

The Centre Democrat.



SHUGERT & VAN ORMER, Editors.

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

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

VOL. 4.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1882.

NO. 38.

The Centre Democrat.

Terms \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

S. T. SHUGERT & J. R. VAN ORMER, Editors.

Thursday Morning, September, 28, 1882.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Phila.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Hunting'g.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, of Tioga.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, of Centre.

FOR STATE SENATE

Hon. C. T. ALEXANDER, of Centre,
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HENRY MEYER, of Miles,

B. F. HUNTER, of Benner.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

J. H. TOLBERT, of Walker.

FOR CORONER,

H. K. HOY, M. D., of Bellefonte.

The Democrat's Platform.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, holding fast to the faith that all power not delegated by the Constitution is reserved to the States and the people; upholding the sanctity of personal liberty, the security of private property, and the right of local self-government; demanding honesty and economy in the administration of government and the enforcement of all the provisions of the Constitution by the Legislature and the Courts of the Commonwealth; declaring against monopolies and in sympathy with labor seeking its protection, and in favor of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania at all times, do solemnly protest against every act which the policy of the Republican party and the insolence of its long possession of office have thus brought upon the country; therefore,

First—We do protest against what is called the boss system, and also the plundering of officeholders by assessments of money for political purposes. Public offices are the property of no party, but are open to every citizen who is honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, qualifications which Jefferson declared were requisites for office.

Second—We protest against the spoils system. It is a prostitution of the offices of the people so that they become the mere perquisites of the politicians.

Third—We denounce all repudiation, State and Federal, because it is dishonest and destructive to the public morality upon which are founded the existence and perpetuity of our free institutions. It should be made odious, and the political party that aids it and wields it with office deserves public condemnation.

Fourth—We denounce spoliation of the State Treasury and immunity by pardon of those convicted of crimes, whose acts were flagrant subversions of official trusts and wrongs done the people.

Fifth—We believe the Republican party, as now organized and controlled, is based on fraud, force and corruption, and there can be no honest, true reform except by the force of the ballot box excluding it from place and power.

Sixth—The Democratic party demands of the Legislature an honest just, and true apportionment.

Seventh—Upon these declarations we invite the cooperation of all honest citizens who wish to see the reestablishment of honest government.

"IN HOC SIGNO VINCES."

The Buffalo Express, a Blaine organ, announces its determination to support Cleveland the Democratic candidate for governor of New York.

LIBERAL subscriptions are being made at Lock Haven for a line of Railway from the Clearfield coal region to connect with the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek road. Our spirited neighbors know their interests and have the enterprise to adopt the proper means to advance them.

Most of the candidates nominated by the Republicans for the Legislature in Philadelphia are new men. They are said to be some improvement upon the old ring selections but the Reformers do not speak very highly of them as a body or seem to be much elated as to the amount of credit to be achieved by their choice.

The investigation of the Almshouse thieving in Philadelphia, is also developing a considerable amount of election frauds connected with the management of that institution. Several of the election officials, who doubtless profited by the general plunder have been arrested and the detectives, under the direction of the committee of One hundred, are on the track of others who will come to grief in due time.

The Administration has been successful in New York, and Secretary Folger is the Stalwart candidate for Governor, beating Gov. Cornell by a vote of 257 to 222. Ever since the adjournment of Congress the President has been in New York giving personal attention to the canvass, and the result shows that the master intriguer has not been dwarfed by the high position to which he rose by the Assassins' bullet.

The Tariff Issue.

The Republican of this place in its issue of last week contained an article under the imposing caption "The Real Question for Voters." An examination of the article will demonstrate in a moment that it is intended to mislead and is in reality a bundle of false statements. The tariff seems to be the particular point on which the Democratic party is arraigned, and the readers of the Republican are assured that the whole system of tariff will be overthrown unless General Beaver is elected Governor of this Commonwealth. What the election of a Governor has to do with the tariff or how it can effect that question in the least is more than the Infinite being can comprehend. "Congress," says the Constitution of the United States, "shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." "No State," says the same instrument, "shall lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports." If the Republican desires to raise the tariff question on our candidate for Congress and undertakes to prove that by word or deed he has not always been with the laborer and for every means that would advance our industrial interests, they can do so, but they might as well undertake to lift Nittany mountain from its base as to assail him on that or any other question. The Democratic party in the article in question, is charged with the violation of the tariff of 1828. It is now a historical fact so plain that every boy should be familiar with it, that the tariff of 1828 was so pernicious in its effect upon the Southern portion of the country that the Whigs of the South actually rebelled against its provisions. Their great leader, Henry Clay, originated and passed the Tariff Act of 1832. The leading features were: 1st. That there should be a fixed rate of ad-valorem duty, and discrimination below it. 2d. That the excess of duty beyond 20 per cent. should, by a gradual process, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1832, be reduced, so that by June 30th, 1842, it should be brought down to 20 per cent. Clay has always been regarded by all parties as the father of the protective system. The Republicans of this day if they are to be judged by what they say, simply know nothing of the views of Mr. Clay on that great question. In 1843, in reply to a letter asking his views on the protective policy of 1832 Mr. Clay said:

"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States in respect to a tariff may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principles announced in the Compromise Act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the general Government, ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that, in establishing a tariff of those duties such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests.

"I think there is no danger of a high tariff ever being established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed and did not vote for it; but with its history and with the circumstances which gave birth to it I am well acquainted. They were highly creditable to American legislation, and I hope, for its honor, will never again be repeated.

"After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the Act of 1828. The Act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them. I had resigned my seat when the Act of 1842 passed. Generally the duties which it imposes are lower than those of the Act of 1832. My opinion that there is no danger hereafter of a high tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have taken a deep root. In their infancy they need a greater measure of protection; but as they grow and advance they acquire strength and stability and consequently will require less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain in distant markets successful competition with rival foreign manufactures."

If then there was a business collapse in 1837, as the Republican says, it came when there was in full force a tariff devised by the Whigs, and a tariff recognized by the Republicans of this day as protective. It is further charged that the Democrats returned to power in 1845 under a distinct pledge to maintain the tariff of 1842. A mistake in what is now a matter of

history. The Democrats in 1844 "declared that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government." The Whigs, with Mr. Clay as their candidate, in the same year declared for a "tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the Government." There does not seem to be a wide difference in these declarations. Both parties declare that only revenue enough to bear the necessary expenses of the government should be raised. Neither party, like the Republicans of to-day, desired a surplus of millions in the Treasury to steal. It is true the tariff of 1842 was modified by the tariff of 1846. The principal difference was the substitution of ad-valorem for specific duties. The tariff of 1846, says Dr. Wm. Elder, in his essay on "Protection and Free Trade," "was discriminative in its schedules and protective in rates." And we believe a prominent and intelligent iron manufacturer of this county said a few days ago the tariff of 1846 was the best tariff we ever had.

The whole effort of the Republicans as well as the effort of the Stalwart candidate is to make the people believe, first, that the present tariff is in danger if Pattison should be elected Governor, and second, that the present tariff is just and equitable. That the present tariff is an engine of monstrous fraud upon and oppression to the people is easily demonstrated by quoting the declarations of eminent Republicans all over the country. John A. Kasson, the best Republican in Iowa, in the House in 1866 said: "What you call protection amounts therefore to a system of equal robbing; taking from one home interest to pay another." On the 29th of March last, the same member said in the House of Representatives:

"I know of very few people in the United States who admit they have no complaint to make against some part of the details of the present tariff. Whether you are free traders or prohibitory tariff men, protective tariff men or advocates of a tariff for revenue only, I take it for granted that you all agree that in some manner the present tariff should be reviewed and more or less modified.

I may assume then, sir, I think without dispute, that there is a common opinion on both sides of the house that there should be a revision of the tariff. It being admitted that a revision is necessary, the next question is as to the manner of the revision."

The distinguished author of the Morrill bill, who is regarded as one of the most extreme protectionists, has said:

"Our normal condition, modified by national growth, must be resumed. We are to consider how much, if any of internal revenue can be relinquished, and next where and how the tariff can be safely and wisely revised, so as to leave it properly productive and in harmony with all interests, preserving the proper equilibrium among the different branches of trade and just to every section of the country. The amount of revenue required must be determined, and the requirement for ordinary expenses, for interest on the public debt, and for pensions, as well as for the enlargement of our lulliputian Navy, and the decent equipment of our military fortifications, is still so great that extreme protection is not so much the question as that of revenue; and with barely moderate discrimination in favor of American fields and workshops, not leaving them in danger of unfair foreign competition, little more, it is believed, will be found necessary."

If the present tariff is what it should be, if it is just and proper, if it gives to labor its just reward and it is as beneficent as the Stalwart candidate and his organs claim it is, why did a Republican Congress just pass a bill creating a Tariff Commission for the purpose of revising it? If high protective tariffs are what they are claimed to be, what caused the great financial breakup of 1873 that prostrated business for five years and turned more than three millions of laboring men out of employment? The same system that was in force before that period and that is in force now, existed then. That the present tariff is made in the interest of the wealthy and against the laboring man is clearly seen by examination of the list of articles taxed. Take for instance, blankets. They are tariffed as follows: Blankets valued at 40 cts. per pound @ 109.14 per cent.

Blankets valued at 40 cts. and not over 60 cts. per pound, @ 85.85 per cent. Blankets valued over 80 cts. per pound @ 69.00 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the cheap blankets which are necessarily needed by the laboring man is taxed much heavier than the fine blankets which are used by the rich alone. This is one item, the whole present tariff system is arranged and made on the basis of discrimination in favor of the rich. The rave about the tariff in the present campaign is for the sole purpose of causing the honest laboring man to again give his support and vote to the Republican party, when his convictions, his sense of justice and right would compel him to cast his vote for the candidate of the Democratic party. This course was pursued in 1880. The threat, promises and results are fully set forth in the following. And workingmen don't forget it:

"If Hancock is elected this establishment will close." "If you want your iron mills closed and all industries dependent upon them brought to a stand-still vote for Hancock."

The above expressions were common in Republican papers in 1880, and workingmen were frightened and deceived into voting the Republican ticket at that time. Hancock was not elected but Garfield was, and what has been the result? Have "better wages" followed the election? No; the miners of this country are only getting 30 cents per day now. Has "steady work" been "assured" to the men in the iron mills and elsewhere? No; there have been one hundred and fifty thousand men in "general idleness," and they did not reach this pitiable condition by the election of General Hancock. The former times promised to follow the election of General Garfield did not come, but instead strikes for higher wages and "general idleness" came. The Republicans cannot get rid of the logical effect of their own proposition. Two years have passed since the last presidential election and although Hancock was not elected, the iron mills as said, have been closed, and over one hundred thousand workingmen out of work. Had that of 1880 been the first attempt made by Republicans to deceive the laboring man there might have been some excuse, but it was not. Time and again has this same old story been rehearsed and the workingmen bit at the lying bait too often. It is about time they are getting their eyes open to their own interests.

The kind of a tariff that the Democratic party wants is such that will do no injustice to any one, that will relieve labor and not take from it by any system of taxation more than is necessary to honestly, faithfully and economically administer the government. When more than this is done it becomes a "system of robbery."

We cannot too earnestly impress upon the Democrats of Centre county the importance of early and prompt organization of the party in every township and district. They should meet and consult among themselves, and make such arrangement as will secure the attendance of every Democrat at the polls in November—to see that all Democrats are entitled to vote by the payment of taxes within the time stipulated by law, which is the 7th of October. Let all these arrangements be made among yourselves in your districts and urge every man not only to qualify himself but accept of no employment, or no reward from any quarter to absent himself on the day of election. We have every reason to believe that the corruption fund of the opposition will be largely used by hire, or otherwise, to induce Democrats to remain away from the polls. It is for such purposes as this that the chairman of the state committee has provided a large corruption fund. To go into the market and buy votes from those who may be mean or thoughtless enough to sell them, has become a dangerous operation and a resort to stratagem will doubtless be substituted so adroitly as to throw the voter off his guard. This may be frustrated by thorough organization and vigilance in the townships and districts in which the whole party should unite and consult together at convenient points. We have a good ticket, state and local, composed of good trusty men, pledged to economy and the reform of all public abuses. They represent the principles and the hope of the Democracy and should not fail of a unanimous Democratic vote by negligence or inattention to duty.

Guard Your Lines Carefully, Democrats.

The Democratic people are hopeful. The Democratic organization over the entire State was never in better condition. The enemy is despondent, divided and desperate. They will attack us in every way, and what they cannot do openly will be attempted in other ways. If crooked work is to be done, if designs upon our line are contemplated, if inroads are sought to be made by stealth or corruption it will be done near the election, and now is the time to have the line carefully guarded, to have every man aroused to a sense of his individual responsibility and to a sense of danger. The great mass of the Democratic party is above temptation. They can neither be corrupted or panicked if they touch elbows on the line of battle. If every sub-district is put under the charge of the loyal unselfish Democrats who can be found in every sub-district in the State, it will be found that no corrupt contraction with the enemy can deliver his goods. The Democracy of Pennsylvania to-day presents a solid front. They are sanguine and yet not off their guard. The one thing they need to do is to poll every Democratic vote. There are at least 415,000 of them. The stakes should be set for that figure. Every district can poll as large a vote as it gave for Hancock. It will do so unless the local organization fails of its duty. The State is made up of counties and the counties of districts. If every man sweeps before his own door the work will be done. Organization in general can only be accomplished by organization in detail.

It is altogether too much the habit of the average voter in one county to be over-anxious about what the Democrats of other counties are doing, while he forgets to look into the situation at home, and vice versa. We are all too apt to take a long range view of the fight and to forget to keep the lines closed in our immediate locality. Let us reform this matter altogether and right now. Instead of straining our eyes to the distant political horizon, let us see to it that each Democratic, platoon, company and battalion is in full fighting trim. Let every man get into the ranks, get his name on the roll and make it his special business to be present at every drill. Let him know what his neighbors on either side of him and across the street are going to do, and not trouble himself about what is going on two hundred miles distant. This is the kind of organization that wins. It is the kind that has won in other States and in other contests, and if faithfully adhered to in the present great fight for reform will render the Democratic hosts in the Keystone State invincible.

The Democrats of New York have this year held a harmonious convention, and made their nominations without discord—all factions being represented and concurring in the nomination and the importance of united action in the election. Mayor Cleveland of Buffalo is the nominee for Governor. Like our Pennsylvania candidate, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Cleveland has made his reputation, and entitled himself to the confidence of the people by intelligent work as a reformer of municipal government. The methods, and honesty, and ability of these able reformers it is desirable should be utilized both at Harrisburg and Albany. The people demand reform in the two leading and neighboring States of the Union. They mean to have it, and with Cleveland in New York, and Pattison in Pennsylvania, they will not be disappointed.

AFTER great scandal and years of time and labor, Ex-Minister Christeney has obtained a divorce from his wife. In the long contest to get rid of a young wife it is said he has also got rid of his fortune as well as his political prestige.

The Republican Ticket.

THE Republicans held their County convention in this place on Tuesday last. It was well and respectably represented, conducted in good order and harmonious in its selections. The ticket produced is composed of unexceptionable men against whom no word of reproach can be written, except that they are Republicans of the most pronounced Stalwart order, with the exception perhaps, of one of the candidates for the Legislature who has been regarded as possessing somewhat independent views. With this exception the ticket could not have been better set-up if Don had been present in person instead of his lieutenants and the candidate for governor. But however this may be the ticket is creditable and respectable. It is true in forming it, the boasted regard which General Beaver and his friends claim to have for the "brave soldier boys" was conspicuously absent. There were two soldiers before the convention of high character and undisputed qualifications—one for Legislature and one for Jury Commissioner, and both were being served in Gen. Beaver's regiment. Out of a vote of 89, one who left an arm where Gen. Beaver left a leg, received 18 votes, the other 11.

The Stalwarts seem to be always equal to the occasion if advantage is to be gained by a dirty mean act. In the New York Republican Convention last week the factions were pretty evenly divided between the stalwarts and half-breeds. The stalwarts however, discovered they lacked one vote to enable them to control the State Committee and consequently the organization of the Convention. Accordingly they forged a telegram from Collector Robertson who was one of the Committee, yet absent, substituting Mr. French to act in his place. The fraud succeeded and the forgery was not exposed until the stalwarts had the organization, and the control. Thus, Folger was nominated for Governor, and the Republican party, is considerably demoralized and in temper to take each other by the throat.

The advices from the Virginia campaign are that Mahone and his Republican crowd are losing ground and stand a fair chance of being wiped out effectually at the election in November. The recent utterances of Mr. Blaine against the coalition of the administration with the readjuster frauds, and the establishment of a discredited boss over the Republican party of Virginia has had an inspiring and encouraging effect on the independent Republicans of that state, and they are making it hot for the office peddlers. Mahone's contract to deliver to Arthur the Congressional delegation in reward for the Federal patronage is not likely to be a paying operation.

The authorities of Philadelphia, it is believed will have an extended legal struggle with the Canadian authorities before they are permitted to restore Phipps the Almshouse thief, to his country and stalwart friends. Phipps, absent on account of his health, is not anxious to return, and his numerous interested friends and associates of the Quaker city preferring that he shall have the advantages of foreign climate, will use all the legal wit they possess to discourage a return, which they believe to be entirely unnecessary.

It is said that John C. New, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to be appointed Secretary. Perhaps Secretary Folger may think a "bird in hand is worth two in the bush," and retain the office. Stalwarts do not surrender an office until they are certain of being better suited. Conkling is the only exception, but he is an exceptional man.

For the fourth time Gen. Buttler is a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He is now the unanimous nominee of the Democrats, as well as of the Greenback party.