

# The Centre Democrat.

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

TERMS: \$1.00 Per Annum.

VOL. 10.

BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

NO. 48

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"ELDEN" WANAMAKER.

A copy of last Saturday's Philadelphia Press with a marked editorial is among our mail, and is part of an extra edition of the sheet sent broad cast over land. The editorial is a somewhat worthy one and calls attention to the fact that an "advisory committee" had been appointed by Quay during the re-campaign, was a new venture and accomplished much towards the election of Harrison and the rest of the ticket. The Chairman of this remarkable committee was none other than that many sided man, John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia.

It is nothing else than one of Wanamaker's advertising dodges, and is being worked on a first class plan. Wanamaker gets a big lot of credit and sees that it is heralded abroad through the columns of the Press and pays the bills, and complimentary notices are sought from other papers receiving the extra marked copies of the Press.

Well, this is what we have to say: John Wanamaker takes a great interest in public matters and in Christian work. He is a leader and teacher in the Y. M. C. A., superintendent of a sabbath school, a temperance advocate and can offer up a prayer that would melt the heart of a stone, and half an hour afterward you can find him in company with political bummers, rum-soaked politicians and men of the lowest type of decency. He is the man, who furnished thousands to bribe the floating voters in Delaware state and the "bums" in Brooklyn for Harrison.

It has often been said that John Wanamaker works the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations for the purpose of advertising himself and his store; he evidently is getting plenty of prominence from his republican friends and will furnish the boodle to buy votes whenever called upon. He is a schemer and knows how to work his cards.

When in Philadelphia, the Democrats will confer a great favor upon the distinguished statesman, christian gentleman and politician by patronizing his store and thus furnish him more campaign boodle to help defeat the Democratic nominee in 1892. Patronize him.

RODGER Q. MILLS was returned to Congress with a majority of 5458. He got there immensely.

### THE POST OFFICE SQUABBLE.

The Bellefonte post office is a source of great trouble to some people of the town. The Republicans have commenced the fighting among one another as to who shall have the spoils and every day the list of applicants is increasing. Friends of Gov. Beaver are imploring him; the camp followers of Gen. Hastings' squad are daily beseeching him, while no one takes any note or cares for the influence of James P. Coburn, Esq., of Aaronsburg, Pa., the one who rendered such great service to his party by his little speech in Ohio. All sorts of claims are being urged and every one expects it.

Another squabble has arisen but of a different complexion. Sometime ago the Department sent a representative here to select a proper location for the office and one that would be the most suitable. In his report it is alleged that many things were misrepresented through the influence of down town politicians. The Department has been informed by the "tip-towners" that such is the case and a petition is being circulated and has been signed by several hundred citizens in this part of the borough to have the post office brought back to its former location, in the Crider building.

The post office certainly is a bone of contention and a great many are nibbling at it.

### SERIES OF INVESTIGATIONS.

#### THE HOUSE WILL WANT TO KNOW ABOUT QUAYS METHODS.

Leading Democrats in Possession of Affidavits and So-called Confessions. Dudley and Others May be Called Upon to Testify.

There is every prospect of a lively overhauling of Republican election methods in New York, Indiana, West Virginia and Michigan by the present Democratic House this winter. Democratic Congressmen from the close States who arrived in Washington in the past few days are all eager for such an investigation as that which followed the counting out of Samuel J. Tilden, and they aver that such an inquiry will certainly show that Mr. Harrison's majority in the Electoral College was secured by what Roscoe Conkling would have called "forbidden and abhorrent means."

A conference of Democratic leaders of the House will be held before Congress meets on Monday, at which the whole subject will be discussed and a plan of action agreed upon. It is probable that such an inquiry will be conducted by a special committee of the House, made up from the ablest lawyers of that body. The resolution may be drawn so as to make it call for an inquiry into the conduct of certain United States Supervisors of Election in New York and elsewhere, but that will be only the pretext for an investigation, which will be far-reaching in its scope and will take in the hundreds of well-authenticated cases of bribery which have come to light since election day. A score of affidavits and some confessions are said to be already in possession of leading Democrats here, and more are being secured in all the States where the integrity of the election is suspected.

All the leading Republicans who have collected and handled large sums of money and persons who are suspected of receiving the Dudley circular are on the list of the investigators. Names of Republican workers in some of the rural counties in New York are said to be included in very interesting affidavits that have been received here. Among others who may be subpoenaed to explain certain matters when the investigations starts are W. W. Dudley, Attorney General Miebner, and W. B. McKeen, of Indiana; Col. Elliott F. Shepherd, John J. O'Brien and Albert Daggett, of New York; Col. Henry L. Sargent, of Iowa; Stephen B. Elkins, of New Mexico and West Virginia; James J. Belden, of Syracuse; John Jarrett, of Pittsburgh; James P. Foster, of New York; and Carson Lake, of Ohio. The affidavits, however, will be the main dependence of the committee, and it is expected that only side lights will be thrown on the condition of affairs by the testimony of these witnesses.

### WINTER AND NO WORK.

An exchange says: There is a black cloud over the Monongahela valley. The operators and shippers of bituminous coal along that river have resolved to stop shipments and close their mines indefinitely from the first of December, and over 6,000 miners and many hundreds of river boatmen will be thrown out of employment in the opening of the winter. This means that about 20,000 people, and women and children, are suddenly and hopelessly deprived of means of support and as their work has been irregular and not very paying there are desperate times ahead for many. The operators explain that their action was rendered necessary by the overstocking of the market do to the unusual continuation of the conditions favorable to coal transportation by river. According to them the market is glutted with their coal and the landings so crowded that the great loss would follow a freshet or a cold snap freezing the river. Facility of commercial interchange is supposed to be a very good thing, but here is a disaster of alarming proportions charged directly to unusually favorable transportation facilities. They can market their coal so easily that they cannot afford to mine it. The reason given may be the true one, though the operation has a true look. But whatever the cause the incident certainly reveals a most unhealthy state of industry, and the thousands who will find themselves on December first without wages, or the prospect of any, will be very apt to wonder what is the matter with the American system of production. It may occur to some who lately cast their ballots in apprehension of free trade that if the industries that use their coal, or the eastern competitors of those industries, had a chance to sell in foreign lands they would need more fuel and pay better prices. But the die is cast and labor will have to struggle on as best it may with many a bitter lesson like that of the Monongahela.

### IS TARIFF REDUCTION DEAD?

Many persons seem to accept the result of the late Presidential election as a death blow to all hope for tariff reduction. In an interview in Paris one day last editor Dana of the New York Sun said: "No party can succeed in the United States which wavers in its adherence to protection. California wants protection for its wines and woolens and fruits. Alabama wants it for its iron and so will Colorado in time. The whole West wants it for manufactories and industries which are springing up there as if by magic. The East has always wanted it, and the South will follow suit." It might be well for editor Dana and others who think as he does on the tariff question, to read and ponder the following "significant" which are stated editorially in the Philadelphia Times of the 23rd instant:

California is the largest wool producing State in the Union, votes for Harrison by one-third less majority than Blaine received in 1884.

Texas, is the second largest wool producing State in the Union, elects a solid delegation to the next Congress in favor of free wool.

Ohio is the third wool-growing State in the Union, gives Harrison, a native of Ohio, one-third less majority than was given to Blaine.

Colonel Breckenridge, who voted for free hemp, and who represents the largest hemp-growing district in the Union is re-elected by an increased majority.

Philadelphia the strongest protection community in the Union gave Harrison 12,000 less majority than was given to Blaine, and it was done with tariff and tax reduction accepted by both sides as the supreme issue.

The great manufacturing centres gave greatly reduced Republican majorities on the tariff issue. Providence fell from 1,864 for Blaine to 488 for Harrison; Rhode Island, the great centre of New England factories, gave Harrison one-third less majority than was given to Blaine, and New Hampshire, another manufacturing State, reduced Blaine's majority nearly one-half.

Connecticut is very close on the Presidency, but the manufacturing cities gave Cleveland decided gains. Norwich fell from 431 for Blaine to 99 for Harrison, Waterbury gave Cleveland 491 in 1884 and in 749 in 1888, Bridgeport increased Cleveland's majority from 576 in 1884 to 678 and Meriden increased his majority from 54 in 1884 to 341.

In Massachusetts the great manufacturing cities of Lynn, Worcester, Holyoke and Salem gave positive Cleveland gains, and Boston gave 9,000 majority for tariff and tax reduction and free raw materials.

These are stubborn facts which considerate men in the councils of the new administration will take pains to consider. It is entirely safe to assume that our manufacturing industries, for which protection is specially needed peremptorily demand free raw materials cheapened necessities of life and protection only to labor, and not to monopoly.

If the Republicans defeated Cleveland for President they can't break down his tariff reform arguments. Tariff Reform was only delayed not defeated by the Republican victory.

### DECISIONS OF THE COURT.

The Supreme Court of this State has rendered a decision relative to the trials of persons charged with murder. It has decided that a disagreement of the jury in murder trials is equivalent to an acquittal, and that the accused person cannot be arraigned again for trial after one jury has failed to agree. The ground for the decision is the constitution, which says that a man cannot more than once be put in jeopardy of "life and limb."

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, recently reprimanded an officer of the law who made an arrest without a warrant and without seeing the offence, which defines the rights of citizens and policemen. He said:

If an officer makes an arrest without a warrant he becomes a wrong-doer himself if he does not see the offence committed, and he is responsible for any violence he may inflict on the prisoner. A citizen arrested when he has not violated any law is not bound to submit, and may use force enough to resist, but no more. If an officer undertakes to make an illegal arrest it is the same as if a private citizen should do it, for an officer is protected by the law only when executing the law.

### MYSTERIOUS MURDERS.

The Whitechapel murders, perpetrated by unknown wretches, or the work of an individual monster in London, Eng., are pronounced by the newspapers of all countries the most horrible ever recorded, are exaggerated in this particular. They are not the most horrible ever recorded and are only remarkable because they are confined to a certain class of people, women of the town, who are slain with seeming savage delight. In Venice and other towns of Italy, there were periods when the poisoner of the midnight assassin left scores of dead bodies along its canals, or the cup of the poisoner did equally fiendish work. To be sure these victims were not confined to a class, but the assassins escaped, as a rule. In India, the professional "thug" was a creature who could at all times be hired to commit murder, and the results of his work, were without a motive so far as he was concerned, though he never struck for pay. The "thug" composed a class of desperadoes so thoroughly organized as almost to defy arrest or detection. They traveled many miles to perpetrate a murder, and often returned to their homes, committing other murders on their way, for none of which they were punished, because there was no skill in police to catch them. Paris, Rome, Vienna, Madrid and other continental cities during the years which have rolled over them were all in turn made frantic with fear by the mystery of multitudes of murders perpetrated in their midst. Nor need we go back to mediæval days and dark ages, or the golden age, to find history blotted and blackened by recitals of such bloody and atrocious acts of those which now horrify London. Take the Molly Maguires murders in the anthracite coal regions of our State a few years ago and the difficulty of securing these perpetrators; the Mountain Meadow murders by the Mormons when they first discovered their seclusion invaded in Utah, and the other atrocities committed in similarly isolated American regions. All of these were as mysterious in their day of occurrence as are the Whitechapel horrors, and their perpetrators were detected, arrested, tried, convicted and punished as the law decreed, and so will the murderer in London be eventually overtaken. Murder will out, and be certain that the crimes of men will in time be discovered.

The report of General Schofield on the condition of the army appears to draw attention strongly to the percentage of desertions from our army, though annual reports have noticed this fact and suggested remedies over and over again. General Schofield's remedies sound very well, but the provision that a soldier may escape from his contract of enlistment by refunding the expenses of transportation, &c., may simply make the army a transfer agent for men who want to get West and have not the where withal. This may be provided for in the unexplained details of his plan. As things now are many enlist with the deliberate intention of deserting as soon as they can after reaching the frontier. The total expenditure for maintaining the small military establishment of the United States last year was nearly \$39,500,000. Austro-Hungary expended a little more than \$49,000,000 on an army of 285,000. The annual costs of Italy's military force of 750,000 is about \$49,000,000. But service abroad is compulsory and the pay below the par of the labor of those cheap labor countries,

### A WIDER MARKET.

It is evident says the DuBois Express that the market for coal from the Jefferson and Clearfield districts tributary to the B. R. & P. and the R. & C. and Erie railroads is only commencing to open up. At present the mines are doing as much as they can get cars to handle, and it is certain that with the trade that is springing up for coal from the lake ports that this trade can never fall back to stay long. All the cities on the lakes are learning to rely more every day on soft coal from Pennsylvania, and as the lake freights are very low the superior quality of this is making a headway that cannot be checked.

This section is fortunate in having the best coal in the United States, except that it may be possible that the Connelleville region surpasses it. Whether or not this is a fact or simply prejudice in favor of Connelleville remains to be determined. It is enough to know that Jefferson and DuBois coal holds its grip wherever it gets in. The lake cities realize that good cheap coal is to be had from this section. So the craft on the lake in the coal trade is continually growing, and the tendency is also more and more to the Buffalo and eastern lake Erie ports for cargoes.

### POLITICS IN THE G. A. R.

#### LITTLE DOUBT BUT THAT THERE WILL BE A SPLIT IN THE ORDER.

Leading Democratic Members Leaving the Ranks in the West—Strong Talk of forming a Rival Organization of Union Soldiers.

There is little doubt now that there will be a split in the Grand Army of the Republic. The despatches from Indiana stating that influential Democratic members of the Grand Army have risen in revolt against the Republican members are generally concluded to be true and it is believed that if the plan to establish Democratic Grand Army posts in that state is successful it will not be long before there are similar posts in every state in the union.

For a number of years it has been asserted that the Republican members of the Grand Army were using the organization as a gigantic political machine, and during the late campaign the order came out so strong in the interests of the Republican national ticket, that a number of the leading Democratic members decided that as long as politics were to be openly introduced into the organization, that it would be better to have two distinct orders, one composed exclusively of Democratic and the other of Republican veterans.

The position of the Grand Army men in the east is confined by despatches from Indianapolis announcing the resignation from the Grand Army of the Republic of Samuel Palmer, the late Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana.

At Indianapolis, over 1,200 Democratic veterans members of the G. A. R. Posts scattered over the state, held in the capitol building Monday night a secret meeting, at which it was resolved that every Democratic member of the G. A. R. should abandon the order and all present pledged themselves to withdraw from their Posts. Adjutant General Koontz presided. A name and a constitution for the new order proposed by the Democratic veterans were adopted. The new order is to be charitable and non-political in character. A mass meeting was held Thursday evening in the City Hall, when the reasons for deserting the G. A. R. will be given and the principles and objects of the new order laid before the public. Adjutant General Koontz said on Monday evening that he had letters from men in eight States, indicating that the movement is national. Among the letters received was one from John A. Worman, Secretary of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania will certainly leave the Grand Army of the Republic. The President of the societies, who ran against Beaver for Governor, is at the head of the movement in Pennsylvania. Mr. Koontz says that but few Indiana Democrats have attended the Grand Army meetings since the election, because all the Posts have been holding meetings ratifying the election of Harrison and Hovey. It is pretty generally believed that Congressman Matson is at the head of the movement, but so far he has made no public statement. It is known that he feels very sore because the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization worked against him, and his friends here say that he will follow the example of General Palmer, of Illinois.

A DEMOCRATIC G. A. R. is what is likely to be organized.

THE October statement of foreign commerce and immigration shows that the exports for the month are \$1,319,044 less than October, 1887, and the imports exceed imports of the same month last year by \$5,271,396. The figures for exports include the foreign merchandise exported, which amounted in the month to \$725,298, so that the excess of the exports over imports was \$8,470,742, which is \$6,599,440 less than the excess in October 1887. October still shows an excess of exports as usual, but in the ten months ending October 31st the imports exceeded the exports by \$81,137,525. The significance of this may be realized by noting the excess imports for the ten months ending October 31st, 1887. It was only \$30,290,870. We paid for a part of the eighty-one million excess of imports with gold and silver, and so left an excess of all imports over all exports of \$55,823,194 for the ten months.

According to the same report 40,365 immigrants landed in America in October, 15,101 of them came from Great Britain and Ireland, only 5,530 being from the latter, while Germany sent 10,166 and Sweden, Norway and Denmark 4,907. So the Emerald Isle has given us a little more than one-seventh of our October immigration.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Torpedo boat for Spain is 22 meters long, and can stay under water two days.

There were nine new cases of fever Saturday at Jacksonville, Fla., and no deaths.

A young man in Asheville, N. C. broke his leg while pulling off a tight boot.

An English book, recently published, accuses American men of excessive shaving.

Two Americans and three Chinamen have been arrested in Buffalo charged with smuggling opium.

W. Scott Kerr, a young lawyer at Greensburg, is now languishing in the Clarion county jail for conspiracy. He has been sentenced to ten months in the workhouse and to pay a fine of \$300.

Robert Garrett is slowly recovering from his long attack of nervous insanity.

There have been 4,616 cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville, Fla., and 405 deaths.

O. F. Adams, city treasurer, of Macon Ga., is about \$20,000 short in his accounts and has been suspended from office.

Gen. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, is nearing his ninetieth birthday, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He bids fair to round out the century.

Preparations are being made for a grand celebration of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, on April 29, 1889, to be held at Philadelphia.

One evening last week while Simon Lewis, who keeps a pawn shop on Kneeland street, Boston, was engaged in his office, and while his daughter was in the rear of the store showing customers some articles, a stone was thrown through the window and immediately a man from the outside reached through the hole thus made and stole a tray containing ten diamond rings.

J. W. Wait, who was a bootblack for "Coal Oil Johnny" Steele when the latter was in the zenith of his fame, is the owner of that celebrated spendthrift's abandoned farm near Titusville, and is said to be making a valuable property out of it.

In a lawsuit now being tried in Louisville, Ky., a baby was introduced as evidence in the case. The baby's mother begged leave to introduce the "exhibit" to show its resemblance to its father, who objected to supporting it. The Judge, in admitting the baby as evidence, said that while such testimony was uncertain and fanciful, it might be of some value in that particular case.

The people of Memphis, Tenn., had a lively experience the other day when a circus visited their town. The show was attached for debt, and two lions, a gorilla, a camel and several trick horses were levied upon. During the proceedings in court the gorilla got loose and ran out into the street, where he scattered the pedestrians right and left. He finally took possession of a livery stable and held it against all comers until a visiting cowboy captured him with a lasso.

THE Philadelphia Record says: The experiments made in 1886 and 1887 under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State College in the culture of the sugar-beet has not given satisfactory results. Great care was taken both years, the ground having been loosened to the depth of fifteen inches, thoroughly pulverized and fertilized, and the plants properly cultivated while growing. A little better crop was obtained in 1887 than in 1886 but the yield and inferior saccharine quality in both years was discouraging. The experiment tends to confirm the opinion that the climate of central Pennsylvania is unfitted for the culture of the sugar-beet for manufacturing purposes. The failure in Centre county ought not, however, to discourage further tests in other parts of the state where the soil, temperature and other conditions may be possibly more favorable. The success of sugar-beet growing Germany and France would seem to indicate the possibility of finding in some parts of the United States localities equally as well adapted to the purpose and the tax laid on raw sugar is a practical bounty to the grower.

THE utilization of the great water power of the Niagara Falls, which has been the dream of many an enthusiast, is taking practical shape it would appear. A new company has been formed for the purpose named and its first step will be to offer a prize of \$100,000 to the man who will devise the best plan for using the great falls as motive power. That prize is safe to say, will be won before long, and to the thunder of the falls themselves will be added the noise of thousands of busy, thick wheels.