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CHAS. R. KURTZ, EDITOR.

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There are nearly 250 nominations pending before the Senate, the most of them for postmasters. There is no reason why they should not be confirmed except that the Republicans want to keep the places for Harrison to fill.

Tom Reed, of Maine, is much discontented in the manner in which Blaine is undermining his strength in the Speakership canvass. Blaine never forgets or forgives an injury, and nothing is so small for him to undertake in order to get even with people.

SAYS the San Francisco Alta: "Why raise a religious fuss about spending \$100,000 on an inaugural ball and keep silent about the millions spent in buying votes? Have the days come again in which it is easier to swallow a camel than to get outside of gnat?"

AN amendment giving a bounty of one cent per pound on all sugar produced in this country has been added to the Senate tariff bill, but it required a vigorous use of the party whips to bring the Republican Senators into line, and even then Senator Quay voted against it.

A PHILADELPHIA paper remarks that it would be much easier to adopt the proposed prohibitory liquor amendment in Pennsylvania than it would be to elect a Legislature that would pass the necessary laws for its enforcement. In respect to legislative enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution the people of Pennsylvania have already had some rather disagreeable experience.

WEDNESDAY was fixed by the Court of Schuylkill for the granting of uncontested liquor license. Four hundred were passed and about fifty laid aside owing to informalities. Many remonstrances were filed against the applications for new stands, and Judge Pershing gave his opinion that there were enough old stands in the county and intimate that the Court would not grant any new applications unless the most convincing proof of necessity were produced.

THE Altoona Tribune wisely says that every child in a free State should be taught to read and write. If the parents refuse or neglect to do their duty the State should step in and do it for them. No parent who prefers to send his children to a private or a church school should be compelled to patronize the common schools. But he should be forced to send his children to some school or provide them with the rudiments of an education. If the State would take a little more interest in the training of its children it would be at less expense for the maintenance of jails and almshouses. It comes a good deal cheaper to put the children in the way of earning an honest living than to make annually increasing appropriations for the maintenance of paupers and criminals. This is a fact which American lawmakers should be swift to realize and to act on, but so far they seem to be groping in an ignorance which is prejudicial to the best and highest interest of the State and its people.

Some of Bellefonte's property holders should read carefully the following extract from an exchange

This is a good way to kill a town. Raise the rents so that the Sheriff takes an interest in other peoples business, and in a little while these will be store rooms to rent at almost any figure. As soon as a new business enterprise starts up goes there on stores and dwelling houses. This result is that working man who create the wealth are made to pay high rents for the privilege of living and have but little money left to spend with the merchants who look to them for support. Both merchant and workingman are at the mercy of the landlord, who always manages to get the big end of the pudding, at the same time "killing the goose that lays the golden egg." It is not much wonder that the people generally take so little interest in the establishment of new business enterprises here, and ask the question, "who is benefitted by them."

TO VOTE AGAINST LIQUOR.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS DECIDES ON JUNE 15TH AFTER DAY.

A Squabble Over the "Good Faith" Idea—The Question to be Submitted to a Special Election—Senator Cooper's Significant Speech.

The people of this Commonwealth will vote upon the Prohibition constitutional amendment of the 18th of next June, if the decision of the Republican joint caucus is to be obeyed.

The Republican members of the senate and house met in caucus in the latter chamber on Wednesday of last week and indulged in an elaborate debate as to the time of submitting the question to the people and as to whether the party was honest in its intentions regarding the Prohibition movement. The tenor of the speeches uttered showed that whether or not the senators and members individually favored the question, there could be no doubt that the party, at the earnest advice of Leader Quay, had determined to carry through to the end of the pledges that they made three years ago that the people should have a chance to vote on the liquor question.

ALL ABOUT "GOOD FAITH."

Prominent in the caucus was the urbane Cooper, whose hair, by the way, is losing its bright auburn hue, and when he arose he smiled benignly upon Chairman Harry Hall, and read this resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the legislature, in joint caucus assembled, pledge themselves to submit in good faith the Prohibition amendment to the constitution to a vote of the people.

He had anticipated the passage of the resolution without friction; hence his smile faded away and looked a bit glum when Senator Grady arose and moved to strike out the words, "good faith." The "good faith" idea then became rampant. Chairman Hall had mentioned it in his speech; Cooper had it in his resolution, and when Grady objected to it as unnecessary and as reflecting, by implication, upon the honor of the party, it was developed that it was quite a mountain obstructing the calm and speedy deliberations of the caucus. Senator Cooper stuck to the words, and very frankly declared that there were more ways than one by which the Republicans could show bad faith. Then Senator Grady asserted that he had come to that caucus in "good faith" and it was due to the self-respect of the Republican party that the words should be stricken out of the resolution. Thus they argued and it looked for a little time as though the wrangle might become quite formidable, when Dr. Walk, of Philadelphia, poured oil upon the waters by suggesting that the words "good faith" be stricken out and the words "in conformity with the pledges of our party" be substituted, which was agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted without a dissenting vote.

Then there arose another discussion over this resolution, offered by Senator Delamater, of Crawford:

Resolved, That the chairman of the caucus appoint a committee of two members of the senate and three members of the house to prepare a bill to provide for the conduct of a special election at which the prohibition amendment is to be submitted to a vote of the people, which election shall be held June 18, 1889.

This resolution was framed and phrased in strict accordance with Senator Quay's directions; and for a few minutes it looked as though it would pass without discussion. But Senator Newmyer broke the silence by declaring that he thought it would be better to have the amendment voted upon at a general election. Macfarlane, of Philadelphia, asserted that the caucus should fix a date for a special election; and then quite a colloquy occurred between Newmyer, Delamater, Macfarlane and Dearden. There was by this time a palpable fear that there might be another squabble precipitated, a fact which Senator Cooper noticed with growing nervousness. Finally when he thought the talk had gone far enough he arose and made an elaborate speech, in favor of the resolution. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Mr. President. Upon the question the Republican party has turned its face to the future, and it may be wise to bring that future as close as possible. If you will examine the temper of the Democratic senators and members you will find that they are almost a unit upon the policy of inaction, believing that whatever the result of the fight on prohibition may be the Republican party will suffer.

"They are partially justified in this impression by the histories of the prohibitory struggles in Iowa and Kansas, where immediately following the adoption of prohibition the Republican majorities fell and in one instance almost

passed away. Subsequent history, however, proves that the party in both those states at their recent elections redeemed its past historic majority. What the Republican party ought to do when the question of high license is to command the improved temperament of the people of Pennsylvania is to submit the question to a vote of the people regardless of party interests."

That speech settled the matter, and the resolution was passed with only Mr. Newmyer's vote against it. Chairman Hall then appointed Senators Delamater and Cooper and Representatives Stewart, Dravo and Lytle as the committee to prepare a bill in accordance with the resolution.

A POSSIBLE EXTRA SESSION.

What Will be Necessary if the Prohibition Amendment is Adopted.

The Republican leaders of the senate and house of representatives have about decided that it would be necessary for them to make some provision for the calling of a special session of the legislature in the event of the prohibition amendment to the constitution being adopted by the people. There is excellent authority for the statement that they have several conferences of leading Republicans upon this question. The result of these consultations is a decision upon the part of the Republicans to introduce in the house a bill authorizing the governor to call a special session of the legislature if a majority of the people vote in favor of the prohibition amendment on June 18. This bill is now being prepared. It may be offered in the house next week or at the very latest during the week following. In addition to the providing for the call of a special session, the bill will also have a section to the effect that all licenses that may have been granted prior to the adoption of the amendment by the people shall continue in force until the expiration of the time for which they were issued.

A PROPOSED NEW TEST FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The new Immigration bill reported to Congress proposes to exclude as dangerous all "Anarchists" and "Socialists." This is doubtless very well meant, but it would be interesting to learn by what species of inquisition immigration agents at home or abroad could discover what sort of contraband ideas a man might carry under his hat.

It is quite true that most men who honestly entertain opinions in regard to government and society, however wanting in orthodoxy, are generally too honest to deny them. But to set up a Government censorship over immigrants and to deny them the privilege of landing on these shores because of some abstract doctrines of government and polity they might smuggle in with them snacks of intolerance and proscription.

In the same spirit Louis XIV and the widow of Scarron banished the Huguenots from France; not so much from hatred of their heretical opinions, as in the belief that people holding these opinions could not be true subjects of the realm.

Many a man might be an Anarchist in Russia when goaded to madness by imperial despotism, or a Socialist in Germany when contemplating its semi-military, semi-socialistic system of government. Yet the same man, upon his settlement in the United States, would be likely to be converted into a good citizen under the influence of free institutions. Apart from the impracticability of the attempt to exercise an inquisition over abstract opinions, the scarecrow of "anarchy" should never frighten the people of this great country into a cowardly abandonment of the liberal principles upon which their Government is founded.—Record.

In granting the liquor licenses of Clinton county Judge Meyer said that proprietors of hotels in the county should understand that from now on no females should be admitted to their bar-rooms, whether alone or with male escort, and that all bar-rooms in the county must be closed at 12 o'clock every night in the week. Any violation of this will be attended by the revocation of the licenses by the court of its own motion.

A Tioga county teacher who had asked a girl to purchase a grammar, received the following from the girl's mother: "I do not desire that Mattie shall engage in grammar, as I prefer her to engage in more youthful studies and can learn her to write and speak proper myself. I have went through three grammars, and can't say they did me no good. I prefer Mattie to engage in German or draw in vocal music on the piano."

SUGAR BOUNTIES AND TIN-PLATE.

Nothing more clearly betrays the spirit animating the majority of the United States Senate than the scheme to put a bounty on sugar and the proposition to double the bounty on tin-plate. It is plain that the educational work of the last campaign has been utterly lost on most of the Republican leaders of that body. The solitary Republican vote of Senator Quay against the sugar bounty represents a sentiment of hostility which exists in the Republican party to such a measure while the vote of Senator Payne in favor of the bounty is typical of the reactionary spirit that still lingers here and there in the Democratic party.

In defending his bounty scheme Senator Allison dwelt on the example of the sugar producing countries of Europe, in the face of the fact that nearly every one of those countries has already entered into the treaty arrangement for abandoning this policy. The Governments of Germany, Austria, Hungary and other sugar producing lands confess that the effect of the bounty system is to tax their own people for the sake of supplying foreign consumers with cheap sugar, and at the same time to drain their public treasuries. Yet Senator Allison quotes the example of these nations against the recorded results of their own experience.

Senator Allison tells us that the reduction of the sugar duties coupled with this bounty scheme would save consumers \$22,000,000 annually. Yet he omitted to say that every dollar of the duty on the duty on sugar now received goes into the Treasury for the support of the Government, for paying pensions and for reducing the public debt. Where is his benevolent regard for taxpayers in his amendment to double the duty on tin-plates? The effect of this amendment, if it should become a law, would be to deprive the Treasury of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 of annual revenue, and to put the amount into the pockets of the members of a single manufacturing firm in Pittsburgh.

So long as the Government needed revenue from every source the tax upon tin-plates as a fiscal measure had its justification in the public necessity, notwithstanding its injury to many branches of industry. But the doubling of this duty would take the revenue out of the Treasury and put it into the private treasury of Henry W. Oliver and his associates. Why not pay Mr. Oliver and Mr. John Jarrett a direct bounty out of the United States Treasury, instead of enriching them by this indirect method at the expense of important industrial interests? If the Government must support them, let them step up along with the sugar producers and take their bounty in *forma pauperis* from the Treasury at Washington.—Record.

DUDLEY'S CASE.

The probability is that W. W. Dudley, treasurer of the Republican national committee, will escape punishment for the infamous part he took in the bribing of voters in Indiana during the recent campaign.

Judge Woods in charging the grand jury on Tuesday said "the mere sending by one to another of a letter or document containing advice to bribe voters, or setting forth a scheme for such bribery, however bold and reprehensible is not indictable. There must be shown in addition, an attempt by the receiver of the letter, or of some other instigated by him, to execute the scheme by bribery, or attempt to bribe, some voters in respect to the election of congressmen, or in such a way as to affect such election."

This construction of the law by Judge Woods will no doubt save Dudley from state prison, but the fact remains that the "floater" letter was written by him. He ought to be despised by every decent person in the country for such men as he are enemies of honest government, honest men and honest measures.

PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been favorably reported from the committee to which it was referred and will come up for final consideration in the house early next week.

There is no doubt of its passage by the legislature, and speculation has been directed toward the probable action of the people who will likely vote on the question at a special election to be held on the 18th of June.

Then comes the tug of war. Verily the question "How will you vote?" is near at hand.

WHITE VS. BLACK.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Man to Whom General Harrison Applied for Information Writes a Letter Explaining Affairs and Showing the Need of Wise Legislators.

A. B. Williams, an editor of Greenville, South Carolina, was asked by General Harrison for the advice as to the best policy to be pursued in the Southern States. The tenor of Mr Williams' reply may be inferred from the following communication, which recently appeared in *Harpers Weekly*.

You recently printed a letter I had the honor to receive from President Harrison, and spoke briefly of the communications that letter gave of the situation in the Southern States for the next administration. I ask of you the opportunity to put before the thoughtful and conservative people among whom your journal goes some facts which are generally unknown or forgotten.

There is a "Southern situation" an abnormal, unusual political condition, demanding from wise statesmanship political methods different from those used in other parts of the country where the conditions are natural and wholesome. The South was the scene of one of the most sudden and violent revolutions in history. Within five years a rich and arrogant people was made poor and beaten, and millions of men who had been held by those people as slaves were made freemen and voters and the political rulers of their former masters. The statement of the event must carry with it conviction that it left distortions on the surface and dangers beneath it, as surely as a volcanic explosion must leave earth cracks above and heat below. More by the teachings of instinct and the guidance of nature than by definite plan or with purpose, the Southern people have to a degree restored the conditions so violently reversed. The whites, owners of the soil and property descendants of generations of freedom and civilization, again rule, and the negroes, newly freed slaves, representing only muscular labor, and descendants of generations of barbarism and slavery, are again ruined. Heredity has asserted its power.

These two races are on the same territory, nominally the same people, with legal rights and positions in all respects equal, with the color line dividing them politically and socially. The mass of the negro race in the South is composed of farm and day laborers, whose intelligence varies over a scale from that of the average white mechanic to a barely perceptible removed from actual barbarism. They are all Republicans. They believe the Republican party made them free; they know the little lease of political power that they had was under the patronage of the Republican party, and that in that party is their only hope of return to power. They also know that the white men who fought to keep them in slavery, and who have taken their power from them, are called Democrats. They know nothing of political creeds, principles, and platforms, or the character or purposes of candidates, and care nothing for them. They reason by what they see and know within their own observation, and from their point of view they reason properly and wisely. Much more wisdom and intellectual training than they have is required to induce men to accept the belief that power is sometimes a curse to its possessor. The more intelligent, educated and well-to-do negroes are naturally in sympathy with their race. Aside from that, the more highly developed the colored man is, the more bitterly he must chafe under the restrictions put upon him by the enveloping conditions. Every hour in the day he has to realize that he is thought of as an inferior by the poorest white man he meets. Merchandise, independent manufacture, law and medicine are closed against him, because the patronage of his own race is rarely enough to support him in any of them. His social life is confined to those he feels to be beneath him, or to the very small circle of his race equal to him in requirements. His resentment against the race holding itself above him, and keeping him down while he feels the power and the impulse to rise, intensifies the tendency created by instinct and stand with the color, to look to it and to the Republican party for the fulfillment of his hopes and ambitions.

How is it with the white man? He may be a descendant of old Whig or Federalist stock, all his impulses and opinions may be with the Republican party and its principles; yet if he votes the Republican ticket and becomes a member of the Republican party in the South, he is part of and helping an organization, the local bulk and strength of

which is the unreasoning, ignorant, irrepressible negro vote. He cannot know who will direct that vote or receive its power in municipal, State or district politics, but he knows the chances will always favor the most unscrupulous, cunning and reckless leader—the man who will promise most to people unable to measure promises, and pander most diligently to prejudice where they are most easily aroused.

A violent demagogue can so easily carry with him hosts of your race, thinking, self-respecting Northern working people, what can be not done as material as he will have to do with here? Let it be remembered that this is not theory. In some States of the South the governments resorted to the solid negro vote in a short time were up bonded debts, for which there was no occasion or actual return, which will not finish paying in twenty years in some militia companies, fully armed and equipped, were composed entirely of negroes, subject to be inflamed to atrocity by accident or design, incapable of understanding the results of their own acts, no more fit to be trusted with weapons than so many children. They are serious facts and considerations with the Southern white man. They involve his business, his tax rates, the development of his country, and the peace and safety of his family. They not only keep him away from the Republican party; they keep him inside the Democratic organization as the one power between his State and black rule, and make him as much the servant of that organization, and as prompt and zealous in action with it, as utterly debarred from freedom of thought and act, as if he was a soldier of an army marching through a hostile country.

The white people and the Democrats of the South are as eager as any for relief of the situation, and for freedom from the strain of keeping the negro vote down, and the fear of having regain control and force blight and ruin on the country. Our condition is wholesome for the Republic or for States and individuals. Save the white man stay away from the Federal boxes and allow the black half of the population to send the Representatives now sent by the white half, what can improve the position? No power can give assurance that the black vote would be confined to the Federal house. If there could be such an assurance, I believe two-thirds of the whites would be glad to barter their rights of representation in the Federal Government, the undisputed control of their State, counties and cities, for the possession of other people have to divide among themselves on questions of local politics.

As the personal position of the white man may give some light to those who think of the subject as it is here presented, I venture to give the information that I am the editor of a South Carolina newspaper and a Democrat, believing with the Democratic party and in its every principle and theory, and loving it, hoping to vote always in the future, as always in the past, a straight Democratic ballot.

As I love and believe in the Democratic party, I love and believe in the Republic and its people, and in my heart there is an earnest, enduring faith that the American people, at the right time and in the right way, will find and use the solution of the problem presented to them here, as they have solved the many dangerous and puzzling questions which they have had to consider in the past, and will dispose of these problems wisely and justly. I have written with the hope of humbly helping to that end by directing public thought to the two facts that (1) there is a distinctive "Southern situation," and (2) that it is not to be dealt with, or disposed of by a single expedient or plan devised and executed off hand, and will demand careful study, mature thought, patience and mutual forbearance, that right may be done on all sides.

We learn from the *Renovo Daily Democrat* that on Thursday afternoon Constable Ira Hall, armed with a warrant, started for North Bend with a horse and buggy to bring up his prisoner, a lady of that place, for a hearing before Squire Colestock. He arrived at his destination safe, got his prisoner and started back; the lady grabbed the lines and upset the buggy, throwing both of them into the mud. The prisoner escaped and the officer returned a sad but wiser man.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post office at Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna. Jan. 21, 1889.

Mrs. Maggie D. Garbrick, Jacob E. Houser, William Kuhns, Mrs. Mary Murphy, Miss Alice M. Mead, 2, Miss Ida Ross, Miss Kate Williams.

Persons inquiring for letters named in above list will please say advertised.

JAS. H. TROSBROOK, P. M.