

# The Centre Democrat.



"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."  
BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1888.

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FRANK E. BIBLE, Editor.

1888.  
Democratic County Committee.

- Bellefonte N. W. R. M. Magee.
- Centre Hall S. W. V. J. Bauer.
- Howard Boro. O. L. Mook.
- Millheim Boro. J. W. McCormick.
- Phillipsburg 1st W. A. Weber.
- Phillipsburg 2d W. Samuel W. Elder.
- Phillipsburg 3d W. E. K. Munson.
- Unionville 1st W. C. A. Faulkner.
- Unionville 2d W. Jackson Gorton.
- Unionville 3d W. C. O. Smith.
- Benner twp. Cornelius Hazel.
- Boggs twp. E. P. Henry L. Barnhart.
- do twp. S. P. T. F. Adams.
- do twp. N. P. James J. Gramley.
- Burnside twp. Andrew Foster.
- College twp. William Hipple.
- Curtin twp. David Brickley.
- Ferguson twp. E. P. D. W. Miller.
- do twp. S. P. Saml. Harpster Jr.
- do twp. N. P. William Lane.
- Haines twp. E. P. William Hanna.
- do twp. S. P. John C. Orndorf.
- do twp. N. P. Calvin Weaver.
- Half Moon twp. J. H. Griffin.
- Harris twp. C. C. Meyer.
- Howard twp. William L. Egan.
- Houston twp. William U. Irvine.
- Liberty twp. Danl. W. Herring.
- Marion twp. John S. Hoy.
- Miles twp. W. W. Spangier.
- Patton twp. P. A. Sellers.
- Potter twp. N. P. John W. Conley.
- do twp. S. P. W. W. Spangier.
- Penn twp. Jacob S. Meyer.
- Haines twp. E. P. John J. Orndorf.
- Rush twp. N. P. Orrin Hall.
- do twp. S. P. John Kennedy.
- Snow Shoe twp. E. P. S. Ewing.
- do twp. S. P. Frank Tarberry.
- Spring twp. Perry Geatzel.
- Taylor twp. Wm. T. Hoover.
- Union twp. Aaron Fahr.
- Walker twp. A. G. Kreamer.
- Worth twp. Levi Reese.
- W. F. Reese, Secretary.
- Aaron Williams, Chairman.

FREE LAW MATERIALS and steady work should be the motto of all.

## STATE.

### Electors.

- Robert Milton Speer,
- Anthony F. Keating,
- David W. Sellers,
- Michael Magee,
- Albert H. Ladner,
- William J. Latta,
- William Redwood Wright,
- Franklin Walden,
- George Walter Pawling,
- James Smith,
- Daniel H. Schweyer,
- William B. Given,
- Abraham H. Vandling,
- John B. Reynolds,
- Edward J. Gaynor,
- Simon P. Light,
- Alvin Day,
- William Dent,
- Russel Karns,
- John H. Woodal,
- Henry Herman Bosler,
- William A. Garman,
- William Maher,
- John H. Bailey,
- John Hucksstein,
- Robert Anderson McConnell,
- David S. Morris,
- James Henry Caldwell,
- Samuel Tait Neill,
- Jefferson Luther Brown.

### Auditor-General.

Henry Meyer.

### JUDICIARY.

Judge of the Supreme Court,  
J. Brewster McCollum.

### COUNTY.

Congress,  
James Kerr.

Representatives,  
J. H. Holt,  
John T. McCormick.

Jury Commissioner,  
George Bower.

Coroner,  
Dr. James P. Neff.

AMERICAN work for American workmen.

PUT your vote in straight from Cleveland down to Neff.

VOTE against  
Monopolies,  
Trusts,  
Combines,  
and  
Pauper Labor.

Wanamaker and Dolan on the Republican electoral ticket employ foreign labor in their mills in Europe and make American labor pay the tariff. Will you vote for them?

VOTE against Wanamaker and Dolan on the Republican electoral ticket. They manufacture their goods in Europe instead of employing American labor.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The *Gazette* of last week contained an article in which there was so much misrepresentation and untruth that I deem it necessary, for the information of the public, to give the facts just as they exist. All that I shall say on this matter is within easy reach of the editor of the *Gazette* and had he desired he could have more easily given the people the exact truth than to misstate the facts.

By an Act of Assembly, approved the 21st day of March, A. D., 1873, "All laws and parts of laws then in force in the Commonwealth, under and by virtue of which, axes for State purposes are levied and assessed upon horses, mares, geldings, mules and cattle, shall be and they are hereby repealed so far as they give authority to impose State taxes on the same." By a proviso the Act could not go into effect until after the next meeting of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of the Commonwealth; nor could the Act go into effect so as to relieve the property specified until 1874, the assessments for 1873 in nearly all the counties of the State having been made before the Act was approved.

The Commissioners of the several counties are required by law to make a return to the Board of Revenue Commissioners of all taxable property, setting out in the return what is taxable for State purposes, as well as that which is taxable for county purposes. The County Commissioners in 1875 made return of property taxable for State purposes to the amount of \$3,835.69. This was \$2,824.40 in excess of what the county assessment showed on its face to be the correct amount of State tax and the mistake arose by reason of the returning as taxable for State purposes horses, cattle, etc.

The State Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1875 assessed the county a gross tax of \$4,168.11, which sum ran through 1875, 1876 and 1877.

This overcharged the county not only the \$2,824.40 in each year for horses, cattle, etc., but also \$333.42 in each year as an arbitrary increase by the Revenue Board. The total overcharge for three years was \$9,473.46 from this there is to be deducted the amount which is allowed the County Treasurer as his Commission which left the net amount of overcharge for the three years \$8,909.83 the whole matter is shown now fully by the following statement:

Amount charged by Revenue Board for one year	\$4,168.11
For three years	12,492.33
Correct amount according to the Commissioners return	744.17
	\$11,748.16
Tax on Money at Inst. for 1875	\$327.71
Furniture	75.79
Carriages	450.00
Wages	149.75
Total for one year	\$1,003.25
For three years, '75, '76, '77.	\$3,009.84
Less Commission	180.51
Net amount overpaid	\$2,829.33

It will thus be seen that all this occurred in 1875, 1876 and 1877 long before Mr. Griest and Mr. Wolf became County Commissioners, and also long before I became the Attorney of the county. As I understand it the mistake was made by the State Board of Revenue Commissioners in charging the county with more taxes, than they should have been charged with, and the same mistake occurred with almost every county in the State, Democratic and Republican alike.

Shortly after I became attorney for the Commissioners in 1882 I discovered that the State had taken from the county \$8,909.83. I also discovered that after the State Board of Revenue Commissioners had allowed a number of the counties credit for the full amount, unlawfully taken from them, they had passed a resolution refusing to consider any further applications praying that credit might be allowed the counties for money overpaid.

I had shown to the Commissioners the amount, the State had taken from our county and wanted them to bear the expense and let me do what I

could to obtain proper credit for the county. The State would not repay the money, illegally, received to any county but it would allow a credit to the county in the accounts between the county and the State.

The Commissioners refused to take any chances, but offered a contingent fee to me, and any person who might be associated with me. We were to bear our own expenses, pay all costs, if any had to be hired, and they to pay us thirty per cent. on the amount the county obtained credit for in the accounts between it and the Commonwealth.

Under this agreement went to work and after two years of work, a number of trips to Harrisburg, and an outlay to us of between \$900 to \$900 we obtained a credit in favor of the county \$8,909.83.

I repeat that neither Mr. Griest, Mr. Wolf nor myself was responsible for the payment of this large amount of money, unlawfully, to the State, as it was done long before either of us had anything to do with the office; nor do I think any Board of County Commissioners or their attorneys were responsible for it. The mistake was made by the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

It is true I was hired by the Commissioners at a salary of \$200 a year to advise them, but when I made for the county any collections, or tried any cases in court as I did many of them for the county, like all other attorneys, Democrats and Republicans, alike, I was paid what the services were worth or the regular commissions on the collections.

This whole matter was submitted to the County Auditors, at their sitting last winter, and passed upon by them as just, and the statement shows that they counted, as a liability of the county the balance due to Mr. Spangler and myself.

Under the contract we were to do a certain thing and if we succeeded the county was to pay us a certain amount. We did our part, obtained a credit for the county for \$8,909.83, kept the county clear for all expenses and the county has done by us simply what it had agreed to do.

This money had been kept from the people of the county by the State for over thirteen years. At the time we received the last portion of our fees Centre county was the only county that had, after the reconsideration of the resolutions before mentioned by the Revenue Board in December 1886, received credit for the amount of taxes overpaid in 1875, 1876 and 1877.

By the county receiving a credit of \$8,909.83 on the books of the State Treasurer, when she did, the County Commissioners, were enabled to reduce the County rates for 1887 and 1888 to two and one-half mills and by this means the whole people received credit for the money, unlawfully, taken from them many years before,

Very truly  
D. F. FORTNEY.

THE use of the bustle by the female sneak thieves and shop lifters as a hiding place for planter may eventually compel state legislatures to wrestle with an act prohibiting the wearing of bustles. A thief arrested in Philadelphia on Monday had a table cloth, napkins, towels and two tumblers concealed in her bustle. It is hoped that a knowledge of this objection will hasten the final abandonment of that article of dress. Otherwise it will soon have to bear the blame of concealing all the umbrellas and other portable articles lost annually and regularly.

JOHN DAILY says he controls twenty Democrats in Curtin township. What do you think of friend Daily Democrats of Curtin.

PROTECT American labor by voting this ticket. It is the poor man's ticket and is opposed to trusts, combines and monopolies.

FREE LAW MATERIALS and the market of the world will be ours.  
HOLT, MCCORMICK and victory,

## Where to Find Tickets.

Democratic tickets have been left with the following named persons, if those named have not received them should at once notify Aaron Williams Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

Millheim Borough, Samuel Wetzel, Jr.

Haines twp, East Precinct, John J. Orndorf.

Haines twp, West Precinct, C. A. Weaver.

Penn twp, Jacob S. Meyer, W. H. Kramer and R. F. Vonada.

College twp, Wm. Mokie.

Gregg twp, South Precinct, W. J. Haines.

Gregg twp, North Precinct, William Lee.

Miles twp, J. J. Gramley and W. H. Corman.

Potter township, North Precinct, John W. Conley.

Potter township, South Precinct, W. W. Spangier.

Centre Hall Borough, J. W. McCormick.

Harris township, Jas. Price, Thos. Riley and C. C. Meyer.

Ferguson township, East Precinct, David W. Miller, John T. McCormick and P. F. Bottorf.

Ferguson township, West Precinct, Samuel Harpster Jr., Frank Bowersox.

Half Moon township, J. H. Griffin.

Patton township, D. L. Meek and P. A. Sellers.

Phillipsburg Borough, Eiert Waad, R. E. Munson.

Phillipsburg Borough, Second Ward, C. A. Faulkner.

Phillipsburg Borough, Third Ward, Jackson Gorton.

Walker township, A. G. Kreamer and Solomon Peck.

Marion township, J. J. Hoy, D. K. Miller and John S. Hoy.

Liberty township, D. W. Herring, J. I. Delong.

Curtin township, David Brickley, N. L. McCloskey.

Howard township, A. Weber.

Howard township, William Lyon, Hon. J. A. Woodward.

Boggs township—East Precinct, H. L. Barnhart, G. H. Leyman, D. M. Whitman, Boggs township—West Precinct, T. F. Adams, J. F. Potter, Esq., Boggs—North Precinct, James Cokely, Philip Confer.

Milesburg Borough, A. M. Butler, C. K. Essington, Jr.

Union township and Unionville borough, J. C. Smith, A. J. Griest.

Houston township, J. Q. Miles, Henry Hale.

Worth township, Levi Reese, W. M. Cronister, J. G. Jones.

Taylor township, W. F. Hoover.

Rush township—North Precinct, Orin Vail.

Rush township—South Precinct, John Kennedy.

Burnside township, Oscar Holt, William Hipple.

Snow Shoe twp—East Precinct, J. S. Ewing, J. G. Uzzle.

Snow Shoe twp—West Precinct, Frank Tubrity, J. H. Holt, Patrick Kelley.

The tickets for Spring and Benner townships and Bellefonte borough will be found at the Headquarters of the Democratic Committee in Reynolds' bank building, second floor.

## How About Indians?

What a mortal pity it would be if the Republicans should lose Indiana. The very thought of it makes their teeth chatter. For the home of Harrison to put on a doubting expression of countenance, why, the crack of doom, the resonant tones of the last trumpet, and the prospect of a sudden call to answer for their innumerable sins, wouldn't produce greater dismay.

Chairman Quay prepared an advance guard to post through the State and announce the coming of Blaine. They worked up as much enthusiasm as the circumstances allowed, strike the loud timbrel, twang the harp, burn blue lights and send forth rockets, after which the spotless statesman proceed from town to town in a special train amid cheers and the acclamations of the assembled multitudes.

All the machinery, this force pump glorification, constituting the humorous side of the campaign. Blaine without rockets would be ineffectual. He needs heralds on the mountain tops, brass bands on the plains, or he cannot exhibit himself with *celat* or delight his audiences with a sight of that little revolution which he produced in Maine.

The National Democratic Committee needn't imitate this example. An appeal to the common sense of the farmers, artisans and merchants of

that State is better than the fuss, flummery and folderol of a torchlight parade.

Spend your funds in scattering facts gentlemen, and you will find that the people will listen patiently to Mr. Blaine and then vote for Cleveland, —N. Y. Herald.

## Edward T. Steel's Reply.

Messrs. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Editor of the *Press*, and WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, Proprietor of the *Record*.

GENTLEMEN: Through your papers and greatly against my preference my views upon certain features of the tariff have been intruded upon the public, and while I should expect little weight to be given to them, it is of consequence to me that my opinions shall not be misunderstood, or the reasons upon which they are based misconstrued. I therefore feel it due to myself to state as clearly as possible my convictions upon the features of the tariff which relate to my own business.

I do not profess any knowledge of the merits of tariff and duties in branches of trade foreign to my own, but am clear in the result and working of them as applied to the woolen industry, in which I have spent my business life.

My interest in imports is tentative and secondary, while the industrial prosperity of this country concerns me, clearly all that I possess. In common with men of average observation I know that the one condition of a secure and prosperous business is the full employment of the community at good wages. I do not believe that any substantial business can be so peculiar as to be exempted from dependence upon this law. Legislation that hinders or fails to promote this condition is worse than a blunder. Protectionists differ among themselves, not only as to the best methods of protection, but just as strenuously as to what are the proper subjects of protection. While it may be said that all claim to favor protection to labor, all do not favor a duty upon commodities, and herein lies the cause of much of the present contention. I am for a tariff that will protect the wages of all workmen in this country to the full extent of the difference between the wages of Europe and what we regard as the liberal wages of America, but no more.

## TO PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR.

A tariff simply to protect labor will insure a prosperous and thriving community, because it will enable the masses to be liberal consumers. The manufacturer has no more claim to a subsidy from the public for himself than any other class of business men. If he has a prosperous community in which to dispose of his wares he has all that he has a right to expect. Any amount of tariff beyond that which I have specified is a tax upon the many for the benefit of individuals.

My firm's present business has grown out of its thirty years' connection with the woolen trade. We employ in the manufacture of our goods in this city one hundred and twenty-five hands. The return of a mill of our own in this city has been more satisfactory than the profits on our imports, and we desire to see our entire business accomplished by its further development.

We believe that free wool and a duty of forty per cent. on manufactured goods is the only proposition that has received legislative consideration which can possibly promote this result. The increase of the tariff upon the goods which we are compelled to import will have little or no effect in promoting the manufacture of such fabrics in this country. They now pay a duty of seventy-one per cent. to eighty two per cent. It must be self-evident that when such an enormous duty fails to protect any commodity, being more than double the difference in the cost of the labor which produces it between the wages of this country and England, there is a mistake in the plan of protection.

We know that a trifling difference of two per cent. to five per cent. in the business of two competitors otherwise on the same footing would, in a decade's operations, destroy the one and secure the wealth of the other, and when, as I have said, such a tremendous money tax as the amount named fails to exclude the foreign articles from competition it will be clearly understood that there is something wrong in the method.

## WOOL DUTY RAISED.

To make this more plain, the recent Senate tariff bill proposes, instead of free wool, to further protect these goods by an increased duty, which amounts on the grades which we import to about 12 1/2 per cent. on our present selling price. That is to say the grade of goods sold by us now at \$1.75 would have to bring with the

Senate's proposed duty added \$1.93 to \$2.

It is clear then that the American manufacturer intends to and must get this advance of 12 1/2 per cent. for his goods; if it is true that they cannot be made at the present level of prices, if he does the establishment of a level of prices 12 1/2 per cent. higher than the present level, enables the importer to pay the additional duty, and find an equally favorable market in which to dispose of his commodities, and thus to remain in the same relative position as now. The Treasury is that much fuller, and the consumer that much poorer.

This is an attempt at protection by raising prices. On the other hand, free wool is an effective protection to reduce his cost and make a lower level of prices at which foreign goods could not be sold. This secures to the American mill the business of supplying these goods, gives additional employment to American labor, reduces the cost to the consumer and leaves in his pocket some of the surplus now going into the treasury. If this, the only effective protection, is infidelity to American industry, or bad faith to the workman of this country, I am unable to comprehend those interests.

## FREE WOOL A GREAT BENEFIT.

It is an open secret that free wool, with a tariff of forty per cent. on manufactured goods, would be the best protection that the manufacturers of this country have ever enjoyed; but it is urged that to remove the duty from wool would have the effect of bringing the representatives of the wool-growing States in Congress into antagonism with the duty on manufactured goods, and thereby eventually bring the latter into the free list.

Such a proposition betrays a lack of faith in the merits of protection. There being little or no percentage of labor represented in wool, it has no claim to protection under the principle of protecting American labor. The granting of a duty on an article which is not entitled to protection under the principle of protection to labor is simply a bargain which surrenders the principle and sacrifices very largely the advantage of the protection which it is made to sustain. No such combination should be permitted to defeat the end of protecting labor without taxing it. The American people can be relied upon to maintain all reasonable duties necessary to protect their wages.

Every cent of duty paid on wool is a protection to the foreign manufacturer who has his wool free, and nullifies to that extent the duty arranged to protect the American manufacturer. Let us suppose the duty on the raw material and the duty on the manufactured article to be exactly equal, in that case there is absolutely no protection against the competition of the foreign manufacturer. The amount of duty placed upon his goods he saves exactly in the purchase of his material.

## TWO ANTAGONISTIC SYSTEMS.

See how antagonistic these two systems of duties are: If the duty is placed upon the raw material alone, it unquestionably destroys the factories, if it is placed upon the completed article alone it just as surely fosters and protects them. Is it not plain, then, that the co-operation of these two interests, as a principle of protecting labor, is an utter impossibility?

In regard to my right to entertain these views as a Republican, I claim that they have been either specially or generally urged by every Republican administration since the war; and that Grant, Garfield, Arthur, McCulloch and Folger favored a revision of the tariff in this direction.

In regard to my Republicanism, I was of assemblies which were mobbed in Philadelphia previous to the existence of the Republican party for maintaining the principles which the Republican party has since made a part of the Constitution of the United States and a law of the land. I cast my first vote for John C. Fremont, and have never since voted for any State or National officer who did not belong to that party. I yield in the test of Republicanism to no class of men in the party except those who served in the war; in their presence I stand in humble silence. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD T. STEEL.

KEEP on your tariff taxed shirt but vote for cheaper clothing on the 6th.

WHILE Boss Quay is running his Philadelphia into New York, Belva Lockwood is artfully preparing to carry Pennsylvania for herself. Some have thought, for quite a while, that Pennsylvania is almost a Lockwood State.