

The Centre Democrat.

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

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

1888.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ALLEN G. THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT HON. JAMES B. MCCOLLUM,

OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL HENRY MEYER,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE R. Milton Speer. | A. F. Keating.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 David W. Sellers | 15 Alvin Day |
| 2 Michael Magee | 16 William Dent |
| 3 A. H. Leard | 17 Russell Karus |
| 4 William J. Latta | 18 H. B. Woodall |
| 5 John Taylor | 19 Harman Barber |
| 6 Fra. kin Walden | 20 William A. Garman |
| 7 George W. Pawling | 21 William Maher |
| 8 James Smith | 22 John H. Bailey |
| 9 Daniel H. Schwey | 23 J. Hankenstein |
| 10 W. B. Giron | 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. Neijl |
| 14 Simon P. Light | 28 James L. Brown |

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS. JAMES KERR,

OF CLEARFIELD ASSEMBLY.

J. H. HOLT.

J. T. MCCORMICK,

Coroner.

Dr. JAS. NEFF.

Jury Commissioner GEORGE BOWER.

Thurman's Ringing Letter.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 14.—The following is Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance:

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12, 1888.—Hon. Patrick A. Collins, and Others of the Committee:—GENTLEMEN: In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, made by the National convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis. When you did me the honor to call upon me at Columbus and officially notified me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the convention, and stated that, although I had not sought the nomination, I did not feel at liberty under the circumstances, to decline it. I thought then, as I still think, that whatever I could do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland I ought to do.

PRaises CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

His administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted patriotism that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also long impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity among the American people that is so essential to their welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of the Union and of our free institutions.

I approve of the platform of the St. Louis convention, and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of the people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant taxation far in excess of the wants of the government. The idea that the people can be enriched by heavy and unnecessary taxation, that a man's condition can be improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and implements of industry, is an obvious absurdity. To fill the vaults of the treasury with an idle surplus for which the government has no legitimate use, and to thereby deprive the people of our currency, needed for their business and daily wants, and to create a powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the government, seems to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and political economy.

THE WAY TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS. The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of the surplus revenue and the consequent depletion of the circulating medium is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made, we find wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents.

We seek to reduce the taxes upon the necessities of life; our opponents seek to increase them. We say, give to the masses of the people cheap and good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The Republicans by their platform and their leaders in senate, by their proposed bill, say increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain the high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic, and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessities at unreasonable prices.

Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well-informed man be deceived by the false pretense that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of the laboring men?

A WORD ABOUT THE LABORER.

Much is said about the competition of American laborers with the pauper laborers of Europe; but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries; and as to those who are employed in such industries it is not undeniable that the duties proposed by the Democratic measure called the Mills bill far exceed the difference between American and European wages, and that therefore if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by the tariffs against cheaper labor, they would be fully protected, and more than protected, by that bill. Does not every well-informed man know that the increase in the price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of the laboring man, but

only tends to swell the profits of others?

If seems to me that if the policy of the Democratic party is plainly present of all must understand that we seek to make the cost of living less and at the same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of national prosperity and growth. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

McCormick and Holt are laboring men, and should receive the support of every man who labors.

Why He Will Vote for Cleveland.

Rev. Edward Cornet, a prominent Methodist preacher of Long Branch, who heretofore has voted the Republican ticket, will vote for President Cleveland's retention at the head of the Government. Mr. Cornet said: "I consider Grover Cleveland the best President the United States has had since Lincoln. In my opinion he has lived up to his pledge and the spirit of the platform on which he was elected as nearly as any human being could."

Harrison on the Irish.

The following affidavit of William Condon Sr. will explain itself and will show the estimate put upon Irishmen by Mr. Harrison:

William Condon, sr., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a grain and grocery merchant residing in Bloomington, Ill., that on an afternoon a few days before November election in the year 1876 he attended a Republican meeting at Durley hall in said city of Bloomington, Ill., that said meeting was addressed by Benjamin Harrison, the present presidential candidate; that in the course of that speech at the Durley hall, Ben Harrison praised the bravery and patriotism of the different races of this country; except the Irish, and as Harrison was quitting that portion of his address an old gentleman, with an Irish accent, asked: "How about the Irish, and where were Meagher, Sheridan, Shields, Mulligan and others?" that the crowd hissed the question and shouted: "Put him out," and the old gentleman was put out, that Ben Harrison said, in answer to the question: "It is easy to know that man's race; you all know what they are; if it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them; they are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people." Affiant further says these words from Harrison were followed with applause and that affiant then left the hall. Affiant says that he mentioned Harrison's speech and the circumstances that very evening to his neighbors, and that the frequently thereafter mentioned the same in discussing politics with his friends long before Ben Harrison was nominated for president. Affiant says he has paid so much attention to Harrison's speech because, among other reasons, Harrison was then a prominent republican, having been beaten for governor of Indiana but a short while before. Affiant further swears that after Harrison's nomination for president affiant for a short while thought Harrison made his speech against the Irish but eight years ago, instead of twelve years ago, this inaccurate impression arising from the fact that affiant had so often mentioned Harrison's speech that the words were as fresh in his memory as a recent event. Affiant swears that in the letter which he wrote to Golden, Cal., and which was afterwards published in the papers, he never said anything about the number of Irishmen in any place who would vote for or against Benjamin Harrison for president, but that various numbers were added to his letter, as published by various papers, by reporters or editors whom affiant does not even know. Affiant swears he was the first to have the inaccur-

acy about the date of Harrison's speech corrected, which correction appeared in the Bulletin before any of the Republican papers began the controversy about Harrison's speech. Affiant says, in conclusion, that he is neither office-holder nor office-seeker.

WILLIAM CONDON, SR. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1888.

D. S. PEARSON, Notary Public. Mr. Condon is an old and reputable citizen of Bloomington. He has resided here over thirty years and is a man of property and standing in the community. He served eight years in the city council. He is a strong Irish nationalist, and few men in this country are better known in Land League and Clan-na-Gael circles. He owns two fine farms, conducts a large grocery, grain and produce business, in which he has been engaged for years, and his excellent reputation for truth and veracity is attested by J. J. Bush, postmaster of Bloomington; Jud R. Mason, the Republican mayor of the city; the Rev. M. Welton of the Holy Trinity catholic church; Mr. George W. Parge, ex-president of People's bank; the Hon. John J. Eddy, member of the Illinois legislature; and others.

The question of the revision of the French Constitution is again being agitated. Indeed, it now promises to assume definite shape. Premier Floquet having introduced a bill into the Chamber of Deputies which proposes to give that body much larger powers. It was on this question of the Constitution that General Boulanger made such a successful bid for popularity, and if the Government could succeed in having a measure passed that would satisfy those who demand a change it would place itself on a sure foundation. The Constitution of 1875 has outgrown itself. It was prepared at a time when the Republic was in a tentative condition, and when there was but little assurance of the triumph of constitutional government. Now that the crisis has passed, there needs to be an instrument more in keeping with political progress. To few people has it ever been given to frame a scheme of government like that which came from our fathers a century ago, the flexibility and adaptability of which to national growth still remains a world's wonder.

In their desperation the enemies of Tariff Reform falsely cry that the Mills bill was framed in the special interest of the South. Well, as the proposition to remove the wool duties is the most important provision of the contemplated law, it may be asked: What is the sectional aspect of that provision? The Southern States, the Representatives of which almost unanimously voted for free wool, raise nearly twice as many sheep as the Middle States and New England put together. Texas, Kentucky and Missouri raise more sheep than the Middle and New England States combined. The farmers of those three states are willing to surrender the real or imaginary benefits of the duty on wool for the sake of a reform of the tariff. Yet they are meanly taunted by organ and representatives of the manufacturing interests with favoring the Mills bill because of its sectional advantages! The sectionalism of the Mills bill was the burden of one of Mr. Blaine's Indiana speeches. Could anything be more meanly false?

JAMES F. MILLIKEN, the Centre county conglomeration of brass and ignorance, has gone to New York to speak for Harrison and free whiskey. Add another 10,000 to Cleveland's majority in that State.—Sun & Banner. Astonishing how many people know our Jim.

A Toothsome Dish.

The Senate tariff bill has been made public and it is for the Republicans a dish of crow. The Democrats are liable to crow some too. The Senate bill is a Republican bill. Four years ago the Republican national convention was wise enough to declare in favor of tariff reduction. In Congress they fooled away their time and nothing was done. It can not be urged that tariff reduction was neglected because the Democrats were in the majority. The Republicans could at least have made an attempt to introduce a measure looking to that end. But they did not. They ignored all their promises.

Unfortunately for them the President recommended tariff reduction in his message, and fearing that his majority course might rebound to the welfare of his party the leaders of the Republican party opposed him. Mr. Blaine who lost his mascot and found his Jonah year ago, jumped up to denounce the plans of the President, and which was the platform on which he ran four years ago. His cry was taken up and incorporated into the Chicago platform. Now comes the crow.

The people demanded tariff reform and the Republican members of Congress could not fail to see the popular demand. Hence the tariff reduction bill.

- Hence the feast of crow.
- Hence all good Democrats crow.
- Hence the people generally crow.

For now a burdensome and unnecessary tariff is to be reduced. Please pass the crow. It is a particularly rank dish, and all the cries of free trade and all the bugaboo that has been used as a scare against tariff reduction stands out against the party that uttered them. The Republican party tried by its own measure, is now the same kind of a free trade party that it insisted the Democratic party was before this crow feast.

But all this is of the past. The issue is no longer even tariff reduction. It is now which is the better bill. Upon the Republicans falls the duty of showing superiority in their bill. By having a bill at all they acknowledge the necessity of tariff reduction, and bear testimony to the soundness of the rock upon which the Democratic party rests. In refusing the Democratic Mills bill it devolves upon them to produce a better one and show the country why it is better. They have eaten the crow now they will proceed to tell why it is good: Meanwhile we who have stuck to the President from the beginning must be excused if we quietly laugh a little at the wry faces some of our neighbors make as the unpalatable morsels go down their reluctant necks.

Brethren have another dainty tid-bit of crow. Here is a toothsome bit known as the Pope's nose. Mr. Journal, shall we help you to it? And here, Mr. Courier, is the gizzard, which beats chicken heart all to pieces. Roll this under your tongue.

Comes Back at Mr. Blaine.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.—The following to Mr. Edwin Taylor, chairman of the Democratic county committee of this county explains itself:

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 13.—You called my attention to-day as I was leaving Evansville, to the statement of Mr. Blaine in his speech at Goshen, Ind. In which he says: "The president of the sugar trusts (Mr. Havemeyer) a well known active Democrat of New York, appeared before the ways and means committee, and according to the statement in open senate by Mr. Allison, of Iowa obtained such an arrangement of duty as was equivalent to \$6,000,000 in the pockets of the trust. If, therefore the price of sugar had been unduly advanced to the consumer, the responsible parties according to the president's doctrines are the president himself, and the ways and means committee, who concocted the Mills bill in the interest of that trust. The statement of Mr. Blaine, is devoid of the truth. Mr. Havemeyer, never appeared before the ways and means committee at all. He never obtained any arrangement by which \$6,000,000 was put into the hands of the sugar trust. The sugar trust was formed under the existing tariff made by the Republican party in 1883 and the bill recently passed by the house was laid before ways and means committee for its action, everyone of the Republican members of that committee voted to strike out the reduction we proposed and continue the tariff rates under which the trust was formed. Yours truly,

ROBERT Q. MILLS.

THE NEW YORK Tribune recently published a fac simile of the frank of Congressman S. S. Cox on a bundle of campaign documents. Mr. Cox having declared the frank forged, the Tribune has been calling on the Post Office Department to detect and punish the forger. The Post Office Department selected a detective to investigate the matter, sending him to the Tribune office to get the forged package in order to have something tangible to begin work upon. The Tribune refused to give up the package, and now stands in the position of deliberately blocking an investigation it has been loudly demanding. The public will be forced to the conclusion that the forgery is of such origin that the Tribune doesn't want it investigated very much, after all.—Phila. Times.

Hundreds of campaign documents have been coming into this County with the frank of M. S. Quay stamped on the envelope and it is just possible that some one is abusing the Senator's confidence while his back is turned. The New York Tribune should look after that little matter along with S. S. Cox's frank.

Clay, Blaine and the two Harrisons.

Reminiscences of the campaign of 1840 would have no pertinency in the contest but for the partisan attempt to invest the Republican candidate for the Presidency with the real or fancied merits of his Whig ancestor. History relates that within ten days of his inauguration President Harrison found an occasion for quarreling with Henry Clay. On that occasion Harrison turned sharply upon Clay, and said: "Mr. Clay, you forget that I am President." This was followed up by an intimation that "whatever suggestion or communication Mr. Clay, wished to make to the President he should make it in writing, as frequent personal interviews between them might give occasion for remark or excite the jealousy of others." This was too much for the proud Kentuckian who immediately wrote a farewell note to President Harrison, declaring that he had not sought office or spoils for himself or his friends, and that he had been actuated solely by a desire for the success of Harrison's administration. Henry Clay, would not stoop to flatter power for all the offices and honors in its gift.

James G. Blaine, who is in all essentials respects a very different man from Henry Clay, does not hesitate to cover the descendant of the elder Harrison, with most fulsome adulation in order to win his favor in the desperate chance of his election to the Presidency of the United States. What, for example, could be more false and disgusting than Blaine's flattering comparison of Harrison's vapid picnic speeches with the pregnant utterance of Franklin and Lincoln? Blaine evidently knows his man; but he is exercising his knowledge at an immense sacrifice of the truth and self-respect.

Protection and Workingmen.

The Sunbury Democrat of last week says that some twenty odd years ago a gentleman by the name of Hummel left Dry Valley Furnace, in Union county, and took up his abode in one of the western States. A short time ago he visited Dry Valley for the purpose of meeting old friends and renewing acquaintances of by-gone days. Those that were left were glad to see him, of course, and gathered around to inquire of his financial luck in his new home, which he reported as good. Finally the following colloquy between Mr. Hummel and those standing around was had: Mr. Hummel—"How is my old friend Dr. Rook getting along; he purchased an interest in this furnace about the time I left here?"

A Resident—"Oh, the Dr. is getting along well. He owns two or three farms around here; owns a whole lot of houses; in fact, owns pretty near the whole village."

Mr. Hummel—"He has done well; what has been the cause of the Doctor's great financial prosperity?"

A Resident—"Protection—protection to American industry!"

Mr. Hummel—"I suppose you fellows who have been working for the Doctor all these years under this protective tariff are just as snugly fixed as he is—that is, you have your share of farms and houses, too!"

This question was not answered. Mr. Hummel—"I am just as much of a Republican as I ever was, but let me say to you, my friends, that the kind of protection under which the Doctor has grown rich and you men grown old and poor is going to defeat Harrison in Minnesota and a couple of other western States on the 6th of November."

Resent the insult put upon your party and its candidates by the monopolistic, subsidized press of centre county by voting the whole ticket.