

The Centre Democrat

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

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1888, Democratic County Committee.

Table listing names and locations for the Democratic County Committee, including Bellefonte, Centre Hall, Millheim, etc.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE, HON. JOHN H. ORVIS, of Bellefonte.

THE Gov. of Pennsylvania has got so goll darned big that he has to have a "Troop". And has ordered regimentals from Washington for his body guard.

MR. FULLER denies the report that he has declined the chief justiceship of the United States Supreme court. He says that it is an honor that should be neither sought nor declined.

DON'T worry about New York; any good Republican can carry that State.—Daily News.

DON'T fret yourself brother Tuten, New York will come in the same as four years ago, good and solid for Cleveland.

FOR every dollar of reduction of duties in the iron schedule under Mr. Randall's tariff bill \$26 are added to the burdens of the public. Congressman Scott in his great speech in the House uncovered his wonderful (?) reduction.

A BILL has been favorably reported to the Senate which provides for the erection of a public building in every town where the gross postal receipts have arranged \$3,000 per annum during the past three years.

THE Gazette says it has good grounds for warning Democrats &c. Will the Gazette warn the people of Centre County of Sheriff Cooke's little failing? While the ring organ is in the warning business it might do something to protect Centre County ladies from outrages by its High Sheriff.

THE coming campaign is going to be an aggressive one on the part of the Democracy. Tariff reform will be pushed with a vigor and discussed from every political stump as it never has been in the history of the country. It behooves every Democrat to post himself on the great question, and be prepared to advocate it intelligently. All great reforms have been of slow growth, people are loth to take up a subject and give it the thorough study it requires to make them familiar with it, but it gradually grows from constant agitation until like a ripened apple it falls. This is so with tariff reform. It has grown from year to year with the people until now they are ready to accept its blessings and rid themselves of the burdens of war tariff taxation.

A BUSINESS TARIFF SPEECH.

Congressman William L. Scott gave his views on tariff revision and revenue reduction yesterday in the House, and he is the first man thus far in the tedious discussion of the revenue question, who has wholly substituted facts and figures for theories on the tariff question. His speech from the first paragraph to the last was a matter-of-fact, practical, business-like discussion of the varied industrial interests are affected by existing tariff laws, and as they would be affected by the measures now under discussion in the House. So far from cracking the party whip over Democrats who differ from him on the subject, as was expected and announced in advance by some of the partisan organs, Mr. Scott discussed Mr. Randall's bill in the same plain, practical, fact-and-figure manner that he treated every phase of the question, and without assuming to prescribe in any degree those who chose to reject his views.

Mr. Scott's argument is one that boldly challenges dispute. Monopoly protectionists and free trade dreamers discuss the tariff question from the standpoint of ideal theories, but such arguments prove nothing in the practical adjustment of a tariff bill. They give the sunny side of protection and the sunny side of free trade in glittering rhetoric, and leave the complicated duties of preparing a tariff bill to those who discard rhetoric for the common sense side of statesmanship. We have had many speeches of that kind in the House—some good, some indifferent, some bad—but they have thrown no light whatever upon the question, and it is gratifying that Mr. Scott, who is a practical and experienced business man and largely interested in iron and coal, has opened a new line of discussion that must command the attention of both Congress and the country.

Theories can be combatted by theories and the issue remain unsolved; but facts and figures relating to our vast and diversified industries are capable of mathematical demonstration. Is Mr. Scott right? Does he truthfully present the figures bearing on the industries he discusses and fairly apply the facts? If so, he must be right; if not, he is wrong and his error can be easily and conclusively shown. To this task Mr. Randall and Judge Kelley are courteously and manfully invited by Mr. Scott's bold and plain arguments, and if he is in error they, or either of them, can answer him, and let it be done in the same practical, matter-of-fact, business-like way. Is Mr. Scott wrong about the cost of iron and the cost of steel and the cost of woollens, etc? If so, plain facts and figures will refute him; if not, no generalizing or theorizing can be accepted as an answer. He does not favor free trade; he wholly and absolutely rejects the whole theory of free trade; he makes his argument and his appeal for the benefit of American industries; he presents facts and figures which maintain that there must be such tariff revision as he urges to protect and promote our industries; and he can be answered only by facts and figures.

Mr. Scott's criticism of Mr. Randall's bill was thoroughly respectful but incisive in dealing with important details. This plainly calls upon Mr. Randall to answer in defense of his bill, and from Mr. Randall will be expected quite as dispassionate and searching a presentation of the practical features of the tariff as has been given by Mr. Scott. Mr. Randall will be heard with respect by intelligent citizens of all parties and from him will be

expected the most practical explanation of his views as they apply to existing revenue laws. Mr. Randall and Mr. Scott do not differ in theory. On the contrary, both sincerely desire to promote our diversified industries and protect our labor, and their differences relate only to the best method of attaining the same end. So far as there is dispute between them, it is simply a question of details, and those details can be intelligently understood and adjusted only by the utmost fidelity and frankness in studying the facts and figures which bear upon the multifarious features of a general tariff bill.

Mr. Scott has achieved a most important result in the weary tariff debate. He has forced the discussion of the actual merits of the question by planting himself squarely on the pending bill as the best measure to enlarge and prosper our industries, including our manufactures. He does not confine himself to either theory or assertion; he presents what is a mathematical demonstration of the correctness of his position, if his facts and figures are correctly given, and if they are not correctly given, they can be readily and conclusively refuted. Now, let Congress and the country know just wherein and to what extent Mr. Scott is wrong, and that will bring the tariff discussion to a legitimate and honest development of the truth. That is what the country wants; that is what our languishing industries must have, and that is what will win in the great national battle upon whose threshold political parties are now trembling.—Times.

MAYOR Hewitt may be called a crank or anything else uncomplimentary, but when the old gentleman has any thing to say he says it, and in the most vigorous English. When called on by the striking brewers to endeavor to settle the difficulty between them and their employers he said he would do nothing for them as "members of a union but as individuals." There are said to be "2,000,000 knights of labor in the country and he could not see any justice in their trying to dictate to 60,000,000 people."

The Monopolists Active.

If any one supposes for one moment that the men who have grown rich under the tariff laws of this country at the expense of the laborer and consumer, are going to sit with folded hands and see a monopoly breeding, trust creating fabric swept away in whole or in part they are making a mistake. The tariff protected monopolist is active. He is spending lots of money to spread the falsehoods of paid agents in the shape of "protection to American labor" tracts, "British free trade," "tradees," and "British shop keepers vs American labor" and numerous other protection tracts.

We are in receipt of five different tracts mailed in this county and coming from some of our protectionist friends. There is but one way to settle this great question and that is by fair and honest discussion. Revenue reformers must be active and alert and meet the specious arguments of the protectionist by facts, clearly stated. The Democratic party is for the first time in years meeting the question in a manly way. The cry of "Free Trade" will scare no one now. The President has made the issue for his party, is willing and earnest to make a fight on that line and we as Democrats and revenue reformers should stand bravely to the work. The line must be drawn between the protectionist (?) and the revenue reformer. While the Republican platform of 1884 declared for tariff revision it was insincere,

and the leaders of that party never intended carrying it out. Nothing is to be expected from them except monopolies and trusts.

PERHAPS the clearest, most argumentative, and certainly the most business like of all the able speeches on the Mills bill is that of Wm. L. Scott of Erie, the acknowledged leader of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House and one of the brainiest men in the country. No man is more familiar with the workings of the present tariff system, its inequalities and inequities than Mr. Scott. He has studied it from the practical standpoint of a successful and intelligent business man, and when he speaks on the subject it is with that familiarity that carries conviction to his hearers and spreads consternation in the camp of his enemies. Theories he casts to the wind while he is loaded to the muzzle with the most stubborn facts. Mr. Scott like chairman Mills has taken the country completely by surprise, and the speeches of those two gentlemen will forever stand unanswered. They have the logic of facts with them. Mr. Scott's speech should be in the hands of every voter in the country.

Invading States.

There can be no complaint of the present United States supreme court that it fails to yield great deference to the independence of the states. It would hardly go farther in this direction if it was filled with the "Southern brigadiers" who are so obnoxious to our Republican friends, except the chance ones that vote the Republican ticket. The court consistently holds that the states may do about what they please, and that no one can call them to account. The latest liberty given them is to send men into other states, around with a requisition in one hand and a pistol in the other; and if the governor of the invaded state refuses to grant the requisition, the man that is wanted is taken out anyway at the point of the pistol.

The people in adjoining counties of West Virginia and Kentucky have been killing each other with great regularity and persistency for a number of years; until finally, for the sake of variety perhaps, one man charged with murder in Kentucky is pursued with a process of court into West Virginia. The governor declining to surrender him, the Kentucky emissary takes any way; and then a habas corpus was sued out to get him out of the Kentucky jail, back to the state whence he was kidnapped. The supreme court will have nothing to do with it; and a state that has been invaded is left to take its revenge by counter invasion. A natural consequence would seem to be a border warfare; and wherefore this should be in a law-governed country is not clear. It seems that it would be in accord with a proper idea of the independence of the states that they should be restrained from invasion of each other, and that the federal courts should have cognizance of inter-state kidnapping.—Intelligencer.

Mr. Coleman's New Road.

Robert H. Coleman, of Lebanon, has at length reached the point where he has begun to carry out his threat to parallel the Lebanon Valley railroad from Lebanon to Reading in order to give himself connections which the Reading had refused to him. Such a consummation would undoubtedly be a grand thing for the people of the Lebanon Valley. A road running from New Holland and tapping the Cornwall & Lebanon at Cornwall, and another line of road from Reading to Lebanon, would make Lebanon flourish like a green bay tree. The road is to be finished in several months, and will give an outlet to Sunday schools, &c., to the famous Mt. Gretna, instead of their com-

elled to go to Penryn or other resorts.

This move on the part of Mr. Coleman is in pursuance of a threat made more than a year ago that unless he was treated more fairly by the Reading he would build a line of his own. He had gone to great expense to fit up a picnic ground at Mount Gretna, making it one of the most beautiful spots in the state, only to find that when he had it in condition to draw large traffic to his road, that the Reading management, at the dictation of his rivals, the owners of the old Cornwall road, refused to exchange cars with him and practically cut him off from the Reading system. Last summer, though there were hundreds of excursions and picnics that desired to spend a day at Mt. Gretna, they would have had to change cars at Lebanon. It will be remembered that last summer when the encampment of the National Guard took place at Mount Gretna, all the people who went there had to change cars, and walk from one station to another at Lebanon, and that there was great difficulty about the transportation of troops. As Mr. Coleman has a great many millions at his command, and is a man of spirit of enterprise, he does not relish being thwarted in this way, and is going to put his hand in his pocket and build his own road to Reading, just as when the old Cornwall road, refusing him what he deemed reasonable accommodations, he proceeded to parallel their line, and to connect the Lebanon ore mines of Cornwall with the Pennsylvania system.

The new line will form a connection with the Pennsylvania in Lebanon, and it is possible that it may utilize the bed of the old Union canal for a part or all of the road and will then pass through a country which at present has no railway facilities.

A New Coal Field.

Quite an excitement prevails among the coal operators at Philipsburg over the late discovery of a four foot vein of excellent coal, located on Cold Stream. The discovery was quite accidental. For years a small vein of coal has been worked for home use at different places along Cold Stream dam, but as it was not of an extra quality it was not considered of any value. About two weeks since the miner who digs for Judge Munson at his "little coal bank," while trying to find a better opening for the "bank," intending to abandon the old drift, which was poorly drained, got down pretty low and struck the new vein, about 20 feet directly under the old one. He reported the find to the Judge, who was rather incredulous, but directed him to go ahead and develop it, to the astonishment of everybody, the vein opened up 4 feet, and good clean hard coal. The new opening is now about 30 feet in the hill, and the coal is as pretty as ever was mined. The vein has been examined by some of our best operators, and they all unite in pronouncing it of a fine quality, but are all upset in regard to its location. At all events it is a magnificent thing for Philipsburg, for it proves that the Centre county side contains a good workable vein of coal equal in quality and thickness to the coal on the Clearfield side, and their must be thousands of acres right around the town. If anyone doubts the truth of this story, they can be convinced by a five minutes walk out to the new drift.—Ledger

BLAINE played a deep game and for a time deceived more than the unsophisticated, but his scheme is now known to the public and his work will be done openly. He is picking up delegates all over the country and will make a strong fight at Chicago. It is said he wants Judge Gresham on the ticket as Vice President. That would indeed be a happy combination, and one illustrative of Republican inconsistency. A high protectionist and revenue reformer running on the same platform.

THE REPUBLICAN IF.

John Sherman is the statesman that Ohio wants to see. As the Presidential winner in the '88 route; And John is mighty willing for he likes that kind of fun; He would grab in a hurry too— If Blaine Don't Run? There's Allison and Harrison, the darlings of two States. Of Iowa and Hoosierdom, but each one hesitates. He is waiting and he's willing to shoot the party gun, But he'll only pull a trigger, sir, If Blaine Don't Run? There is Everett and there's Gresham, there is Cullem and DeWolf, Each one a willing patriot to see the party through, And do such deeds of promise as no other man has done. But only fellow-citizens, If Blaine Don't Run? There is Stanford and there's Ingalls, the rich man and the poor, They are waiting on the threshold, they are knocking at the door; Each one is recommended; each one a favorite son, They can only be persuaded to, If Blaine Don't Run? —Washington Critic.

Brief Notes.

Chicago has had seven of the National Conventions of the two great political parties, Cincinnati four, Philadelphia two and St. Louis two, New York, Baltimore and Charleston have had one each.

Samuel McDowell, of Pittston, Pa. was shot and dangerously wounded by James Watson, a mine boss in the employ of the Penn. Coal Company, at Pittston, in December last, pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill. He claims he was intoxicated at the time.

The Iowa man who saturated his trousers with kerosene and then set them on fire, in order to give his family a practical demonstration of how to act if their clothing should accidentally become ignited, succeeded in the demonstration and also the conflagration. At last accounts there was no hopes of his recovery.

Judge Evens, of Cincinnati has decided the marriage ceremony making Samuel C. Young and Laura Schwarzal husband and wife to be void and of no effect. These parties, it will be remembered, were married some months ago in a balloon in this city. The judge probably considered the marriage relations to sacred to be treated in such a light and airy manner.

An Oakland young lady returning from a drive the other day with her intended exclaimed, in answer to a question as to whether she had a pleasant time, "Oh, yes, perfectly delighted, everything is beginning to look so green and the road hugs the river most all the way." "Ah," remarked her big brother sub-voice, "I suppose Tom represents the road and Nellie the river."

The oldest mule in the world lives in Lanesville, Ky., and is known to be over sixty years old. No one knows how old he was when emigrated from the old Dominion. "The old mule" had considerable reputation as a traveler before the war, having, it is said, done service over several States, and of his war history many mysterious stories are whispered about.

A young lady of Phila. went out last Wednesday morning to make some calls on her way she met a friend, who suggested that she should go to the matinee with him. She accepted the invitation and he bought the tickets. At the end of the first act he proposed to her. She refused thinking he was only joking. When the curtain went down for the second act he renewed the proposal, and so earnestly that she asked time to consider it, which was willingly given. No sooner was the third act finished than she softly murmured, "Yes." After the matinee was over the engaged couple hailed a passing street car and crossed to Camden, where they were married. The whole affair occupied three hours and my minutes.