The genuine farmer's and workingmen's ticket is the Democratic county ticket.

What has Guyer Mattern to say that he made the declaration that he would rather employ Huns than Americans?

Delamater represents McKinley high prices and Quay bossism. Vote for Pattison and honest government, on Nov. 4th.

Centre county had one fancy Sheriff in Cook—a regular daisy—and if you don't want another, then vote for fair and square Will Ishler.

No more commissioners to spend surplus, and raise the valuations for taxpayers. Vote for Adams and Goodhart and let Republicans vote for Henry P. Sankey.

Chicago has a cow that drinks whiskey. Huntingdon has a man who eats ginger cake smeared with French mustard. —Huntingdon Monitor. Bellefonte beats 'em all, it has a post master who drinks rot-gut.

No honest man should allow himself to be misled into voting against a good man and gallant soldier like Wm. Ishler, for Sheriff. There is no blemish upon his character and he is a self-made man.

The difference between "Col." Stewart, the Republican candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Captain Barclay, the Democratic candidate, is that the latter was a brave soldier and the former wasn't. Soldiers pay attention.

Farmers and workingmen, you demand men of your class for public places. The Democratic state and county tickets is made up that way from Pattison clean down to Auditors. Vote this ticket, and prove that you mean what you say.

At Montrose, last week, a booby of a Republican janitor refused to give up the keys to the court-house, where Pattison was to speak and the meeting was held outside. All right, in two weeks the people will give Pattison the keys to the state government.

All the vile falsehoods against Wm. Ishler having exploded let all fair-minded men give him their votes in order to avenge the wrongs that slanders attempted to do an honest and upright man—Vote for honest Wm. Ishler, the gallant soldier.

And now comes the Bucks County Intelligencer of Doylestown, one of the oldest, most trusted and most influential Republican journals of Eastern Pennsylvania, in repudiation of Delamater and support of Pattison. It sums up its reasons in the single sentence declaring that "intelligent thinking, self-respecting Republicans cannot endorse, and be true to Republican principles, a man with such a record as Delamater."

Another Lie Nailed.

The vile Gazette has again been shown up as printing wholesale falsehoods. The Gazette never corrects a wrong done—it is too base, and any fifth finds a welcome in its columns. Its most recent slander was put out against Mr. Adams, our candidate for commissioner and a quietus is put upon it by the papers below.

MILESBERG, PA., Oct. 18, 1890.

Editor Gazette:
We have read with regret a letter purporting to have been written by our son, William Adams, against his brother Frank, seeking to injure his brother in his canvass for County commissioner. Why William would write such a letter we do not know, because the statements contained in it are entirely without foundation. Frank has always treated us kindly and considerately and just lately, when his father was seriously injured, he rendered all possible assistance and showed him great care and kindness.

We also cheerfully testify to the honesty and integrity of our son Frank, and feel gratified that his party have bestowed upon him the nomination for Commissioner, feeling that he would make a competent and faithful official.

THOMAS M. ADAMS,
ANNA C. ADAMS.

Witness, J. M. GREEN.

CENTRE COUNTY S. S.:

BEFORE me, personally came Thomas M. Adams, father of T. Frank Adams, and M. Weaver Adams and Geo. L. Adams, brothers of said T. Frank Adams, who after being duly sworn according to law, say that they read the communication in the Gazette of the 17th, purporting to have been written by William Adams, charging his brother, T. Frank Adams, one of the democratic candidates for commissioner, with dishonesty in the settlement of our estate, with attempted arson, and with shamefully ill-treating his parents. The statements contained in this communication are wholly untrue, and have no foundation whatever. We are highly gratified that his party have placed Frank in nomination for such a responsible position, and feel that he would make a competent and faithful official. Although some of us are republican, we expect to vote for him, and do all we can for his success at the polls.

THOMAS M. ADAMS,
M. WEAVER ADAMS,
GEO. L. ADAMS.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Oct. 18, 1890.

J. MILES GREEN,
Justice of the Peace.

The examination of Candidate Delamater's record, exposed his utter hypocrisy in posing as a champion of American labor, when as a senator, he has opposed every measure ever introduced in its interest, or for its amelioration.

He voted against the bill to abolish company, or "pluck-me" stores; he did not vote at all upon the factory inspection act, nor upon the bill to regulate the dockage of coal in the anthracite regions; the senate judiciary committee, of which he was a leading member, reported adversely upon the bill to compel the semi-monthly payment of wages, the bill to regulate convict labor, and the act to make election days legal holidays—in short, against each and every measure which was introduced in the interest of the workingman.

That Senator Delamater might have honestly and conscientiously opposed some of these bills; that he might honestly and conscientiously favor monopoly and oppose the interests of the great mass of the people, just as the czar of Russia favors absolute monarchy and opposes the progress of Democracy, none will deny. But what can be thought of a man who has deliberately made for himself a record like this, and who is at the present moment claiming through his organs and through hundreds of thousands of circulars industriously disseminated throughout the state, that he is now, and always has been, the especial champion of each and every one of these measures in the interest of the laborer? Is it possible that any honest man can, in the light of these facts, vote for the Republican candidate?

Some of the Republican organs attempt to deny the charges of Mr. Emery that Delamater is corrupt and guilty of bribery. Why we have later proofs than given by Emery, and an abundance of them, for does not every Hastings Republican know that within four months Delamater bought up enough of Hastings' strength to defeat the latter. Gen. Hastings, even, will not deny this, and it is a notorious fact known to every intelligent man in the state.

Hastings was the choice of the Republican masses but by bribery Delamater won the nomination.

Deny this if you can!

Vote the Democratic ticket from Pattison down to Morrison.

Poor Consumers Suffer.

The New York World prints a second article from David McKeever, a New York merchant of high standing, on the increased prices the poor will have to pay for common wear of clothing under the McKinley bill.

"The actual additional cost to the importers on the various articles used by men and women for clothing purposes is from 25 to 50 per cent more than under the old tariff, but the actual advance asked to day by the importers is only from 12 1/2 to 25 per cent. But this is only for to-day, because no man is willing, after his stock at a low price is closed out, and after he is to pay the additional cost on the new stock, to sell at such a small advance.

"The enhanced cost of all the cheaper grades of textile fabrics used by either men or women will fall on those who are less prepared to pay it namely, the poor consumers. Every article that may be classed among the necessities of life is increased over 33 per cent on an average, while the luxuries remain about the same. The workingman's wages are not and will not be increased one iota, whereas there is not laboring man in the country whose expenses will not be increased from \$30 to \$60 a year.

"This may look very small to the millionaires, but \$60 a year to the workingman means 30 days' wages given for nothing as the workingman's time is his capital and what he loses in time means his loss of capital. Every working girl who earns \$4 or \$5 or \$8 a week will feel the increased tax, without a dollar of benefit to her. The strongest advocate of the bill would not dare to claim that a shop girl's wages would be advanced from \$5 to \$6 a week because it will cost her at least \$1 a week extra to clothe herself under the McKinley bill as well as she could have done under the old bill.

"The result of the entire matter will be that the consumer, and by the consumer I mean the workingman, must of necessity do with fewer goods and less exchanges of clothing than heretofore. If under the present rate of wages the workingman has been simply able to keep himself and clothe his family, he certainly cannot afford to give 30 days of his labor for nothing to simply keep himself as he has been doing up to this time. It may be a little while before the working class realize the effect of the McKinley bill on them, but when they do realize that and see in actual facts that which has hitherto cost them \$5 will now cost \$6 they will rise en masse and demand the repeal of such an iniquitous law, that not only fails to protect our industries, but impose a wholly unnecessary burden on the poorer classes.

"To-day they have practically prohibited 80 per cent of the cheap classes of goods. The consumer of that 80 per cent must pay the enhanced value to either the manufacturers or the importers. The importer, if he has to pay the enhanced value, must change his prices accordingly. The manufacturer has got to pay so much additional cost on his raw material that he is no better off than the importer, so that the consumer is the only sufferer.

"The cotton cloths worn by the farm laborer, which heretofore paid a duty of 35 per cent, pays to-day 115 per cent, whereas the clothes worn by the millionaires are raised from 50 per cent to 80 per cent, while the duty on black alpaca, which imitates the silk and is worn by the poorer classes, is raised from 62 to 101."

In Washington the Republicans practically acknowledge they have no hope of re-electing McKinley. They are very downcast over this, especially the champions of protection. The reports they receive from McKinley's district show that the brass band and circus poster campaign the Republicans are making has not had any perceptible effect on the staunch Democrats of the district. The Republicans are now only working to keep the majority against McKinley down to a reasonable figure. The Democratic congressional committee is in a confident mood. Reports from Connecticut and Massachusetts are very encouraging. "Parson" McKinley of New Hampshire is confident of his election.

In Maryland, Rayner and Compton, it is said, have a certainty, and Mr. McCormack's district is considered very doubtful. In Virginia, it is expected to carry certainly all the districts except the Second and Fourth, and possibly the Second will go Democratic owing to a Republican split. George Wise is considered safe in the Richmond district. In North Carolina the Republicans carried three districts in 1888. The Second and Fifth, which had Republican majorities of less than 700 in 1888, are regarded as certain for the Democrats this year.

There is an earnest tilt going on between Strohm men and Kunes men as to which shall go in as commissioner. The only sensible thing Republicans can do is to throw both overboard and elect an honest farmer like H. F. Sankey.

Delamater Shown up.

HENSEL'S GRAVE CHARGES.

More than a month ago it was publicly charged in derogation of the Republican candidate for governor, that he had been guilty of an official misdemeanor, which not only technically disqualified him for the office he sought, but which disclosed such moral weakness as to invite upon him the condemnation of the state. To this he responded with the promise that he would publish the opinion of some Philadelphia lawyers to the effect that although he had while a state senator, used and made profit out of state moneys, he was not ineligible to the office of governor; and has, at various times and in divers places, dropped sentences in his speeches indicating that, in his view, he had the right, as the head of a private banking house, to have and use moneys out of the state treasury, while he was a senator, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the law forbidding that practice.

He has never published the legal opinions that he promised would be forthcoming. The nearest approach to the realization of his prospectus is an "open letter" that has been printed, purporting to have addressed by C. Stuart Pattison Esq., to Mr. Henry C. Lea. While I have no desire to intermeddle in their correspondence—Mr. Lea is quite able to take care of himself and his antagonist—I read this argument of Mr. Pattison with much interest. I know no one who is more skillful in the attempt to make the worse appear in the better cause than Pattison. What he cannot say for Delamater must remain unsaid.

WHAT TREASURY BOOKS SHOW.

He says in the first place: "It has never been a secret that the funds of the state were deposited with the banking firm of Delamater & Co. They were so deposited for many years before Mr. Delamater became senator, and the amount of those deposits have been from month to month publicly reported by the state treasurer during all the time that firm has been a state depository."

It is inconceivable what the concealment or openness of the transaction has to do with the case. But as a matter of fact, the assertion that "the amount of these deposits has been from month to month, publicly reported by the state treasurer during all the time that firm has been a state depository," is untrue. When I first called attention to the misdemeanor of Senator Delamater a month ago, I myself was not aware of the whole extent of his offending. I gave him credit for having ceased to be a depository of the state funds on July 1, 1889, about the time he began his canvass for governor. The persons I had sent to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to ascertain its depositories, were denied the information sought. But on last Wednesday I went to Harrisburg myself and demanded an inspection of the record, which the law says shall be open to every citizen, and although those in charge refused to allow me to make a copy of it, I saw, with my own eyes that in the very month Delamater's \$60,000 deposit of general funds was taken away from him, he got a loan of \$100,000 from the sinking fund; he has had it ever since and has it now. This fact has not been "publicly reported by the state treasurer." On the other hand his colleagues have ignored the law requiring them to publish it, and have tried to conceal and withhold it from the public.

This deposit—as not made "years before Delamater became senator," but it is a fresh loan, made by him himself since he became senator, and made to him, at his request, because he was senator and in flagrant violation of the constitution and the law.

CANDIDATE DELAMATER'S GUILT.

I will not believe until their opinions are published, that ever "Messrs. John G. Johnson, Bispham, Hollingsworth, George Junking, J. Levering Jones and Carson concurred in advising him that the constitutional provisions did not forbid the deposits of state funds with Delamater & Co. during his term as senator." How could they? Who authorized them or Mr. Pattison to rewrite or unwrite the constitution? It says in plain and unmistakable language:

"The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the state or member of the general assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years."

Delamater got this money originally, while he was a senator. He used it and is making \$6,000 a year profit out of it. How can he escape the constitutional penalty? Mr. Pattison suggests that this provision was "adopted in order to prevent state officials from making money for themselves by receiving and appropriating to themselves interest paid by bankers upon deposits of state funds." If it was intended for this purpose why did it not say so?

Its language refers to something else entirely—the using of the state money by "a member of the general assembly." That is exactly what Delamater did.

New Tariff Literature.

For practical arguments on the tariff question nowadays consult business circulars and the newspaper advertising of business houses. For example, it is the contention of the friends of a protective tariff that the duties on imports are not paid by the consumers in the United States. But the great dry goods house of Strawbridge & Clothier announce in their advertisement October 17 that:

The new Tariff law which went into effect October 6 will of course result in an advance of prices on foreign goods of almost all descriptions.

Here follows a very compact tariff argument which we find in the advertisement of Mr. E. O. Thompson, a Chestnut street dealer in clothing:

We have now in stock this season's importations, and we offer them at old Tariff prices. An illustration of facts will induce quick demands for our present stock of 500 coats.

COMPARISONS AND REFLECTIONS:

Old duty 35 per cent..... 40 c. lb.
New duty 60 per cent..... 49 1/2 c. lb.

Increase 25 per cent..... 99 1/2 c. lb.

The old was a War Tariff for our Country. The new is a War Tariff against The People.

This is an exquisite exhibit to a man who objects to High Taxation and High Prices. Soon, however, a free people will demand the right to make, sell and buy all lawful goods without party prohibition.

The tariff writers and orators may now rest their pens and tongues. The business men of the country have come to the front with arguments and instances that strike home.

Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, is one of the best known ministers of the Episcopal church in America. For a long time he resided in Philadelphia, but for several years past he has been pastor of Trinity church, Boston. He was recently invited by Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Lincoln republican committee of Philadelphia, to speak at a meeting in that city and replied as follows:

TRINITY PARISH, BOSTON, September 25, 1890. DEAR MR. WELSH.—As a citizen and a republican I am thankful to know that the republican citizens of Pennsylvania propose to protest against Quay, if ever such protest was needed it seems as if it were needed now. I cannot come to the meeting, and indeed I think that the voices of Pennsylvania should mostly be heard on that occasion, but I bid you goodspeed and shall rejoice in your success. Yours most sincerely, PHILLIPS BROOKS.

The Original Package law lately passed by Congress has had its first interpretation at the hands of the United States judiciary.

The ruling is decidedly disappointing to those who expected it to sustain existing prohibitory liquor laws.

The decision was rendered by the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Topeka, Kas., and in effect declares that the Wilson bill enacted by Congress does not restore the power of the Kansas prohibitory law as against original-package saloons; that while the States are allowed to legislate against original package business, present laws are not valid.

Kansas will, therefore, have to begin de novo in order to shut out the objectionable package traffic.

If any thing should damn the vile Gazette in the eyes of all decent Republicans, it is the constant gist of low, villainous slanders it has been in the constant habit of printing against honest and inoffensive Democrats, which have all along been proven as lies by sworn statements from proper parties. Shame that the Republican party has such a sheet!

The latest slander it spread was against the character of Mr. Adams, candidate for commissioner, which is uttered by refuted in another column by the sworn statement of the father, mother, brothers and sisters of Mr. Adams.

Putting out filthy slanders, using the Gazette for the lowest blackguardism and drinking bad whiskey, seem to be about all the uses that Fiedler can find for himself. Shame!

This senatorial district is safe beyond any doubts, for the Democracy, as the opposition do not have the courage to set up a candidate against Mr. Meek, for senator. He is gray in the service and it would be useless to trot out a nag in opposition to the Democratic nominee. Vote the whole ticket Nov. 4.

Vote for that honest, hardworking farmer, J. J. Gramley, for Treasurer—he is honest and competent.

Give John A. Rupp a big majority for Register, as a reward for faithfulness.

Holt and McCormick, as representatives, will be true to the interests of the people.

A Disgraceful Letter.

The following letter bearing the signature of Chairman Andrews of the Republican State Committee, was written in answer to an inquiry from Chairman Adams of the Cumberland county Republican committee, as to the propriety of assenting to the proposition from the Democrats for Pattison and Delamater to meet in joint debate in Carlisle on 24, when both are billed to be in town:

Dear Sir: As Ex-Governor Pattison has been aiding and abetting a campaign of personal slander and abuse against the head of the Republican State ticket and other Republican leaders of the State and has refused to conduct the campaign upon the grave national and State issues involved, you will please decline the invitation for a joint debate. As Mr. Pattison recognizes no issues it would be useless to meet him upon topics which the Republican candidates discuss and which he ignores. The Republican campaign cannot be allowed to degenerate into one of slanders and personal abuse.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

But the most disgraceful feature of the letter is its utter and palpable falsity. Pattison has never yet uttered a sentence in this campaign reflecting upon the character of Delamater. The grave accusations made against Delamater by Republicans of prominence and ability equal to his own have never been discussed by Pattison; on the contrary, he has been exceptionally dignified, courteous and manly in every utterance he has made, and to skulk behind the falsehood that Pattison "has been aiding and abetting a campaign of personal slander and abuse," is simply an unmixed falsehood, and a falsehood that is apparent to every intelligent citizen of the State. Delamater isn't likely to escape defeat in this contest, but that is no reason why a set of blockheads or faithless managers should disgrace him.

Pattison a Winner.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—Independent State Chairman Mapes returned to Philadelphia this evening. Before his departure he was asked:

"What is the situation in the State at present?"

"More hopeful than the most sanguine of us anticipated to be possible. Since the campaign opened, on September 1, there has been a steadily increasing tide in Pattison's favor.

"We feel very sure there will be more than 10,000 Republican votes for Pattison in Philadelphia. Mr. Quay has admitted that Delamater will come to Philadelphia without any majority, and that all the majority he will have in the State is that which Philadelphia gives. We expect Mr. Pattison to come to Philadelphia with a rousing majority. But if Mr. Delamater depends on Philadelphia only for his majority he may just as well go home and consider himself beaten."

We want men in our legislative halls who will aid the farming interests. You want to lessen taxation for the farmer, and cheaper for him all he consumes by having lower tariff taxes. This is the kernel of the Democratic platform on that point, and what the Reporter has advocated for 20 years. The millionaires and monopolists can take care of themselves, let the government take care of the farmer, mechanic and laboring man.

Well, what does the voter and taxpayer think now of McKinley prices? If you like it, vote for Delamater and have another dose.

Gramley for treasurer is the workingmen's candidate. He is an honest and industrious farmer, and with his clean character has the ability too to fill the treasurer's office with credit.

Wolfe drives fast horses, smokes cigars, and dresses in style, he is not the kind of sheriff the farmer and workingmen want. Vote for the gallant soldier and honest, hardworking farmer, Wm. Ishler, for sheriff.

Go to your store and see what the McKinley prices are on carpets, and other household articles. Vote the Democratic ticket.

Since the Republican organs promise that Kunes and Strohm will run county matters in the ruins of Henderson and Decker, let the taxpayers on Nov. 4, resent the insult by voting for Goodhart and Adams and Republicans vote for H. P. Sankey.

Every day makes Delamater's prospects look darker.

Vote for Meek, Holt and McCormick Nov. 4, and have Centre well manned at Harrisburg.

James M'Manes, the Republican leader of Philadelphia, has come out for Pattison.