

Kalchauer

# The Centre



# Democrat.

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### The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ, - - - EDITOR.

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#### Democratic County Committee, 1889.

- Bellefonte, N. W. C. M. Bower
  - " " S. W. Patrick Garrety
  - " " W. W. Joseph W. Gross
  - Centre Hall Borough J. W. McCormick
  - Howard Borough M. J. Gardner
  - Millburg Borough J. Willie Weaver
  - Millheim Borough C. W. Hartman
  - Phillipsburg, 1st W. J. L. Ritzer
  - " " 2d W. H. Riley
  - " " 3d W. Jackson Gorham
  - Unionville Borough L. J. Bing
  - Renner E. P. Philip Conroy
  - Boggs, N. P. T. F. Adams
  - " " W. P. H. Barnhart
  - Collins E. P. Daniel Grove
  - Curtin J. F. Arney
  - Ferguson E. P. John T. McCormick
  - " " W. P. Samuel Harpster Jr.
  - Gregg, S. P. Geo. B. Crawford
  - " " N. P. J. C. Rossman
  - Haines, E. P. J. A. Bowersox
  - " " W. P. C. A. Weaver
  - Halfmoon W. P. Wm. Bailey
  - Harris C. C. Meyer
  - Howard Daniel Dietz
  - Huston John Q. Miles
  - Liberty D. W. Herring
  - Marion Harry McDowell
  - Mills J. J. Gramley
  - Patton D. L. Meek
  - Penn. W. F. Smith
  - Potter N. P. J. F. Arney
  - " " S. P. G. L. Goodhart
  - Rush, S. P. Hugh McCann
  - " " S. P. R. C. Wilcox
  - Snow Shaw, W. P. Patrick Kelly
  - " " E. P. R. J. Haynes, Jr.
  - Spring J. N. Brooks
  - Taylor Wm. T. Hoover
  - Union Aaron Fair
  - Walker J. H. McCauley
  - Worth Levi Reese
- WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Another actor in the Garfield tragedy is dead. This time it is Dr. Bliss, the physician who had charge of the case.

THERE are too many hogs running loose on the streets as it is, without letting the quadruped roam around town.

FORTNEY says he don't know much but thinks he knows enough to be able to tell when a vote is illegal and should not be counted.

WHEN the Republican orchestra began to play at the borough election the Feidler got knocked out of time on the principal parts of the music.

It certainly must be galling to the republican trio, Brown, Shortridge and Rankin, when John Keichline comes around as usual to collect their taxes. It was not to be thus.

WHEN Rankin said he could handle the colored vote of Bellefonte he was badly mistaken. They are able to do that themselves without being bossed.

A TAX payer in the Daily News suggests that we also turn our hogs on the streets to keep company with the cows. Does not tax payer know that Feidler runs on the streets all the time?

MEN who want to be considered as honest, upright and conscientious citizens but can stand up in Court and willfully misrepresent and twist election returns in the face of the facts, soon bring those elements of character into question.

THERE is a bill before the Legislature that declares quail, pheasant, red, black and gray squirrel, raccoons and deer the personal property of the owners of the land on which they abide or range, and it makes a penal offense to hunt, trap, or kill, except by the written consent of the owners of the land any of these animals or birds. The penalty is \$10, to be paid to the school district in which "the offense" is committed. This will compel the hunter to go out of the State whenever they wish to enjoy a day's hunting. The hunting dog will fall into "innocuous desuetude."

Thanks to the sound judgment of a majority of the members of the house of Representatives the bill providing for the display of the American flag from the top of the public schools of the state was defeated yesterday when it came up for final consideration.

This was the measure introduced by Mr. Brown, of Beaver, who unjustly and unnecessarily appealed to political and religious prejudice, with the hope that by so doing he would enlist the majority party in his ultra-patriotic movement.

Men who served with credit in the Union army and whose fidelity to the constitution of the United States is not to be questioned, raised their voices against Brown's proposition. They are to be commended. The flag is all right. There is no doubt of its waving at the proper time and the proper place.—Patriot.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

STATE RIGHTS ELECTED BENJAMIN HARRISON PRESIDENT.

Why should the Republicans find fault?—Chandler Gets His Ear Palled by Senator Blackburn.

Senator Daniel in a speech opposing the meddling Southern election investigation resolution offered by Senator Hoar, which the Republicans have determined in caucus to pass, told the Republicans some truths which they will do well to heed. He reminded them that State rights which they want to violate, has elected Benjamin Harrison President and recalled the Republican party to power, while a majority of 91,601 voters had cast their suffrage in favor of Grover Cleveland. The Republican party owed a debt to State rights for its incoming President, and the country owed a debt to State rights for the domestic tranquility which hailed his coming.

The Virginia Senators then alluded to the charges of bribery in New York during the recent election; to the purchase of "blocks of five," and to the colonization of aliens in West Va., as well as to the counter charges made by the Republicans. He asked what a pandemonium what a terrible suspense, what a paralysis of business would have followed had not State rights exercised their conservative and healing sway. Gen. Harrison's title of President, which had been sealed and given to him, was not given him by a nation or a majority of its people, but by sovereign States, which had commissioned him as their Chief Magistrate. State rights held the ladder for Benjamin Harrison to ascend the Presidential chair, lifted the Republican party out of the Slough of Despond and brought it within sight of the goal of its desires.

The Senator referred to the old axiom about praising the bridge that carried one safely across the stream. And now that the State rights bridge, had carried the Republican party safely over the turbulent stream of conflict, it was met that party confess that after all it was a pretty good bridge. That Republican would be an ingrate who would turn back and destroy what had done him and his party so much good. It would be indeed astounding if New England Senators should unite to break it down.

In conclusion Mr. Daniels said "I was amazed when I read Mr. Hoar's resolution, gravely requiring the Senate to enter into an inquiry of the election of members of the House of Representatives. If anything more un-American or more in conflict with the spirit of the American constitution could have been suggested, I am at a loss to conjecture what that thing is."

Senator Blackburn, or Joe Blackburn, as his friends here call him, has given Billy Chandler a scare from which he may not recover for quite a while, and but for the interference of Senator Faulkner he might have gotten a severe thrashing. The trouble took place in a committee room of the Senate and was caused by a report which Chandler had made reflecting on Secretary Vilas and ex-Indian Commissioner Atkins. The Kentucky Senator questioned the facts stated in the report and asked whether Chandler got his information. Chandler got indignant and said he did not propose to be bulldozed by an ex-slave-driver. This enraged Blackburn who reached across the desk catching Chandler by the ear and raising him up in the air as though he intended to give him a spanking with the other hand. At this stage Mr. Faulkner got his arm around Blackburn and Chandler was released from his perilous position.

Very appropriately on Washington's birthday the President signed the bill admitting the States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington into the Union. Representative Cox and Springer have received many letters and telegrams thanking them for their persistent efforts in behalf of the bill.

General "old Rosy," General Rosecrans, is now on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general, the bill so the effort having passed both Houses and been signed by the President.

In passing the Senate bill pensioning the widow of Gen. Sheridan, the House reduced the amount from \$3,500 to \$2,500 per year. The Senate has refused the amendment and the bill has gone to a conference committee.

The Republican politicians here are all on the qui vive. Harrison is expected to arrive to-morrow and Morton the next day.

All the pretty girls read the DEMOCRAT.

### FOUR MORE STATES.

President Cleveland has signed the bill admitting the three territories of Dakota, Washington and Montana into the Union as States. Two States will be made out of the former—North and South Dakota—making four new States altogether. Each of the new States will have two senators, and Washington, Montana and North Dakota will each have one representative, while South Dakota, owing to its greater population will have two.

The senators and representatives from the four new States will most likely all be Republican, as that is at present the political character of these territories. This will give the Republicans eight more senators and three more representatives in Congress, and the Republicans think that it will secure them the control of the National government for all time to come. It will not, however, as the mutations of politics are often as rapid as they are incomprehensible, and there is no telling when the political sky may change from sunshine to gloom for the party at present in power. The following is the vote cast last November, when the territories voted for delegates to Congress:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority
Montana	22,486	17,300	5,186
North Dakota	25,290	13,801	11,489
South Dakota	39,326	24,759	14,567
Washington	28,291	18,920	7,371

Both Montana and Washington have been frequently carried by the Democrats. In fact Montana has really been Democratic the Republicans having never carried it but once before last fall and that was more than a dozen years ago. In 1884 owing to factional quarrels, the Democratic majority being 3,718. Last November, owing to immigration into the territory from the western Republican States, Montana was moved from its bearing and gave a majority of five thousand for that party. We may expect, therefore, to see it elect a Republican landslide last fall, which will give it two Republican senators. This however is not absolutely certain and circumstances might yet arise that would throw the new State of Montana into the Democratic column even before the close of the present year.

In 1878, 1880 and 1882 the Republicans carried Washington territory by from 1,300 to 3,000. In 1884 and 1886 the Democrats carried it by majorities ranging from 184 to 2,192. Last fall it again went Republican and will probably remain so, under the prestige of Republican success last November, for a time at least. But the Democrats need not despair or eventually gaining permanently both Montana and Washington.

Thus four more stars will have to be added to the flag of the Union after the new States have been completed all their arrangements, adopted by presidential proclamation.

### TAXATION AS A MEANS OF WEALTH.

The Baltimore Sun has published interviews with business men in the canning industry showing the injurious effect which the increase of duty on tin plate would have upon that trade. Not less than 60,000 workmen in Maryland alone are estimated to be more or less dependent on the canning of oysters, meats, fruits and vegetables for their own use, the cost of whose tin plate would be increased more than 100 per cent, by the Senate tariff bill. The tax now paid on imported tin plate is over \$6,000,000 annually and the Senate bill increases this to \$13,550,000. What, for, considering there is not a pound of tin plate made in the Union? Why, to enable the gentlemen of the Tin Plate Association to make an experiment at the cost of the American people—to enable them to bring over ill-paid labor from Wales—and eventually to create a tin plate trust. The \$13,550,000 proposed tax on tin plate for the first year or two will be paid into the treasury—where it is not needed—but eventually the expectations is that it will go into the pockets of the members of the Tin Plate Association. We have shown by the evidence of Mr. John Dunlap, the extensive tin manufacturer of Pittsburg, that it is noways desirable to establish the industry in this country. Women and children are mainly employed in it, the work is slavish and unhealthy; but the modest and humane syndicate in charge think that if the people of the United States will consent to tax themselves \$15,000,000 a year, they—the modest and humane gentlemen aforesaid—will be able to make millionaires of themselves. They will probably then build a church or two or endow a library in the magnificence of their generosity. All the same the pennies to make millions will have been taxed out of the people's pockets in every corner of the States and Territories, wherever a tin utensil or canned food are used.—Pittsburg Post

### PROTECTION DOOMED.

The St. Louis Republic presents the tariff issue in the following shape.

A Protectionist organ says that "the issue in the election was tariff vs. free trade, and the people decided in favor of tariff."

The issue was high tariff for protection or low tariff for revenue, and the people decided in favor of low tariff for revenue by a vote of 5,584,168 for Harrison and the Chinese system.

In 1884 the Republican candidate was so distastful to many Republicans that it was a question of men rather than of principles in many of the controlling States, but a comparison of the Garfield and Harrison campaign shows that in the eight years since 1880 the high-tax party has lost ground on its issue.

Thus in Illinois Cleveland gained in 1888 70,951 over the vote for Hancock, while Harrison gained only 52,436 over the vote of Garfield.

In Indiana Cleveland gained 35,487 over Hancock; Harrison only 31,197 over Garfield.

In Ohio Cleveland gained 55,487 over Hancock; Harrison only 31,906 over Garfield.

In New Jersey Cleveland gained 28,936 over Hancock; Harrison only 23,789 over Garfield.

In New York Cleveland gained 101,450 over Hancock; Harrison only 94,784 over Garfield.

In Connecticut Cleveland gained 15,503 over Hancock; Harrison only 8,511 over Garfield.

In Massachusetts Cleveland gained 40,030 over Hancock; Harrison only 18,242 over Garfield.

In Maine itself Harrison polled nearly 1000 votes less than Garfield, while in the Northwest the Democratic gain of 1888 over 1880 was, largely in excess of the Republican gain during the same period, the Democratic gain in Michigan being 82,194 the Republican only 51,117; in Wisconsin, Democratic gain 41,948, Republican 32,156; in Minnesota, Democratic gain 46,840, Republican gain 42,456; in Iowa Democratic gain 74,022, Republican gain 27,694.

There is scarcely a State in the Union—East, West, North or South—in which Republicanism has held its own with the year. The growth of it is with the Democratic party. In spite of its money its determination to hold the country by fair means or foul protection is doomed. The Democracy asks no quarter from it, and the figures we have quoted shows that it needs to ask none.

### RECKLESS PENSION LEGISLATION.

No more pointed illustration of the utter recklessness of Congress in passing private pension bills could be given than is presented in the recent veto by the President of a bill granting a pension to Chas. E. Estey.

The President returned it to Congress with a veto because precisely the same bill granting precisely the same pension to the same person was passed in 1880 and approved on the 8th of July of that year, and Estey has since then been on the pension rolls.

Notwithstanding the fact that more private pension bills have been approved by President Cleveland than were approved by any other Executive, he is constantly assailed for vetoing pension bills passed by wholesale, as a rule, without any consideration whatever, and often the creation of fraud.

In no single instance has a serious attempt been made to pass any vetoed private pension bill over the veto, although most of them have originally passed by a unanimous vote in both Houses.

Is it not time, now that the President is no longer an immediate factor in politics, to confess the obvious truth that his pension vetoes have been among the most patriotic features of his administration?

### SMUGGLING HUMANITY.

A new trick just discovered at Whatcom, Washington Territory, has almost taken away the breath of the Federal officials, for they know that it must have been very successful for a time. The large number of squaws coming into the country from British Columbia, finally attracted the attention of an official, and he took a party of them to jail. On close inspection it was found that the creatures were not squaws at all, but able bodied Chinamen who had painted and otherwise disguised themselves so as to resemble the typical Indian squaw of the frontier. In one instance, two young and rather comely Chinese women came across in the garb of American women, but closely veiled. An ungallant official lifted their veils and found them out. These girls were billed through to San Francisco, and were worth to their owner about \$2,000 apiece.

### LINCOLN AND TEMPERANCE.

A SPEECH DELIVERED ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY 1842.

"Old Abe's" Lecture—He Makes a Temperance Speech on the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

On the 22nd day of February, 1842 Abraham Lincoln, Esq., then but a rising young lawyer, afterwards President of the United States, delivered a lecture on temperance, before the Washington Temperance Society, at Springfield, Ill. It is probably that the great majority of our readers have never heard of this lecture, and we take pleasure in publishing a few extracts therefrom.

### DRAM-DRINKING IS UNIVERSAL.

"But I have said that denunciations against dram-sellers and dram-drinkers are unjust as well as impolitic. Let us see. I have not inquired at what period of time the use of intoxicating liquors commenced; nor is it important to know. It is sufficient to all of us who now inhabit the world, the practice of drinking them is just as old as the world itself; that is, we have seen the one just as long as we have seen the other. When all such of us as have reached the years of maturity first opened our eyes on the stage of existence we found intoxicating liquor recognized by everybody, repudiated by nobody. It commonly entered into the first draught of the dying man. From the sideboard of the parson down to the ragged pocket of the homeless loafer it was constantly found. Physicians prescribed it in this, that and the other disease; Government provided it for soldiers and sailors; and to have a "rolling" or a "raising," a "hunking" or a "hoe-down" anywhere about without it, was positively insufferable. So, too, it was everywhere a respectable article of manufacture and merchandise.

### MANUFACTURE OF BEER RESPECTABLE.

"The making of it was regarded as an honorable livelihood, and he who could make most was the most enterprising and respectable. Large and small manufacturing of it were everywhere erected in which all the earthly goods of their owners were invested. Wagons drew it from town to town; boats bore it from climate to climate, and the winds wafted it from nation to nation; and merchants bought it and sold it, by wholesale and retail, with precisely the same feelings on the part of the seller, as are felt at the selling and buying of ploughs, beef, bacon or any other of the real necessities of life. Universal public opinion not only tolerated but recognized and adopted its use.

"It is true that even then it was known and acknowledged that many were greatly injured by it; but none seemed to think the injury arose from a bad thing, but from the abuse of a very good thing.

"The victims of it were to be pitied and compassionated, just as are the heirs of consumption and other hereditary diseases. Their falling was treated as a misfortune, and even a disgrace.

### METHODS OF THE "REFORMERS."

"Another error, as it seems to me, into which the old reformers fell, was the position that all habitual drunkards are incurable, and therefore must be turned adrift and damned without remedy, in that the grace of temperance might abound to the temperate men and to all mankind some hundred years thereafter. There is in this something so repugnant to humanity, so uncharitable, so cold-blooded and feelingless, that it never did or nor can, enlist the enthusiasm of a popular cause. We could not love the man who taught it—we could not hear him with patience. The heart could not throw open its portals to it; the generous man could not adopt it—it could not mix with the blood. It looked so fiendishly selfish, so like throwing father and brother overboard to lighten the boat for our security that the noble minds shrank from the manifest meanness of the thing. And, besides this, the benefit of the reformation was too remote in point of time to warmly engage many in its behalf. Few can be induced to labor exclusively for posterity and none will do it enthusiastically. Postety can do nothing for us; and theorize on it as we may, practically we shall do very little for it unless we are made to think that we are at the same time doing something for ourselves. What ignorance of human nature does it exhibit to ask or expect a whole community to rise up and labor for the temporal happiness of others, after themselves shall have been consigned to the

dust, a majority of which community take no pains whatever to secure their own eternal welfare at no greater distant day. Great distant in either time or space has wonderful power to lull and render quiescent the human mind. Pleasure to be enjoyed or pains to be endured after we are dead and gone, are but little regarded, even in our own cases, and much less in the cases of others.

Still, in addition to this, there is something so ludicrous in promises of good or threats of evil a great way off, as to render the whole subjects with which they are concerned easily turned into ridicule. 'Better lay down than spade you're stealing, Paddy; if you don't you'll have to pay for it the day of Judgement.'

"Be the powers, if you'll credit me long, I take another, jist."

In concluding the lecture, which was delivered on Washington's birthday, Mr. Lincoln said:

"This is the 10th anniversary of the birthday of Washington—we are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington are alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce his name and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

### THE NEW NAVY.

Another American war vessel that will float was launched last week. It is the gunboat, Yorktown. All of the requirements of the contract were filled and the trial trip was a great success. The Yorktown is a splendid vessel. Within a month two war ships that cannot be matched in the world have been added to our navy, and four other "ocean greyhounds" are well advanced toward completion.

Twenty years ago the American navy was a very considerable power. Four years ago it was composed of a few rotten tubs, although it represented an expenditure of over \$150,000,000 between that time and the close of the war. To-day it is springing up as if it were summoned from the deep by the cunning of a magician's wand. The nations of Europe are watching its growth with astonishment, and they see that not only is there wonderful speed in the work but that the vessels are superior to any that have been constructed by any other nation.

But the most remarkable thing in connection with the building of this new navy is that it has been accomplished without an increase in the average annual appropriations to the department. On the contrary, Secretary Whitney has kept the old navy in repair and built a new one, and has turned back into the treasury over a million dollars of an unexpended surplus. The natural inquiry at once arises, what did Whitney's predecessors do with the vast sums entrusted to their keeping? If there were no other evidence in existence, Secretary Whitney's record is proof that colossal stealing was practiced in the navy department when it was presided over by men such as Robeson and Chandler.

GERMANY is pushing her commerce and shipping business with great energy, and there are now more vessels building in English ship yards on German account than for any other, England alone excepted. There are 17 steamers and 4 sailing vessels of 52,000 tons building for the Germans. But one for the United States, Norway and Portugal six each, France and Japan four each, and little Greece one. The extension of German commerce and interests in South Pacific comes about quite naturally. Practically, the United States has no foreign commerce carried on under the American flag. The glorious ensign of the republic has been protected off the ocean. Brother Dravo proposes to fly it from every school house in the land. Then we will all feel better.—Pittsburg Post.

THE people who have been quoting Francis Murphy against the prohibitory amendment are mistaken. He is for it and will make a number of speeches on its behalf during the campaign.

At the last election Spring township elected a Democrat for Judge of election. The same thing happened twenty years ago, when Hon. John H. Orvis carried the township for the same office.

THAT any thing is fair in politics, was the principle upon which the Republicans tried to beat John Keichline out of his office. But they got left.