

The Centre Democrat.

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

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EX-SECRETARY LAMAR was confirmed on Monday as one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court. Three Republican Senators voting with the Democrats for confirmation. Wm. E. Chandler of New Hampshire of unsavory reputation please take notice.

JAMES G. BLAINE III is the latest arrival in the family of James G. Blaine, Jr., and will have cut his first teeth by the time his grandfather is elected to occupy the White House. *Look Haven Express.* Yes his "wisdom teeth," which are "cut" anywhere between twenty-one and thirty.

THE Democratic party of Pennsylvania belongs neither to Mr. Raadall nor Mr. Scott, and since those gentlemen have had their little racket over the chairmanship of the State Central Committee, let them join hands and help carry the state for Cleveland next fall. The party is large it is true, but still too small to be divided into factions on the eve of a presidential campaign.

THE common ground for all Democrats to harmonize on is the message of the President, on that line the battle of next fall must be fought. The Democracy of Pennsylvania honestly and conscientiously unite and do valiant battle on the issue presented in the message, and if wise councils prevail and a hearty support be given to the State chairman in his campaign, Pennsylvania will show that her voters believe in tariff reform and revenue reduction as outlined by President Cleveland.

Pay of New York Editors.

Of the editor, Mr. Stone of the Journal of Commerce is paid \$20,000. He is the president of the Associated Press, immensely wealthy, lives in Brooklyn and has a mania for choice flowers and plants; his collection is worth over \$150,000. Charles A. Dana editor of the Sun, is paid \$15,000 salary, but is also a large stockholder in the paper, and his income from this source is quite \$100,000. Before the paper began to decline the sum was nearly \$200,000. Whitelaw Ried, chief owner of the Tribune, pays himself nearly \$12,000 yearly. He has been very fortunate in speculation and is said to be worth over \$100,000,000. His wife, a daughter of D. O. Mills, has a fortune of half that sum in her own name. Dr. George H. Hepworth, who was at one time a great pulpit orator, now chief of the Herald staff, is paid \$12,000 yearly by James Gordon Bennett. Julius Chambers, the managing editor of the same paper receives \$10,000. Charles R. Miller, the real editor of the New York Times, gets \$10,000 a year. He has several assistants in editorial writing who get from \$4,000 to \$7,000. John C. Reid, the managing editor of the paper, gets \$8,000, and Harold Frederic, the London correspondent, gets \$5,000. Col. John A. Cockerill, managing editor of the World gets \$15,000 yearly, he also gets a small share of the profits of the paper, making in all \$26,000 yearly. Geo. W. Turner, the publisher of the same paper, makes \$20,000 yearly. George William Curtis is paid \$10,000 yearly for editing Harper's Weekly. He does not do much work, and for days he does not go near the office. He lives in delightful ease in a great big roomy house on Staten Island. Novelist Howells is paid \$10,000 for his work on Harper's Magazine, and Charles Dudley Warner, just half the sum for his humorous work on the same monthly. Richard Watson Gilder gets \$12,000 for editing the Century Magazine.—*Foster Coates.*

Governor Pattison.

The honest and fearless manner in which ex-Gov. Pattison handled the Union Pacific railroad in investigating that company's business relations with the government has called down upon the Governor's head the wrath of the great corporation and all its subsidized newspapers, and anticipating his report on the company's management, the entire Republican press of the country has been furnished with a slanderous article referring to the Governor's official action in the south Penn. Railroad. There is not the slightest semblance of truth in the charge of the Union Pacific and its hired newspapers, but the attack on Pattison is another pointer on the iniquitous warfare waged by great corporations on those who expose their illegal and outrageous business methods. It shows also the venal character of the Republican press of the country and every little whipper snapper paper in the state that political persuasion will be full of the Union Pacific falsehood.

In Favor of Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Thoebe-Carlisle contest came to an end yesterday, so far as the House Committee on Elections has to do with it, by the decision that upon the evidence submitted Speaker Carlisle is entitled to his seat. The Democratic majority of the committee voted down a resolution to continue the hearing until the 23d and print the testimony, and the Republicans then gave up the fight so far as the committee is concerned. The resolution that upon the evidence submitted Carlisle is entitled to the seat has twelve affirmative votes, Messrs. Rowell, Cooper and Johnston, Republicans, voting with the Democrats, and Lodge, Lyman and Houk, also Republicans not voting.

The weakness of the contestant's case was its lack of preparation. General Sypher said that a petition with 3,000 signatures was on the way asking for a rehearing, and made an impassioned appeal not to close the mouths of witnesses and cloud the title to the third office in the Government with the suspicion that it was pronounced by fraud. He denounced such a course as impolitic, unjust and indecent, but he was unable to say exactly what the contestant could prove if the case were re-opened. It appeared in the testimony that Thoebe is a poor man and that his first lawyer, Mr. Wood, seemed to have devoted more time and zeal to getting expense money out of him than to procuring evidence. Even the depositions which were taken lay for months in the office of the notary public for lack of money to pay the fees amounting to \$45. The affidavits of the speaker and his friends denied most of the allegations already made, and the prominent citizens whose incautious utterance had been picked up and embodied in affidavits became suddenly mysterious and the case lapsed so completely in the future tense, as to evidence, that there was nothing to do but pass it on to the House.

The McCoy's and Hatfields Meet

CHICAGO, January 12.—A Cattleburg (Ky.) special says: The war extermination continues between the McCoy's, of Pike county, Ky., and the Hatfields, of Logan county, W. Va. As soon as the last sad rites of the late buchering were over, the McCoy's organized a posse and visited the Hatterfield settlement in West Virginia for the purpose of annihilating the gang. The posse visited the Hatfield house, and finding no one at home they repaired to the woods to meditate a few moments. Their secrecy was of a short duration, for the

Hatfield gang was soon upon them and a regular battle ensued. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that the Hatfield party were badly worsted and three of their number were killed, while none of the McCoy's were hurt.

Those known to be killed were Johnson Hatfield, Thomas Chambers and James Vance. Vance was shot seven times. Satisfied with their day's work, the McCoy posse returned to the settlement to await developments. Vance had killed several men in the McCoy's neighborhood, had to leave in consequence. He had been a bold, desperate fellow. The authorities are powerless, and the war will doubtless be waged until one side or the other is entirely exterminated, as no one in authority seemed to care.

Tariff Pointers.

There is one infallible guide for honest legislators in tariff revision—that is the business trusts of combines which now control the price of very many of the necessities of life and of business.

The linseed oil trust, formed some months ago, advanced the price of that commodity to consumers nearly forty per cent in one year. Under fair competition raw oil commanded 38 cents before the trusts was organized; in six months thereafter it was forced up to 52 cents, being an advance of 37 per cent. The tariff duty now on raw oil is about 55 per cent, and that is why the oil trust could advance the price to consumers nearly 40 per cent, in less than a year by a combine.

Another trust or combine just getting into shape that is a safe guide in tariff revision is the glass trust. It has already largely advanced the price of all kinds of glass to consumers over the prices commanded in fair business competition, and it is enabled to do so because the tariff duty on glass is from 45 to 100 per cent, for the quality in general use and on plate glass as high as 148 per cent.

The one unerring guide for honest legislators in tariff revision is to reduce the tariff severely on all articles which are controlled by trusts to extort excessive prices from consumers. On all such articles, the duty should be strictly limited to the difference between the cost of labor at home and abroad, so that any attempt to advance prices to consumers by arbitrary decrees of trusts, would be defeated by importations.

It is a most gross perversion of the theory of protection to make it the plaything of monopoly. Wherever there is a trust or combine to destroy fair competition and advance prices to consumers, the tariff should be promptly reduced to make such extortion impossible in the future.

The steel trust presents the most impressive example of the peril to both industry and consumers from excessive protection. In no productive industry has machinery been so much advanced and labor so much lessened as in the production of steel, and the price of steel rails under home competition was \$27 per ton. The result was the union of the steel rail mills in a trust, and the price advanced to \$40 per ton, when they can be profitably produced at \$30. The railway companies which consume steel rails refused to buy at the advanced price of the combine, and the mills have been closed to coerce purchasers to pay the extortionate price. If the duty on steel rails was reduced to invite importation whenever the price exceeded \$30, every steel rail mill would be in operation to-day, employing their industry, and the consumers of steel rails would be regular buyers.

Whenever a trust or combine is bred by the tariff, it is notice that the duties are excessive, and there can be no mistake in the reduction of duties where legitimate competition is destroyed by extortionate combinations.—*Phila. Times.*

The Stupid Coal Tax.

The coal miners in Illinois have also been resolving hereafter to vote for Congressmen who are in favor of repealing the tariff duty on coal. The Chicago Tribune, a Republican journal that is in favor of tariff reform, sustains the action of the miners. It says:

It is not only Nova Scotia soft coal that is excluded, but any foreign coal. The English, Scotch and Irish sailing grain ships which visit San Francisco and Portland Ore., to load there with pure wheat have to carry ballast of some kind. They often ballast with British soft coal, but the 75 cents a ton tax discourages it. When they ballast with coal that pays part of the expense of the voyage, and enables the Captains to pay higher prices for the wheat at the same time it cheapens fuel to the manufacturers and householders of those cities and in California generally, which has little or no coal of its own fit for use this is an item.

Those grain vessels would also bring more or less coal as ballast to Boston and Portland, Me., when they call there for cargoes of wheat, corn, oats, pork, flour and beeves, but for the foolish prohibition tax on it. The cotton ships from England and Germany that visit Galveston, New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston carry coal there as ballast and sell it for cotton, turpentine and tobacco when there is any profit in so doing; but the fool tax on coal injures the exchange of products. The effect of the tax is to add 75 cents to a ton to anthracite by increasing the cost of soft coal by that amount to Eastern consumers. As soft coal is the only competitor of anthracite, if the soft is made artificially dearer the hard can be also. And that is just the way it is now working to the injury of the American people and to the damage of all classes and interests except the coal monopoly barons and trusts. The coal miners themselves have to lead a slave's life and receive pauper wages. The continuance of the tax is an infamous outrage on the public. The tax really exceeds \$1 per ton as the consumer has to pay not only the 75 cents duty but the middlemen's profit on the tax, as people are obliged to do on all tariff taxes, and this serious fact to consumers should not be forgotten.

Another folly of the coal tax is that it has provoked a retaliatory impost of 76 cents per ton on all Illinois and Iowa coal shipped to the Manitoba country, and a like tax on all Illinois, Indiana and Ohio coal shipped to Upper and Lower Canada, cutting off the sale of Western coal by some millions of tons, while all New England has to pay a full dollar a ton too much for both hard and soft coal in consequence of the stupid, injurious impost.

Washington Letter.

Denis Kearney of San Francisco who it will be remembered acquired considerable notoriety as "the sand lot orator" at the time of the San Francisco riots in 1876, has been a conspicuous figure in Washington during the past week. Mr. Kearney is a man of very ordinary appearance. He is a short, stout man, with straight hair cut close, short neck and bullet-shaped head. He makes no pretense in the matter of dress, and his general appearance is suggestive of the "wild west." He wears no suspenders and between the waist band of his trousers and the bottom of his vest there appears an equatorial band of another garment. He has had several interviews with members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations upon the subject of the enactment of more stringent measures

for excluding the Chinese from this country.

A very animated contest has been in progress over the privilege of keeping the House restaurant. Although Mr. DeShields, who held the position during the term of the last Congress, claims to have lost \$2,800 during the past year, there has been no lack of applicants for the place which was finally awarded to Capt. Donaldson ex-Door-Keeper of the House.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave the first State Reception of the season, on Thursday evening last. Nearly all the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in full court dress and many of them were accompanied by ladies. Altogether, the reception was a great success, both in numbers and in the brilliancy of the scene.

The House Committees have at last been organized, and Congress is now in readiness to commence its labors in earnest. The appropriation bills providing for claims that had been allowed during the year 1886, which failed to become laws during the last Congress owing to the rush of business during the last few days of the session, are now under consideration and the Urgency Deficiency Bill has been passed. The General Deficiency Bill, which includes among its claims appropriations for the payment of postmasters claims, is now under consideration and will doubtless be passed during the coming week.

The question of the admission of Dakota has been set aside by the House Committee on Territories until the Oklahoma case has been considered, and next Friday has been settled upon for a hearing of persons interested in the latter measure. A majority of the Committee is known to be in the "boomers," and there is no question as to the result before the Committee. Upon the floor of the House, however there will be a decided opposition. It is claimed by the advocates of the measure that the opening of the Oklahoma region to settlers is earnestly desired and asked by the Knights of Labor and other workmen, but this will be vigorously combated and the result of the final action upon the bill cannot at this time, be predicted.

Last week the Boston Ideals, the Symphony Orchestra of Boston, and the young musical prodigy, Joseph Hoffman, all visited the city and between them succeeded in drawing out most of the lovers of music. The little boy attracted the most attention. It is really wonderful that a boy ten years old could interpret so correctly that and at the same time so sympathetically the most difficult works of the leading composers. Prof. Bischoff, the blind musician, gave the lad a theme and he at once reproduced it, embellished with all sorts of fanciful variations. Mrs. Cleveland was present and united with the others in applauding his performances.

A Few People Sleeping.

CATTLESBURG, Ky., January 14.—The latest intelligence from the seat of the Hatfield-McCoy war to the effect that the McCoy posse captured Will Hatfield and five others on their raid the other night and landed them safe in the Pike county jail. One more man was killed who had not been reported, Jeff Nicholls. The excitement in that section of country is intense. Every body is up in arms, and the scenes surpass those of the late war of extermination between the factions.

There is little sleeping done in Pikeville now, as all is expectancy and the citizens would now be surprised at any hour to see the Hatfields swoop down upon them, extricate their members and burn the town, to say nothing of the people they would kill. The Hatfields are known to be well organized.

Whinchester rifles are great demand and command good prices "Cap" Hatfield was dangerously wounded in the last encounter, but managed to make his escape. The Hatfield party has been badly worsted in the two engagements, the McCoy party and authorities escaped unhurt.

A Long Street Car Line.

The longest street car line in the world is now in progress of construction in the Argentine Republic. It is so much longer than any other line that is quite dwarfed the eight and ten mile roads of our cities. It is also the only street car line in the world which uses sleeping cars. The road has 200 miles of track, connecting a number of towns in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. Horses are used there for motive power instead of steam, because fuel is dear, horses are cheap and the people are slow. Two tons of coal will buy a horse and harness. The equipment was furnished by a Philadelphia car company. The sleeping cars are a curiosity. They are four in number, eighteen feet in length, and are furnished with four berths each, which are made to roll up when not in use. The cars are furnished with lavatories, water-coolers, linen presses and other conveniences, and are finished throughout with mahogany. The other cars are four doubledecker open cars, twenty platform cars, twenty gondola cars, sixteen refrigerator cars, four poultry cars, furnished with coops, eight cattle cars, two derrick cars for lifting heavy material, and two hundred box cars.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

The Business Outlook.

All our leading jobbers have been and are receiving their stock of spring goods and are arranging the various departments for the coming season. For several weeks to come much trade is not to be expected in the way of personal selections, as the retailers are taking stock and looking over the same to see what has been selling best and gauging the prospect for business during the ensuing months.

Everybody at the beginning of the new year, like a stranger traveling on a new road, feels his way cautiously and closely scans his surroundings. This year it is generally supposed, will prove to be an off year on account of the Presidential election. But really we have very little to fear so far as the latter is concerned. However, the prospective legislation on the tariff very naturally makes our manufacturers and importers as well as the trade generally more cautious, and may diminish the volume of importations for the time being as well lessen the producing capacity of some of our manufacturing establishments; but probably when the season closes the aggregate of sales will show but little falling off, although extended over wider time than usual. The mere fact of a Presidential election of itself unsettling the commercial industries of over 60,000,000 of prosperous people in this age of progress is out of the question.

Indeed, more is really to be feared from the unsettled condition of labor and of strikes than even a modification of the tariff itself. Yet the coal trouble will, we think, be amicably adjusted as the honest wage-workers begin to see the hidden means used by those who control them for personal and selfish ends. Outside of the contingencies noted, the outlook for the year 1888 is very hopeful and it will likely be a very prosperous one; unless some other unforeseen factor disturbs it, of which now we have no apprehension.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

We commend the above taken from a high tariff journal of the widest influence in its line of trade to the Republican alarmists who are so terribly exercised over the President's message.

An Infernal Machine for a Judge

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—A box was received yesterday by Judge Woods, of the Federal District Court, which proved on careful examination to be an infernal machine.