

# The Centre Democrat.

That Growing Surplus.

Acting Secretary Thompson, of the treasury department, in speaking in regard to the probable condition of the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, said: "The appropriations bills having all been passed by the present Congress some estimate can now be made of the probable surplus of revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, over the expenditures for the same year. Estimating one or two minor items they amount to the aggregate of \$306,000,000. With the estimated expenditures from the permanent annual appropriations, which are put at \$115,640,798, they make a total of \$421,639,798.

The total estimated revenues are \$440,500,000, making an excess of revenues over the total of the appropriations of about \$19,000,000.

"But this by no means represents the actual surplus of revenue for the current fiscal year. A careful estimate shows that of these appropriations, which are specific and continuing appropriations, there will be at least \$37,000,000 which will not and cannot be properly expended during this fiscal year, which makes an actual surplus of \$58,000,000, which is substantially the same amount estimated by the secretary in his annual report. But even this does not fairly represent the surplus revenues for the fiscal year 1889; for in the appropriations above stated there is included the sum of about \$18,000,000 for deficiencies in appropriations for 1888 and prior years, which should have been appropriated at a prior session of Congress and paid out of the surplus revenues of former years. This added to the above sum of \$58,000,000 increases the surplus revenues of 1889 to \$74,000,000.

"This does not include the balance which will be covered into the treasury on the 30th day of June, 1889, of unexpended appropriations of 1887 and prior years, which, according to the careful estimates made, will not be less than \$6,000,000. In the expenditures there is included nearly \$48,000,000 for the sinking fund, which is really a part of the surplus revenues and, if added, will make a total of \$122,000,000 of revenue in excess of the actual and necessary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1889, which would make an actual increase of surplus at the end of this fiscal year of \$104,000,000.

"The above statement has reference to excess of revenues for the present fiscal year over expenditures for the same time, and is entirely independent of the surplus now in the treasury, amounting to-day to \$97,934,305.63, including \$24,347,548.82 of fractional coin. Any portion of this present surplus not expended within this fiscal year for the purchase of bonds must be added to the \$104,000,000 to arrive at the actual surplus which will remain in the treasury on the 30th of June next.

"There is no reason to believe that the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1889 will fall below the estimated receipts. In view of the increased activity in all branches of business it is believed that they will fully equal if not exceed the estimate."

## Judge Carey's Views.

Hon. Charles S. Carey, solicitor of the treasury, who lives in Olean, N. Y., has just returned to Washington from a visit to his home. He says the claims made in the Republican newspapers as to Western New York are simply preposterous. He says there is no tariff scare in western New York, and that there are more Republicans who will vote the Democratic ticket than there are Democrats who will vote the Republican ticket because of the tariff question.

The significant feature of the situation in New York is, Mr. Carey says, the change in the attitude of the Irishmen. Had it not been for the Democratic Irishmen who voted for Blaine in 1884, Cleveland would have had 100,000 majority. This year at least 80 per cent. of those Irishmen who voted for Blaine in 1885 will vote for Cleveland. He adds that the Democrats will make gains in Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, and in other cities outside of New York. The Republicans will come down to Harlem bridge with less than 45,000 majority.

The vote in New York city will be the larger for the triangular majority fight as the Democratic factions will watch each other to prevent trading.

As for the West, Judge Carey, who was recently in Chicago also, and got the Democratic views from a half dozen states at the Iniquis club, predict that the Republicans will be astonished at the majorities against them.

They are unfortunate in Chairman Quay. He says: "Quay may have done well enough in Pennsylvania, but he can't make his Pennsylvania methods fit a national campaign. There are too many patriotic men in this country. I have no doubt that there are as many men saying to themselves quietly that they will rebuke bribery by their party managers by voting the opposite ticket as there are men who are planning to sell their votes."

"I believe," concluded Judge Carey, "that Cleveland will get the largest electoral vote that any Democrat ever got."

## A Plea for the Mills Bill.

The following petition addressed to the United States Senate, was sent from New Haven, Conn., to Washington on Tuesday:

"The working-men of Connecticut, wage-earners, manufacturers and farmers, use upwards of one hundred million dollars worth of raw materials annually in their industries. A large amount of these materials cannot be obtained in this country. Nearly all of these materials come from without the borders of our state. The increased cost of these materials, particularly of wool, salt, lumber, tin plates, etc., by reason of the tariff taxes, has become an intolerable burden. The Mills bill, which now comes before you, relieves us from many of these taxes. The final enactment of the bill will be worth millions of dollars to our people. It will revive many industries which are now much depressed. It will tend to increase the wages of our mechanics and the profits of our manufacturers. It will add value to our farms and factories. We the undersigned, citizens of Connecticut, therefore most respectfully ask that the bill be speedily passed by your honorable body."

This is signed by 500 manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, mechanics and laborers of Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Meriden, Danbury and all the manufacturing centres of Connecticut. Among the signers are sixty employes of the heaven, the officers of the factory of New Hills and Cut's of the Beach woolen in Hartford; the firearms factory of Hartford; the Stevens factory of Danbury and E. P. Hinks, the large carriage manufacturer of Bridgeport. Senator Gray has been asked to present it to the Senate.

## A Begging Circular.

Here is a copy of the latest circular issued by the chairman of the Republican state committee.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, ROOMS 6 AND 7, HEAD OF GRAND STAIRWAY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1888.

[Dictated.]  
DEAR SIR—The finance committee of the Republican state committee makes an earnest appeal for as generous a subscription as you can make. The exigencies of the campaign in Pennsylvania require it. If properly supported we will make a net gain of at least two congressmen; if not we will make a net loss of three. Upon every tariff question the control of the House at Washington is of the utmost importance. A thoroughly organized battle, such as the state committee can make, will not only save every doubtful congressional district, but the spirit of our battle will extend to New York and New Jersey.

The rule is that the more promptly subscriptions are received the better they can be applied. We have few officers to aid, and our chief reliance is upon the generosity of Republicans in private life.

In this appeal we desire to remind you that all Republican organizations the home club, the county committee and the national committee deserve it as well, and the importance of the canvass suggests a just and liberal apportionment to each. The Pennsylvania state organization is cordially co-operating with the national committee, the committees of all doubtful states, and with county and local organizations. Please send your contribution to the Republican state committee by postal order or check, direct to:

THOS. V. COOPER, Chairman, Rooms 6 and 7, Continental hotel, Phila.

## A Bright Outlook.

The Democrats now claim Illinois for Mr. Cleveland. They have been making a "still hunt," and have discovered such a radical change of front as to justify their claim, say, in declaring that the Republican majority of four years ago will be entirely wiped out. Judge Goodrich, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, says that the committee has official information regarding the change of front of over 10,000 voters. This change is marked in many counties of the state, where old time Republican leaders have not only come over to the Democratic side, but are advocating Mr. Cleveland's reelection. Men like Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, ex-State Senator L. D. Winton, of Tiskilma, John C. White, of Effingham, Prof. Belwood, of Evansville, William H. Proctor, of Taylorville, and C. E. Cleveland, of Abingdon, who were red hot Republicans four years ago, are now stamping for Cleveland and Thurman. The vast majority of the German-American voters are out for tariff reform and thousands of Irishmen who supported Blaine in 1884 are for Mr. Cleveland this year. In Chicago and vicinity the change has been a very marked one. On every hand men can be found who have been lifelong Republicans but who are supporting Mr. Cleveland. Among the converts are many of the wealthiest and most prominent business men in Chicago.

A list of names picked at random from a large number of former Republicans who have declared their intention of voting for tariff reform, is published in the Chicago papers. Every man on the list formerly voted the Republican ticket and many of them employ large numbers of men. Following are the best known: Mr. Deering the well known manufacturer

of harvesters. A. M. Wright for several terms president of the board of trade. John H. Clough, who runs an extensive packing house. He was a Republican state senator until 1884 and was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Cook county in 1876. Wert Dexter, the eminent Chicago lawyer, S. H. McCrea, a prominent commission man who was the Republican treasury of Cook county for several years. George Pressing, a well-known contractor, J. McGregor Adams, of the well known coal and railroad supply house of Crerar, Adams & Co. M. W. Jones, a wholesale stationer. Judge Beckwith, the general counsel for the Chicago & Aton railroad. John J. P. O'Dell, cashier of the Union National bank. William T. Baker, a prominent board of trade man. Max Stern, a well known printer. William M. Hoyt, a wholesale grocer. Gen. A. C. McClurg, a prominent bookeller. The other gentlemen are equally well known and most of them are employers of labor.

Chairman Cambell, of the Democratic state central committee, and other prominent members of the party claim 10,000 majority in the city of Chicago. They have not been indulging in any boasting, but are now in a position to come out and claim the state Tuesday was the second day for registration, and about 45,000 votes were added to the list in Chicago. Careful judges say the total registered vote will not fall short of 134,000.

## Blaine Answers Blaine.

In undertaking to reply to Secretary Bayard at Rochester, N. Y., the other day, Mr. Blaine merely replied, unwittingly perhaps, to himself—himself of old. When he was Secretary of State, in 1881 he said in a carefully prepared official report:

"Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. If this should prove to be a fact in practice, as it seems to be proven by official statistics, it would be a very important element in the establishment of an ability to compete with England for our share of the cotton trade of the world."

The official statistics to which Mr. Blaine referred were prepared by Republican Consuls when they were under no temptation to distort or conceal the truth for partisan effect. Mr. Blaine's report was written during the administration of President Garfield, who had made in the House the ablest defense of the tariff of 1846 that ever was delivered, and who had declared: "I am for protection that leads to ultimate free trade."

Whether Mr. Blaine made his report to flatter the free trade views of the Republican head of the Administration cannot be said. His certain capability of such things. But before that time he had favored free salt and other free raw materials, and had organized a Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of these reforms. He is now endeavoring to reply to himself by attacking the sincere opinions of other men. But what, in his rage, he now saps on the stump for trusts and monopolies, and in his contempt for the intelligence of the people, he anticipated in an official report when he was acting under some sense of responsibility to the country and no doubt felt under some obligation to the truth as he found it in the statistics of the State Department.

## Shot Himself in the Head.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—John Weisman, aged 28, who was romantically married six months ago to a Pennsylvania girl in answer to an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper, was found dead this morning at his home in Shelburne, with a bullet hole in his heart and a pool of blood beside him. He lived in a lonely farmhouse with his wife, and the cause which led to his death is yet a mystery. Medical Examiner Candry, after a thorough examination of the circumstances surrounding the death of young Weisman, concluded that it is a case of suicide. The girl whom he married, Emma Craven, comes of a well-to-do family in Philadelphia, her father being a coal dealer there, and her parents did not consent to the marriage. She states that her husband got out of bed during the night, saying he was going to shoot a cat. She afterwards heard him open a window down stairs, heard a shot, and later found him dead. She summoned the neighbors, and the proper authorities were soon notified. A curious fact is that Weisman was found fully dressed, the coat being thrown open, the bullet passing through two shirts and entering the heart.

You may talk about your high protective tariff till you grow red in the face and are in danger of apoplexy. The fact remains that it is gradually dividing the American people into two classes—the very rich and the very poor. The middle class are being wiped out, obliterated, and the chance which a man used to have to crawl up from the good to the better and from the better to the best is becoming more and more slim every day. One man takes a million and a half out of his business, in a single year, and his workmen can't make both ends meet to save their lives. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

A vote for Cleveland and Thurman is a vote to protect American labor.

A very exciting duel took place at Biarritz, Spain, Tuesday night of this week. The duel was fought by candle light. Two young Spanish gentlemen at a dinner in the villa of Baron De Ber, got into a warm dispute about a young Spanish lady. A duel became inevitable. Dueling pistols were obtained and the two walked into a garden and six lighted candles were so placed as to enable them to see their aim. Two shots were exchanged and one of the adversaries was shot in the right shoulder, but not seriously wounded. The second was his Highness Prince Oldenburg, of Russia, a cousin of the Czar; Don Alfonso de Alfama, an officer of Carabiniers; Comte de Lessa, a brother of the rich Spanish banker, and the Duc de Tananias, a grandee of Spain and a near relative of the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

## Mr. Quay's Proclamation.

Says the Philadelphia Evening Herald: The proclamation of Chairman Quay offering a reward for the detection of fraudulent voting should not deceive the public or induce the Democratic managers to abate their vigilance in guarding the purity of the ballot box from its Republican enemies. That is one of Mr. Quay's old tricks. It has been played several times in this State as a cloak to cover up its most outrageous frauds. No doubt it is designed to accomplish its work in New York and Indiana now.

That the Republicans contemplate gross frauds in both States cannot be doubted. It has been discovered that the pilgrimages to Indianapolis ostensibly for the purpose of paying tributes of respect to General Harrison are really for the purpose of facilitating colonized schemes projected. At every station which the trains touch some of the pilgrims are dropped for the purpose of voting on election day. Fortunately the scheme has been discovered and efforts will be made to defeat it.

In New York John C. Delaney and Charles E. Vorhees, of this State are engaged in the work of colonizing the lower wards of the city and making preparations to corrupt the vote. Besides that, it has been shown that the most gigantic scheme of colonizing the rural districts has been inaugurated. Mr. Quay's buncombe proclamation is for the purpose of shielding them in the perpetuation of crime, and diverting attention from the schemes of the Republican Committee.

## Which Plan do you Like Best.

President Cleveland proposes to prevent the surplus, over taxation in the future, by removing the tariff from many of the necessities of life for the benefit of consumers and also of raw material so as to benefit the manufacturers who employ labor enabling them thereby to give more constant employment and better wages to whom they employ and enable them to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturer. He also advises a revision of the tariff from 47 per cent. to 42 per cent.

General Harrison's plan to dispose of the surplus is to allow it to accumulate at the expense of the tax-payers and use it to purchase government bonds not yet due at a bonus of 20 per cent. That is pay and lift them now when not due at \$120 which, when due would be but \$100. These bonds until due bear but 4 per cent. interest.

How would you like it tax-payers of Centre county for your County Commissioners to unnecessarily tax you \$10,200 annually, that is what you are now unnecessarily taxed nationally, and then spend that surplus on building unneeded bridges throughout the county? That illustrates the principle.

To repeat: President Cleveland does not want the unnecessary tax or tariff levied at all. General Harrison advocates a tariff or tax that burdens our people with unnecessary taxation for the purchase of bonds not yet due. Choose between them. The tariff or tax which the Democratic party proposes of 42 per cent. is higher than any previous tariff levied by any political party which has been in power heretofore in times of profound peace, yet these false Republican howlers for a deceptive political purpose call it free trade. The only free trade which we have in our country is the commercial intercourse that exists between the States of this great nation themselves. The products and manufactured articles of this country is sold and shipped free of duty from one State to another, that and that alone is free trade and is as it should be. President Grant, President Garfield and President Arthur, and in fact both Blaine and Sherman who now both howl for a highly protective tariff for a purpose alone have all heretofore strangely advised and advocated a revision of the tariff. The revision now happens to be recommended by a Democratic President and consequently is condemned by Blaine and Sherman and all Republican partisans of that character. Their motives are thoroughly understood by the American people, and will be condemned at the polls on the 6th of November next.

"Four, four, four years more!" was the cry of New York's business men as they marched through the rain and mud last Saturday. Let Centre county re-echo the shout—"four, four, four years more!"

## ME DULCIS SATURET QUIES.

Let me be quiet, let me lie stretched at my ease, While lazily the clouds go by Above the trees; Where apple blossoms flutter down At eve and morn, In orchard slope or near a town Long left forlorn; Or lily watch, within a moat, The sleeping lily buds asleep, Or, grazing past the rods, drift slow A crumbling castle wall below.

Let me be quiet, let me lie stretched at my ease, While lazily the clouds go by Along the sea; And gleam and shadow set the ships In gloom and light, And like a dream the sea bird dips From moor till night; And ripples swirl along the land, And perish in the amber sand; While o'er their swift doom the breeze Chante dirges in the sea murmur, —Thomas Ash in Detroit Free Press.

## The Fool's Nimble Steps.

Some clever rascal in London advertised that he would, on receipt of sixpence in stamps, return to the sender one shilling. The advertisement was published prominently enough to attract considerable attention, and it naturally excited remark. To most persons it seemed a very transparent humbug, too silly to be called a fraud, but there were a few curious individuals who determined to see whether the advertiser was a crank or whether he had some game, so they sent on their sixpences. By return mail each one received the shilling. A few days after the same advertisement appeared again in several of the newspapers, and everybody who had tried it before told all of his friends about it. The result was that several hundred sixpences were received, and next day as many shillings went back. The third time the advertisement appeared the mail received by the clever sharper was simply enormous. Letters came from all parts of the kingdom and from all sorts of of people, high and low, rich and poor. The rascal pocketed several thousands of pounds, and, curiously enough, neglected to make any return.—The Argonaut.

## Refuges for the Fallen.

New York has no less than ten reformatories for the rescue and help of fallen women. Philanthropy is in the ascendency, for fifty years ago the poor outcast was compelled to seek a temporary shelter in the degrading atmosphere of the almshouse, or end her isolation and misery by destroying herself. But in this beneficent age generous hearts and wise heads have laid a foundation for the solution of a very difficult and ancient problem. There is an air of mystery gathered around the various Magdalen houses in this city. The matrons of these institutions are a shrewd and discerning class of women who seem born to fill some mysterious and precarious position in the world. They can tell at a single glance "who is who" and "what is what." For the good of their cause few of them are willing to relate anything that transpires behind the scenes. The inmates who really reform generally go out west somewhere. Their histories are as safe in the hands of the good matrons as they would be if they were not known to a human being.—

## THE BANANA BUSINESS.

Preparing the Soil—Putting Out the "Suckers"—Deadly Foes.

Mr. Kennedy took me in charge early, and on the wharf (on the shady side of the shed) gave me the account of the banana business that I shall try to reproduce. I cannot do better than begin that the reader is about to settle in Jamaica to engage in raising bananas, and that I am telling him what I have learned about the industry. The land used is likely to be either an unimproved sugar estate, or what is known in Jamaica as "ruinate"; that is, land that has stood idle so long that it has become overgrown with tall bushes and small trees. The first cost of land of the latter sort is of course much less, but the expense of clearing it is so much greater that it is doubtful whether good cultivable land is not cheaper in the end.

The ground having been cleared and plowed, banana "suckers" are set out, the distance between them depending very much upon the quality of the land. In from ten to fourteen months after planting the tree has reached its full size, ten to twelve feet in height, the stalk then being about eight inches in diameter at the base, and the bunch of fruit is ready to cut for shipment. The fruit is always cut while yet green, and each stalk produces only one bunch. When the fruit is cut that is the end of that stalk, and the stalk is cut down. Fresh "suckers" are produced from the roots, however, and several of these are allowed to grow for the next crop. For the first few months a good deal of cultivation is necessary in the banana field to keep it clear of weeds, but when the stalks grow and the leaves begin to spread they eventually shade down the weeds, and little more attention is needed. From \$30 to \$50 an acre is a fair estimate of the cost of plowing, planting and cultivating for one year, but where the land has to be cleared of trees this increases the cost considerably. Once started, the plantation is good for five or six years without much further labor beyond keeping it clear of weeds at certain seasons.

But the banana planter has a deadly foe in the hurricanes and high winds that frequently sweep over the West Indies. The banana tree has very small roots and is easily knocked over. Sometimes even with nothing worse than a lively "norther" an entire plantation is destroyed in an hour, and there is nothing for it but to start over again. As to the risks and profits, Mr. Kennedy says: "From my experience I do not think the banana yields the planter a very large profit, though there are exceptions to the rule. A tropical hurricane will sweep a banana cultivation level with the ground in an hour. Besides these hurricanes, we usually have very strong winds, northerly during the winter months, that often blow down acres of bananas. The tree is easily blown down, especially when it has a large bunch of bananas hanging from its top. Were it not for these great drawbacks, planting bananas would be a profitable investment. It is important that a planter understands the business, and knows how to work the Jamaica labor."—William Drysdale in New York Times.

## What the Difference.

Gubbins, in one of the rare moments he devotes to the cultivation of his intellect, was reading aloud from a work on natural history.

"The camel is an animal that can work a week without drinking."

"And I," remarked Gubbins, commenting upon the text, "I am an animal that can drink a week without working."—Judge.

## A Novel Contest.

A "pea hull contest" is the latest from Georgia, and three separate and several editors are crowing over hulls respectively twenty-two, twenty-eight and thirty-nine inches long.—Chicago Herald.