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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
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OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

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DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 David W. Sellers	15 Alvin Day
2 Michael Magee	16 William Dent
3 A. H. Ladner	17 Russell Kerns
4 William J. Letta	18 H. H. Woodall
5 John Taylor	19 Herman Boster
6 Frank W. Walden	20 William A. Garman
7 George W. Parling	21 William Mabey
8 James Smith	22 John H. Bailey
9 Daniel H. Schwey	23 J. Hunkentz
10 W. B. Givens	24 William P. Lantz
11 Charles Robinson	25 David S. Morris
12 J. B. Reynolds	26 James H. Caldwell
13 Edward J. Gaynor	27 S. T. Neill
14 E. W. Light	28 James L. Brown

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.

JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD.
ASSEMBLY.
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J. T. McCORMICK.
CORONER.

Dr. JAS. NEFF.
Jury Commissioner
GEORGE BOWER.

The man who has grit and ability and is willing to start in business, in a small way, usually makes a success of it.

THE Canadian merchants and manufacturers keep a watchful eye says the Record upon the movement in favor of Tariff Reform in the United States. They are apprehensive that, if the cost of manufacture should be lowered by putting raw materials on the free list, the result would be such a cheapening of goods in certain lines as to undersell Canadian manufacturers in their own market. This is precisely what would happen. Every relief given to our industrial undertakings be the cheapening of ores, lumber, flax, hemp, jute, wool, salt, coal and chemicals would widen the field of commercial enterprise and give new markets for our wares and increased work for our laborers. The fears of foreign manufacturers that a relaxation of our protective policy would be dangerous for them are well founded.

Blaine's Western Trip.
It has leaked out here that the Western trip of Mr. Blaine, and particularly his visit to Indiana has been planned and will be carried out against the views and wishes of the most sagacious party leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives. It appears when, soon after Mr. Blaine's return from Europe, he subject of his making a sumptuous tour in the West was broached, a secret conference was held among some of the leading Republican Senators who agreed that such a course would be very impolitic, as it would arouse the old factional spirit for and against Mr. Blaine, which gave existence and force to the Mugwump bolt and drove the Republican party to the wall. It would also give credence to the statement that Mr. Blaine would become Premier of the administration and be the power behind the throne which he would exercise with the personal aims and tributary effect witnessed during the short-lived, demoralizing and disastrous administration of Garfield.

These views of the leaders interested in avoiding such a dangerous and uncertain experiment were communicated to the persons in active control of the party management. It would seem from the answer that came back that the management were of the same opinion, but they said that Mr. Blaine's Indiana trip had been arranged at the expressed wish of General Harrison. This settled the matter.

Judge Thurman to Colored Voters.
Judge Thurman received a delegation of colored Democrats, at his home in Columbia, a few days ago. W. H. Farlish, of Arkansas, acted as spokesman for the delegation and presented an address expressing their thankfulness for favors from the Democratic party, their belief in a division of the colored vote as being for the best interest of their race, and their firm belief in the election of Cleveland and Thurman.

Judge Thurman greeted them warmly and replied as follows:
I know very well that I have been described, and am still described, as an enemy of the colored people. There never was anything more unjust in the world. When my family came to this State my grandfather brought with him all his property, which consisted chiefly of slaves, and he set them all free. My father never owned a slave; my mother never owned a slave; I never owned a slave, and would not if I could. Now, I might almost say I was raised among colored people.

No man can say with truth that I have denied the equality before the law of colored people. I stand and Grover Cleveland stands on the platform of the Democratic party, which pronounces for equal rights for all without regard to race or color.

Politics in the State.
BLOSSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—The Democrats here, in the former stronghold of Protection, where in years gone by the term "tariff" was spoken in whispers, have not been behind their followers in other sections of the state in proclaiming their adherence to the principles of Tariff Reform that have become the battle-cry of the campaign. The public meeting here last Thursday night was the largest ever held in Tioga county. It was addressed by Hon. M. F. Elliot, of Wellboro; Charles F. Steck, of Williamsport, and Walter Sherwood, of Wellboro.

Mr. Elliot's speech, in which he exposed the fallacy of so-called "protection" arguments, was cheered to the echo by the miners and others who were out in large numbers, and his references to President Cleveland evoked the liveliest enthusiasm. Mr. Elliot was one of the Congress-

men who voted against the Morrison bill, and his position on the revenue question now is the more significant from that fact. He is a hearty supporter of the policy outlined in the President's message and carried forward in the Mills bill.

The prospects for Mr. Steck's election to Congress are very encouraging. Blossburg's vote in 1880 for Hancock and English was 163; in 1884 the vote for Cleveland and Hendricks was 133; to-day there is a Democratic club here with a membership of 191, besides 17 converts from the Republican party. The converts number two glass-manufacturers, 4 glass-workers, 6 cal-diggers and 5 lumbermen.

The nearby mining towns of Arnot, Morris Run and Fall Brook have done even better.

COL. BROWN'S BIG BET.

\$20,000 Against \$12,000 That Cleveland Carries New York.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The betting for the last two days has increased amazingly. On Saturday evening over a game of poker at Hooton's uptown saloon, when the champagne was flowing freely, a young man from Connecticut by the name of Tiltonson of unlimited means bantered Colonel William Brown, of the Evening News, of New York, to bet on New York State. Brown wanted to bet \$20,000 on Cleveland to \$15,000 on Harrison, and it was finally agreed that Tiltonson should put up \$12,000 on Harrison against Col. Brown's \$20,000 that New York would go for Cleveland.

Early in the morning Colonel Brown went to the Gilsey house and roused Mr. Rickey, the recognized authority on betting. Mr. Rickey told Colonel Brown that he had done just right and gave \$500 for half of the bet. To-day Rickey came down to the Hoffman House and vainly sought to get another bet of \$20,000 to \$12,000.

Captain Conner, of the St. James, offers \$500 to \$1,000 on a majority for Cleveland in Indiana, but as yet his bet has not been taken.

MR. HENRY GEORGE has not been able to find an opponent of intellectual force and reputation to meet him on the stump, but Mr. J. Hampton Moore, a writer for the Public Ledger, has taken a shot at him from behind the stump, in a pamphlet designed to show that "the Mills bill means free trade, and that free trade means anarchy."

A controversialist who holds such absolute opinions ought to be careful in meddling with printing ink and paper. To assert that the Mills bill means free trade is to assert that all of the fifty-five tariff laws from 1789 to the present time were free trade measures. The fact is that none of them, at the time of passage, contemplated higher average taxes on dutiable imports than the average proposed in the Mills bill. It is equally absurd to say that free trade means anarchy. We have had a hundred years of free trade in the United States, with results so favorable as to amount to a demonstration of its practical value. Even if free trade should be admitted to be an evil, it would remain to be proved that it is a more unbearable evil than overtaxation. The country will always be ready to risk so much free trade as would result from reduced taxes.—Record.

Offering Odds on Cleveland's Election.

Joseph K. Rickey, a banker, of Fulton, Missouri, was sitting in the St. James Hotel, New York city, on Monday evening last, in company with a number of politicians, when some one remarked that a son of Phil. Armour, the Chicago millionaire, had offered, the night before, in Brown's famous chop house, to bet \$5,000 even that Harrison would be elected. Instantly Mr. Rickey

drew from his pocket a certified check of \$8,000 on the Madison Square Bank, of New York city, and exclaimed:

"I will give \$50 to any man who will bring young Armour here and induce him to repeat the wager."

Several young men hurried to the Brunswick Hotel, where young Armour was stopping, but they did not return. Mr. Rickey then authorized his friends to announce that he would bet \$8,000 to 7,000 that Cleveland would be elected. Four years ago he wagered a together \$30,000 on the result of that canvas, and won \$26,000.

When asked upon what he based his prophecy of Cleveland's election, Mr. Rickey said:

"My reasons are many. In the first place, Samuel J. Tilden had an axiom that a party in power is twenty-five per cent better off than the party not in power. If Cleveland could win four years ago with an administration against him how can he lose now? That is the practical way to look at the matter. Now, everything is in his favor. Four years ago the Democrats of New York city were disunited and Grant, the candidate for Sheriff, received more than thirty thousand more votes than Cleveland. Now that condition of affairs is changed. I will make repeated bets of \$300 to \$1,000 that Cleveland will carry New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut. I believe, and not from from idle rumor, that there will be a political revolution in the Northwest; and I consider Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin all debatable States. Eight years ago Iowa gave Griffield over 40,000 majority, and four years ago I bet \$1,000 it would not give Blaine 20,000 majority, and it didn't. This may all seem wide talk, but my money talks exactly as I do.

SCORING HIGH PROTECTION.

Another Letter from Mr. Farquhar on the Tariff Question.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 29.—Editor York Gazette: As regards the cost of the manufacture of goods, paradoxical as it may appear, as a general rule the higher the wages the cheaper the goods. Goods are manufactured more cheaply in New York and the west than anywhere else in this country, and, inversely, in proportion to wages. The high protection countries of Spain and Italy pay less than one-half the wages current in England, and they say there that "Great Britain can afford to pay their hands such high wages, because they do a great deal more work, and make goods cheaper than our hands do, and we must protect against them."

The effect of lower tariffs will unquestionably be to make those dependent upon labor, the working man and the farmer, better off at the end of the year, and afford them more regular employment. It has ever been so, as the history of the world proves. This country, owing to its vast natural resources, has prospered thus far in spite of high tariff, but in the nature of things, its continued prosperity under such a system is impossible. We cannot grow rich by swapping jack-knives. Importation is a sign of wealth. Countries like Ireland that uniformly export more than they import for a long time are invariably poor. Goods are wealth; money is only the measure of wealth. This is a truism, and those who doubt it simply know nothing of the history of commerce. When our exports exceed our imports it is a sign of indebtedness—we are paying our debts to foreign countries; but where imports exceed exports it is a sign of prosperity—we are receiving pay for what is due us, growing richer and more comfortable. England, many times over the richest country of equal territory in this world, imports vastly more than she exports; her foreign trade doubled within five years after the liberation of her commerce in 1846. Any interference with the natural laws of trade is an injury to the masses and can only benefit certain classes. It would seem to be impossible that the masses of the people in this country can be so blind to their interests or to continue to support a policy that is impoverishing them; nor can I believe that the brave, great-souled statesman, President Cleveland, has proved himself to be will be turned down for any

representative of such a narrow Bourbon policy. If the people do this thing they are no better than the poor whites of the south, who were ready to lose their lives to support a system of slavery which was crushing them for the benefit of the aristocratic class. Of course it is easy to understand why those who go into partnership with the government for collecting and pocketing taxes from the people should approve of such a policy. I am not appealing to them and don't expect their votes. But, at the same time, it is very unfair to characterize them as dishonest; they do not make the tariff law; they are responsible for this. And if the working-men and the farmers choose to subsidize these nabobs with a million a year apiece, they have only themselves to blame. A great deal is said about Andrew Carnegie. I know him personally, and am glad to call him friend. He is a broad-minded, big-hearted, noble man, a patriot, and the country should be proud of him for the great work he has done. He could not, if he would, refuse the million dollars a year tribute the people pay him, any more than the soldier could refuse his pension. The subsidy is voluntarily offered in either case.

In conclusion, let me say that Cleveland has proved himself a national character, and no national executive has ever failed to receive a second term. The Adamses, father and son, Buchanan and Johnson represented a class. They were superseded by Jefferson and Jackson, Lincoln and Grant—National men who were all elected as often as the unwritten law of our constitution would permit, just as Grover Cleveland will be re-elected because he represents national issues.

Respectfully yours,
A. B. FARQUHAR.

New York is Surely Democratic.

But the most important fact of all remains to be considered. It is that New York is a Democratic State. This fact was tested in 1885 and 1887. At the first named time the Independent vote was entirely against the Democrats, the Prohibitionist vote was smaller than it is likely to be this year, and yet the State was carried for the Democrats by a plurality of 11,134. In 1887 meeting with still greater difficulties—in fact, with a Labor vote to contend against running up to the heavy figures of 70,056—the Democrats still succeeded by 17,077 plurality. These figures afford strong indication that the Democrats can go alone and carry the State, if they are united. The 70,000 Labor votes of last year were doubtless nearly all Democrats, or represented men not likely to act with the Republican party. The Democratic party, while the Prohibitionist party has its recent proportions, is apparently in a clear majority in the State. The prohibitionist vote may be somewhat reduced, but it would be strange, indeed, if any gain to the Republicans from this quarter were not more than offset by the vote that goes to the Democrats from the Independent Republicans.

The proposition of the protectionists or high tax advocates, that "the foreign manufacturer pays the tariff duty for the privilege of selling his product in the American market can be illustrated in this way. The American importer buys \$100 worth of English goods at the English manufacturer's price. It is shipped to New York where the government adds \$47 tariff duty. The importer pays the \$47.00 before he can lift his goods and they have cost him \$147 with the freight. He sells them to the wholesaler who pays \$147, the freight which the importer has added and the importer's profit. The wholesaler sells to the retailer who pays \$147, the freight and two profits with the freight to his place of business. He then adds to the cost of his purchase, his profit, and sells to the consumer, with three profits, freight and tariff added. Does the English manufacturer pay for the privilege of selling his goods in the American market or does the American consumer pay everything?

The message of President Cleveland sent to Congress yesterday with his approval of the recently passed anti-Chinese bill, is worth reading throughout because it is about the first honest, manly and statesmanlike deliverance the country has had on the subject since President Arthur's veto of a hoodlum bill some years ago.

The reasons for the approval of the late bill are given in the clearest and most straightforward manner, and the absence of the partisan

demagogue's unmistakable exhibited in his manly call upon Congress to repeal the implied obligation of our government by a prompt appropriation, to pay the claims of Chinese citizens for hoodlum destruction of their property.

There was every temptation for a Presidential candidate to make a demagogical appeal to the country against the Chinese, in returning the bill to Congress. Had Mr. Blaine been in the White House and a candidate for re-election he would have exhausted his immense fund of rhetoric on such an occasion but Mr. Cleveland presents the sober truth in vindication of American labor, and ends with a sober appeal to the sense of justice of the American people in meeting their obligations to a friendless race. The message is a gratifying assurance to the country that statesmanship can yet assert itself above the mean efforts and prejudices of intensified partisanship.—Times.

MR. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is not altogether happy in his choice of expression. In a speech at Glasgow yesterday he said that if Ireland should obtain a local parliament she would have to be reconquered. The Tory contention is that Ireland was always an integral part of the United Kingdom, and that separation would impair the integrity of the Empire. But what becomes of this doctrine in the face of Mr. Balfour's statement? To "reconquer" a country implies that it had already been subjected to the conquering process; and the question naturally arises, in view of this admission: What right has England to Ireland at all, and why would so; Irishmen be justified in throwing off the yoke that has been put upon them?—Record.

Six thousand people took part in a big barbecue at Erlanger, Kentucky one day last week. It required 100 oxen, 24 sheep, a large number of chickens, 1,000 gallons of soup and 2,400 baskets of bread to satisfy the immense throng. Speeches were delivered by Speaker Charles, Senator Blackburn and other noted orators. It was a great day for Democracy in that section.

Stanley Likely to be Safe.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 2.—Bishop William Taylor, the distinguished bishop of the Methodist church, before leaving Springfield expressed his views on the disappearance of Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer. He said that from his knowledge of the condition of things in Africa it was highly probable that Stanley had gone into the interior of the country, where he could not be heard from for a year or two, and that interested persons were taking advantage of his absence to create friendship for individual schemers to organize searching parties whose real object was something else than the recovery or assistance of Stanley. A desire for public sensations, perhaps, prompted many of the publications respecting the explorer. For his own part the bishop did not believe there would be any special cause for alarm if he was not heard from for a year or two yet.

A Brave Girl's Deed.
PARSONS, Kas., October 2.—Georgia, the 9-year-old daughter of G. T. Williams, of this city, saved the life of her baby brother Sunday night by her remarkable nerve and presence of mind. During the temporary absence of her parents a burning lamp fell into the crib upon the sleeping child, and Georgia, the only one present, instantly pulled a blanket from an adjoining room, covered the baby from the blazing crib and smothered the fire out of its clothes. She carried it to the yard and then turned her attention to the fire inside the room, and beat it out with a piece of carpet. The girl and baby were not seriously burned.

Another Knight of Labor in Politics.
PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—A. A. Carlton, a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, has tendered his resignation, to date from the 1st of the present month, and it has been accepted. Carlton assigns as a reason for his leaving the executive board his desire to be free to take part in the Presidential campaign.